

RADIO DOES A JOB

Sometime ago, you were told to sell this war effort and sell it hard.

You're doing just that. And you're going to sell it even harder as time goes on.

You're doing a swell job. All of you. Let us hear from you as you do an even better one. We want to tell the other boys, and the whole world, about it.

For instance, take a look at what Glenn Snyder at WLS did for the salvage drive this week. We quote his wire.

"As contribution to war salvage drive radio station WLS moving entire National Barn Dance show and broadcast with cast of 150 people from Eighth Street Theatre Chicago to Bloomington, Illinois, this Saturday night. Full four hour program and stage presentation including hour on NBC coast to coast network will be broadcast from there with admission requiring 100 pounds scrap metal or 50 pounds rubber for each ticket. Station paying all expenses and total proceeds from sale of scrap collected will be donated to local USO organization.

"In addition prairie farmer WLS giving two day all expense July 4th trip to Chicago to entire family of person bringing in greatest amount scrap.

"As of Thursday night 181 tons of metal and 9 tons of rubber already in with 4000 tickets distributed and necessitated moving wires, stage and microphone set ups already installed to larger building to accommodate crowds still bringing in scrap.

"Interesting incident to date include case of one man bringing in 6000 pounds of scrap entitling him to 60 tickets but refusing to accept more than 2 needed and requests from 3 more towns asking for like plan to aid them in local drives."

Carl Loose, program manager at WPAR, Parkersburg, W. Va., doesn't have any big studio show to pack 'em in, but he didn't let them stop him from packing 'em in (with their rubber) anyway.

"Being in the category of the small station, and being limited in really big stunt promotion," said Carl, "we looked around and grasped the old tried and true method of having a Scrap Rubber Theatre Matinee for the kiddies.

"Every theatre in Parkersburg and one in Marietta, Ohio, participated. On a different day each week, they held a scrap rubber matinee. During the six consecutive days the youngsters turned in 2,972 pounds of rubber."



1626 K St., N. W.

WASHINGTON

Phone NAtional 2080

Neville Miller, *President*

C. E. Arney, Jr., *Assistant to President*

Edward M. Kirby, *Director of Public Relations*; Joseph L. Miller, *Director of Labor Relations*; Frank E. Pellegrin, *Director of Broadcast Advertising*; Paul F. Peter, *Director of Research*; Russell P. Place, *Counsel*; Lynne C. Smeby, *Director of Engineering*

Sanders Bill Hearings

Uninterrupted by questions, Chairman Fly read 35 pages of prepared testimony at Tuesday's hearing on the Sanders Bill before the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

He dealt with the four matters which the bill would require the FCC to study and report to Congress on: (1) network broadcasting, (2) network licensing, (3) newspaper ownership, and (4) clear channels.

As to network broadcasting, Mr. Fly explained at great length and defended the network regulations now under fire in the courts. He indicated that he felt this matter had been thoroughly covered by the Commission and that he should come to Congress for legislative help only if the courts outlawed the challenged regulations.

Network licensing presented a complex problem which would require much study, Mr. Fly stated. He was of the opinion this should be deferred because (1) the FCC was too busy with its war work and (2) prospective developments in FM and television might change the whole picture.

As to newspaper ownership, Mr. Fly said the FCC already had undertaken a study and would report as promptly as possible. He failed to say to whom the FCC would report.

As to clear channels, he suggested that the committee summon E. K. Jett, the FCC's chief engineer, because "basically the clear channel problem is an engineering problem."

On Wednesday, Mr. Fly was questioned for nearly two hours by committee members.

Chairman Sanders was especially insistent that Mr. Fly express his views on newspaper ownership and the power of the FCC to do anything about it. But the chairman refused to commit himself, insisting that the whole matter was still under study.

Mr. Sanders. Do you conceive that the Commission has the power to refuse licenses to a newspaper-owned radio station?

Commissioner Fly. We have formed no conclusion on that subject. That is one of the subjects which this bill calls for study on and we have been engaged in that study for some months, and have taken extensive testimony. The record has not been closed on it yet. We are making a very extensive study on that subject, and in the course of a pretty short time, why, the Committee may have our conclusions on it—the result of the investigation.

Mr. Sanders. Well, do you think the question of whether you have the power or not depends upon facts established or upon the wording of the statute under which you operate?

Commissioner Fly. Well, statutes do not operate in a vacuum, sir. Statutes operate on given sets of facts.

Mr. Sanders. You think then that the statute means one thing today and can mean something else tomorrow, if the facts change?

Commissioner Fly. Why, of course it does. Due process of law means one thing in one case, that is, you just cannot say due process of law and answer the question. The whole answer to the question as to whether you have due process of law depends upon facts, facts, facts, facts; upon the reasonableness of the particular conduct of the trier or whatever else is at issue; the

reasonableness of the particular statute, in the light of the facts.

Mr. Sanders. Your view of the power of your Commission to deny radio licenses to newspapers then would depend not upon whether Congress had granted that power under the language, but whether the facts warranted it?

Commissioner Fly. I did not say that; I did not say that. I think that the question as to whether there is any power at all on the subject is something that might well have to be determined independently of the facts; but it might well be that the determination of what should be done under the public interest concept would depend upon the factual conclusions. Public interest, you know, does not define itself. Somebody has got to give it a definition by practical application, case by case. You have not spelled it out in the statute. You cannot spell it out in the statute. Yet, I do not think you want us to sit down there and decide public interest without any relation to the facts. That would not make sense.

Mr. Sanders. Well, you are a lawyer. You are on the Commission, and you are presumed to know the facts as they have been established to date.

Is it your view as of this moment that the Commission does have or does not have the power to bar newspapers from owning radio stations?

Commissioner Fly. I am not going to form any conclusion on that until the Commission arrives at a conclusion. I do not think that you want to pull a judge off of the bench in the middle of a proceeding and demand that he tell you what his judgment is going to be. I do not think you want to do that, Mr. Sanders.

Mr. Sanders. No, I do not want to do that.

Commissioner Fly. I want to tell you frankly, I do not know what my own personal judgment will be. Frankly, I do not.

Mr. Sanders. I do think that the members of this committee have a right to ask the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission whether you believe that Congress has already granted you that power or not, and you decline to answer.

Commissioner Fly. I decline to answer, simply because I have not completed a study on the subject. I have not had a comprehensive report from the counsel on that. I have not had findings of fact.

Mr. Sanders. You take the view then that the law depends upon the facts?

Commissioner Fly. We have been over that, sir.

Mr. Sanders. Yes, but I am coming back to it.

Commissioner Fly. I think the application of the law in many cases must depend upon the facts. The sheer question as to whether the Commission has any power at all, in that situation, may be purely a legal question; as I indicated before. I do not know. But over on the other hand, there may be the power there under the public interest concept to make distinction in the terms of the public interest to be served.

If you want the legal answers to that, sir, I really think it is, that it is pretty nearly purely a question of law then, as to whether or not, assuming that the Commission may have the power, then it may very well depend upon the facts developed in a thoroughgoing study as to whether we are justified in applying the power in that situation.

Mr. Sanders. As a matter of fact, is not your Commission refusing to grant applications to newspaper applicants?

Commissioner Fly. Not at all.

Mr. Sanders. How many newspaper applicants have been refused since you started this study?

Commissioner Fly. None, sir.

Mr. Sanders. Have any of them been granted?

Commissioner Fly. No.

Mr. Sanders. Have any applied?

Commissioner Fly. The thing that we have done there, sir, is to hold those cases in abeyance, pending this study. We had, as I stated yesterday, we had a large number of those cases that came in not merely in the standard broadcasting field, but particularly in the frequency modulation field, which was just opening up, and there we were faced with a serious problem which this Congress had debated through the years, and at times in a very critical fash-

ion, and we determined before we moved one way or the other on those applications, that we ought to have these studies.

Mr. Sanders. So as a matter of fact, you are applying the rule before you come to a conclusion as to whether you have the power to do it or not?

Commissioner Fly. What is the point in making a study to determine what you should or ought to do with applications that are before you and going ahead and disposing of the applications before or prior to the study?

Mr. Sanders. Well, there is no limit, of course, to that method, is there?

Commissioner Fly. Why I would assume there is a limit. I would assume that a party who feels himself aggrieved by having his case postponed during the study could or might mandamus the Commission to require a decision. I do not know whether he could or not. That is a legal question which I have not studied. But, I think it is quite conceivable.

Mr. Sanders. Do you or do you not believe that this is a fundamental question, the right of the Commission to say, arbitrarily—I use the word “arbitrarily” in the legal sense, and not in any other.

Commissioner Fly. Yes.

Mr. Sanders. Just to say on its own motion that because a man is in a certain business, otherwise legitimate, that he cannot have a radio station. Do you or do you not believe that raises a question that is fundamental?

Commissioner Fly. I think that is a significant question.

Mr. Sanders. Well, do you or do you not believe that it might be better to have the Congress determine that issue or to have the Commission determine that issue?

Commissioner Fly. I really, certainly, have no objection to Congress expressing itself on that subject if it cares to, explicitly, and, as a matter of fact, most of the Congressional utterances on the subject have been critical of the Commission for failure of the Commission to do something about it; but if the Congress wants to change its line of approach and do something about it, why, I would certainly raise no question as to the propriety of that approach.

Mr. Brown. When do you expect the Commission to reach a definite opinion on this matter?

Commissioner Fly. Well, I should imagine, within a few months the Commission will have disposed of it. As to whether it will come out with a definite program in terms of decision on the subject, I do not know. It may well be that the Commission will simply leave the matter up to you gentlemen and say, “Here are our studies.” And, it is a serious question. Some questions have been raised as to the legal authority, and Mr. Sanders suggests, it is a significant matter, and it may well be that we will put it right in your laps.

Mr. Brown. When do you think we may have the benefit of your studied advice and convictions on that matter?

Commissioner Fly. I said within a few months.

Mr. Brown. I assume that will be the report of the Commission?

Commissioner Fly. I assumed that that was what you meant, the Commission.

Mr. Brown. Until that time the Commission will take no action until it is presented to Congress? Or, is your thought that the Commission will take no further action?

Commissioner Fly. The Commissioners have just not determined what they will do, sir. It has made no determination.

Mr. Brown. In other words, the Commission may decide to bar newspaper ownership?

Commissioner Fly. That is one conceivable result.

Mr. Brown. Or may bring the matter up to Congress to pass upon.

Commissioner Fly. That is right.

Mr. Brown. That is, if Congress does not enact legislation prior to that time.

Commissioner Fly. That is right.

Mr. Brown. I think that is all.

Mr. Sanders. Mr. Chairman—

The Chairman. Mr. Sanders.

Mr. Sanders. Mr. Brown, the questions that I propounded to Mr. Fly in connection with the question you asked were to get Mr. Fly's opinion on whether or not the power to bar newspapers was already in the Communications Act.

Mr. Brown. You mean the legal power.

Mr. Sanders. Yes, and those are the questions I asked him.

Mr. Brown. That is what I wanted to know.

Mr. Fly was questioned at great length by Representative Youngdahl about the “monopoly” rules. At one point Mr. Youngdahl remarked:

Mr. Youngdahl. I have been very much interested in the caliber of (the radio) men who have testified at these hearings. In the first place they seem to be very anxious to cooperate in our war effort and I think they have done a good job.

In the second place they seem to have the public interest in mind, and some of them have testified that the application of these so-called network rules will create a disturbance and confusion.

Commissioner Fly. That is a lot of moonshine.

At the outset of the Wednesday hearing, Mr. Sanders discussed with the Chairman his previous day's testimony that a great many listeners were deprived of the privilege of hearing Lowell Thomas because Mr. Thomas' sponsor chose to buy only 25 outlets. This situation, Mr. Fly had said, was one of those which would have to be examined in connection with the licensing of networks. The following is the testimony:

“Mr. Sanders. Mr. Chairman.

“The Chairman. Mr. Sanders.

“Mr. Sanders. Mr. Fly, you made reference to Mr. Lowell Thomas, but I did not quite understand it. Of course you were using his name merely by way of illustration of the point you were seeking to establish; but it was something like this, that if Mr. Lowell Thomas was broadcasting, his broadcast was limited, I think you said, to around 20 stations, or something like that.

“Commissioner Fly. Twenty-five, I believe.

“Mr. Sanders. And you offered the thought that it would be of benefit to the public if his broadcast could be heard by more than the limited number of stations made available in that particular contract.

“Commissioner Fly. The thing that I suggested there, Mr. Sanders—of course I assumed that Lowell Thomas' broadcasts were meritorious—but I was simply trying to make the point that the stations throughout the country ought to have the opportunity of taking that broadcast and a study of the network situation might, for example, explore the question as to how those should be made available to the listeners throughout the country. As it is, that particular decision is made, in the main, by the advertiser who wants only 25 stations; who wants to take it to only a small portion of the people, and, of course, there are added reasons under the present existing practices of the networks why the people could not get Lowell Thomas in different cities due to exclusivity and option clause provisions which would prevent it from going to some of the cities.

“Mr. Sanders. Well, the company for which Lowell Thomas broadcasts, of course, is a private enterprise, and they are no doubt looking at the profit motive.

“Do you not think that that question that you raised goes to the profit system itself? How would you pay for Lowell Thomas?

“Commissioner Fly. I have not solved it, sir. I just cited that as one of the problems that you would want to consider in connection with this network licensing situation.

“In other words, I am suggesting there is a problem to be studied rather than to present to you an arbitrary answer to the question.

“Mr. Sanders. I see.

“Commissioner Fly. I do think that any system under which it is possible to limit Lowell Thomas to 25 stations is open, on the face of it, to some question, because again we come back to the principle that this is a public business. We are talking in terms of public service, and the service to 130 million listeners, and I think that is entitled to some emphasis even in the face of the fact that at the outset here you have got a commercial sponsor.

“In other words, you might well consider, after studying the

thing, that you would want to override a private interest in the interest of 130 million listeners. I don't know.

"Mr. Sanders. As I take it then you merely raised the question without offering a solution?"

"Commissioner Fly. Yes, sir. I do not say that we ought to force the Sun Oil or the network to put Lowell Thomas in all of the cities. I do think it is a misfortune that most of the cities are unable to get him."

Later in the morning, Mr. Sanders queried the Chairman with reference to the grant by the Commission of experimental or temporary licenses. Finally Mr. Sanders said:

"You have Station KOB that has had this special authorization for two years, I believe you say, and under the terms of the license that you have given it, or authorization, it has absolutely no legal standing in court, and the legal principle that occurs to me is that if you can do it in one case you can do it in two cases, and you can do it in fifty cases, or one hundred cases. Therefore—"

"Commissioner Fly. Let me just say this, Mr. Sanders—"

"Mr. Sanders (continuing). Let me finish my statement and then you can answer."

"Commissioner Fly. Yes, sir."

"Mr. Sanders. The question is not whether you are abusing this particular power in this particular instance, but the importance of the question from the standpoint of a Member of Congress is whether it is desirable for you to have that in any case, or if you should have it in any case, whether Congress should not strictly define the time and conditions of your entry, purely from the legal principles involved."

Speaking upon the subject of the length of licenses, Mr. Fly reiterated a statement that he had made earlier in his testimony that he believed legislation should include specific wording with reference to the term of the license. Mr. Sanders said:

"Mr. Sanders. You agreed with Major Bulwinkle the other day that you would meet with him and try to work out an amendment that might make the holders of licenses more permanent. I believe that was what you and Major Bulwinkle decided, was it not, Major?"

"Mr. Bulwinkle. Yes."

"Commissioner Fly. That is right."

Mr. Sanders referred to a letter which had been sent to Chairman Lea of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce purporting to be an official communication from the Commission issued last September and including some comments with regard to the so-called Sanders Bill. Mr. Sanders said:

"Was that an official communication of the Communications Commission, or your individual report?"

"Commissioner Fly. This was the report of the Commission and it was cleared through the Bureau of the Budget."

"Mr. Sanders. On what date was it that the Commission as a whole considered this report?"

"Commissioner Fly. I could not say, sir."

"Mr. Sanders. Did you ever have a meeting of the Commission at which this report was considered by the Commission?"

"Commissioner Fly. I have no doubt that this was presented to the Commission about the time of the letter, perhaps around the first of August."

"Mr. Sanders. Would you or would you not state that it was taken up at an open meeting of the Commission, a regular meeting of the Commission?"

"Commissioner Fly. I do not know, sir. A thing like this is one of a dozen things that will come up in the course of the meetings, and I just do not recall precisely how it came up."

"Mr. Sanders. You do not recall whether or not you ever discussed the Sanders bill in an open meeting of the Commission?"

"Commissioner Fly. Oh, yes, we have discussed it a number of times."

"Mr. Sanders. Was this report ever approved by the Commission?"

"Commissioner Fly. I have told you what I thought the facts were. I think that the report was approved both by the Commission and by the Director of the Budget."

"Mr. Sanders. Will you state what members of the Commission were present?"

"Commissioner Fly. No, I cannot. I could not possibly tell you."

"Mr. Sanders. Mr. Fly, is it not a fact that this report was prepared by you, under your direction, and then approved by other members individually at different times, and that it was

never considered at a meeting of the Commission called for that purpose."

"Commissioner Fly. That is conceivable, though I am not changing my testimony, that we have had general discussions of the bill; but it is conceivable that at the time this was prepared it was circulated and approved by individual commissioners, and that is not at all unlikely. I just do not know."

"Mr. Sanders. Do you think that is a desirable procedure? In other words, the other members of the Commission then had the alternative of vetoing what you had already proposed, or agreeing to it."

The report of the Committee on Censorship Organization was the subject of a lengthy exchange between Congressman Sanders and Mr. Fly. It follows:

"Mr. Sanders. Are you familiar with the report of December 12, 1941, of a Committee on Censorship Organization, one of which was Mr. Jett, Mr. E. K. Jett, Chief Engineers and Mr. Thomas Harris, Assistant General Counsel representing the Commission?"

"Commissioner Fly. That is on the—"

"Mr. Sanders. Censorship organization."

"Commissioner Fly. That is on the organization not by the Commission, but by the administration of the Office of Censorship."

"Mr. Sanders. Reporting December 12, 1941, Committee on Censorship, of which Mr. Jett and Mr. Harrison were members?"

"Commissioner Fly. Yes. I, of course, do not have the records before me; but I am roughly familiar with that. At that time the war had been on just a few days before, and the Administration had the problem immediately of devising a scheme of censorship, and at that time all departments having anything to do with communications and information, and that sort of thing, at least in any broad sense, particularly as an example, the Post Office Department, which had one line of communications and our people, who had other lines and the Department of Justice and the Army and the Navy, of course—there was a general Interdepartmental study of the censorship problem with a view to recommending to the President, as I recall, a system of censorship to be set up by the Government, and we contributed what we could to that study. I think Mr. Jett, our Chief Engineer attended a number of conferences, interdepartmental conferences on that subject, and Mr. Plotkin of our law staff also attended a number of them, and we made, and are continuing to make, such contributions to that work as are appropriate."

"For example, when the problems in connection with the maintenance of certain radio teletype circuits, and their broadcasting, the Commission finds it necessary to close the circuits to avoid the problem of censorship, and also to make the frequency available for war purposes. That is just a simple example. And, we keep the Censor advised of the state of censorship and the state of communications throughout the world."

"Mr. Sanders. In that report occurs the following language:

"Finally, the Commission, under the Act, has the duty of licensing all radio stations in the public interest, convenience and necessity. The exercise of such licensing power may possibly have an important part in controlling the communications of facts and opinion. Renewals may be denied or revocations ordered where stations have departed from legal requirements. The Commission's licensing authority also extends to radio operators, and in this regard too, it may serve as an aid in carrying out control programs."

"You agree with that statement?"

"Commissioner Fly. I agree with that statement. You understand there we are dealing with proposed legislation."

"Mr. Sanders. No; this is a statement of the powers that you already have."

"Commissioner Fly. Well, the Commission—"

"Mr. Sanders (continuing). In the Commission under the Act—referring to the Communications Act."

"Commissioner Fly. Well, let me give you an example of the sort of thing that might happen there."

"Suppose that the radio station engaged in subversive broadcasting. There is no question about its being unlawful and subversive and contrary to the laws set up in this field. There is no doubt, in my mind, but what a license of the station could be revoked, and should be revoked, just as we would for violation of any other law—that is, any other important law."

"Mr. Sanders. This committee has handled a good many emergency laws. In every one of them is contained a provision that the power so granted to the executive would terminate either

upon the termination of the emergency or within a stipulated time thereafter.

"This that I am quoting, however, is not a grant of emergency power. It is a statement of powers that the Commission is presumed to have under the Federal Communications Act.

"Commissioner Fly. Yes.

"Mr. Sanders. Not in war time or in peace time, but I am asking whether you believe that the Commission has that power.

"Commissioner Fly. Why, not at all in peace time.

"Mr. Sanders. I am not referring to any specific time—

"Commissioner Fly (interposing). But, let me say—

"Mr. Sanders. Wait a minute, and let me state the question.

"Commissioner Fly (interposing). Let us get this clear. In peace time, I would not suggest that, but in war time operations of the Commission.

"Mr. Sanders. Under the Federal Communications Act.

"Mr. Bulwinkle. He is talking about the proposition that you asked him about.

"Mr. Sanders. You are talking about the act that was passed in 1934.

"Commissioner Fly. Yes. The act was passed then, but I am talking about an application of that act in time of war, and I say that basically it is a pretty serious problem that when any station violates some fundamental law like pursuing a persistent line of subversive conduct in violation of the laws that you gentlemen have made, no matter when this Act was passed, we can refuse to continue to license that operation and refuse to let it continue carrying on this subversive conduct. Well now, to suggest we could do that in time of peace, I think is entirely out of the question because you do not have that problem. You do not have the censorship problem. You do not have the subversive conduct.

"I would say that at any time, in time of peace, when a station is utilized for unlawful purposes—let us assume that a station is utilized to guide the operation of a gang of outlaws in peacetime, of course, we could take it off of the air in peace time; but the reason why this question as to what they put out over the air can be given attention here is because it is war time.

"Mr. Sanders. Do you not think it would be more desirable to have that grant of power—whatever power was necessary—designed to operate only in war time rather than to put a construction upon the peace time act that you already have such power and leave it to your Commission as to when the emergency exists? Do you not think that rather probable?

"Commissioner Fly. I see no objection to that, sir; but again I think we are just trying to find bugaboos here, because we are acting on and operating on this thing from day to day, and we are operating under war conditions, and I am happy to tell you that no question has arisen yet as to the license of any station, because of its war time operation, and I just think we are looking for things to worry about when we have got to take the time in a period of war to worry about the framing of legislation of that sort."

After Mr. Fly had referred to the "vast and thorough-going record" on the chain broadcasting situation and had referred to the amount of work which had been done by the Commission on the newspaper situation, he told the Committee that about 90% of the work of the Commission had to do with the war effort and that it was only at the greatest sacrifice that we spend all of the time we do saying that he personally did not mind the sacrifice. He said:

"I am perfectly happy to stay here as long as there is any demand on the part of this Congress, on this Commission about any investigation or anything of that sort, I want to stay right here with this Committee and give you everything that you want; but I do not want, with all deference, to face the problem as to whether war work shall be broken down by an over-extensive consideration of any of these problems that are not pressing upon us.

"Mr. Sanders. That is all.

"Mr. Youngdahl. Mr. Chairman.

"The Chairman. Mr. Youngdahl.

"Mr. Youngdahl. Mr. Fly, I am very much interested in the last statement of yours, and I think that you are absolutely correct.

"In view of that statement, do you not think that it might be advisable to withhold the application of the so-called network rules until the war is over?

"Commissioner Fly. The Commission has completed all of its work on that problem, sir.

"Mr. Youngdahl. On the other hand, there is an interest that Congress should look into so far as the public is concerned. Is not that correct?

"Commissioner Fly. Well, I do not doubt that. Certainly Congress ought to, if it wants to, make a thorough study of that. We have submitted our report and you can have the entire record if you want it.

"I should think that probably you would be satisfied if you would make a thorough study of the printed report, which is in one small volume before you.

"Mr. Youngdahl. I have been very much interested in the caliber of the radio men who have testified at these hearings. In the first place they seem to be very anxious to cooperate in our war effort and I think they have done a good job.

"In the second place they seem to have the public interest in mind, and some of them have testified that the application of these so-called network rules will create a disturbance and confusion.

"Commissioner Fly. That is a lot of moonshine."

Sales

WAR-TIME ADVERTISING JOBS

Distributed at the AFA convention in New York last week was this compilation of what advertising can do in war-time:

IT CAN:

- (1) Help in the education and training of customers' personnel.
- (2) Help clear up misunderstandings among the users of your product.
- (3) Help industry with its ever-growing maintenance problem.
- (4) Speed technical information (or offer technical service) to the men directly engaged in war production.
- (5) Help retailers explain shortages and substitutions . . . help them prevent hoarding.
- (6) Help dealers promote conservation.
- (7) Keep industry up to date on new products and developments.
- (8) Keep industry advised of auxiliary attachments, improvements, better methods, new ideas for stepping up production on already-installed equipment.
- (9) Help retailers build up the service end of their business.
- (10) Help customers get started on sound planning for the future.
- (11) Help develop a better understanding of the lesser-known items in your line.
- (12) Help customers get the most out of what they *can* get.
- (13) Explain to customers what your distributors can do to help them.
- (14) Explain any change in price policy.
- (15) Help dealers select added lines.
- (16) Get your story into defense plants from which salesmen are barred.
- (17) Get your story into new companies which are unknown to you because of war-time censorship.
- (18) Help swing demand from scarce "special" items to more plentiful or standard items.
- (19) Help get war contracts.
- (20) Help reduce confusion and delays due to incorrect specification.
- (21) Help carry some of the load of over-burdened sales-service departments.
- (22) Transmit any helpful information from where it is to where it is needed; *quickly, accurately, and economically.*

HAYES NAMED TO SALES GROUP

Arthur Hull Hayes, general manager of WABC, has been re-appointed to the NAB Sales Managers Executive committee as the Columbia representative.

Personnel of the committee is now complete, with John M. Outler, Jr., WSB, as chairman; Frank R. Bowes, WBZ, representing large stations; William Malo, WDRC, representing medium stations; Dietrich Dirks, KTRI, representing small stations; Don Davis, WHB, representing Mutual-affiliated stations, and Hayes representing CBS.

MANUAL HELPS GET BUSINESS

Sales managers periodically report how the NAB "Manual of Radio Advertising" can be effectively used in selling radio as a basic advertising medium. They declare that with the fundamentals thus established in the advertiser's mind, it is relatively easier to interpret the station's local story.

A good example is this letter just received from Norman Burdick, sales manager of WJTN, 250-watt station at Jamestown, N. Y.:

"When I first read the 'Manual of Radio Advertising' some months ago, it not only gave me an opportunity to brush up on some important radio material but also made it possible for me to learn a great deal. I was very thankful for having a copy.

"But now I can really say 'Thank you!' for the excellent material contained in the NAB Manual that you prepared. Here's what happened: For several years, one of the largest grocery store chains in our area (Quality Cash Stores . . . 69 retail outlets) could not be persuaded to try radio advertising. Everything we could possibly think of was used. We bombarded them with literature showing results from radio; we presented them with innumerable program and spot announcement ideas; we ran auditions; we switched salesmen on the account. But they would not give us a trial. Finally, a short time ago, I gave their Advertising Manager a copy of your Manual and made him promise to take it home and study it carefully.

"The account has just signed their radio spot contract for fifteen spots a week for thirteen weeks, and another advertiser has started to find out that radio doesn't cost—it pays.

"I know your Manual of Radio Advertising made it possible for us to get this account on the air, so again we say—many thanks for the splendid job you have done!"

TELLS LOCAL STORY

WATN, another 250-watt station, in Watertown, N. Y., faced with particularly strong newspaper competition, has issued a powerful local promotion piece entitled "What Price Radio?" based on the formula in the chapter of the same title in the NAB "Manual of Radio Advertising."

Taking excerpts from the Manual to establish the basic points, the station developed its own comparative cost figures in relation to its competitive newspaper, and made the story applicable to local, regional or national advertisers by breaking down its coverage to show special comparative figures for the city only, for the county, and for its entire primary area.

Concisely presented in a 4-page folder, the piece should be effective in developing radio prospects and in giving strong support to radio sales presentations.

UTILITIES URGED TO ADVERTISE

Cessation of public utility advertising for the duration of the war would be a "deliberate sabotage" of an investment built up during normal times, Davis M. DeBard, vice president of Stone & Webster Service Corp., declared June 23 at a meeting of the Public Utilities Advertising Association during the AFA convention in New York.

"Any utility company which crawls into its shell and ceases to interpret itself to the public during a period of war is inviting the inevitable—serious impairment of prestige, political attacks, and all the other ills associated with a policy of silence" Mr. DeBard declared.

Recently published data indicate that companies which dropped advertising during World War I, he said, "suffered severely" in the post-war period and some nationally known companies passed out of existence.

While urging continued advertising, Mr. DeBard warned, however, that economical coverage is the first consideration. "Any form of advertising which cannot justify itself from this point of view will tend to bring on the utility criticism of customers who will claim that money is being spent recklessly," he pointed out.

W. J. Weir, vice-president of Lord & Thomas, speaking at the same session, charged that advertising is not doing the job it

should be doing at present "because of too much fear of the present and of the future."

Mr. Weir urged a continuance of advertising to the public as the only way to maintain good will. "Advertising is business' last point of contact with the American consuming public," he continued. "It's the last means it has for preserving its franchise as a free operating enterprise. And the longer it hesitates, the longer it puts off a resumption of its curtailed advertising, the more precarious becomes its position—the more it invites the very thing it fears."

Many advertisers have lost courage, he contended, and because "they can't see the possibility of selling a can of beans tomorrow morning, are simply twiddling their thumbs instead of continuing to tickle the public's curiosity and desire."

Per-Inquiry and Free Time—Ho-Hum!

Without comment, the following chisels reported by member stations the past week are offered for your edification:

Stockton, West, Burkhart, Inc., Cincinnati, want free time on women's programs to promote Clopay window shades. All in the interests of national defense, of course.

J. Walter Thompson's Press Bureau, New York, also seeks free time on women's programs to promote Cheeks cosmetics. And they ask for a special theme song to be played, too.

Ruth Matthews of the **Ladies' Home Journal** also seeks free time on women's programs to promote an article on cosmetics for stockingless legs, carried in the July issue of the *Journal*.

Forjoe & Co., New York, want P-I deals on a photo-finishing proposition.

Manufacturers Radio Service, Los Angeles, want P-I deals for a shaving liquid called Rev.

D. S. Manson & Associates, Minneapolis, want P-I deals for World Bible Distributors.

National Needlecraft Bureau, Inc., New York, ask for free time on women's programs to promote needlework, which in turn promotes the products of its members.

All have been invited by the NAB to use radio properly.

To the Services

SKAFF, WMBD, IN MARINES

Vincent Lloyd Skaff, newscaster for station WMBD, Peoria, Ill., is a member of Uncle Sam's fighting forces. He is a member of the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve and is now stationed at San Diego, Calif., where he is receiving basic training.

MORE WCAU STAFF IN SERVICE

Three more members of the WCAU staff have joined the armed forces, bringing the station's total to eighteen.

Joseph T. Connolly, sales promotion manager, has been commissioned a Lieutenant (jg) in the U. S. Navy and is training at Harvard.

Frank Shannon, for the past fourteen years a member of the engineering staff, is to be commissioned Captain in the U. S. Army Air Force. He will leave shortly for Salt Lake City.

J. R. Troxel, also a member of the WCAU engineering staff, enlisted in the Army Signal Corps and is now taking a training course at Fort Monmouth.

Priorities

Stations are advised to maintain their spare inventory at 100 per cent. The minute inventory gets into the danger zone, below spare inventory minimum, begin filing PD-1A forms with WPB.

MAKE THIS INCLUSION

To speed delivery of form PD-1A to proper persons at WPB, broadcasters are urged to type "Classification 11.20" at the top of the PD-1A form. Then underscore with a colored pencil.

USE FREE SWAP SERVICE

Make use of NAB's free swap service to stretch out supplies of parts and equipment.

INCLUDE LEGEND ON ORDERS

Because recording records are an operating supply of material, manufacturers of records have sought NAB cooperation in asking stations to write in the approved legend on their orders for recording blanks which they give to jobbers and manufacturers.

This legend reads: "Material for Maintenance, Repair, or Operating Supplies—

Rating A-3 under Preference Rating Order P-129 with the terms of which I am familiar.

(Name of Operator or Supplier).

(Signature of Designated Official)".

Only in this way can manufacturers guard against a future disruptive shock in the flow of the finished product to broadcast stations.

Victory Programs

WBEN—BUFFALO

In Buffalo, station WBEN has a program, "Production for Victory," 10:30-11:00 p. m., that indicates careful planning to emphasize the victory through production theme.

It's an entertaining show without "preaching" and uses Bob Armstrong's orchestra, singers, actors, talent from other fields and war workers selected from Buffalo plants.

It might be classed as a potpourri since examination of a recent script indicated there were no less than five subjects carried. These included: sugar rationing; "I'm An American Day"; a well done study of "one of the lower forms of life known as the 'War Bore' who sees nothing but the pessimistic gloomy side"; women war workers from Bell Aircraft who work on Airacobras and blood donations for the Red Cross.

After opening fanfare and a short orchestra number, a voice set the program with:

"Buckle down, you Yankee, buckle down!
You can win, you Yankee, if you knuckle down!
Buy another bond.
Watch the boys respond,
Way across the pond,
They'll have to beat 'em down.
Spend your dough, you Yankee, spend your dough!
We can win, you Yankee, if you're on the go!
Give 'em planes and tanks
So the fightin' Yanks
Who deserve our thanks
Will have a chance against the foe!

KHQ-KGA—SPOKANE

Harold Zent, director of public relations, KHQ-KGA, Spokane, Wash., arranged for an impressive and solemn ceremony for the mass induction of bluejackets on Sunday, June 7.

Having worked very closely with the Navy recruiting office, by virtue of his three-a-week Navy enlistment program, he was able to bring a large number of new recruits to the ceremony. It was conducted in the shadow of a monument that stands in honor of Ensign Monaghan who lost his life in Samoa, in line

of duty, protecting his superior officer. The locale of the program contributed much to the "feel" of the event, both for listening and visible audience. The three-a-week broadcast which Mr. Zent has conducted since Pearl Harbor, has added a great deal to the recruiting efforts of the Navy in the Spokane territory, according to the Spokane naval recruiting chief.

Radio Training Courses

RADIO TRAINING IN OREGON

In another week the first section of the NAB-ESMDT radio technician training course will be over, according to Frank H. Loggan, manager, KBND, Bend, Oregon. He reported that the average attendance of 35 was genuinely interested, studied hard and attended regularly. One man, with a little previous experience, has already secured his class 2 radiotelephone license. Six others are receiving extra instruction, gratis, from Robert Pickinon, instructor, in order to qualify them to take the FCC examination for a license within the next 15 days. Other members of the class, he said, will have a very good basic training in radio and can progress rapidly in it.

Fifty other people are already registered for new sections and a great many others, who are particularly well qualified, would like to enroll, Mr. Loggan said. The number of men enrolled will ultimately be decided by the number of sections approved in Washington.

Oregon State college has been very helpful in arranging and supervising the courses. R. H. Dearborn, dean of engineering, Oregon State College, heads the radio educational activities within the state.

Utah State College

Utah State Agricultural College, which has been teaching radio technology for 20 years, is engaged in teaching radio in three categories. Part I of the "Fundamentals of Radio" has been in progress for some months and Part II will get started during the first week of July, according to George D. Clyde, Dean, School of Engineering, Industries & Trades, Utah State.

In addition, Dean Clyde is supervising the radio instruction of 300 Navy enlisted men and approximately 100 U. S. Army Signal Corps men.

Manhattan College

Brother Amandus Leo, dean of engineering, Manhattan College, New York City, is maintaining a strong interest in the training of radio technicians. Two new classes of Part II, "Fundamentals of Radio" are to be started. In addition, Brother Leo has arranged to conduct classes in "radio physics" for high school teachers, so that when these men return to school, in September, they will have a firm foundation to stress that part of physics which deals with radio.

A new section, "Fundamentals of Radio" Part II, has been started in which all registrants are members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps (Signal Corps). Because of expected demand there will be four or more additional such sections.

Oswego State Teachers

Graduates of the NAB-ESMDT Radio Training Program, conducted by Oswego State Teachers College, Oswego, N. Y., will be ready for radio work in another 16 weeks.

Part II and other beginning classes are scheduled to start at Oswego on July 6.

University of Wisconsin

Between 450 and 500 students have finished section 1 of the two part Radio Technician Training course, sponsored by NAB-ESMDT of the U. S. Office of Education, according to word just

received from H. E. Pulver, director, ESMDT classes at the University of Wisconsin. He also reports that the Signal Corps officer of the sixth corps area, Chicago, has already taken fairly large numbers of students and several of the instructors. Eight more sections, in addition to the 26 started in March, were begun during the last of May and the first of June.

Proposals for some 14 sections of part II of the radio course are awaiting the approval of the ESMDT director, Washington. The University plans to organize the new sections during the first week of July.

Industry Representative is Edwin C. Allen, WIBA, Madison; F. Ellis Johnson, dean of Engineering, University of Wisconsin, Madison, is State Coordinator.

More Training Begins at Syracuse U

The U. S. Army Signal Corps has begun long delayed plans for speeding radio technician training. Start was made at an overflow mass meeting of 500 men in the Onondaga Hotel ballroom, Syracuse, on June 17. It was arranged by Col. Harry C. Wilder, WSYR, New York industry representative of the radio training program. The initial meeting proved conclusively that the interest of the men was at a high pitch even before Lieut. Harry Ross told his listeners that the need was "very urgent".

A necessary time lag followed the mass meeting to permit Syracuse University to arrange facilities for handling the large number of men who signed up. This work is in addition to the multi-section participation in the ESMDT-NAB program.

Academy to Train Radiomen

NAB has supplied radio technician training course material to The Lincoln Academy, Newark, N. J. K. Arnold Freedman, of the Academy's executive office, wrote on July 1:

"I am in receipt of the course material mailed to the Academy on June 27, for which I would like to express my sincere appreciation. I feel sure that this material will be very helpful and hope that the Academy can be of use in alleviating the pressing need for properly trained radio technicians."

STILL GOING STRONG

Radio is credited by the U. S. Civil Service Commission for its outstanding contribution for assistance in recruiting.

On June 20, the Commission announced that placements alone in the War and Navy Departments throughout the United States totaled 1,659,913. This report must certainly be emblazoned upon the history books when the history of this war is written. Radio has served the Commission, continuously, for two years. Continued help of the broadcasters will make certain that the necessary new workers will be found to complete the production program. NAB began cooperating with Civil Service in July 1940.

WQAM ISSUES SERVICE BOOK

F. W. Borton, president of WQAM, Miami, Fla., has just issued the WQAM brochure of public service for the year 1941. The frontis reads:

"In order that our practice of publishing these 'Record of Service' brochures may not be interrupted, yet still conform with the universal practice of conservation during time of war, we are reducing by one-half the size of the 'Record' for 1941.

"On the pages which follow we submit only the skeleton structure of the service we have been privileged to render in our community.

"This material is taken from the authentic WQAM Station logs and we believe that it represents a fair picture of the station's worth to the community to which it has belonged for 20 years."

NEW STATION

Station WALL, Middletown, N. Y., is planning to get on the air approximately July 12. Fred Germain, Jr., program director, has about completed initial plans for his war effort broadcast.

WATCH "INVASION"

Our commentators sometimes refer to the forthcoming second front against the Axis as an "invasion" of France, Belgium or other conquered countries. "Invasion" denotes a war-like grab for territory rather than the freeing of conquered peoples in conquered lands. Let's watch its use.

WAR DAMAGE INSURANCE

On July 1 the free War Damage Protection provided by the Government terminated. In order to protect property against damage caused by enemy attacks or our military services in resisting such attacks, War Damage Insurance must now be purchased from the War Damage Corporation. Many of the large insurance companies have been appointed as fiduciary agents for the War Damage Corporation and the insurance needs of the broadcasting industry can be taken up individually with them or their brokers.

William I. Moore, WBNX, Chairman of the NAB Insurance Committee, states that the NAB Insurance Committee will not hold a meeting on the subject as the War Damage Insurance is not an involved subject and the rates are set by the War Damage Corporation.

MILLER ADDRESSES IRE

Radio engineers are vital in winning this war, but without a continued "courageous enterprise" on their part we might lose it, 300 radio experts and guests from all parts of the country heard here today at the Summer convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers.

Speakers included Neville Miller; E. K. Jett, chief engineer of the FCC; Paul Galvin, president of RMA; Captain E. M. Webster of the United States Coast Guard Communications System, and Arthur F. Van Dyck, the institute's president.

The occasion was a symposium on "What Radio Means in the War Effort," which ended the second day of the three-day convention of the institute.

"Each new stage of the war emphasizes the growing importance of radio," Mr. Miller said. "With the coming of war we saw the government take more positive action in the radio field. Radio cooperated and is continuing to cooperate with the activities of all government agencies. It has accepted in its stride the increased responsibilities, but there is much more to be done."

Mr. Miller pointed out that the operation of broadcasting stations through possible air raids is being worked out and a satisfactory solution is expected.

"One of our greatest assets," Mr. Miller concluded, "is our domestic radio system and the men that make it operate. Let me advocate that we all begin a once to learn how to use this new marvel at home, how to use it to win the war, and, finally, how to use it when the war is over, to make the world a better place in which to live."

Problems of the radio expert will never be finished, delegates were told by Mr. Galvin, "for you will constantly be called upon to explore new horizons, and without courageous enterprise we might lose the war."

"The whole pattern of our war tactics and strategy has been altered by radio communications and radio direction-finders," he said. "You are alive, I am sure, to your war responsibilities, but I implore you to do more. You must do more—we all must do more if we are to win."

Mr. Jett outlined the "huge war task" of the FCC in supervising the radio affairs of the country. Systems are now in effect, he said, to prevent vital information from falling into enemy hands through accident. The country now has direct communication through world-wide radio channels to all Allied nations of the globe, and the FCC has more than 100 radio monitoring depots.

YEULL-DELANO

George F. Bissell, general manager, WMFF, Plattsburg, N. Y., suggests that any broadcaster negotiating a contract with David

Yeull or Daniel Delano of Radio Associates, Inc. (Boston) should get in touch with him.

WOMEN'S RADIO DIRECTOR HONORED

Ann Ginn, Director of Women's Activities, Radio Station WTCN, was honored in connection with the recent AFA Convention. She

was one of four women accorded Honorable Mention in the Josephine Snapp Award. This award is made each year to the woman who has made the year's outstanding contribution to advertising. The award this year went to Mrs. Barbara Daley Anderson, home economics director and editor of the consumer service bureau "Parent Magazine," who is also president of the New York Woman's Advertising Club.

ARKANSAS

Estimated Radio Homes, 1940

Number of Occupied Dwelling Units as reported by U. S. Bureau of the Census in advance release, Series H-7. Percent radio-equipped calculated from Series H-7 Bulletin following the Census Bureau practice. Number of radio units, or radio homes, estimated by applying percent ownership to those units not answering radio question and adding such to those reporting radio.

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Arkansas.....	6,455	55.2	3,556	1,685	67.9	1,145	1,684	57.0	960	3,086	47.0	1,451
Ashley.....	6,789	40.8	2,762	1,336	69.3	926	1,687	47.7	805	3,766	27.4	1,031
Baxter.....	2,520	45.2	1,140	.....	.....	.....	780	60.2	470	1,740	38.5	670
Benton.....	10,101	59.4	5,997	1,954	79.7	1,558	2,200	62.5	1,374	5,947	51.5	3,065
Boone.....	4,221	61.5	2,591	1,231	82.6	1,017	589	51.4	303	2,401	52.9	1,271
Bradley.....	4,487	50.5	2,263	749	81.5	611	1,859	49.6	922	1,879	38.8	730
Calhoun.....	2,269	39.9	907	.....	.....	.....	743	47.3	351	1,526	36.4	556
Carroll.....	4,053	58.8	2,384	.....	.....	.....	1,448	69.8	1,010	2,605	52.7	1,374
Chicot.....	7,403	30.0	2,223	929	39.5	367	1,655	45.0	745	4,819	23.1	1,111
Clark.....	6,115	50.3	3,111	1,403	71.4	1,001	1,749	54.3	950	2,963	39.1	1,160
Clay.....	6,961	58.0	4,041	.....	.....	.....	2,416	64.1	1,549	4,545	54.8	2,492
Cleburne.....	3,193	49.5	1,580	.....	.....	.....	857	59.9	513	2,336	45.7	1,067
Cleveland.....	2,917	40.9	1,193	.....	.....	.....	877	46.5	408	2,040	38.5	785
Columbia.....	7,406	44.9	3,363	1,248	69.6	869	1,457	57.4	836	4,701	35.3	1,658
Conway.....	4,984	47.3	2,364	1,217	71.5	870	831	38.9	323	2,936	39.9	1,171
Craighead.....	11,584	66.4	7,695	3,289	80.2	2,637	2,015	65.6	1,322	6,280	59.5	3,736
Crawford.....	5,942	54.2	3,225	1,533	73.0	1,119	1,629	49.2	801	2,780	47.0	1,305
Crittenden.....	11,586	28.8	3,345	1,025	48.2	494	2,033	44.6	907	8,528	22.8	1,944
Cross.....	6,299	41.3	2,603	1,021	59.8	611	971	47.3	459	4,307	35.6	1,533
Dallas.....	3,560	41.1	1,461	975	56.5	551	1,075	31.5	339	1,510	37.8	571
Desha.....	7,129	31.7	2,261	1,082	65.8	712	1,552	41.8	649	4,495	20.0	900
Drew.....	4,955	34.6	1,713	1,042	66.5	693	1,054	37.7	398	2,859	21.7	622
Faulkner.....	6,351	57.5	3,652	1,587	77.4	1,228	712	48.8	347	4,052	51.3	2,077
Franklin.....	3,859	54.6	2,106	.....	.....	.....	1,597	59.4	948	2,262	51.2	1,158
Fulton.....	2,546	44.1	1,122	.....	.....	.....	540	61.2	330	2,006	39.5	792
Garland.....	11,525	65.6	7,562	6,358	72.9	4,633	3,325	61.6	2,049	1,842	47.8	880
Grant.....	2,607	50.2	1,308	.....	.....	.....	1,103	56.9	627	1,504	45.3	681
Greene.....	7,360	64.2	4,733	2,047	83.2	1,702	809	54.0	437	4,504	57.6	2,594
Hempstead.....	8,079	43.4	3,502	2,104	62.0	1,304	981	47.9	470	4,994	34.6	1,728
Hot Spring.....	4,725	51.9	2,444	1,492	68.4	1,021	1,077	46.4	499	2,156	42.9	924
Howard.....	4,169	47.2	1,984	810	69.4	562	929	61.2	568	2,430	35.2	854
Independence.....	6,253	57.4	3,584	1,408	77.2	1,087	1,239	48.8	604	3,606	52.5	1,893
Izard.....	3,103	45.7	1,418	.....	.....	.....	688	62.6	431	2,415	40.9	987
Jackson.....	6,413	48.0	3,080	1,264	59.5	752	1,188	48.8	580	3,961	44.1	1,748
Jefferson.....	17,807	41.8	7,412	6,378	72.3	4,611	3,384	35.4	1,198	8,045	19.9	1,603
Johnson.....	4,706	53.9	2,541	924	77.8	719	1,253	51.0	638	2,529	46.8	1,184
Lafayette.....	4,274	36.4	1,554	.....	.....	.....	1,524	50.9	776	2,750	28.3	778
Lawrence.....	5,429	56.5	3,069	.....	.....	.....	1,904	63.4	1,207	3,525	52.8	1,862
Lee.....	6,819	29.7	2,024	1,373	48.3	663	522	44.6	233	4,924	22.9	1,128
Lincoln.....	4,916	25.6	1,263	.....	.....	.....	1,013	42.1	427	3,903	21.4	836
Little River.....	4,082	35.8	1,458	.....	.....	.....	1,621	50.6	820	2,461	25.9	638
Logan.....	6,070	56.8	3,441	895	76.4	684	1,543	60.0	925	3,632	50.4	1,832
Lonoke.....	7,619	48.2	3,666	.....	.....	.....	2,101	64.3	1,352	5,518	41.9	2,314
Madison.....	3,523	38.3	1,348	.....	.....	.....	508	58.7	298	3,015	34.8	1,050
Marion.....	2,340	45.4	1,063	.....	.....	.....	568	54.0	307	1,772	42.6	756
Miller.....	8,359	52.0	4,333	3,403	69.9	2,377	1,359	48.2	655	3,597	36.2	1,301
Mississippi.....	19,891	50.4	10,021	4,031	63.1	2,542	2,603	58.1	1,513	13,257	45.0	5,966
Monroe.....	5,291	38.4	2,030	1,708	33.1	842	727	39.7	289	2,856	31.5	899
Montgomery.....	2,221	43.9	975	.....	.....	.....	698	51.8	362	1,523	40.3	613
Nevada.....	4,807	46.9	2,256	902	63.7	575	760	58.8	447	3,145	39.2	1,234

ARKANSAS—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Newton.....	2,455	33.4	820	.....	.....	.....	264	54.8	145	2,191	30.8	675
Ouachita.....	7,671	48.4	3,722	2,476	61.2	1,516	2,910	50.7	1,477	2,285	31.9	729
Perry.....	1,966	38.2	754	.....	.....	.....	752	45.7	344	1,214	33.8	410
Phillips.....	12,809	32.5	4,171	4,158	46.9	1,949	2,187	41.1	898	6,464	20.5	1,324
Pike.....	2,953	46.5	1,372	.....	.....	.....	1,214	57.9	702	1,739	38.5	670
Poinsett.....	8,757	50.9	4,460	1,577	64.6	1,019	1,524	57.7	880	5,656	45.3	2,561
Polk.....	4,070	46.2	1,885	1,032	69.8	720	847	46.2	392	2,191	35.3	773
Pope.....	6,342	52.2	3,307	1,650	74.4	1,227	1,691	48.6	822	3,001	41.9	1,258
Prairie.....	3,785	49.1	1,860	.....	.....	.....	1,448	52.3	757	2,337	47.2	1,103
Pulaski.....	42,112	71.7	30,215	30,564	79.3	24,235	6,523	55.3	3,610	5,025	47.2	2,370
Randolph.....	4,438	49.6	2,210	798	68.0	543	497	46.9	233	3,143	45.6	1,434
St. Francis.....	9,223	31.8	2,922	1,655	60.8	1,005	1,284	43.8	563	6,284	21.5	1,354
Saline.....	4,412	57.6	2,539	1,044	75.0	783	863	60.9	526	2,505	49.1	1,230
Scott.....	3,320	52.9	1,757	.....	.....	.....	1,543	56.9	878	1,777	49.5	879
Searcy.....	2,803	38.1	1,070	.....	.....	.....	726	51.6	374	2,077	33.5	696
Sebastian.....	16,765	73.4	12,301	10,171	81.0	8,234	3,700	63.4	2,344	2,894	59.5	1,723
Sevier.....	3,822	49.2	1,877	858	73.9	634	970	51.6	500	1,994	37.3	743
Sharp.....	2,826	47.4	1,339	.....	.....	.....	815	57.6	469	2,011	43.2	870
Stone.....	1,986	38.7	768	.....	.....	.....	279	57.8	161	1,707	35.6	607
Union.....	13,275	59.1	7,826	4,683	76.0	3,561	5,072	57.7	2,924	3,520	38.1	1,341
Van Buren.....	2,981	43.8	1,306	.....	.....	.....	693	54.9	380	2,288	40.5	926
Washington.....	11,099	60.1	6,666	3,378	80.1	2,706	1,771	62.0	1,098	5,950	48.1	2,862
White.....	9,474	54.6	5,177	1,081	76.5	827	2,657	55.9	1,485	5,736	49.9	2,865
Woodruff.....	5,312	45.4	2,410	.....	.....	.....	1,954	50.9	994	3,358	42.2	1,416
Yell.....	5,096	52.7	2,687	.....	.....	.....	2,015	59.8	1,204	3,081	48.1	1,483
State Total.....	495,825	50.9	252,148	123,528	72.4	89,442	111,636	53.7	59,891	260,661	39.5	102,815

Cities of 25,000 or More Population

City	County	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Fort Smith.....	Sebastian	10,171	81.0	8,234
Little Rock.....	Pulaski	24,672	81.0	19,985

CONNECTICUT

Estimated Radio Homes, 1940

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Fairfield.....	110,235	96.5	106,428	77,124	96.4	74,379	29,997	97.1	29,130	3,114	93.7	2,919
Hartford.....	116,448	96.8	112,775	84,126	97.3	81,850	27,564	96.2	26,506	4,758	92.9	4,419
Litchfield.....	23,304	93.6	21,824	9,112	95.6	8,714	10,867	93.4	10,146	3,325	89.1	2,964
Middlesex.....	14,084	94.6	13,319	5,791	96.1	5,567	6,878	94.4	6,493	1,415	89.0	1,259
New Haven.....	128,057	96.2	123,139	101,601	96.2	97,734	23,529	96.7	22,751	2,927	90.7	2,654
New London.....	32,834	92.3	30,290	16,861	94.3	15,899	12,602	92.4	11,643	3,371	81.5	2,748
Tolland.....	8,491	90.3	7,668	3,170	94.3	2,989	2,841	90.9	2,581	2,480	84.6	2,098
Windham.....	15,229	90.7	13,817	6,579	94.0	6,184	5,927	90.4	5,355	2,723	83.7	2,278
State Total.....	448,682	95.7	429,260	304,364	96.4	293,316	120,205	95.3	114,605	24,113	88.5	21,339

CONNECTICUT—Continued

Cities of 25,000 or More Population

City	County	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Bridgeport.....	Fairfield	39,336	96.4	37,937
Bristol.....	Hartford	7,629	97.9	7,471
Hartford.....	Hartford	44,253	97.1	42,970
Meriden.....	New Haven	10,790	96.2	10,384
Middletown.....	Middlesex	5,791	96.1	5,567
New Britain.....	Hartford	17,256	96.5	16,655
New Haven.....	New Haven	42,480	96.2	40,856
New London.....	New London	8,157	94.6	7,719
Norwalk.....	Fairfield	10,904	95.8	10,443
Stamford.....	Fairfield.....	12,246	96.9	11,868
Torrington.....	Litchfield	7,035	95.9	6,749
Waterbury.....	New Haven	25,387	96.2	24,429
West Hartford town.....	Hartford	8,915	98.9	8,818
West Haven town.....	New Haven.....	8,085	97.5	7,884

NAB Research Department

June 30, 1942

GEORGIA

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Appling.....	3,032	38.9	1,179	724	54.0	391	402	30.9	124	1,906	34.8	664
Atkinson.....	1,585	41.5	658	.....	.....	.....	683	44.3	302	902	39.5	356
Bacon.....	1,789	44.2	791	.....	.....	.....	685	47.4	325	1,104	42.2	466
Baker.....	1,667	24.6	410	.....	.....	.....	265	36.6	97	1,402	22.3	313
Baldwin.....	4,006	50.6	2,023	1,872	56.7	1,061	862	68.7	592	1,272	29.1	370
Banks.....	1,926	42.5	820	.....	.....	.....	356	50.4	180	1,570	40.8	640
Barrow.....	3,290	56.6	1,864	1,171	66.7	781	390	62.7	245	1,729	48.5	838
Bartow.....	5,828	59.1	3,443	1,635	69.6	1,138	1,594	68.2	1,088	2,599	46.8	1,217
Ben Hill.....	3,569	53.4	1,900	2,037	62.7	1,277	205	58.5	120	1,327	37.9	503
Berrien.....	3,493	39.1	1,367	.....	.....	.....	1,218	43.4	529	2,275	36.8	838
Bibb.....	23,159	58.1	13,461	16,676	57.8	9,638	5,153	61.9	3,191	1,330	47.5	632
Bleckley.....	2,322	38.6	894	.....	.....	.....	737	49.1	362	1,585	33.6	532
Brantley.....	1,457	28.1	410	.....	.....	.....	650	33.1	215	807	24.2	195
Brooks.....	4,668	35.1	1,632	1,212	52.6	637	435	39.6	172	3,021	27.2	823
Bryan.....	1,439	26.7	384	.....	.....	.....	1,022	27.9	285	417	23.8	99
Bulloch.....	5,943	40.7	2,421	1,350	58.0	783	887	36.6	325	3,706	35.4	1,313
Burke.....	6,873	23.6	1,617	1,212	40.7	493	1,026	43.6	448	4,635	14.6	676
Butts.....	2,278	45.4	1,032	.....	.....	.....	966	65.2	630	1,312	30.7	402
Calhoun.....	2,609	23.6	616	.....	.....	.....	899	39.7	357	1,710	15.2	259
Camden.....	1,438	33.8	486	.....	.....	.....	1,043	36.2	378	395	27.3	108
Candler.....	2,079	40.5	843	.....	.....	.....	627	50.0	314	1,452	36.4	529
Carroll.....	8,356	51.9	4,344	1,732	75.5	1,308	1,410	72.4	1,021	5,214	38.6	2,015
Catoosa.....	2,585	70.2	1,816	.....	.....	.....	1,113	82.0	912	1,472	61.4	904
Charlton.....	1,224	33.7	412	.....	.....	.....	904	35.8	324	320	27.5	88
Chatham.....	31,718	65.4	20,732	26,406	67.2	17,742	4,669	56.6	2,641	643	54.3	349
Chattahoochee.....	527	29.2	153	.....	.....	.....	102	49.5	50	425	24.3	103
Chatooga.....	4,207	64.8	2,750	844	88.7	748	1,768	66.8	1,182	1,595	51.4	820
Cherokee.....	4,691	52.5	2,463	702	80.0	562	1,264	63.7	805	2,725	40.2	1,096
Clarke.....	7,401	66.4	4,909	5,640	69.2	3,903	790	71.2	562	971	45.8	444
Clay.....	1,696	27.4	464	.....	.....	.....	598	38.7	232	1,098	21.2	232
Clayton.....	2,795	56.7	1,587	83	90.2	75	1,361	67.7	922	1,351	43.7	590
Clinch.....	1,580	39.5	624	.....	.....	.....	1,315	36.9	485	265	52.5	139
Cobb.....	9,335	68.1	6,366	2,298	75.5	1,735	3,620	76.6	2,773	3,417	54.4	1,858
Coffee.....	4,824	37.4	1,808	1,275	53.9	687	866	34.4	298	2,683	30.7	823
Colquitt.....	7,467	45.0	3,357	2,624	55.4	1,454	1,224	44.3	542	3,619	37.6	1,361
Columbia.....	2,169	37.4	810	.....	.....	.....	636	49.2	313	1,533	32.4	497
Cook.....	2,772	43.5	1,207	.....	.....	.....	1,222	42.8	524	1,550	44.1	683
Coweta.....	6,604	47.7	3,145	2,015	64.4	1,297	1,896	61.2	1,160	2,693	25.5	688
Crawford.....	1,555	29.7	466	.....	.....	.....	366	46.7	171	1,189	24.8	295
Crisp.....	4,422	39.4	1,742	2,254	46.9	1,057	234	48.4	113	1,934	29.6	572

GEORGIA—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Dade.....	1,222	48.0	586	.....	.....	.....	446	51.2	228	776	46.1	358
Dawson.....	961	42.6	410	.....	.....	.....	91	78.2	71	870	38.9	339
Decatur.....	5,302	32.6	1,735	1,708	46.9	800	1,095	30.5	334	2,499	24.0	601
DeKalb.....	22,648	81.7	18,495	12,480	90.0	11,229	7,731	74.4	5,752	2,437	62.1	1,514
Dodge.....	4,773	33.7	1,606	918	52.2	479	739	35.1	260	3,116	27.8	867
Dooly.....	3,951	32.3	1,272	.....	.....	.....	1,131	48.3	547	2,820	25.7	725
Dougherty.....	7,421	50.4	3,735	5,050	57.4	2,899	1,131	51.5	583	1,240	20.4	253
Douglas.....	2,320	50.2	1,162	624	67.6	422	273	51.0	139	1,423	42.3	601
Early.....	4,382	29.9	1,317	807	55.5	448	452	36.7	166	3,123	22.5	703
Echols.....	768	28.2	216	.....	.....	.....	484	23.6	114	284	36.0	102
Effingham.....	2,296	34.5	792	.....	.....	.....	1,041	39.0	406	1,255	30.8	386
Elbert.....	4,706	48.9	2,318	1,713	59.4	1,017	481	58.2	280	2,512	40.7	1,021
Emanuel.....	5,498	40.4	2,226	1,031	54.2	559	999	39.9	399	3,468	36.6	1,268
Evans.....	1,749	39.5	691	.....	.....	.....	799	46.9	375	950	33.3	316
Fannin.....	3,106	52.0	1,617	.....	.....	.....	1,114	72.1	803	1,992	40.8	814
Fayette.....	1,846	34.6	637	.....	.....	.....	412	49.4	203	1,434	30.3	434
Floyd.....	13,811	72.1	9,954	6,994	74.3	5,197	3,719	81.1	3,016	3,098	56.2	1,741
Forsyth.....	2,586	45.9	1,190	.....	.....	.....	301	63.7	192	2,285	43.7	998
Franklin.....	3,484	49.0	1,708	.....	.....	.....	980	63.0	617	2,504	43.6	1,091
Fulton.....	103,465	74.9	77,513	83,495	75.3	62,875	16,356	78.2	12,795	3,614	51.0	1,843
Gilmer.....	1,951	38.4	748	.....	.....	.....	564	55.3	312	1,387	31.4	436
Glacocock.....	1,000	48.2	482	.....	.....	.....	273	49.4	135	727	47.7	347
Glynn.....	5,677	60.8	3,453	3,919	62.6	2,454	1,372	62.6	859	386	36.2	140
Gordon.....	4,312	65.0	2,801	805	82.7	666	1,091	70.9	773	2,416	56.4	1,362
Grady.....	4,520	41.3	1,865	1,204	56.8	684	526	40.7	214	2,790	34.7	967
Greene.....	3,254	39.2	1,277	.....	.....	.....	1,469	56.3	827	1,785	25.2	450
Gwinnett.....	6,822	53.1	3,634	1,000	71.6	716	1,692	65.4	1,106	4,130	43.9	1,812
Habersham.....	3,380	55.6	1,876	.....	.....	.....	1,724	66.1	1,140	1,656	44.4	736
Hall.....	8,109	61.2	4,956	2,689	70.5	1,897	2,562	74.5	1,910	2,858	40.2	1,149
Hancock.....	2,745	24.5	673	.....	.....	.....	657	42.4	278	2,088	18.9	395
Haralson.....	3,459	53.4	1,851	.....	.....	.....	1,387	70.6	980	2,072	42.0	871
Harris.....	2,621	29.7	777	.....	.....	.....	738	40.2	297	1,883	25.5	480
Hart.....	3,487	50.9	1,773	.....	.....	.....	687	70.6	485	2,800	46.0	1,288
Heard.....	1,903	31.6	603	.....	.....	.....	232	51.8	120	1,671	28.9	483
Henry.....	3,493	40.2	1,401	.....	.....	.....	914	66.9	611	2,579	30.6	790
Houston.....	2,657	30.8	817	.....	.....	.....	761	55.2	420	1,896	20.9	397
Irwin.....	2,775	37.1	1,031	.....	.....	.....	829	40.0	332	1,946	35.9	699
Jackson.....	4,640	50.0	2,312	894	69.4	620	1,014	59.9	608	2,732	39.7	1,084
Jasper.....	2,146	41.3	884	.....	.....	.....	768	61.6	473	1,378	29.8	411
Jeff Davis.....	1,901	42.2	802	.....	.....	.....	616	46.0	283	1,285	40.4	519
Jefferson.....	4,637	39.0	1,804	.....	.....	.....	1,601	56.8	910	3,036	29.5	894
Jenkins.....	2,893	28.3	816	796	46.1	367	138	40.1	55	1,959	20.1	394
Johnson.....	3,033	29.8	902	.....	.....	.....	839	42.9	360	2,194	24.7	542
Jones.....	1,943	34.3	673	.....	.....	.....	601	54.4	327	1,342	25.8	346
Lamar.....	2,481	50.5	1,242	1,017	66.3	674	362	67.1	243	1,102	29.5	325
Lanier.....	1,220	38.3	467	.....	.....	.....	481	37.1	178	739	39.1	289
Laurens.....	7,821	39.5	3,091	2,175	55.9	1,215	641	48.3	309	5,005	31.3	1,567
Lee.....	2,010	19.1	385	.....	.....	.....	429	45.7	196	1,581	11.9	189
Liberty.....	2,018	26.9	541	.....	.....	.....	1,001	33.4	334	1,017	20.3	207
Lincoln.....	1,503	35.6	523	.....	.....	.....	246	62.2	153	1,257	29.4	370
Long.....	932	25.2	235	.....	.....	.....	468	25.8	121	464	24.6	114
Lowndes.....	7,620	46.9	3,572	4,022	56.5	2,273	1,169	43.1	504	2,429	32.7	795
Lumpkin.....	1,403	39.1	549	.....	.....	.....	452	57.5	260	951	30.3	289
McDuffie.....	2,605	40.5	1,061	876	60.2	528	245	43.3	106	1,484	28.8	427
McIntosh.....	1,375	30.6	421	.....	.....	.....	1,221	30.1	368	154	34.7	53
Macon.....	3,845	32.1	1,231	.....	.....	.....	1,469	47.2	694	2,376	22.6	537
Madison.....	3,082	45.5	1,403	.....	.....	.....	641	60.0	385	2,441	41.7	1,018
Marion.....	1,597	27.8	444	.....	.....	.....	514	37.8	194	1,083	23.0	250
Meriwether.....	5,119	38.5	1,972	847	73.3	621	1,234	53.6	662	3,038	22.7	689
Miller.....	2,182	30.3	665	.....	.....	.....	463	48.8	226	1,719	25.5	439
Mitchell.....	5,282	31.6	1,672	1,404	48.6	683	394	31.3	123	3,484	24.9	866
Monroe.....	2,503	36.5	912	.....	.....	.....	1,101	47.7	525	1,402	27.6	387
Montgomery.....	2,061	29.9	616	.....	.....	.....	820	33.5	274	1,241	27.5	342
Morgan.....	3,092	36.8	1,139	.....	.....	.....	1,035	52.9	548	2,057	28.7	591
Murray.....	2,362	55.9	1,322	.....	.....	.....	650	65.9	429	1,712	52.2	893

GEORGIA—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Muscogee.....	19,503	64.2	12,513	14,143	67.0	9,471	4,319	61.7	2,664	1,041	36.3	378
Newton.....	4,486	59.0	2,641	1,808	77.3	1,397	755	62.5	472	1,923	40.1	772
Oconee.....	1,771	41.3	730	.....	.....	.....	332	68.2	226	1,439	35.0	504
Oglethorpe.....	2,741	36.4	998	.....	.....	.....	588	53.7	315	2,153	31.7	683
Paulding.....	2,788	47.4	1,322	.....	.....	.....	602	68.0	410	2,186	41.7	912
Peach.....	2,572	41.8	1,073	1,307	54.6	713	221	37.6	83	1,044	26.5	277
Pickens.....	2,074	53.3	1,103	.....	.....	.....	803	78.5	630	1,271	37.2	473
Pierce.....	2,587	35.3	913	.....	.....	.....	912	42.0	383	1,675	31.6	530
Pike.....	2,319	40.6	941	.....	.....	.....	523	54.8	287	1,796	36.4	654
Polk.....	6,428	66.7	4,294	3,078	77.9	2,399	1,488	63.1	939	1,862	51.3	956
Pulaski.....	2,492	33.2	824	924	51.3	474	120	35.9	43	1,448	21.2	307
Putnam.....	1,957	36.5	708	.....	.....	.....	755	56.9	430	1,202	23.1	278
Quitman.....	743	21.3	158	.....	.....	.....	190	34.0	65	553	16.8	93
Rabun.....	1,712	41.5	712	.....	.....	.....	629	52.4	330	1,083	35.2	382
Randolph.....	3,968	30.3	1,199	969	46.7	452	559	37.3	209	2,440	22.0	538
Richmond.....	21,201	62.0	13,159	17,510	63.4	11,097	2,107	64.5	1,359	1,584	44.4	703
Rockdale.....	1,824	50.7	924	.....	.....	.....	780	66.3	517	1,044	39.0	407
Schley.....	1,127	35.5	400	.....	.....	.....	301	50.7	153	826	29.9	247
Screven.....	4,636	27.8	1,284	695	46.3	322	818	33.1	271	3,123	22.1	691
Seminole.....	1,906	32.2	613	.....	.....	.....	638	41.5	265	1,268	27.5	348
Spalding.....	7,106	64.2	4,560	3,514	67.9	2,387	1,915	76.4	1,463	1,677	42.3	710
Stephens.....	2,972	58.7	1,746	1,336	69.1	923	394	62.5	246	1,242	46.4	577
Stewart.....	2,398	27.1	646	.....	.....	.....	895	39.7	356	1,503	19.3	290
Sumter.....	6,287	36.0	2,267	2,682	51.2	1,373	534	47.3	253	3,071	20.9	641
Talbot.....	1,834	23.5	431	10	10.0	1	743	31.0	230	1,081	18.5	200
Taliaferro.....	1,372	29.0	397	.....	.....	.....	413	44.1	182	959	22.4	215
Tattnall.....	3,448	42.4	1,458	.....	.....	.....	1,289	49.2	634	2,159	38.2	824
Taylor.....	2,482	35.3	876	.....	.....	.....	825	45.4	374	1,657	30.3	502
Telfair.....	3,428	36.0	1,234	.....	.....	.....	1,628	40.9	666	1,800	31.6	568
Terrell.....	4,123	26.2	1,080	1,116	44.9	501	365	42.9	157	2,642	16.0	422
Thomas.....	7,779	48.6	3,784	3,506	59.1	2,073	1,215	50.4	612	3,058	36.0	1,099
Tift.....	4,548	45.7	2,080	1,448	61.2	887	1,244	32.3	402	1,856	42.6	791
Toombs.....	3,734	41.4	1,547	1,043	54.8	572	792	41.0	325	1,899	34.2	650
Towns.....	1,053	45.4	479	.....	.....	.....	211	59.0	125	842	42.0	354
Treutlen.....	1,621	32.6	528	.....	.....	.....	576	36.6	211	1,045	30.3	317
Troup.....	10,608	52.9	5,607	7,480	61.3	4,586	1,024	45.0	461	2,104	26.6	560
Turner.....	2,567	37.2	954	.....	.....	.....	903	50.8	459	1,661	29.8	495
Twiggs.....	1,985	23.8	472	.....	.....	.....	330	48.2	159	1,655	18.9	313
Union.....	1,706	32.6	558	.....	.....	.....	206	53.6	110	1,500	29.9	448
Upson.....	5,890	58.0	3,410	3,432	72.4	2,485	988	45.7	451	1,470	32.2	474
Walker.....	7,296	69.0	5,018	1,731	83.7	1,448	2,703	70.7	1,912	2,862	57.9	1,658
Walton.....	4,893	55.2	2,698	1,148	71.0	815	903	64.2	580	2,842	45.9	1,303
Ware.....	6,710	57.7	3,873	4,291	65.5	2,812	1,132	42.4	480	1,287	45.1	581
Warren.....	2,399	29.3	702	.....	.....	.....	686	48.6	334	1,713	21.5	368
Washington.....	5,704	31.6	1,800	1,004	43.5	437	1,083	40.0	434	3,617	25.7	929
Wayne.....	2,987	38.7	1,158	701	54.9	385	853	28.2	240	1,433	38.2	533
Webster.....	1,019	26.9	274	.....	.....	.....	179	45.3	81	840	23.0	193
Wheeler.....	1,827	39.2	716	.....	.....	.....	534	40.5	216	1,293	38.7	500
White.....	1,394	42.2	585	.....	.....	.....	394	58.7	231	1,000	35.4	354
Whitfield.....	6,080	73.8	4,497	2,638	85.9	2,266	1,324	75.0	994	2,118	58.4	1,237
Wilcox.....	2,875	33.2	954	.....	.....	.....	819	43.8	359	2,056	28.9	595
Wilkes.....	3,613	32.2	1,160	1,074	46.4	498	225	46.2	104	2,314	24.1	558
Wilkinson.....	2,640	36.0	949	.....	.....	.....	1,268	43.9	557	1,372	28.5	392
Worth.....	4,884	30.4	1,488	.....	.....	.....	1,233	47.7	588	3,651	24.7	900
State Total.....	752,241	52.5	394,755	288,818	68.2	196,864	170,595	57.6	98,273	292,828	34.0	99,618

Cities of 25,000 or More Population

City	County	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Atlanta.....	Fulton	82,000	76.3	62,570
Augusta.....	Richmond	17,510	63.4	11,097
Columbus.....	Muscogee	14,143	67.0	9,471
Macon.....	Bibb	16,676	57.8	9,638
Rome.....	Floyd	6,994	74.3	5,197
Savannah.....	Chatham	26,406	67.2	17,742

KANSAS

Estimated Radio Homes, 1940

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	%	Radio Units	Units	%	Radio Units	Units	%	Radio Units	Units	%	Radio Units
		Radio			Radio			Radio			Radio		Radio
Allen	6,020	76.4	4,597	2,340	84.6	1,980	1,646	78.5	1,292	2,034	65.1	1,325
Anderson	3,404	73.3	2,489	862	84.5	729	843	63.8	677	1,699	63.8	1,083
Atchison	6,217	84.8	5,270	3,703	90.7	3,358	692	81.0	561	1,822	74.2	1,351
Barber	2,574	81.6	2,100	.....	.....	.....	1,505	82.8	1,246	1,069	79.8	854
Barton	6,790	87.3	5,926	3,585	91.5	3,279	1,476	84.9	1,253	1,729	80.6	1,394
Bourbon	6,354	77.0	4,890	3,310	82.9	2,744	729	72.2	526	2,315	70.0	1,620
Brown	5,080	83.4	4,236	1,940	87.8	1,703	838	84.0	704	2,302	79.5	1,829
Butler	9,210	82.5	7,596	4,095	91.1	3,731	2,214	81.7	1,809	2,901	70.9	2,056
Chase	1,835	75.1	1,379	.....	.....	.....	942	78.0	735	893	72.1	644
Chautaugua	2,685	66.9	1,796	.....	.....	.....	1,406	75.7	1,064	1,279	57.2	732
Cherokee	8,656	74.8	6,476	3,907	80.1	3,130	2,437	70.4	1,716	2,312	70.5	1,630
Cheyenne	1,590	76.0	1,208	.....	.....	.....	656	78.9	517	934	73.9	691
Clark	1,107	81.8	905	.....	.....	.....	609	82.1	500	498	81.4	405
Clay	3,964	86.3	3,420	1,413	90.5	1,279	675	86.2	582	1,876	83.1	1,559
Cloud	5,001	82.4	4,123	1,843	90.3	1,664	1,188	82.9	985	1,970	74.8	1,474
Coffey	3,679	72.3	2,661	.....	.....	.....	1,651	81.1	1,339	2,028	65.2	1,322
Comanche	1,241	83.4	1,034	.....	.....	.....	694	84.1	583	547	82.5	451
Cowley	11,102	84.9	9,428	6,947	90.6	6,292	1,536	79.0	1,213	2,619	73.4	1,923
Crawford	13,614	81.2	11,055	6,487	90.0	5,841	4,663	75.0	3,499	2,464	69.6	1,715
Decatur	2,062	75.1	1,552	.....	.....	.....	950	81.6	775	1,112	69.8	777
Dickinson	6,632	87.9	5,829	2,846	93.2	2,652	1,322	84.6	1,118	2,464	83.6	2,059
Doniphan	3,663	74.0	2,714	.....	.....	.....	1,711	77.9	1,333	1,952	70.7	1,381
Douglas	7,897	85.6	6,766	4,689	89.4	4,193	1,075	87.2	937	2,133	76.7	1,636
Edwards	1,834	80.6	1,479	.....	.....	.....	1,080	83.0	897	754	77.2	582
Elk	2,468	71.2	1,756	.....	.....	.....	1,243	81.2	1,009	1,225	61.0	747
Ellis	3,935	80.5	3,164	1,619	90.6	1,467	1,050	76.8	806	1,266	70.3	891
Ellsworth	2,676	83.6	2,239	.....	.....	.....	1,515	87.8	1,330	1,161	78.3	909
Finney	2,706	81.6	2,210	1,797	85.1	1,530	167	73.0	122	742	75.2	558
Ford	4,579	87.1	3,987	2,435	90.4	2,201	955	85.8	819	1,189	81.3	967
Franklin	6,117	81.3	4,976	2,956	91.1	2,693	937	87.9	740	2,224	69.4	1,543
Geary	3,527	90.1	3,178	2,542	92.6	2,353	203	88.7	180	782	82.5	645
Gove	1,138	67.1	763	.....	.....	.....	458	71.5	327	680	64.1	436
Graham	1,572	66.8	1,051	.....	.....	.....	637	67.5	430	935	66.4	621
Grant	497	73.1	363	.....	.....	.....	245	78.3	192	252	68.0	171
Gray	1,200	76.0	909	.....	.....	.....	559	87.2	487	641	65.9	422
Greeley	429	75.6	324	.....	.....	.....	228	79.0	180	201	71.7	144
Greenwood	4,764	75.2	3,579	1,160	85.1	987	1,680	81.3	1,366	1,924	63.7	1,226
Hamilton	707	75.9	536	.....	.....	.....	419	78.8	330	288	71.6	206
Harper	3,481	84.6	2,945	897	89.6	803	1,044	82.0	857	1,540	83.4	1,285
Harvey	5,973	87.0	5,191	3,121	92.7	2,894	1,188	88.5	1,051	1,664	74.9	1,246
Haskell	541	80.0	433	.....	.....	.....	257	88.1	227	284	72.6	206
Hodgeman	892	75.7	675	.....	.....	.....	319	84.2	269	573	70.9	406
Jackson	3,909	74.5	2,906	959	86.3	827	732	77.9	570	2,218	68.0	1,509
Jefferson	3,748	69.8	2,613	.....	.....	.....	1,594	79.2	1,263	2,154	62.7	1,350
Jewell	3,603	73.8	2,657	.....	.....	.....	1,376	77.7	1,069	2,227	71.3	1,588
Johnson	9,686	88.4	8,552	1,181	84.6	999	5,980	93.7	5,605	2,525	77.1	1,948
Kearny	671	80.0	538	.....	.....	.....	322	84.2	271	349	76.4	267
Kingman	3,212	84.4	2,711	965	91.1	879	676	83.0	561	1,571	80.9	1,271
Kiowa	1,395	82.8	1,154	.....	.....	.....	722	85.9	620	673	79.3	534
Labetta	8,889	80.3	7,138	4,134	88.8	3,670	2,213	78.2	1,730	2,542	68.4	1,738
Lane	759	79.6	604	.....	.....	.....	375	76.4	286	384	82.9	318
Leavenworth	9,023	85.6	7,722	5,737	89.5	5,136	1,172	81.2	951	2,114	77.3	1,635
Lincoln	2,314	80.8	1,868	.....	.....	.....	979	83.3	815	1,335	78.9	1,053
Linn	3,656	62.6	2,285	.....	.....	.....	1,506	72.5	1,091	2,150	55.5	1,194
Logan	961	76.3	732	.....	.....	.....	539	87.7	473	422	61.4	259
Lyon	7,692	82.3	6,336	3,977	91.8	3,651	1,157	81.0	937	2,558	68.3	1,748
McPherson	6,710	85.7	5,751	2,142	93.4	2,002	1,903	87.8	1,670	2,665	78.0	2,079
Marion	5,197	80.0	4,162	.....	.....	.....	2,642	83.3	2,200	2,555	76.8	1,962
Marshall	5,966	81.7	4,873	1,136	93.3	1,060	2,087	84.6	1,765	2,743	74.7	2,048
Meade	1,444	75.9	1,097	.....	.....	.....	757	81.5	617	687	69.9	480
Miami	5,412	77.6	4,203	2,431	85.3	2,075	642	77.1	495	2,339	69.8	1,633
Mitchell	3,173	84.2	2,670	1,077	88.8	956	708	78.7	557	1,388	83.4	1,157
Montgomery	14,650	81.1	11,881	10,473	85.8	8,987	1,460	70.3	1,026	2,717	68.7	1,868
Morris	2,969	80.4	2,388	894	90.9	812	579	83.0	481	1,496	73.2	1,095
Morton	611	71.6	437	.....	.....	.....	395	70.1	277	216	74.3	160

KANSAS—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Nemaha.....	4,486	79.2	3,549	.....	.....	.....	2,148	86.6	1,860	2,338	72.2	1,689
Neosho.....	6,552	77.4	5,077	3,123	89.0	2,778	1,232	72.6	895	2,197	63.9	1,404
Ness.....	1,765	77.3	1,364	.....	.....	.....	820	79.1	648	945	75.8	716
Norton.....	2,711	71.2	1,928	827	86.0	711	567	72.3	410	1,317	61.2	807
Osage.....	4,625	75.2	3,479	.....	.....	.....	2,213	83.9	1,856	2,412	67.3	1,623
Osborne.....	2,856	79.5	2,271	.....	.....	.....	1,445	83.6	1,207	1,411	75.4	1,064
Ottawa.....	2,778	84.8	2,356	.....	.....	.....	1,358	87.1	1,182	1,420	82.6	1,174
Pawnee.....	2,466	86.2	2,125	1,098	89.3	981	309	87.0	269	1,059	82.6	875
Phillips.....	3,053	74.0	2,256	.....	.....	.....	1,413	78.8	1,114	1,640	69.6	1,142
Pottawatomie.....	3,869	78.1	3,020	.....	.....	.....	1,859	85.2	1,584	2,010	71.4	1,436
Pratt.....	3,467	87.8	3,045	1,896	92.7	1,758	472	81.9	387	1,099	81.9	900
Rawlins.....	1,701	81.1	1,379	.....	.....	.....	712	80.7	574	989	81.3	805
Reno.....	14,772	87.2	12,887	8,733	90.7	7,921	2,718	88.7	2,410	3,321	77.0	2,556
Republic.....	3,999	76.1	3,043	796	87.2	694	972	77.7	756	2,231	71.4	1,593
Rice.....	4,988	88.3	4,403	1,329	93.2	1,238	2,022	89.4	1,807	1,637	82.9	1,358
Riley.....	6,074	86.9	5,274	3,544	92.9	3,292	725	83.7	607	1,805	76.2	1,375
Rooks.....	2,355	77.3	1,822	.....	.....	.....	1,177	81.2	956	1,178	73.5	866
Rush.....	2,161	78.5	1,695	.....	.....	.....	1,084	81.3	881	1,077	75.6	814
Russell.....	3,706	83.8	3,109	1,423	88.9	1,265	910	83.6	761	1,373	78.9	1,083
Saline.....	8,394	91.4	7,677	6,053	94.1	5,698	639	86.1	550	1,702	83.9	1,429
Scott.....	992	82.0	813	.....	.....	.....	554	83.1	460	438	80.7	353
Sedgwick.....	42,468	90.3	38,356	34,775	91.4	31,783	4,214	87.9	3,702	3,479	82.5	2,871
Seward.....	1,800	83.2	1,500	1,254	88.7	1,113	133	78.3	104	413	68.5	283
Shawnee.....	26,376	90.8	23,955	20,462	93.2	19,077	3,342	87.7	2,931	2,572	75.7	1,947
Sheridan.....	1,254	70.6	885	.....	.....	.....	420	75.4	317	834	68.1	568
Sherman.....	1,741	80.6	1,402	969	83.5	809	129	84.4	109	643	75.3	484
Smith.....	3,205	70.8	2,269	.....	.....	.....	1,328	79.6	1,056	1,877	64.6	1,213
Stafford.....	2,921	84.7	2,475	.....	.....	.....	1,483	89.7	1,330	1,438	79.7	1,145
Stanton.....	365	69.1	252	.....	.....	.....	185	72.1	133	180	65.9	119
Stevens.....	852	72.9	620	.....	.....	.....	458	78.1	358	394	66.5	262
Sumner.....	7,602	85.1	6,469	2,146	90.3	1,938	2,575	84.2	2,167	2,881	82.1	2,364
Thomas.....	1,747	83.9	1,466	.....	.....	.....	1,020	86.7	884	727	80.1	582
Trego.....	1,462	77.4	1,130	.....	.....	.....	630	82.1	517	832	73.7	613
Wabaunsee.....	2,603	72.4	1,883	.....	.....	.....	1,044	81.9	855	1,559	65.9	1,028
Wallace.....	598	71.6	428	.....	.....	.....	285	81.3	232	313	62.7	196
Washington.....	4,600	75.8	3,486	.....	.....	.....	1,910	82.5	1,576	2,690	71.0	1,910
Wichita.....	564	75.0	423	.....	.....	.....	263	78.7	207	301	71.8	216
Wilson.....	5,244	77.6	4,076	2,218	89.9	1,994	1,114	73.2	815	1,912	66.3	1,267
Woodson.....	2,323	71.0	1,648	.....	.....	.....	1,189	81.4	968	1,134	59.9	680
Wyandotte.....	40,551	90.4	36,676	34,068	91.5	31,163	4,830	86.9	4,195	1,653	79.7	1,318
State Total.....	511,109	83.0	424,457	224,314	90.4	202,770	128,059	82.4	105,543	158,736	73.2	116,144

Cities of 25,000 or More Population

City	County	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Hutchinson.....	Reno	8,733	90.7	7,921
Kansas City.....	Wyandotte	34,068	91.5	31,163
Topeka.....	Shawnee	20,462	93.2	19,077
Wichita.....	Sedgwick	34,775	91.4	31,783

NAB Research Department

June 30, 1942

LOUISIANA

Estimated Radio Homes, 1940

Parishes	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Acadia.....	10,971	39.2	4,300	3,816	54.2	2,068	2,132	43.3	923	5,023	26.1	1,309
Allen.....	4,464	43.3	1,933	1,091	54.1	590	1,892	48.7	922	1,481	28.4	421
Ascension.....	5,182	39.7	2,060	997	61.1	610	1,784	39.5	705	2,401	31.0	745
Assumption.....	4,263	32.7	1,391	.....	.....	.....	2,052	35.3	723	2,211	30.2	668
Avoyelles.....	9,500	36.9	3,511	951	63.4	603	2,813	42.2	1,186	5,736	30.0	1,722
Beauregard.....	3,772	41.2	1,551	1,050	55.0	578	882	32.2	284	1,840	37.4	689
Bienville.....	5,671	37.8	2,142	.....	.....	.....	1,814	57.1	1,035	3,857	28.7	1,107
Bossier.....	8,100	42.6	3,422	1,569	77.1	1,210	1,980	60.1	1,191	4,551	22.4	1,021
Caddo.....	40,350	65.6	26,484	26,909	76.3	20,534	6,501	68.2	4,431	6,940	21.9	1,519
Calcasieu.....	14,522	63.2	9,179	7,382	72.3	5,338	5,191	55.9	2,902	1,949	48.2	939

LOUISIANA—Continued

Parishes	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Caldwell	2,902	46.5	1,348	.....	.....	.....	1,346	56.9	766	1,556	37.4	582
Cameron	1,698	47.8	813	.....	.....	.....	772	58.8	454	926	38.8	359
Catahoula	3,522	28.1	1,019	.....	.....	.....	1,074	42.1	452	2,448	23.2	567
Claiborne	7,036	38.4	2,698	988	59.3	586	1,480	68.0	1,006	4,568	24.2	1,106
Concordia	4,131	28.1	1,161	925	41.6	385	896	38.3	343	2,310	18.8	433
DeSoto	7,897	30.3	2,378	1,197	64.6	774	1,460	46.8	683	5,240	17.6	921
East Baton Rouge	23,016	71.0	16,314	9,130	78.0	7,124	11,472	70.7	8,114	2,414	44.6	1,076
East Carroll	5,206	30.5	1,582	1,192	40.1	477	398	33.2	132	3,616	26.9	973
East Feliciana	3,263	27.3	889	284	67.0	190	633	51.4	326	2,346	15.9	373
Evangeline	7,678	23.9	1,827	1,060	51.0	541	1,752	36.8	645	4,866	13.2	641
Franklin	7,981	34.9	2,792	874	60.2	526	697	53.0	369	6,410	29.6	1,897
Grant	3,915	39.4	1,549	.....	.....	.....	2,323	46.0	1,070	1,592	30.1	479
Iberia	8,904	50.7	4,519	4,442	63.9	2,839	1,765	49.8	878	2,697	29.7	802
Iberville	7,001	35.9	2,512	1,367	57.0	780	3,062	37.9	1,162	2,572	22.2	570
Jackson	4,355	51.3	2,231	734	76.3	560	1,805	60.9	1,099	1,816	31.5	572
Jefferson	12,726	74.9	9,531	4,022	71.6	2,880	8,396	76.6	6,428	308	72.4	223
Jefferson Davis	6,046	44.9	2,711	1,959	62.8	1,231	1,935	43.1	834	2,152	30.0	646
Lafayette	10,321	43.7	4,528	4,942	64.8	3,204	1,366	44.5	608	4,013	17.8	716
Lafourche	8,638	40.3	3,474	1,398	68.1	952	3,992	41.1	1,641	3,248	27.1	881
LaSalle	2,737	48.3	1,322	.....	.....	.....	1,901	51.4	977	836	41.3	345
Lincoln	6,005	46.9	2,824	1,924	64.9	1,249	647	56.7	367	3,434	35.2	1,208
Livingston	4,258	41.6	1,771	.....	.....	.....	1,610	46.2	743	2,648	38.8	1,028
Madison	5,012	31.2	1,561	1,759	48.7	857	366	29.8	109	2,887	20.6	595
Morehouse	7,244	34.7	2,511	1,932	62.3	1,205	1,147	49.2	565	4,165	17.8	741
Natchitoches	9,851	32.5	3,197	1,918	57.2	1,096	1,959	40.9	800	5,974	21.8	1,301
Orleans	133,040	77.2	102,649	133,040	77.2	102,649	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ouachita	15,836	63.5	10,035	10,323	71.5	7,378	2,527	66.1	1,670	2,986	33.1	987
Plaquemines	2,918	49.8	1,454	.....	.....	.....	1,979	50.5	999	939	48.5	455
Pointe Coupee	5,767	31.5	1,815	.....	.....	.....	1,460	52.5	767	4,307	24.3	1,048
Rapides	17,651	52.8	9,309	8,354	67.0	5,598	4,593	47.8	2,194	4,704	32.2	1,517
Red River	3,896	30.3	1,180	.....	.....	.....	862	58.6	505	3,034	22.2	675
Richland	7,112	35.6	2,549	.....	.....	.....	1,895	60.5	1,146	5,217	26.9	1,403
Sabine	5,605	36.1	2,020	.....	.....	.....	2,713	41.2	1,199	2,892	28.4	821
St. Bernard	1,779	61.4	1,093	.....	.....	.....	1,589	60.4	961	190	69.5	132
St. Charles	2,895	49.8	1,441	.....	.....	.....	2,371	53.1	1,259	524	34.7	182
St. Helena	2,215	30.3	672	.....	.....	.....	316	45.3	143	1,899	27.9	529
St. James	3,799	33.4	1,270	.....	.....	.....	2,449	36.1	885	1,350	28.5	385
St. John the Baptist	3,393	42.7	1,449	.....	.....	.....	2,625	46.2	1,213	768	30.7	236
St. Landry	15,576	32.2	5,021	3,641	62.7	2,282	3,234	38.4	1,241	8,701	17.2	1,498
St. Martin	5,672	32.0	1,812	845	47.1	398	1,642	44.7	734	3,185	21.3	680
St. Mary	7,633	46.8	3,569	2,837	63.5	1,802	2,640	44.2	1,167	2,156	27.8	600
St. Tammany	5,974	52.8	3,158	1,852	69.7	1,292	2,758	46.1	1,271	1,364	43.6	595
Tangipahoa	11,363	44.8	5,089	2,788	59.4	1,655	2,696	54.7	1,474	5,879	33.3	1,960
Tensas	4,489	23.4	1,050	.....	.....	.....	1,160	42.9	498	3,329	16.6	552
Terrebonne	8,152	44.1	3,590	2,250	69.4	1,561	3,344	38.8	1,297	2,558	28.6	732
Union	5,004	45.5	2,298	.....	.....	.....	1,338	63.7	852	3,666	39.4	1,446
Vermillion	8,959	39.0	3,495	2,422	57.2	1,385	2,402	39.0	937	4,135	28.1	1,173
Vernon	4,765	42.3	2,019	817	60.3	492	1,625	41.0	666	2,323	37.0	861
Washington	8,583	52.7	4,526	4,030	68.1	2,743	1,033	57.0	589	3,520	33.9	1,194
Webster	8,430	51.0	4,295	2,636	67.5	1,780	2,074	66.3	1,374	3,720	30.7	1,141
West Baton Rouge	3,007	35.2	1,061	.....	.....	.....	1,242	54.8	682	1,765	21.5	379
West Carroll	4,515	46.6	2,103	.....	.....	.....	1,031	51.5	531	3,484	45.1	1,572
West Feliciana	2,182	21.8	473	.....	.....	.....	681	36.8	250	1,501	14.9	223
Winn	4,180	40.9	1,731	1,280	61.5	787	1,041	29.9	312	1,859	34.0	632
State Total	592,528	53.3	315,261	262,927	72.6	190,789	136,615	52.5	71,689	192,986	27.3	52,783

Cities of 25,000 or More Population

City	Parishes	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Alexandria	Rapides	7,276	65.6	4,773
Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	9,130	78.0	7,124
Monroe	Ouachita	7,897	69.4	5,497
New Orleans	Orleans	133,040	77.2	102,649
Shreveport	Caddo	26,909	76.3	20,534

MARYLAND

Estimated Radio Homes, 1940

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Allegany.....	21,842	88.9	19,427	13,245	92.6	12,265	7,237	86.5	6,261	1,360	63.3	901
Anne Arundel.....	15,115	82.9	12,527	2,564	88.1	2,259	9,843	86.2	8,483	2,708	65.9	1,785
Baltimore.....	37,533	94.2	35,341	7,582	97.4	7,383	24,662	95.3	23,491	5,289	84.5	4,467
Baltimore City.....	227,582	93.9	213,790	227,582	93.9	213,790	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calvert.....	2,382	53.9	1,286	.....	.....	.....	905	68.1	616	1,477	45.4	670
Caroline.....	4,862	72.1	3,507	.....	.....	.....	2,807	77.7	2,182	2,055	64.5	1,325
Carrroll.....	9,493	85.2	8,090	1,440	94.8	1,365	4,553	86.5	3,940	3,500	79.6	2,785
Cecil.....	6,333	81.1	5,136	953	90.0	857	3,443	81.9	2,820	1,937	75.3	1,459
Charles.....	3,779	50.4	1,907	.....	.....	.....	1,773	61.2	1,085	2,006	41.0	822
Dorchester.....	7,239	69.5	5,040	2,812	77.0	2,167	2,600	65.1	1,694	1,827	64.5	1,179
Frederick.....	14,306	82.5	11,793	5,243	90.5	4,744	4,971	78.9	3,923	4,092	76.4	3,126
Garrett.....	4,953	65.9	3,267	.....	.....	.....	2,636	73.1	1,928	2,317	57.8	1,339
Harford.....	8,274	82.4	6,823	1,320	90.1	1,190	3,531	84.1	2,970	3,423	77.8	2,663
Howard.....	3,965	80.1	3,176	.....	.....	.....	2,432	83.5	2,031	1,533	74.7	1,145
Kent.....	3,702	70.6	2,613	849	77.5	658	1,841	63.6	1,171	1,012	77.5	784
Montgomery.....	21,740	91.0	19,771	2,100	96.5	2,027	16,513	93.5	15,432	3,127	73.9	2,312
Prince Georges.....	21,353	85.3	18,216	4,883	97.3	4,753	13,179	88.0	11,600	3,291	56.6	1,863
Queen Annes.....	3,913	65.9	2,579	.....	.....	.....	2,255	65.3	1,472	1,658	66.8	1,107
St. Marys.....	3,084	42.6	1,313	.....	.....	.....	1,471	43.2	635	1,613	42.0	678
Somerset.....	5,544	63.5	3,521	1,115	71.1	793	2,806	61.5	1,726	1,623	61.7	1,002
Talbot.....	5,267	75.5	3,970	1,346	89.2	1,200	2,237	70.9	1,585	1,684	70.4	1,185
Washington.....	17,697	86.5	15,305	8,784	93.2	8,185	6,131	83.2	5,098	2,782	72.7	2,022
Wicomico.....	9,744	77.9	7,597	3,799	86.0	3,268	3,320	74.5	2,473	2,625	70.7	1,856
Worcester.....	5,981	69.4	4,169	888	84.2	748	2,966	68.8	2,039	2,127	65.0	1,382
State Total.....	465,683	88.1	410,164	286,505	93.4	267,652	124,112	84.4	104,655	55,066	68.7	37,857

Cities of 25,000 or More Population

City	County	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Baltimore.....	Baltimore City	227,582	93.9	213,790
Cumberland.....	Allegany	10,339	92.7	9,585
Hagerstown.....	Washington	8,784	93.2	8,185

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MINNESOTA

Estimated Radio Homes, 1940

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Aitkin.....	4,668	81.2	3,791	.....	.....	.....	1,500	83.0	1,245	3,168	80.4	2,546
Anoka.....	5,462	90.8	4,952	2,902	96.7	2,805	786	85.7	673	1,774	83.1	1,474
Becker.....	6,455	80.8	5,212	1,336	93.4	1,248	1,594	74.5	1,187	3,525	78.8	2,777
Beltrami.....	6,649	78.8	5,244	2,591	87.8	2,274	1,309	67.7	887	2,749	75.8	2,083
Benton.....	3,648	85.5	3,116	1,405	92.7	1,302	571	84.5	483	1,672	79.6	1,331
Big Stone.....	2,577	90.7	2,338	.....	.....	.....	1,414	91.8	1,299	1,163	89.3	1,039
Blue Earth.....	9,657	91.6	8,845	4,314	94.1	4,057	1,888	88.1	1,664	3,455	90.4	3,124
Brown.....	6,468	92.0	5,953	3,221	91.4	2,944	1,084	90.9	985	2,163	93.5	2,024
Carlton.....	6,075	87.0	5,282	1,960	96.3	1,887	1,382	87.4	1,207	2,733	80.1	2,188
Carver.....	4,349	89.4	3,889	.....	.....	.....	2,161	90.0	1,945	2,188	88.9	1,944
Cass.....	5,146	77.0	3,960	.....	.....	.....	2,475	76.5	1,894	2,671	77.3	2,066
Chippewa.....	4,293	92.1	3,954	1,439	93.3	1,342	997	89.8	895	1,857	92.5	1,717
Chisago.....	3,629	85.1	3,088	.....	.....	.....	1,473	89.7	1,321	2,156	82.0	1,767
Clay.....	6,229	90.9	5,661	2,512	94.7	2,378	1,552	87.2	1,353	2,165	89.1	1,930
Clearwater.....	2,790	78.1	2,178	.....	.....	.....	827	78.5	649	1,963	77.9	1,529
Cook.....	794	77.2	613	.....	.....	.....	604	78.9	476	190	72.0	137
Cottonwood.....	4,012	91.6	3,672	792	93.6	741	1,165	86.3	1,006	2,055	93.7	1,925
Crow Wing.....	7,884	88.2	6,954	4,044	92.4	3,737	1,607	84.9	1,364	2,233	83.0	1,853
Dakota.....	9,616	93.2	8,964	5,712	96.6	5,518	1,500	90.9	1,363	2,404	86.6	2,083
Dodge.....	3,315	88.9	2,946	1,402	89.9	1,260	1,913	88.1	1,686

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MINNESOTA—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Douglas	5,280	86.8	4,583	1,405	91.0	1,279	1,100	88.1	969	2,775	84.1	2,335
Faribault	6,123	91.6	5,608	1,047	94.1	986	2,237	90.5	2,025	2,839	91.5	2,597
Fillmore	6,878	85.2	5,859	.....	.....	.....	3,360	85.6	2,877	3,518	84.8	2,982
Freeborn	8,200	92.1	7,551	3,373	95.3	3,215	1,572	89.3	1,404	3,255	90.1	2,932
Goodhue	8,363	90.9	7,607	2,789	94.9	2,646	2,229	91.0	2,027	3,345	87.7	2,934
Grant	2,479	90.2	2,236	.....	.....	.....	1,065	91.4	973	1,414	89.3	1,263
Hennepin	162,179	96.3	156,235	150,291	96.6	145,244	7,219	94.8	6,844	4,669	88.8	4,147
Houston	3,777	86.6	3,269	.....	.....	.....	1,768	86.4	1,527	2,009	86.7	1,742
Hubbard	2,874	76.9	2,209	694	85.2	591	549	72.3	397	1,631	74.9	1,221
Isanti	3,098	82.1	2,544	.....	.....	.....	878	88.6	778	2,220	79.6	1,766
Itasca	8,478	83.3	7,061	1,279	94.2	1,205	3,808	85.9	3,271	3,391	76.2	2,585
Jackson	4,178	91.7	3,829	796	90.1	717	924	90.0	832	2,458	92.8	2,280
Kanabec	2,496	81.6	2,035	.....	.....	.....	631	88.0	555	1,865	79.4	1,480
Kandiyohi	6,308	91.2	5,752	2,105	95.3	2,006	1,342	89.3	1,198	2,861	89.0	2,548
Kittson	2,532	84.8	2,146	.....	.....	.....	1,029	84.7	871	1,503	84.8	1,275
Koochiching	4,497	78.0	3,507	1,480	89.2	1,320	1,378	77.1	1,062	1,639	68.6	1,125
Lac qui Parle	3,715	92.3	3,428	.....	.....	.....	1,578	91.8	1,449	2,137	92.6	1,979
Lake	2,087	90.9	1,897	1,181	96.5	1,140	459	80.4	369	447	86.8	388
Lake of the Woods	1,501	76.6	1,150	.....	.....	.....	550	83.3	458	951	72.7	692
Le Sueur	5,154	88.0	4,537	.....	.....	.....	2,760	88.8	2,451	2,394	87.1	2,086
Lincoln	2,661	88.2	2,346	.....	.....	.....	1,028	85.0	874	1,633	90.1	1,472
Lyon	5,343	91.2	4,876	2,056	94.1	1,935	1,205	87.5	1,054	2,082	90.7	1,887
McLeod	5,482	86.8	4,762	1,176	91.5	1,076	1,682	85.6	1,440	2,624	85.6	2,246
Mahnomen	1,780	76.3	1,358	.....	.....	.....	745	75.6	563	1,035	76.8	795
Marshall	4,274	86.4	3,693	.....	.....	.....	1,389	89.4	1,241	2,885	85.0	2,452
Martin	6,255	93.0	5,817	1,950	93.5	1,823	1,535	91.1	1,399	2,770	93.7	2,595
Meeker	4,756	89.5	4,256	1,103	93.0	1,026	1,011	86.9	879	2,642	89.0	2,351
Mille Lacs	4,133	80.9	3,344	.....	.....	.....	1,885	82.1	1,547	2,248	79.9	1,797
Morrison	6,321	83.1	5,252	1,550	89.6	1,389	1,165	84.7	986	3,606	79.8	2,877
Mower	9,292	92.8	8,622	4,877	96.5	4,707	1,622	88.8	1,441	2,793	88.6	2,474
Murray	3,442	91.5	3,150	.....	.....	.....	1,295	89.1	1,154	2,147	92.9	1,996
Nicollet	4,061	93.5	3,798	2,016	96.9	1,953	370	88.3	327	1,675	90.6	1,518
Nobles	5,264	93.1	4,901	1,630	95.4	1,555	1,339	89.6	1,199	2,295	93.6	2,147
Norman	3,593	86.7	3,114	.....	.....	.....	1,403	87.6	1,229	2,190	86.1	1,885
Olmsted	10,275	92.8	9,532	6,303	96.8	6,103	1,241	86.0	1,068	2,731	86.4	2,361
Otter Tail	12,799	85.5	10,949	2,455	93.9	2,306	2,772	85.1	2,359	7,572	83.0	6,284
Pennington	3,188	88.8	2,829	1,571	91.8	1,442	307	83.4	256	1,310	86.3	1,131
Pine	5,490	80.9	4,439	.....	.....	.....	1,753	86.7	1,519	3,737	78.1	2,920
Pipestone	3,416	92.3	3,155	1,255	92.5	1,161	818	91.2	746	1,343	92.9	1,248
Polk	9,185	88.1	8,092	2,739	93.7	2,568	1,805	86.0	1,552	4,641	85.6	3,972
Pope	3,327	89.8	2,986	696	94.0	655	735	88.4	649	1,896	88.7	1,682
Ramsey	86,251	96.6	83,335	82,100	96.7	79,394	3,240	96.1	3,113	911	90.9	828
Red Lake	1,696	83.1	1,410	.....	.....	.....	640	85.1	544	1,056	82.0	866
Redwood	5,409	91.9	4,970	880	93.9	827	1,709	88.3	1,509	2,820	93.4	2,634
Renville	5,942	91.1	5,416	.....	.....	.....	2,641	90.2	2,383	3,301	91.9	3,033
Rice	7,571	90.2	6,828	4,348	94.6	4,115	753	80.2	604	2,470	85.4	2,109
Rock	2,789	91.6	2,556	916	93.8	859	487	88.8	433	1,386	91.2	1,264
Roseau	3,618	79.6	2,881	.....	.....	.....	1,160	80.8	937	2,458	79.1	1,944
St. Louis	56,623	91.9	52,062	41,607	95.5	39,739	7,009	86.1	6,035	8,007	78.5	6,288
Scott	3,675	84.5	3,103	.....	.....	.....	1,997	86.7	1,731	1,678	81.8	1,372
Sherburne	2,339	82.7	1,936	208	92.3	192	773	89.1	689	1,358	77.7	1,055
Sibley	4,038	88.5	3,575	.....	.....	.....	1,692	88.0	1,489	2,346	88.9	2,086
Stearns	14,288	88.7	12,669	5,284	94.9	5,012	4,128	86.2	3,560	4,876	84.0	4,097
Steele	4,998	92.1	4,603	2,318	94.1	2,181	695	91.0	633	1,985	90.1	1,789
Stevens	2,644	88.4	2,338	840	92.1	773	496	87.0	432	1,308	86.6	1,133
Swift	3,761	89.2	3,356	757	90.7	687	1,085	89.3	969	1,919	88.6	1,700
Todd	6,700	85.0	5,695	771	92.6	714	1,989	85.9	1,710	3,940	83.0	3,271
Traverse	2,033	92.4	1,878	.....	.....	.....	932	91.4	851	1,101	93.3	1,027
Wabasha	4,590	87.9	4,035	971	90.3	876	1,845	89.5	1,651	1,774	85.0	1,508
Wadena	3,109	81.9	2,547	773	93.0	719	589	79.7	470	1,747	77.7	1,358
Waseca	3,914	90.0	3,525	1,227	93.1	1,143	843	89.2	752	1,844	88.4	1,630
Washington	6,852	91.9	6,301	2,378	96.4	2,291	2,409	93.4	2,250	2,065	85.2	1,760
Watonwan	3,559	92.5	3,291	936	95.5	894	1,018	91.2	928	1,605	91.5	1,469
Wilkin	2,433	91.1	2,215	706	94.9	670	496	89.7	445	1,231	89.4	1,100
Winona	9,990	90.1	8,998	6,271	92.2	5,782	1,549	87.5	1,356	2,170	85.7	1,860

MINNESOTA—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Wright.....	7,085	85.1	6,026	.....	.....	.....	2,786	89.2	2,485	4,299	82.4	3,541
Yellow Medicine.....	4,202	90.9	3,821	.....	.....	.....	1,896	90.0	1,707	2,306	91.7	2,114
State Total.....	728,359	91.2	664,296	383,336	95.8	367,149	135,689	87.4	118,641	209,334	85.3	178,506

Cities of 25,000 or More Population

City	County	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Duluth.....	St. Louis	27,819	95.7	26,615
Minneapolis.....	Hennepin	142,834	96.6	137,922
Rochester.....	Olmsted	6,303	96.8	6,103
St. Paul.....	Ramsey	80,557	96.7	77,882

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NORTH CAROLINA
Estimated Radio Homes, 1940

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Almance.....	13,024	76.0	9,891	3,855	87.5	3,374	5,630	79.1	4,451	3,539	58.4	2,066
Alexander.....	2,890	56.5	1,633	.....	.....	.....	822	69.7	573	2,068	51.2	1,060
Alleghany.....	1,988	44.2	878	.....	.....	.....	321	53.9	173	1,667	42.3	705
Anson.....	5,977	47.5	2,842	880	70.3	619	1,497	60.2	901	3,600	36.7	1,322
Ashe.....	4,868	47.4	2,308	.....	.....	.....	590	58.9	353	4,278	45.7	1,955
Avery.....	2,764	47.2	1,306	.....	.....	.....	894	54.5	487	1,870	43.8	819
Beaufort.....	8,154	47.8	3,899	2,089	62.5	1,306	2,034	45.8	931	4,031	41.2	1,662
Bertie.....	5,353	43.8	2,349	.....	.....	.....	1,695	56.4	956	3,658	38.1	1,393
Bladen.....	5,621	43.0	2,418	.....	.....	.....	1,601	55.9	895	4,020	37.9	1,523
Brunswick.....	3,673	39.7	1,460	.....	.....	.....	1,768	46.4	821	1,905	33.6	639
Buncombe.....	26,375	74.3	19,593	13,290	81.8	10,869	7,240	71.2	5,151	5,845	61.1	3,573
Burke.....	7,783	68.7	5,340	2,409	83.5	2,012	2,918	70.0	2,042	2,456	52.4	1,286
Cabarrus.....	13,176	80.0	10,537	3,783	84.9	3,211	6,642	86.3	5,730	2,751	58.0	1,596
Caldwell.....	7,617	64.2	4,890	1,809	76.0	1,374	2,773	67.3	1,865	3,035	54.4	1,651
Camden.....	1,271	52.9	672	.....	.....	.....	512	52.9	271	759	52.8	401
Carteret.....	4,261	55.5	2,366	1,717	63.1	1,084	1,670	50.3	841	874	50.5	441
Caswell.....	3,916	46.7	1,831	.....	.....	.....	627	65.2	409	3,289	43.2	1,422
Catawba.....	11,709	76.6	8,982	4,606	84.0	3,867	3,636	82.0	2,982	3,467	61.5	2,133
Chatham.....	5,368	55.7	3,000	.....	.....	.....	1,903	69.3	1,320	3,465	48.5	1,680
Cherokee.....	4,021	49.0	1,970	.....	.....	.....	1,638	64.3	1,054	2,383	38.4	916
Chowan.....	2,539	48.4	1,229	967	64.9	628	57	46.4	26	1,515	37.9	575
Clay.....	1,401	38.4	537	.....	.....	.....	232	52.4	122	1,169	35.5	415
Cleveland.....	12,474	65.7	8,200	4,862	75.8	3,686	1,990	78.9	1,570	5,622	52.4	2,944
Columbus.....	9,798	45.8	4,500	717	76.2	547	2,363	44.5	1,051	6,718	43.2	2,902
Craven.....	7,367	50.2	3,702	3,147	59.4	1,868	1,664	45.3	754	2,556	42.3	1,080
Cumberland.....	11,960	52.6	6,299	4,174	62.9	2,625	3,860	58.6	2,262	3,926	36.0	1,412
Currituck.....	1,663	43.5	724	.....	.....	.....	686	42.0	288	977	44.6	436
Dare.....	1,454	64.5	938	.....	.....	.....	1,394	64.8	903	60	58.6	35
Davidson.....	12,029	75.3	9,057	4,995	81.0	4,046	2,971	77.3	2,297	4,063	66.8	2,714
Davie.....	3,320	63.1	2,100	.....	.....	.....	1,260	76.1	959	2,060	55.4	1,141
Duplin.....	8,683	43.9	3,815	.....	.....	.....	2,276	54.1	1,231	6,407	40.3	2,584
Durham.....	19,898	76.7	15,275	15,277	80.4	12,284	2,706	76.9	2,080	1,915	47.6	911
Edgecomb.....	10,333	55.1	5,696	4,621	75.3	3,480	1,048	48.6	510	4,664	36.6	1,706
Forsyth.....	30,800	75.8	23,338	20,177	76.1	15,347	6,815	80.6	5,495	3,808	65.6	2,496
Franklin.....	6,522	43.5	2,838	.....	.....	.....	1,972	55.3	1,090	4,550	38.4	1,748
Gaston.....	19,529	77.0	15,029	7,631	81.2	6,196	9,125	80.3	7,323	2,773	54.5	1,510
Gates.....	2,124	41.0	871	.....	.....	.....	492	48.0	236	1,632	38.9	635
Graham.....	1,316	41.7	548	.....	.....	.....	500	44.7	223	816	39.9	325
Granville.....	6,189	45.5	2,841	953	78.4	747	1,116	58.5	653	4,120	35.0	1,441
Green.....	3,556	58.6	2,086	.....	.....	.....	453	70.2	318	3,103	57.0	1,768
Guilford.....	36,842	80.2	29,540	24,224	83.5	20,219	7,159	80.9	5,791	5,459	64.7	3,530
Halifax.....	11,446	44.7	5,100	2,623	76.8	2,013	3,504	47.7	1,672	5,319	26.6	1,415
Harnett.....	9,205	56.1	5,177	1,284	69.8	896	2,384	68.4	1,630	5,537	47.9	2,651
Haywood.....	7,651	59.9	4,574	1,974	84.3	1,664	2,553	58.4	1,491	3,124	45.4	1,419
Henderson.....	6,363	67.0	4,268	1,466	77.6	1,138	2,271	71.4	1,622	2,626	57.4	1,508

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	%	Radio Units	Units	%	Radio Units	Units	%	Radio Units	Units	%	Radio Units
Hertford.....	4,024	48.0	1,942	.....	.....	.....	1,595	63.5	1,013	2,429	38.3	929
Hoke.....	2,900	45.2	1,306	.....	.....	.....	717	63.1	452	2,183	39.1	854
Hyde.....	1,720	39.7	683	.....	.....	.....	669	43.1	289	1,051	37.5	394
Iredell.....	11,438	68.4	7,817	4,517	79.9	3,610	2,266	70.9	1,606	4,655	55.9	2,601
Jackson.....	4,008	42.9	1,721	.....	.....	.....	1,217	55.0	670	2,791	37.7	1,051
Johnston.....	13,813	52.4	7,235	924	69.2	640	3,582	58.6	2,098	9,307	48.3	4,497
Jones.....	2,185	42.4	924	.....	.....	.....	585	47.3	276	1,600	40.5	648
Lee.....	4,148	68.5	2,836	1,217	83.9	1,021	971	63.5	617	1,960	61.1	1,198
Lenoir.....	8,860	61.2	5,411	3,698	70.6	2,611	936	62.0	581	4,226	52.5	2,219
Lincoln.....	5,190	67.3	3,494	1,119	78.8	882	1,402	72.0	1,010	2,669	60.0	1,602
McDowell.....	5,015	59.9	2,996	713	89.2	636	2,978	60.6	1,804	1,324	42.0	556
Macon.....	3,489	43.0	1,498	.....	.....	.....	1,148	51.0	585	2,341	39.0	913
Madison.....	4,846	43.8	2,120	.....	.....	.....	880	63.9	562	3,966	39.3	1,558
Martin.....	5,144	43.8	2,259	940	52.3	492	1,065	56.4	601	3,139	37.1	1,166
Mecklenburg.....	36,320	76.5	27,785	24,966	79.3	19,794	6,764	82.0	5,548	4,590	53.2	2,443
Mitchell.....	3,392	58.5	1,984	.....	.....	.....	1,116	67.5	754	2,276	54.0	1,230
Montgomery.....	3,593	55.7	2,002	.....	.....	.....	1,933	64.4	1,245	1,660	45.6	757
Moore.....	6,719	56.8	3,816	876	70.0	614	3,042	61.3	1,863	2,801	47.8	1,339
Nash.....	11,780	54.4	6,394	3,287	72.0	2,367	2,136	60.5	1,292	6,357	43.0	2,735
New Hanover.....	12,054	68.3	8,230	8,577	68.5	5,874	2,886	68.9	1,989	591	62.1	367
Northampton.....	5,622	36.3	2,045	.....	.....	.....	1,808	51.1	925	3,814	29.4	1,120
Onslow.....	3,777	41.7	1,579	.....	.....	.....	1,060	51.1	541	2,717	38.2	1,038
Orange.....	5,239	66.3	3,474	975	92.9	905	1,876	71.7	1,345	2,388	51.3	1,224
Pamlico.....	2,170	39.4	856	.....	.....	.....	1,306	36.3	474	864	44.2	382
Pasquotank.....	4,867	63.8	3,107	2,901	72.5	2,104	777	58.8	457	1,189	45.9	546
Pender.....	3,754	39.6	1,487	.....	.....	.....	1,438	38.4	552	2,316	40.4	935
Perquimans.....	2,269	45.4	1,030	.....	.....	.....	770	50.6	390	1,499	42.7	640
Person.....	5,113	52.7	2,697	1,078	74.3	801	726	70.9	515	3,309	41.7	1,381
Pitt.....	12,733	54.8	6,977	3,825	70.8	2,710	2,056	59.7	1,227	6,852	44.4	3,040
Polk.....	2,679	57.9	1,548	.....	.....	.....	1,231	72.6	893	1,448	45.3	655
Randolph.....	10,318	68.4	7,042	1,764	82.1	1,449	3,843	76.7	2,948	4,711	56.1	2,645
Richmond.....	8,094	59.7	4,832	2,256	72.1	1,626	3,483	66.2	2,304	2,355	38.3	902
Robeson.....	15,741	44.7	7,062	1,430	72.5	1,037	4,833	54.5	2,636	9,478	35.8	3,389
Rockingham.....	12,923	70.3	9,072	2,558	77.1	1,972	5,768	75.3	4,341	4,597	60.0	2,759
Rowan.....	16,336	79.8	13,032	5,765	85.7	4,941	6,890	83.0	5,715	3,681	64.6	2,376
Rutherford.....	9,981	65.0	6,476	2,081	76.6	1,594	3,419	74.0	2,530	4,481	52.5	2,352
Sampson.....	9,766	44.8	4,377	919	66.4	610	1,346	49.4	665	7,501	41.4	3,102
Scotland.....	4,917	45.9	2,223	1,462	60.7	887	1,012	63.1	639	2,443	28.5	697
Stanly.....	7,575	74.2	5,611	1,030	91.4	942	3,966	79.9	3,169	2,579	58.2	1,500
Stokes.....	4,838	55.7	2,694	.....	.....	.....	680	72.4	492	4,158	53.0	2,202
Surry.....	9,190	62.6	5,744	2,088	85.7	1,789	2,471	67.0	1,655	4,631	49.7	2,300
Swain.....	2,505	38.5	967	.....	.....	.....	807	56.2	454	1,698	30.2	513
Transylvania.....	2,663	62.9	1,673	712	82.3	586	621	64.2	399	1,330	51.7	688
Tyrrell.....	1,210	48.6	588	.....	.....	.....	432	49.3	213	778	48.2	375
Union.....	8,508	61.0	5,200	1,654	68.3	1,130	1,297	74.2	963	5,557	55.9	3,107
Vance.....	6,394	53.5	3,422	1,834	70.8	1,298	1,828	65.7	1,200	2,732	33.8	924
Wake.....	24,330	70.0	17,024	10,557	86.1	9,091	6,569	69.2	4,546	7,204	47.0	3,387
Warren.....	4,532	32.7	1,488	.....	.....	.....	1,523	51.1	778	3,009	23.6	710
Washington.....	2,604	47.2	1,228	.....	.....	.....	1,419	51.0	724	1,185	42.5	504
Watauga.....	3,846	53.3	2,055	.....	.....	.....	1,021	73.3	749	2,825	46.2	1,306
Wayne.....	12,019	57.7	6,937	4,864	67.1	3,266	1,447	63.5	918	5,708	48.2	2,753
Wilkes.....	9,049	46.9	4,249	998	77.4	773	1,775	63.7	1,131	6,276	37.4	2,345
Wilson.....	11,061	58.2	6,449	4,802	67.4	3,234	1,283	59.0	756	4,976	49.4	2,459
Yadkin.....	4,542	59.2	2,693	.....	.....	.....	1,230	69.0	848	3,312	55.7	1,845
Yancey.....	3,585	42.3	1,515	.....	.....	.....	542	52.7	285	3,043	40.4	1,230
State Total.....	789,659	61.8	487,353	239,917	77.7	186,386	217,703	67.6	147,035	332,039	46.4	153,932

Cities of 25,000 or More Population

City	County	Units	%	Radio Units
Asheville.....	Buncombe	13,290	81.8	10,869
Charlotte.....	Mecklenburg	24,966	79.3	19,794
Durham.....	Durham	15,277	80.4	12,284
Greensboro.....	Guilford	14,598	87.1	12,720
High Point.....	Guilford	9,626	78.0	7,505
Raleigh.....	Wake	10,557	86.1	9,091
Rocky Mount.....	Nash	6,230	76.3	4,752
Wilmington.....	New Hanover	8,577	68.5	5,874
Winston-Salem.....	Forsyth	20,177	76.1	15,347

OREGON

Estimated Radio Homes, 1940

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Baker	5,406	83.7	4,525	2,838	87.7	2,488	1,225	78.2	958	1,343	80.3	1,079
Benton	5,669	87.9	4,978	2,726	94.8	2,585	1,166	85.9	1,001	1,777	78.4	1,392
Clackamas	17,669	88.9	15,704	1,977	93.9	1,856	9,320	91.3	8,507	6,372	83.8	5,341
Clatsop	7,605	88.7	6,746	4,328	91.4	3,957	2,382	86.4	2,059	895	81.6	730
Columbia	6,240	86.5	5,399	1,309	95.6	1,251	2,706	86.4	2,337	2,225	81.4	1,811
Coos	10,177	84.5	8,601	4,185	91.3	3,821	3,732	81.0	3,021	2,260	77.8	1,759
Crook	1,585	83.4	1,320	.....	.....	.....	977	85.7	837	608	79.5	483
Curry	1,412	72.8	1,027	.....	.....	.....	950	72.3	687	462	73.7	340
Deschutes	5,543	86.0	4,770	2,973	92.4	2,747	1,394	81.9	1,141	1,176	75.0	882
Douglas	7,872	82.9	6,526	1,588	92.7	1,472	3,277	80.4	2,636	3,007	80.4	2,418
Gilliam	815	83.1	677	.....	.....	.....	478	86.1	411	337	79.0	266
Grant	1,931	83.2	1,607	.....	.....	.....	1,297	81.9	1,063	634	85.8	544
Harney	1,630	82.3	1,341	841	86.8	730	316	81.9	259	473	74.5	352
Hood River	3,408	88.8	3,025	1,000	92.7	927	831	84.7	704	1,577	88.4	1,394
Jackson	11,396	87.0	9,916	5,279	92.2	4,866	3,177	82.0	2,606	2,940	83.1	2,444
Jefferson	630	76.3	481	.....	.....	.....	355	80.1	284	275	71.7	197
Josephine	5,320	78.4	4,170	1,985	85.6	1,700	1,352	68.8	931	1,983	77.6	1,539
Klamath	11,977	87.6	10,499	5,056	91.3	4,614	5,023	85.3	4,285	1,898	84.3	1,600
Lake	1,926	81.1	1,563	.....	.....	.....	1,345	83.2	1,118	581	76.6	445
Lane	20,922	87.4	18,295	8,591	93.3	8,019	7,131	84.5	6,029	5,200	81.7	4,247
Lincoln	4,711	76.8	3,619	.....	.....	.....	3,577	80.5	2,880	1,134	65.2	739
Linn	9,135	82.0	7,494	2,733	91.5	2,501	2,498	80.6	2,013	3,904	76.3	2,980
Malheur	5,196	79.2	4,117	1,001	87.2	873	1,385	79.9	1,107	2,810	76.1	2,137
Marion	20,862	90.4	18,866	9,838	93.4	9,186	4,984	89.5	4,459	6,040	86.4	5,221
Morrow	1,243	82.6	1,026	.....	.....	.....	613	85.5	524	630	79.7	502
Multnomah	117,267	93.8	110,049	102,063	93.9	95,849	12,521	94.8	11,872	2,683	86.8	2,328
Polk	5,867	84.3	4,950	1,084	91.8	995	2,346	87.0	2,041	2,437	78.5	1,914
Sherman	747	87.4	653	.....	.....	.....	358	89.1	319	389	86.0	334
Tillamook	3,714	84.9	3,152	860	90.4	778	1,742	84.1	1,465	1,112	81.8	909
Umatilla	7,451	85.0	6,334	2,377	90.2	2,143	2,337	83.9	1,962	2,737	81.4	2,229
Union	5,316	87.2	4,638	2,480	89.5	2,221	1,483	87.8	1,302	1,353	82.4	1,115
Wallowa	2,172	83.5	1,814	.....	.....	.....	1,091	87.6	956	1,081	79.4	858
Wasco	4,017	84.9	3,410	2,051	91.4	1,875	829	78.5	651	1,137	77.7	884
Washington	11,890	86.9	10,331	1,228	90.9	1,117	5,656	88.0	4,976	5,006	84.7	4,238
Wheeler	888	77.3	684	.....	.....	.....	570	80.6	459	318	70.7	225
Yamhill	7,883	87.8	6,919	2,169	93.5	2,028	2,243	87.0	1,951	3,471	84.7	2,940
State Total	337,492	88.7	299,226	172,560	93.1	160,599	92,667	86.1	79,811	72,265	81.4	58,816

Cities of 25,000 or More Population

City	County	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Portland	Multnomah	102,063	93.9	95,849
Salem	Marion	8,901	93.5	8,321

NAB Research Department

June 26, 1942

WEST VIRGINIA

Estimated Radio Homes, 1940

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Barbour	4,866	64.0	3,111	.....	.....	.....	2,591	69.4	1,798	2,275	57.7	1,313
Berkeley	7,526	82.4	6,199	4,138	90.3	3,735	1,968	75.0	1,476	1,420	69.6	988
Boone	6,035	67.7	4,086	.....	.....	.....	4,898	70.7	3,463	1,137	54.8	623
Braxton	4,672	49.1	2,293	1,563	63.1	986	3,109	42.0	1,307
Brooke	6,208	87.8	5,449	3,330	93.6	3,116	2,384	81.7	1,947	494	78.2	386

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WEST VIRGINIA—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Cabell.....	25,104	82.8	20,785	20,131	87.0	17,518	2,174	76.8	1,669	2,799	57.1	1,598
Calhoun.....	2,604	55.5	1,446	.....	.....	.....	530	77.0	408	2,074	50.0	1,038
Clay.....	3,042	49.6	1,507	.....	.....	.....	1,577	59.1	931	1,465	39.3	576
Doddridge.....	2,611	62.2	1,621	.....	.....	.....	850	76.2	648	1,761	55.3	973
Fayette.....	17,874	77.4	13,841	1,432	91.5	1,311	14,000	78.4	10,970	2,442	63.9	1,560
Gilmer.....	2,708	54.3	1,472	.....	.....	.....	853	66.0	563	1,855	49.0	909
Grant.....	2,018	62.0	1,252	.....	.....	.....	875	70.4	616	1,143	55.6	636
Greenbrier.....	8,682	69.3	6,018	.....	.....	.....	5,490	76.4	4,196	3,192	57.1	1,822
Hampshire.....	3,015	64.5	1,952	.....	.....	.....	1,006	75.7	761	2,009	59.3	1,191
Hancock.....	7,556	91.9	6,947	1,956	95.9	1,875	4,989	91.9	4,587	611	79.4	485
Hardy.....	2,306	58.1	1,339	.....	.....	.....	828	68.3	566	1,478	52.3	773
Harrison.....	20,628	80.8	16,666	9,658	90.7	8,763	8,074	73.7	5,952	2,896	67.4	1,951
Jackson.....	3,932	65.2	2,563	.....	.....	.....	1,251	75.8	949	2,681	60.2	1,614
Jefferson.....	4,104	75.2	3,086	837	79.1	662	2,079	75.9	1,578	1,188	71.2	846
Kanawha.....	46,852	82.3	38,591	23,598	90.8	21,427	19,124	76.2	14,576	4,130	62.7	2,588
Lewis.....	5,097	73.6	3,756	1,758	88.9	1,562	1,361	72.2	983	1,978	61.2	1,211
Lincoln.....	4,671	43.4	2,028	.....	.....	.....	1,615	51.0	824	3,056	39.4	1,204
Logan.....	14,127	72.0	10,169	1,245	89.8	1,118	11,828	73.2	8,654	1,054	37.7	397
McDowell.....	20,022	75.3	15,062	2,203	85.8	1,890	16,184	76.9	12,438	1,635	44.9	734
Marion.....	17,182	83.4	14,334	7,011	90.6	6,354	7,455	82.9	6,180	2,716	66.3	1,800
Marshall.....	9,486	80.4	7,628	4,928	88.6	4,366	2,492	78.6	1,960	2,066	63.0	1,302
Mason.....	5,241	58.8	3,076	960	80.1	769	1,354	66.6	902	2,927	48.0	1,405
Mercer.....	15,575	80.0	12,458	7,095	89.2	6,332	5,215	77.0	4,017	3,265	64.6	2,109
Mineral.....	5,469	79.5	4,346	2,327	91.0	2,118	1,954	74.6	1,459	1,188	64.7	769
Mingo.....	8,702	62.4	5,439	2,027	76.0	1,541	4,828	64.0	3,088	1,847	43.9	810
Monongalia.....	13,138	79.9	10,502	4,724	91.5	4,321	6,251	74.7	4,670	2,163	69.8	1,511
Monroe.....	2,926	66.9	1,958	.....	.....	.....	740	71.0	526	2,186	65.5	1,432
Morgan.....	2,151	75.7	1,630	.....	.....	.....	1,283	80.5	1,033	868	68.8	597
Nicholas.....	5,072	58.1	2,949	1,184	84.5	1,001	1,307	52.9	692	2,581	48.6	1,256
Ohio.....	19,437	92.0	17,881	16,555	93.0	15,401	2,346	87.2	2,047	536	80.9	433
Pendleton.....	2,169	62.2	1,351	.....	.....	.....	494	68.6	339	1,675	60.4	1,012
Pleasants.....	1,666	81.4	1,357	.....	.....	.....	907	86.0	780	759	76.1	577
Pocahontas.....	3,067	60.5	1,855	.....	.....	.....	1,472	68.2	1,004	1,595	53.4	851
Preston.....	7,137	66.8	4,774	.....	.....	.....	4,098	73.7	3,020	3,039	57.7	1,754
Putnam.....	4,392	62.2	2,735	263	95.3	251	1,619	75.1	1,216	2,510	50.5	1,268
Raleigh.....	18,907	78.7	14,873	3,256	88.3	2,875	12,648	80.7	10,203	3,003	59.8	1,795
Randolph.....	6,865	73.2	5,026	2,128	89.5	1,904	2,474	68.8	1,702	2,263	62.7	1,420
Ritchie.....	3,885	65.2	2,534	.....	.....	.....	1,749	75.2	1,316	2,136	57.0	1,218
Roane.....	4,430	56.8	2,519	.....	.....	.....	1,500	70.6	1,060	2,930	49.8	1,459
Summers.....	4,672	64.0	2,983	1,591	84.9	1,351	751	60.2	452	2,330	50.7	1,180
Taylor.....	4,877	74.7	3,647	2,018	87.4	1,764	1,652	68.5	1,132	1,207	62.3	751
Tucker.....	3,022	70.6	2,132	.....	.....	.....	2,130	78.9	1,680	892	50.6	452
Tyler.....	3,260	70.4	2,296	786	87.2	685	948	74.8	709	1,526	59.1	902
Upshur.....	4,585	64.6	2,969	1,293	87.2	1,127	940	57.4	540	2,352	55.3	1,302
Wayne.....	7,735	60.0	4,629	1,813	87.4	1,585	2,391	59.7	1,429	3,531	45.7	1,615
Webster.....	3,783	59.7	2,260	.....	.....	.....	1,959	71.7	1,404	1,824	46.9	856
Wetzel.....	5,371	66.6	3,577	937	88.5	829	2,398	71.3	1,711	2,036	50.9	1,037
Wirt.....	1,565	52.8	827	.....	.....	.....	459	65.1	299	1,106	47.8	528
Wood.....	16,598	85.7	14,234	8,641	91.4	7,896	5,214	85.7	4,466	2,743	68.2	1,872
Wyoming.....	6,190	68.2	4,221	733	88.9	651	3,651	73.7	2,690	1,806	48.7	880
State Total.....	444,815	75.1	334,239	140,556	89.7	126,098	192,771	75.4	145,265	111,488	56.4	62,876

Cities of 25,000 or More Population

City	County	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Charleston.....	Kanawha	17,950	89.8	16,120
Clarksburg.....	Harrison	8,245	91.7	7,560
Huntington.....	Cabell	20,939	87.3	18,272
Parkersburg.....	Wood	8,641	91.4	7,896
Wheeling.....	Ohio	16,555	93.0	15,401

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

FLY SAYS WPB AGREES TO EQUIPMENT POOL

WPB officials have agreed "in principle" on the equipment pool for broadcasting stations, FCC Chairman James Lawrence Fly told his press conference on Monday. Up to this time that is the only official statement that has been made that WPB officials were in favor of such a movement.

"On the principle of the thing it is agreed," said the Chairman, "and from here on out we will be discussing ways and means."

The Chairman told the conference that he does not think that if available spare parts and materials were not placed in such a pool that at the end of one calendar year only about 27% of the broadcasting stations of the country would be in operation.

"That's a pretty ominous prospect," he said, "and that is why it is to the interest of all of us that are interested in seeing radio do the big job it is doing."

FLY CONFIRMED

On Monday of this week the Senate confirmed the nomination of James Lawrence Fly to succeed himself as a member of the Federal Communications Commission.

TRANSFER APPROVED

FCC this week granted the application of the Buffalo Evening News to transfer station WEBR, Buffalo, N. Y., to the Buffalo Courier Express. Commissioner Payne did not participate in the opinion.

The Commission's memorandum opinion in this case was as follows:

This is an application for Commission consent to the voluntary transfer of control of WEBR, Inc., licensee of Station WEBR, Buffalo, New York, from Edward H. Butler and Marjorie Mitchell Baird, individually, and Edward H. Butler, as trustee under the last will and testament of Edward H. Butler, deceased, doing business as Buffalo Evening News, to Paul E. Fitzpatrick and Buffalo Courier-Express, Inc. In effect, the proposal is to transfer control of WEBR from the present stockholders, who now control two (WEBR and WBEN) of the five broadcast stations, and one of the two daily newspapers in Buffalo, New York, to the remaining daily newspaper which now has no broadcast station interests.

On March 20, 1941 the Commission adopted Order No 79 directing an investigation "to determine what statement of policy or rules, if any, should be issued concerning applications for high frequency broadcast stations (FM) with which are associated persons also associated with the publication of one or more newspapers, and that such investigation also include consideration of statement of policy or rules, if any, which should be issued concerning future acquisition of standard broadcast stations by newspapers." On April 26, 1941, the Commission announced its policy of placing in its pending files all applications by newspaper interests for new standard broadcast stations as well as applications for transfer of control of existing standard broadcast facilities to newspaper interests, pending determination of the general question of newspaper control of broadcast facilities.

The Commission in recent years has followed the policy of not creating, by the grant of applications, any situation where the same interest would control more than one standard broadcast station in the same primary service area.

While the instant proposal involves the acquisition of control of a broadcast station by newspaper interests, there are factors which impel the Commission to give consideration to other points involved in the proposal. The licensee is presently controlled by a newspaper, the Buffalo Evening News. The granting of the application would eliminate multiple ownership by the News over

broadcast facilities in the Buffalo area and would alleviate the concentration of control by the News over facilities for public expression and the moulding of public opinion in the community. It would, at the same time, make for a better balance of competition between the two Buffalo newspaper interests. The advantages to be attained through the proposed transfer lead us to the conclusion that public interest will be served through the granting of this application subject, however, to the express condition that this action is without prejudice to the application to the licensee of any report, policy, rule or regulation which may result from the proceedings under Order No. 79.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION DOCKET

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, July 6. They are subject to change.

Monday, July 6

Further Hearing

NEW—Beauford H. Jester, individually and as Trustee for W. W. Callan, Dewitt T. Hicks, Hilton W. Howell, Wilford W. Naman, Robert G. Levy, Ross M. Sams and Davis Stribling, Waco, Texas.—C. P., 1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

Tuesday, July 7

WIBC—Indiana Broadcasting Corp., Indianapolis, Ind.—C. P., 1070 kc., 5 KW night, 10 KW day, unlimited, DA-night.

Wednesday, July 8

Oral Argument Before the Commission

Report No. B-151:

WSAM—Saginaw Broadcasting Co., Saginaw, Mich.—Modification of license, 1400 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

Wednesday, July 8

KALB—Alexandria Broadcasting Co., Inc., Alexandria, La.—C. P., 580 kc., 1 KW, DA-night, unlimited.

NEW—Mosby's Inc., Anaconda, Mont.—C. P., 1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION ACTION

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

WBAL—The WBAL Broadcasting Co., Baltimore, Md.—Granted special service authorization for changes in directional antenna to relax minima in direction of KTHS, Hot Springs, Ark., to 65 mv./m. (B1-SSA-37).

KMYC—Marysville-Yuba City Broadcasters, Inc., Marysville, Cal.—Granted construction permit (B5-P-3472) to move transmitter and studio location.

WCOS—Carolina Advertising Corp. (Assignor), Carolina Broadcasting Corp. (Assignee), Columbia, S. C.—Granted consent to assignment of license for station WCOS from Carolina Advertising Corp. to Carolina Broadcasting Corp., for a total consideration of \$72,000.

WLIB—Arthur Faske, Assignor, WLIB, Inc., Assignee, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Granted consent to assignment of license and construction permit for station WLIB (formerly WCNW), from the present individual licensee, Arthur Faske, to a newly organized corporation, WLIB, Inc. (B1-APL-14).

Philco Radio and Television Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.—Granted construction permit (B2-PVB-89) for an experimental relay television broadcast station to be located between Wyndmoor, Pa., and New York City, and to be used for relaying television programs originated by the NBC station WNBT in New York to applicant's main television broadcast station WPTZ, for rebroadcasting. Channels 13 and 14 (230,000-242,000), 15 watts.

Mosby's, Inc., Anaconda, Mont.—Granted motion to dismiss without prejudice application for construction permit (B5-P-2694) for new station.

WCHV—Community Broadcasting Corp., Charlottesville, Va.—Granted request for dismissal of application for modification of construction permit for extension of commencement and completion dates (B2-MP-1489).

WHAL—Harold F. Gross & Edmund C. Shields, Saginaw, Mich.—Granted request for dismissal of application for modification of construction permit (B2-MB-1541), for extension of commencement and completion dates.

WPTZ—Philco Radio and Television Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.—Granted modification (B2-MPCT-15) of construction permit (B2-PCT-4) authorizing new commercial television station, for move of transmitter, make changes in antenna system, increase ESR to 1000, and for extension of completion date.

Philco Radio and Television Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.—Granted construction permit (B2-PVB-90) for new experimental television relay station; Channels 13 and 14, **230,000-242,000 kc.**, power 15 watts.

W2XGI—General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.—Granted authority to cancel the outstanding construction permit (B1-PVB-91) of experimental television relay broadcast station W2XGI, and to delete the call letters.

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

WDAE—Tampa Times Co., Tampa, Fla.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit (B3-P-3487) to change frequency to **770 kc.**, and make changes in directional antenna for night use only.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHDH—Matheson Radio Co., Inc., Boston, Mass.—Granted license (B1-L-1638) to cover construction permit (B1-P-2201) for new equipment, directional antenna, increase in power and change in hours of operation; also authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B1-Z-01372.)

WHDH—Matheson Radio Co., Inc., Boston, Mass.—Granted license (B1-L-1655) to use old Western Electric main transmitter as auxiliary transmitter, with power of 1 KW, for emergency use only. Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power for auxiliary transmitter. (B1-Z-1404.)

WGBR—Eastern Carolina Broadcasting Co., Goldsboro, N. C.—Granted license (B3-L-1670) to cover construction permit (B3-P-3488, which authorized rebuilding of station destroyed by fire, and move studio); also authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B3-Z-1409.)

WELL—Federated Publications, Inc., Battle Creek, Mich.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B2-Z-1403.)

KSJB—Jamestown Broadcasting Co., Inc., Jamestown, N. Dak.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B4-Z-1412.)

WREN—The WREN Broadcasting Co., Lawrence, Kans.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B4-Z-1408.)

KWHB—Topeka Broadcasting Association, Inc., Portable-Mobile, Area of Topeka, Kans.—Granted license (B4-LRE-410) to cover construction permit (B4-PRE-408) which authorized changes in equipment and increase in power to 15 watts in relay broadcast station used with applicant's standard station WIBW.

KSEE—Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.—Cancelled outstanding construction permit, File No. B5-MPCT-5, for commercial television broadcast station KSEE, and deleted the call letters.

WSAM—Saginaw Broadcasting Co., Saginaw, Mich.—Schedules for oral argument on July 8, 1942, in re application for modification of license. (Docket No. 6127.)

W3XAU—WCAU Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Denied application (B2-MPVB-79) for extension of completion date for experimental television broadcast station to September 28, 1942.

WDAE—Tampa Times Company, Tampa, Fla.—Denied Special Service Authorization to operate on **770 kc.**, unlimited time, with directional antenna night. (B3-SSA-35.)

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

560 Kilocycles

WIS—Surety Life Insurance Co., Columbia, S. Car.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-2870 which authorized changes in directional antenna for night use and increase in night power) for extension of completion date from 6-25-42 to 9-25-42.

710 Kilocycles

KMPC—KMPC, The Station of the Stars, Inc.—Modification of construction permit (B5-P-2804) as modified, for move of transmitter, increase in power, new transmitter, directional antenna day and night, requesting extension completion date from 7-2 to 8-2-42.

790 Kilocycles

WGRC—North Side Broadcasting Corp., New Albany, Ind.—Construction permit to change frequency from **1080** to **790 kc.**, power from 250 watts to 1 KW night, 5 KW day, install new directional antenna and change type of transmitter and move transmitter. Amended: to change power to 1 KW day and night, change type of transmitter and employing directional antenna day and night.

910 Kilocycles

WRNL—Richmond Radio Corp., Richmond, Va.—Construction permit to make changes in directional antenna for night use.

980 Kilocycles

WSIX—WSIX, Inc., Nashville, Tenn.—License to cover construction permit (B3-P-3053) as modified to install new transmitter, directional antenna for night use, increase power, change frequency and move transmitter.

WSIX—WSIX, Inc., Nashville, Tenn.—Authority to determine operating power by direct method.

1300 Kilocycles

KGLO—Mason City Globe Gazette Co., Mason City, Iowa—Modification of construction permit (B4-P-3269 which authorized changes in directional antenna, install new transmitter and increase in power) for change in type of transmitter and extension of commencement and completion dates.

1340 Kilocycles

WEBR—WEBR, Incorporated, Buffalo, N. Y.—Construction permit for booster station to be operated on **1340 kc.**, 100 watts, night time only.

1360 Kilocycles

WSAI—The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio—Modification of construction permit (B2-MP-1247 which authorized increase in power, installation of directional antenna for night use and move transmitter) for extension of completion date from 7-26-42 to 1-27-43.

WSAI—The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio—Modification of construction permit (B2-MP-1247 which authorized construction of 100 watt amplifier for daytime use) for extension of completion date from 7-26-42 to 1-27-43.

1400 Kilocycles

KFVS—Oscar C. Hirsch, treas., Hirsch Battery & Radio Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo.—Construction permit to make changes in equipment.

KRKO—The Everett Broadcasting Co., Inc., Everett, Wash.—Modification of license to change hours from share KEVR to unlimited. Amended: to change name from Lee E. Mudgett and change from application for construction permit B5-P-2027 to one for modified license.

1450 Kilocycles

WOC—The Tri-City Broadcasting Co., Davenport, Iowa—Modification of construction permit (B4-P-2288) as modified, for change in frequency, increase power, move transmitter, install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night, requesting extension of completion date from 7-19-42 to 9-19-42.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

NEW—Burns Avenue Baptist Church, Detroit, Mich.—Extension of authority to transmit programs from Burns Avenue Baptist Church to Radio Station CKLW, Windsor Ontario, Canada.

W2XEO—Capitol Broadcasting Co., Inc., Schenectady, New York—Construction permit for reinstatement of ST construction permit for new station on **331000 kc.**, 50 watts.

NEW—Frontier Broadcasting Co., Portable-Mobile, area of Cheyenne, Wyo.—Construction permit for new relay broadcast station to be operated on **1646, 2090, 2190, 2830 kc.**, 15 watts, A3 Emission.

NEW—Frontier Broadcasting Co., Portable-Mobile, area of Cheyenne, Wyo.—Construction permit for new relay broadcast station to be operated on **30820, 33740, 35820, 37980 kc.**, 15 watts, A3 Emission.

NEW—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Portable or Portable-Mobile, area of Los Angeles, Calif.—Construction permit for new relay broadcast station to be operated on **31220, 35620, 37020, 39260 kc.**, 25 watts, A3 Emission. To be used with KPO.

NEW—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Portable or Portable-Mobile, area of Los Angeles, Calif.—Construction permit for new relay broadcast station to be operated on **1606, 2074, 2102, 2758 kc.**, 75 watts, A1, A2, A3 Emission. To be used with KPO.

NEW—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., near Addison, Ill.—Construction permit for new relay broadcast station to be operated on **1606, 2074, 2102, 2758 kc.**, 1 KW, A1, A2, A3 Emission.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION DOCKET

Any NAB member wishing to have the full text of any of the FTC releases, printed in part below, should write to the NAB, referring to the number in parentheses at the end of each item.

COMPLAINTS

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

Garment Box Manufacturers Association, New York, whose members are alleged to assemble and sell a substantial part of the national production of garment boxes used by the wholesale and retail garment trade, also seven of its officials, and 24 of its member box companies, are charged with a price-fixing combination and conspiracy, in a complaint. (4777)

National Retail Tea & Coffee Merchants Association, Inc., 1441 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Oliver J. Corbett, its secretary, two members, and five sellers or distributors of tea, coffee, toilet preparations and household specialties, are charged in a complaint with a combination and conspiracy to restrain trade in the sale of their products. (4776)

Rub-R-Lyfe Co., Seattle, Wash., engaged in the sale of a preparation for the treatment of rubber products, is charged in a complaint with misrepresentation. (4775)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

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

Autogroom Company—Prohibiting misleading and deceptive representations concerning a competitor's product and business, a cease and desist order has been issued against Mathew W. M. Devitt, Roy D. Schlegel, and Robert E. Sargent, trading as Autogroom Co., who have places of business in New York and Washington, D. C., and a plant in Long Island City, N. Y., for the manufacture of an automobile cleaner and polisher designated "Auto-Groom." (3702)

H & H Hat Company—Daniel Hechtman and Steve Moore, trading as H & H Hat Co., 1351 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, has been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentations in violation of the Federal Trade Commission and Wool Products Labeling Acts in connection with the sale of women's hats. (4633)

Robert W. Irwin Co., 23 Sumner Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich., household furniture manufacturer, has been ordered to cease and desist from representing that furniture made from a combination of walnut wood and pecan wood is made from walnut, and to cease using the words "Wood: Walnut" or the word "Walnut" to refer to furniture not composed wholly of the wood commonly known as walnut. (4701)

Lasher's Silk Manufacturing Co., Inc., 545 Eighth Ave., New York, has been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentation in the sale of ribbon seam binding material. The respondent company operates a manufacturing plant in Bethlehem, Pa. (4612)

Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago, has been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentation in the sale of devices for use by women in attempting to reduce body weight. (4447)

Plant Products Co., Inc., 1 Toluca State Drive, North Hollywood, Calif., and its officers, James R. Plant and Sara B. Plant, have been ordered to cease and desist from disseminating any advertisement which represents that the medicinal preparation they sell under the name "Cravex" is a competent or an effective treatment for alcoholism, or that its use will relieve or remove the craving for alcoholic liquors or enable a person addicted to excessive drinking to discontinue the use of alcoholic liquors. (3794)

Sierra Candy Co., Inc., 2203 3d St., San Francisco, has been ordered to cease and desist from selling or distributing candy or other merchandise so packed and assembled that sales of such merchandise are to be made or may be made by means of a game of chance, gift enterprise or lottery scheme and from supplying or placing in the hands of others push and pull cards, punch boards or other lottery devices either with assortments of candy or other merchandise, or separately, which may be used in such distribution, and from selling or otherwise disposing of any merchandise by means of a game of chance, gift enterprise or lottery scheme. (4758)

Supreme Sales Co., and Reliable Premium House, 34 E. 12th St., New York City, has been ordered to cease and desist from the use of lottery methods in the sale of watches, wearing apparel and other merchandise. (3559)

Western Confectioners Association, Inc., San Francisco, its officers, directors and trustees, and 18 of its member manufacturers located in four Western States have been ordered to cease and desist from entering into or carrying out any agreement or combination to establish or maintain uniform or minimum prices for their candy products or uniform discounts to purchasers. (4132)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., Rockefeller Center, New York City, stipulated to cease certain representations in the sale of books. (3500)

Webster Eisenlohr, Inc., 187 Madison Ave., New York, entered into a stipulation to cease certain representations in the sale of cigars designated "Webster-Eisenlohr Smokers," sold principally in the three Pacific Coast States. (03012)

Food Display Machine Corp., trading as Liberty Burner Co., 620 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, in a stipulation entered into agrees to cease advertising that its product the "Liberty Dortane Gas Burner" is a "gas" burner as gas burners are commonly known, or that the gaseous vapor it produces has been named or recognized as "Dortane" gas. The respondent also agrees to discontinue representing that its burner is free from danger and is a revolutionary invention burning cheap oil in a new way; is cool in its operation and capable of installation by an inexperienced person in 20 minutes or less; and that after installation there is no further service problem. (03015)

Professor V. Greenwald, Rural Route 5, Covington, Ky., has entered into a stipulation to cease using the term "Nature Nervine" or any other name which represents or implies that the drug preparation so designated is a remedy of nature or has beneficial therapeutic effect on the nerves or in the treatment of nervous disorders or conditions. The respondent also agrees to discontinue representing that the product is of any benefit in treating epilepsy, exhaustion, insomnia, stomach troubles and other ailments; that it forms blood, strengthens the nerves, builds the brain or promotes health, and that the preparation possesses any therapeutic value or affords any physiological effects except to the extent it may act as a stomachic and mild carminative. (03014)

Madame Hector Products Company—Etta Hector, trading as Madame Hector Products Co., 1702 Fulton St., Brooklyn, has entered into a stipulation to cease representing that a cosmetic preparation designated as "Madame Hector's Pomado" or the use thereof will increase the growth of hair, prevent the loss of hair or correct the cause of falling hair. (3501)

Keystone Silver, Inc.—Two New York City corporations selling aluminum ware stipulated to cease certain representations in the sale of their products. They are Keystone Silver, Inc., 460 West 34th St., manufacturer of household appliances, and L. Luria & Son, Inc., 160 Fifth Ave., distributor of aluminum ware supplies, including a line manufactured by Keystone Silver, Inc. (3496)

Mi-Dog Food Co., 189 Foster Ave., Battle Creek, Mich., Leo E. Thornton stipulated to cease certain representations in the sale of a dry dog food preparation designated "Mi-Cooked Ready to Feed Dog Ration," also advertised as "Mi-Dog Ration." The respondent agreed to desist from using the terms "meat," "meat scraps" and "meat-cereal food" to describe dehydrated meat meal or any product which is not meat. According to the stipulation, the respondent's preparation consists of several ingredients including dehydrated meat meal, but does not contain meat. (03013)

National Malting Co., 9 Ann St., Paterson, N. J., stipulated that in the sale of its brewer's malt it will cease and desist from

giving, or offering to give, sums of money or other things of value to officials or employees of its customers or prospective customers, without the knowledge or consent of such customers, for the purpose of inducing these officials or employees to purchase its brewer's malt for use by their employers or to recommend such purchase by their employers, or as payments to such officials or employees for having induced the purchase or recommended the use of the National Malting Company's product by their employers. (3499)

Norden Laboratories, 227 North 9th St., Lincoln, Nebr., manufacturer of pharmaceuticals, biologics and serums for animal diseases, stipulated to cease certain representations in the sale of "Norden Certified Anti-Hog Cholera Serum." (3496)

Thirteen distributors of shoe polishes or dressings, have entered into stipulations to cease certain representations in the sale of their products

According to the stipulations, the respondent companies advertised that their white shoe dressings "will not rub off" when actually these preparations will rub off to a limited degree under ordinary conditions. Each respondent agreed to cease representing that its dressing will not rub off.

The respondent companies and the products they sell are:

Griffin Manufacturing Co., Inc., 410 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., "Griffin Allwhite" (02999); Dyer-Johnson, Inc., 619 East Vermont Place, Indianapolis, "Johnson's White Leather Wax" (03000); Edison Brothers Stores, Inc., 710 North 12th Blvd., St. Louis, "Klean-M-White" (03001); Gadi Co., Inc., Monroe at Lauderdale, Memphis, Tenn., "Gadi White Way" (03002); Ace Sales Corporation, 74 Gold St., New York, "White Ace" (03003); Manhattan Kreole Products, Inc., 172 North 10th St., Brooklyn, "Milk White" (03004); Consolidated Royal Chemical Corp., 544 South Wells St., Chicago, "Gem White Shoe Cleaner" (03005); Shu-Milk Products Corp., 27 Eighth St., Passaic, N. J., "Snow White Shu-Milk" (03006); Wilbert Products Co., Inc., 805 East 139th St., New York, "Wilbert's No-Rub Shoe White" (03007); Pee-Chee Cleaner, Inc., 869 East 140th St., Cleveland, "Pee-Chee White Shoe Cleaner" (03008); Whittemore Bros. Corp., 68 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass., "Whittemore's Cadet White," "Whittemore's Cadet Shoe Soap," "Whittemore's Bostonian Shoe Soap," and "Whittemore's Bostonian White (liquid and paste)" (03009); James V. Lobell, John J. Lobell, William Hoehn and William Hoehn, Jr., trading as Cavalier Co., Key Highway, Jackson and West St., Baltimore, "Cavalier Domino Shoe White" (03010); and Carbona Products Co., 304 West 26th St., New York, "Carbona Shoe Whitener" (03011). (02999 to 03011)

United Vacuum Cleaner Stores, Inc., 1213 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, operating a number of retail stores in Ohio, stipulated that in the sale of rebuilt vacuum cleaners it will cease and desist from the use of (1) statements such as "new parts throughout" to describe vacuum cleaners in which any of the parts used in the rebuilding are not new; (2) the word "genuine" in connection with the word "Hoover" to imply that all of the replaced parts are of the same make as the corresponding parts utilized in the construction of similar models of vacuum cleaners manufactured by the Hoover Co.; (3) the phrase "Direct from Factory" or any statement of similar meaning which may create the belief that the machines sold by the respondent have been made or rebuilt from Hoover parts in the Hoover Co. factory or that United Vacuum Cleaner Stores, Inc., is a factory representative of the Hoover Co.; and (4) any purported price figure, with or without the picture of an indicated model of vacuum cleaner, to imply that such price is the price of the model pictured or otherwise referred to, unless the designated price actually is the price of the machine advertised. (3495)

Yoghurt Products, Inc., 103 Denny Way, Seattle, Wash., agrees to cease certain representations in the sale of a food product designated "Yoghurt Ferment Capsules" which is intended to be combined with milk to form "Bulgarian Milk." (03016)

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Sanders Bill Hearings

CRAVEN TESTIFIES

The testimony of Commissioner T. A. M. Craven of the FCC in support of the Sanders bill, given last week before the House Interstate Commerce Committee, is of such importance as to warrant its publication in full below.

After the commissioner's testimony are excerpts from his examination by various committee members.

My name is T. A. M. Craven. I have been a member of the Federal Communications Commission since 1937. Just prior to that, and for about two years, I was Chief Engineer of the Commission. My professional connection with communications embraces 29 years of continuous service.

I am not a lawyer, and because the bill under discussion deals with some procedural matters, my comments relative to those sections must be of a general rather than a technical legal character.

Moreover, before discussing the bill section by section, I should tell you that I regard the Commission as an agency created by Congress to administer policies established by the Congress. I do not regard the Commission as an agency empowered to promulgate new social-economic policies. We regulate some of the media for the dissemination of facts and opinion. Therefore our actions affect the value to the public of these media for free speech. Hence when the Commission encounters conditions and problems not foreseen at the time the basic legislation was enacted, it seems most desirable that the Commission return to Congress for further instructions. From this standpoint at least, this Committee hearing on H. R. 5497 seems opportune.

In my opinion the Communications Act of 1934 is excellent legislation. It seems to contain balances truly representative of a free democracy. At the same time it is progressive in its application of a modern technical development to the service of the public. However, in view of recent experience, I have admitted reluctantly that some parts of this excellent legislation may require clarification and some revision.

The regulation of radio broadcasting has become one of the most controversial matters before the Commission. Perhaps this is because broadcasting affords the newest and one of the most effective media for the dissemination of facts and opinion. When the availability of transmission facilities is so extremely limited as it is today, numerous problems arise involving the power of the Commission, the rights of licensees and the manner in which radio broadcasting facilities should be utilized in the service of the public. As you know, radio broadcasting licenses must be granted, when applications are made therefor, in accordance with public interest, convenience and necessity. This broad legislative phrase has afforded the opportunity for the wide differences of opinion in the concept of regulation. Now, everyone recognizes that radio broadcasting requires regulation from a technical standpoint in order that radio reception may be cleared of the chaos which might otherwise be caused by interference between the many radio channels and stations thereon. However, many of us believe Con-

gress intended that radio broadcasting be free from unnecessary or arbitrary restraints imposed by the licensing agency. Indeed, I believe this is essential if the public is to have confidence in radio. It seems to me that the conclusion expressed by the President of the United States is wise advice on this subject of radio:

"But now in our own time, there has come into being another great institution for the general diffusion of knowledge—the radio. Still in its infancy, it already rivals in importance the schools and the press. The government, as the people's agent, has had and has now a still different relation to radio from that toward the school and the press. It has encouraged and aided its development on the one hand, and, on the other, it has set up such controls of its operation as are necessary to prevent complete confusion on the air. In all other respects the radio is as free as the press."

Nevertheless, others believe that the Commission should regulate much more than the technical aspects of broadcasting.

As indicated previously, the fount of many of the problems is the shortage of radio frequencies. Consequently, the number of available facilities is so limited that it is impossible for everyone to be granted a radio license even if he were qualified. In fact, facilities will be so extremely limited that even if we had 100 national networks devoted exclusively to speech-making in 15 minute blocs, the last person of today's population would have to wait 37 years for his or her turn, and then could reach only a small portion of the people then living in the nation. Hence radio cannot be an unlimited medium, even though free from unnecessary Governmental restraint. On the other hand, it is interesting to note that if the facilities were so plentiful that everyone could have a license, radio broadcasting would be useless as a medium for the dissemination of facts and opinion to the nation. Hence, technical progress alone will not solve all the problems in broadcasting.

Thus it is obvious that while Congress has directed that equality of treatment be accorded political candidates and that radio broadcasting facilities be distributed geographically among the several States and communities on a fair, efficient and equitable basis, and while everyone agrees that we should have as many different competing licensees as is practicable, we still have serious problems in the application of radio broadcasting to the service of the public.

The solution of the problems of broadcasting can be influenced by the emphasis placed upon the different regulatory philosophies which may be considered in attaining the objective. For example, if one emphasizes the application of the philosophy of free competition or the philosophy of common carrier regulation, or program regulation in terms of education and culture, we may easily arrive at three different results. On the other hand, if we approach the solution of the problem primarily in terms of the Constitution, while at the same time giving due weight to the competition and quasi public utility aspects, we should secure an excellent solution in terms of general public interest.

I believe that in the consideration of the regulation of broadcasting we must keep paramount in our minds the Bill of Rights, or else we fail to attain the best solution. Other more narrow approaches, regardless of how worthy they may appear, may fail to achieve what I believe to be the objective specified by Congress in the Communications Act of 1934.

Perhaps therefore a good solution of these radio problems can be approached if we recognize that radio broadcasting is a public

(Continued on page 406)



1626 K St., N. W.

WASHINGTON

Phone National 2080

Neville Miller, *President*

C. E. Arney, Jr., *Assistant to President*

Edward M. Kirby, *Director of Public Relations*; Joseph L. Miller, *Director of Labor Relations*; Frank E. Pellegrin, *Director of Broadcast Advertising*; Paul F. Peter, *Director of Research*; Russell P. Place, *Counsel*; Lynne C. Smeby, *Director of Engineering*

SANDERS BILL HEARINGS

(Continued from page 405)

service, not in the sense of common carriers, but nevertheless in some quasi public utility category. This would imply that neither the licensee nor anyone else has rights which are paramount to those of the public. Therefore, whatever rights are conferred in a license are balanced by obligations to serve the public. Nevertheless, after a person has been granted a license to operate a radio broadcasting station, both the licensee and the public should have the right to freedom from unnecessary supervision by the licensing agency. At least licensees and applicants should have the right to a full and fair hearing when their real interests are affected. However, every person should be prevented from exercising control of radio broadcasting in such a manner that he serves private purposes rather than public interest, or in such a manner that anyone controls an excessive number of the limited available transmission facilities. Thus licenses should be distributed among the several States and communities and to persons on a fair and equitable basis.

The Communications Act of 1934 seems to provide for the regulation of broadcasting in accord with the foregoing philosophies. However, in view of recent controversies it would seem desirable that Congress specify more clearly to what extent and in what manner it desires the Commission to regulate broadcasting. If Congress desires the Commission to regulate the business practices of licensees, it should so state. If Congress desires this Commission not to regulate business practices of licensees, it should likewise specify clearly that the Commission has no such power. Likewise it seems desirable that Congress specify whether, before judgment has been rendered in Courts or other competent agencies, the Commission has power to take into consideration alleged violations of laws, other than the Communications Act, which affect the conduct of the licensees. Personally I believe that where alleged violations of laws other than the Communications Act are involved, the *record* of convictions in other jurisdictions should then, and then only, be utilized as evidence of inability to operate a radio station in the public interest; and that in the consideration of license renewals, the Commission should not be permitted to pass prior judgment on the facts in such cases and, before adjudication of guilt by the Courts, punish the licensee by refusing to renew his license. In fact, I believe that trial in proper courts for violation of certain penal sections of the Communications Act itself should antedate Commission revocation or renewal proceedings instituted for the purpose of imposing sanctions for the same violations.

There is pressure on the Commission to require licensees to make their facilities available on a fair basis to the varying schools of social and economic thought, as well as for other controversial questions of a national character. While the limitation in the number of radio channels exists, a necessary corollary of freedom of speech in radio, it seems to me, is fairness to opposing schools of thought and refraining on the part of licensees to abuse power by making stations solely the mouthpiece of their own viewpoints. Congress has already recognized these in part by requiring licensees to afford equal opportunities to political candidates. Licensees ought to carry out this same principle as to all discussions of

controversial questions. I do not mean that they should necessarily devote any particular hours or proportion of hours to such discussions, but that if they do, they be fair.

The law does not require this at present, since Congress stopped at the point of applying this principle only to political candidates. The Commission, in my opinion, has no power to go further and attempt to enforce what Congress decided not to do. Furthermore, from my own observations and experience, I do not believe that any amendment of the law is necessary since, so far as I know, licensees generally have conformed to this principle voluntarily and have been fair, with exceptions too rare to be noticed. If, however, a real evil developed, I should favor an appropriate amendment of the law. I hope this will not prove necessary, since it entails a difficult and delicate problem of government regulation in determining to what questions the requirement applies; what is the test of fairness, and a constant danger that the power would be used for purposes of censorship.

I do not, however, agree with the so-called "quantitative" theory, wherein the Commission would require that a given hour, or a given proportion of a broadcast station's hours of operation, be devoted to programs of a prescribed type, such as "informative". To me, such a theory is a paradox because the Commission would be prescribing a type of program for a part of the time. If prescribing a type of program for all the hours is considered by almost everyone to constitute censorship, then the prescribing for only a few hours would likewise constitute censorship.

Coming now to the consideration of the provisions of H. R. 5497 and to the specific proposals made by the National Association of Broadcasters, I would like to divide my discussion into three parts, namely, (1) administration and organization; (2) procedure; and (3) policy.

Administration and Organization

Section 2 merely projects the bi-partisan requirements of the present law forward into the divisions proposed by Section 3. This policy has become so well established in the acts creating this and other similar agencies as to be also axiomatic. Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that under present circumstances and with the Commission limited to seven members, we would have two Democrats and one Republican on one division and two Republicans and one Democrat on the other. However, if the divisions are not to issue regulations or formulate general policies, such matters being left to the entire Commission, I cannot see that this arrangement has any particular political significance.

Dealing now with the question of the Commission's organization, I believe that that organization should be such as to provide for an efficient coordination of policy, a proper separation of the legislative, judicial and administrative functions, and a proper division of work as well as the delegation of details to subordinates. In recent years the Commission has operated under a plan of organization which, in my opinion, is basically unsound. In addition to making possible, and in fact requiring, an undesirable combination of the legislative, judicial and administrative functions, it is unwieldy and cumbersome. The result has been that too many matters which should have received careful attention have received too little attention or none at all. It therefore seems desirable to me that the Act be both specific and compulsory with respect to a division of the Commission and its major functions.

The administrative and judicial work of the Commission can be divided along natural lines, namely: (1) Broadcasting—this includes television, high frequency, domestic and international broadcasting; (2) common carriers—this includes domestic land lines and radio as well as international radio and cable; and (3) radio services involved in safety of life at sea and in the air, the preservation of property, regular radio operations aboard ship and aircraft as well as emergency and auxiliary uses of radio, amateur radio, and the licensing of all radio operators.

The broadcasting, the common carrier, and what I will choose to call the mobile and safety services, present very different regulatory problems. As an example, in the regulation of other com-

mon carriers by such bodies as the Interstate Commerce Commission, many helpful analogies have been established which we can and do use in the telephone and telegraph field. On the other hand, in the regulation of broadcasting and in the mobile and safety services there are no comparable analogies and the application of principles employed in other fields may be not only misleading but productive of unsound results. Without going into detail, I think it fair to say that the experience of the Commission to date has amply demonstrated not only the dissimilarity of the problems presented in these several fields, but the danger of attempting to deal with them in the same fashion and with the same personnel.

Moreover, many persons fail to appreciate the importance of the coordination of policy applicable to the various phases of communications under the jurisdiction of the Commission. In the past when the Commission utilized divisions to perform certain of its functions, the effect of lack of coordination was quite apparent. For example, the telegraph division had one interpretation relative to the extension of lines, while the telephone division had another. The consideration of telephone rates applying to broadcasting was conceived in different terms by the broadcast division than by the telephone division, the former thinking in terms of cheaper broadcast service, while the latter thought in terms of discrimination against other users.

Likewise, the question of the relative importance of the various kinds of radio communication from the standpoint of the allocation of frequencies was not coordinated effectively. The important matter of an international communication policy conforming to the best economic interests of this nation in the international field was never discussed adequately. The Commission was too engrossed in the details of broadcasting applications and regulating the business and program service of broadcasting and the investigation of the Telephone Company to consider the broad problem of communications as such. These are but a few examples of the importance of and the need for coordination between various divisions of the Commission as well as the need for the formulation of national communication policies within the framework of legislation enacted by the Congress.

I believe that the entire Commission should formulate all policies within the framework of the Act and to this end should be authorized and required to promulgate all rules and regulations of general application which apply to the work of the Commission and of the divisions thereof. I further believe that the entire Commission should pass upon all recommendations to Congress for any legislation; that it should make the final determination in all matters involving the overlapping of policies or a conflict of jurisdiction between the divisions; and that with respect to certain subjects, such as those involving safety of life at sea and other emergency services, it should make such judicial determinations as may be required. With respect to other functions of the Commission, it seems to me a different solution is required.

In the field of broadcasting and in the common carrier field, after general policies have been established, rights are largely dependent upon facts. The principal question to be determined in any given case is whether or not a particular applicant or party has or will comply with the Communications Act and with the regulations of the Commission. It is necessary here that evidence be carefully taken and weighed, and that the result reached should be in accordance with the showing made. I am satisfied that in view of the number and variety of questions presented, the entire Commission cannot perform these duties either as promptly or as efficiently as can be done by divisions directly charged with this responsibility.

Both as to those matters which are within the jurisdiction of the entire Commission and as to those matters which I believe should be placed within the jurisdiction of divisions, many details can and should be delegated to individual Commissioners and to subordinate officials of the Commission with ultimate approval or disapproval resting in the Commission or the appropriate division. Many administrative determinations must be made which are of a non-controversial character; it is both unnecessary and unwise to occupy the time of the entire Commission or of a divi-

sion with details of this sort. The necessity for delegation of such duties was recognized both before and after the abolition of the division plan of operation, and the opportunity for such delegation should be continued in effect in any revision of the Act.

Section 3 of H. R. 5497 appears to embrace the principles of organization I have outlined above. It also provides that the chairman of the Commission shall be left free for the performance of certain executive duties, for the coordination of the work of the Commission and of the divisions thereof, for participation in the formulation of policies which are reflected in rules and regulations, and for the handling of all matters relating to legislation and legislative reports. Such an arrangement becomes a practical necessity as the scope of the Commission's activities increases. I believe this would contribute toward a proper relationship between the Commission and the Congress and would aid materially in the formulation and coordination of communication policies.

Procedure

While, as I have heretofore stated, I do not feel qualified to deal with procedural matters in detail, I do have certain rather definite convictions concerning these matters. I feel that the existing adjudicative processes of the Commission have not been entirely satisfactory. In some instances it seems to me that a full and fair hearing has not been given to all parties who have or may have a legitimate interest in the subject matter dealt with. Likewise, our manner in arriving at determinations of a judicial nature seems, at least in some instances, to be at variance with recognized concepts of proper administrative practice and fair play. Clarification in the law itself with respect to all of these matters would be tremendously helpful, not only to parties having business before the Commission but to the Commission itself.

It seems to me that the procedure to be employed by the Commission should be fair, just, simple and efficient, and can be such as to protect both the rights of the public and of individual litigants. Radio service or lack of it in any locality is, of course, a matter of public interest. But we must recognize that applicants and licensees have certain rights, particularly the right to a full hearing on matters and issues which involve their status or ability to initiate or maintain a service. While litigation can be super-technical with the result that the public may be deprived of the opportunity to secure a needed service, attempts to safeguard public interest by expediting procedural matters cannot be carried to the point of entirely abolishing private rights. It should be possible to secure an orderly procedure which balances the various factors and assures prompt justice to all as well as safeguarding the paramount interests of the public in communication matters.

If broadcasting is to be regarded as a legitimate private enterprise, then I believe no licensee of the Commission should be restricted in his operations without first being accorded a full hearing. It makes no difference that his business may be affected with a great public interest, or that in a final decision benefits to the public necessitate the curtailment of his private rights. Every decision involves a weighing of private as well as of public interests, and every applicant or licensee should be given a chance to show how his private interests compare with the private interests of other applicants and how all are affected by the public interest. Consequently, I believe that the procedural scheme proposed in Section 5 of H. R. 5497 is a step in the right direction.

I have no suggestions to offer concerning Section 8 of the bill which deals with judicial review of the Commission's decisions and orders. As I understand the proposals advanced in this section, judicial review would be both extended and facilitated. As a general matter, I am in agreement with both of these objectives, but I must express my conviction that judicial review, while most helpful, cannot be regarded as an adequate substitute for efficient administration by competent and reasonable Commissioners. I am concerned at times over the long delays involved in litigation and the effect of such delays upon matters pending at the Commission. I realize, however, that this is primarily a problem for the Courts.

Section 9 of the bill deals with rehearings before the Commission and the divisions thereof. Most Commission decisions,

particularly with respect to broadcasting, rely not upon past facts but upon future probabilities. Where the basis of a decision is thus speculative at best, I believe that some method should be provided whereby it is possible to secure a re-examination of the results. Furthermore, some method should be furnished whereby the issues and the parties shall be held in status quo while this re-examination is being made. As I understand this section, it will accomplish this purpose.

Sections 4 and 10 of the bill may have imperfections, but if so, my lay mind does not perceive them. All of these proposals of the F. C. C. Bar Association contained in Sections 1 through 6 and 8 through 10 of H. R. 5497 appear to me to constitute a step in the right direction. In any event, I am confident that this Committee is perfectly capable of drafting suitable legislation after hearing all the evidence bearing on the advantages and disadvantages of the Commission's existing procedure.

The proposals of the National Association of Broadcasters also appear to me to have merit. I am particularly interested in the proposal with respect to declaratory rulings. Our recent experiences with the chain broadcasting regulations might have been avoided if we had been able to render a declaratory ruling and had that ruling appealed to the courts before sanctions became operative. I was and still am particularly interested in having the question of the Commission's power determined prior to changing the entire basis of the business structure of broadcasting. In this and many other instances I think the rendition of declaratory rulings would serve a useful purpose.

The second and third proposals of the N. A. B. are also, in my judgment, worthy of serious consideration. The proposal relating to unauthorized penalties and sanctions would require the Commission to interpret the statute literally in imposing penalties or sanctions, to enforce the terms of the statute fairly, and that when imposing sanctions or penalties such action be taken with due appreciation of the consequences. I think extreme care should be exercised to avoid confusion between the legitimate exercise of the Commission's licensing power and a desire which the Commission might have to impose its will upon licensees by the use of the licensing power. The third proposal made by the N. A. B. would do no more than place in statutory form the law as already stated by the Supreme Court in the *Sanders Case*. While this action may be viewed by some as unnecessary, I think that our recent experiences indicate that it is both desirable and necessary to have a clear expression of the Commission's jurisdiction placed in the statute itself.

Section 6 of the bill deals both with a matter of procedure and one of policy. In so far as this section deals with procedure, it would make the procedure applicable to other applications also applicable to transfer applications. I see no possible objection to this course of action, but on the contrary feel that it has merit. After all, it is the Commission's duty to find proper and qualified licensees for the stations which it authorizes, and I see no reason why the steps taken in the case of an applicant for an original instrument of authorization should not apply to the process of finding a new holder for an existing instrument. On the question of policy involved in this section, much could be written and said, but it will suffice here to say that the present Act requires clarification.

It has always been my understanding of the present law that the Commission cannot confer, nor can a licensee receive, any property rights in a radio frequency as against the regulatory power of the United States. If that is so, I do not understand how a transferee can acquire any greater right than was held by the person to whom the construction permit or license was originally issued. This section of the bill seems to have been drafted on the theory that the Commission should concern itself primarily with the qualifications of the transferee to render service in the public interest and not with the consideration paid for the physical plant or business. Under this section, as I interpret it, the Commission would not be expected to concern itself with the price paid by the transferee for any station except in so far as that price might disqualify him to operate it in the public interest. If the price he pays is exorbitant and the public interest

later requires that his station be restricted or his license terminated, these are risks which he assumed. Though these risks may be greater in degree they are not different in kind from those that face every other licensee of the Commission and should receive only the same attention by the Commission.

If the Congress desires some standard other than the one I have outlined, now is an excellent opportunity to clarify the situation.

Policy

Section 7 of the bill would require the Commission to study and report to the Congress at some future date its conclusions and recommendations upon a variety of subjects. All subjects here enumerated involve problems which are currently before the Commission in some form or other, and with respect to each I believe that the ultimate determination should rest with the Congress. I, therefore, agree that either now or later the Commission should make a report and recommendations upon these subjects and request directions from the legislative body concerning their final disposition.

I further believe that since the Commission has already made rather extensive investigations concerning each of the subjects specified it now has the material on hand upon which to base its conclusions and recommendations. I now have certain views concerning each of these subjects which I will submit if the Committee is interested in having them placed in the record at this time. If not, I will conclude my remarks here.

1. The first question proposed by Section 7 is "Whether and upon what terms and conditions Congress shall by statute confer upon the Commission the power to regulate the contractual or other relations between the licensees of radio broadcast stations and networks or other organizations which supply program material to such licensees". For a variety of reasons I believe that this question should be answered in the negative.

As has already been demonstrated, a network is only an aggregation of individual stations joined together by contractual arrangement for the simultaneous rendition of particular programs. Congress has not seen fit, and wisely I believe, to confer upon the Commission the power to regulate the business practices or business policies of individual stations. I can see no greater reason why such power should be conferred when stations are considered in the aggregate as networks. The necessary result of such action would be to confer upon the Commission the power to impose its will upon all licensees with respect to all business practices growing out of the network relationship. Quite aside from the elements of censorship which are necessarily involved when the source of program material may be regulated, I can see no need for this action. On the contrary, I can see much harm that might result therefrom.

As a result of the extensive investigation which the Commission has already made of this subject, it has been demonstrated to my satisfaction, first, that networks as we now know them are essential to our system of broadcasting, and, secondly, that in the main such networks operate efficiently and well. There are, of course, certain imperfections in the structure and certain practices which if continued or extended may have an adverse effect upon the quantity and quality of radio service available to the public. But it is my view that if legislation on this subject is considered necessary, Congress itself should outlaw certain specific practices considered harmful or reprehensible, and that within the limitations thus established the parties be permitted to work out their own economic destiny without interference by the Commission.

I believe that the solution of the problem of network broadcasting rests in permitting the greatest freedom of action both from an economic and from a program standpoint in so far as is consistent with provisions of general law. However, in order to meet the views of those who desire to impose specific limitations, I can agree that it may be helpful for Congress to enact certain provisions which will serve as guideposts to the industry, but which do not directly or indirectly control its economic or program development.

The maximum for which I believe justification can now be found would be the enactment of provisions of law which would

prohibit the licensee of any broadcast station from entering into any contract or other arrangement with a network organization containing any or all of the following five restraints upon the ability of a licensee to exercise his responsibility: (1) where the station is prevented from broadcasting public service programs of any other network organization, (a public service program could be defined as any program broadcast under the provisions of Section 315 of the Act by candidates for public office; all programs broadcast by any public officer or on behalf of any government either local, State, or national; and all sustaining programs broadcast upon behalf of any religious, charitable, scientific, literary, educational, patriotic, or fraternal organization); (2) which prevents the station from rejecting or refusing network programs which the station reasonably believes to be unsatisfactory, unsuitable, or contrary to the public interest, or from substituting therefor a program of outstanding local or national importance; (3) which prevents another station serving a substantially different area from broadcasting any network program or programs; (4) which provides by original term, provisions for renewal or otherwise that the station will broadcast the programs of the network organization for a period longer than three years; or (5) which gives the network organization an option upon periods of the station's time which are unspecified, or which can be exercised upon notice to the station within less than a reasonable time, such as 28 days.

With these safeguards imposed by the law itself, I believe that the present good aspects of network service can be maintained or improved, that the bargaining position of both the network and the station will be preserved, that licensees will be free to exercise their responsibilities to the public, that the excellent public service facilities of radio will be improved, and that the over-all result will be far superior to the adoption of any plan whereby both networks and licensees are subjected to the ever-changing economic views and philosophies of an ever-changing licensing agency,

2. The second question proposed by Section 7 is "Whether and upon what terms and conditions the Congress shall provide by statute for the licensing of networks." I definitely believe that this question should be answered in the negative.

In my opinion the licensing of networks would inevitably limit rather than encourage competition between networks. Progress today in the network field has stemmed in a large part from public demand and a natural but not enforced competition. The organization of program production and distribution system should remain free and untrammled except by physical and economic factors and by public demand.

The most important reason for not requiring networks to be licensed is that they are in the last analysis program production and sale agencies. If such agencies are required to apply to the Commission for a license, the Commission will inevitably become both their economic mentor and the judge of the propriety of their program material. This is censorship in its worst form, and it is difficult to see where such action would end if once commenced.

3. The third question proposed by Section 7 is "Whether and on what terms the Congress shall by statute redefine and fix the qualifications of the licensee of any radio station which is intended to and does communicate with the public".

As the law is now written, no distinction is made between the qualifications of licensees for various classes of stations which the Commission may license. Except for aliens and representatives of alien governments prescribed by Section 310(a), and except for those adjudged guilty by the courts of violating the anti-trust laws as provided by Sections 311 and 313 of the Act, the Commission is required by Section 307(a) to "grant to any applicant therefor a station license provided for by this Act" if the statutory standard will be served by such action.

I agree that there are differences between public and private communications and the stations engaged in such communications. I believe that the Congress might be justified in providing special or different qualifications for the licensees of those stations which engaged in public as distinguished from private communications. However, I do not believe that any such classi-

fication should be predicated upon the occupation or other business interests of the owner of such station as has been suggested in the newspaper field. I consider such action both unnecessary and dangerous.

I recognize that an important problem of public policy concerns diversification in the operation of the various media for the dissemination of facts and opinion. Of course, diversification of control of these media is desirable. On the other hand, whether this objective should be obtained by legislation which discriminates against one class of persons or which prevents anyone from owning stock in an organization operating a particular kind of medium for free speech, raises questions in a free democracy almost as serious as monopolistic control of the media for the dissemination of facts and opinions.

Another problem is an economic one, particularly in small communities where radio competition with the newspapers may spell disaster to the latter. It is difficult to understand why combinations between the two should be prohibited, if such prohibition should result in poorer radio service and perhaps in destruction of either or both the newspaper and the radio service. Under such circumstances absolutely nothing would be accomplished except destruction of service to the people. In so far as I can ascertain, there is no evidence that newspaper owned radio stations have been operated as such contrary to public interest. In fact, they seem to operate very much like any other good radio station.

However, if the Congress is to redefine and fix the qualifications of the licensee of any radio station which is intended to and does communicate with the public, I would suggest that it do so by providing that on and after a date to be fixed no license shall be granted for such a station except to a corporation whose charter and by-laws shall provide that the business of the corporation is limited to the business of broadcasting or chain broadcasting, together with such other business as may be incidental thereto. My reasons for this suggestion are not those advanced by the ones who advocate separation of the ownership of newspapers and radio stations; in fact, my reasons are not ones of ownership at all, but ones of convenience and the clarification of the status of certain existing licensees.

Radio broadcasting, unlike most other industries, grew up in a large part as an adjunct of other businesses. Electrical manufacturing companies, newspapers, insurance companies, department stores, and others furnished the pioneer money for the establishment of many of our existing stations. They did so at a time when the ownership and operation of a station involved a considerable capital outlay and no revenue was in sight. As a result, even after broadcasting came to stand upon its own feet, we find it merged and sometimes confused with other businesses. Many organizations when confronted with this situation have formed subsidiary corporations for the conduct of the broadcasting business, others have not. Under my suggestion all would be required to do so.

Such action if taken would not deprive the present owners of their property in existing stations; nor would it prevent them from exercising an adequate and proper measure of control in the operation of such properties. It would, however, segregate the business of broadcasting from other and unrelated businesses, and to this end would facilitate both the work of the Commission and the duties of the licensees in making reports and supplying other information to the Commission. Moreover, it would end all confusion and speculation in any given case as to whether another business was supporting a broadcast station or whether the broadcast station was supporting another business. It would also disclose through the books and records of the subsidiary company formed to operate the broadcasting business of any use which the other and unrelated business had made of the broadcast station for the purpose of advertising such other business.

It goes without saying that if such a provision is enacted into law, it should be accompanied by a further provision which would direct the Commission to take such steps as are necessary to expedite the transfer of all outstanding construction permits and licenses for stations of this class to corporations which are

qualified to hold the same. These corporations would of course be organized by and subject to the control of the present owners of the station properties. If further limitation of control is desired, the legislation could provide that the charter and by-laws of such radio corporations should prohibit interlocking directorates and duplication of officials in much the same manner as is done in public utility legislation.

4. The fourth question proposed by Section 7 of the bill is "Whether and upon what terms and conditions the Congress shall by statute limit the number of services which may be conducted by any network organization and the number of stations of any class which may be licensed to any network organization". As I understand this, it really propounds two inquiries; the first having to do with the number of services such as standard broadcasting, television, etc., which may be conducted by any network organization; the second having to do with the number of stations engaged in rendering any particular class of service which any particular network may own or operate.

On the first of these inquiries, I do not believe that any limitation should be placed by the Congress or otherwise upon the number of broadcasting services which a network organization may conduct. As new services such as television, frequency modulation and facsimile are opened up, first for experimental work and later on a regular basis, we find that those who are best equipped technically and who are most willing to make the substantial investments required are those who have been engaged in similar types of public communication. To date the development of both television and FM communications has been due almost entirely to those persons and organizations who are now engaged in the operation of standard broadcast stations. While there are differences between standard broadcasting and these newer types of public communication, to a very definite degree the same principles are applicable to all. I feel that any limitation imposed by statute which would prevent those now engaged in standard broadcasting from entering into and developing the newer forms of public communications would be most unfortunate.

With reference to the second of these inquiries, namely, the number of stations of any class which may be licensed to any network organization, much can be said. I think it will suffice here to say that most if not all, persons who have had an opportunity to study this problem will agree that network organizations should be permitted to own stations in those cities and at those points where the ownership of stations is necessary for program origination and for proper network operation. The hitch comes in an attempt to fix those points. Difficulties also present themselves because during the pioneering or developmental stage it may be necessary for a network to own stations at points where later and as the service has progressed such ownership may appear to be unnecessary or even undesirable. It seems harsh to force one who has secured and developed a property during the formative period to relinquish it at a later date when it has become profitable and is sought after by others who did not engage in this developmental work. Such a result should be avoided if possible.

Whatever the determination of the Congress is on either or both of the inquiries propounded by this provision of the bill, I firmly believe that the Congress and not the Commission should impose any limitations which are found to be necessary. In other words, I believe that if the Congress finds it necessary to limit either the number of radio services which a network organization may conduct or the number of stations in any class which it may own that such limitations should be placed in the Act itself and not left to the determination of the Commission. Moreover, if the Congress believes that no limitation should be imposed upon either and that the Commission should determine these questions as they naturally arise in the exercise of its licensing power, it should find some method of stating its views in the statute itself.

If one of these courses is not followed, there will be a constant temptation for the Commission to assert its rule-making power to achieve what it considers to be a desirable result. This has already been done in the FM and television field, and has been attempted in the standard broadcast field. The adoption of the

second proposal advanced by the National Association of Broadcasters would probably constitute sufficient notice to the Commission that it was not to attempt limitations not authorized by Congress.

5. The fifth proposal made by Section 7 of the bill would require the Commission to report to the Congress as of a date to be specified concerning "the standards and principles adopted by it to effectuate the mandate contained in Section 307(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, which requires the Commission to make and maintain a fair, efficient and equitable distribution of radio facilities among the several States and communities together with its recommendations, if any, for future legislation on the subject".

Thus, the proposed bill suggests correctly that the distribution of radio broadcasting facilities remains a problem. This will always be a problem, regardless of technical progress. The more we learn about the usefulness of radio, the more we demand. Hence there is always a race between supply and demand, with the latter far out in front. New developments are on the horizon; what specific problems they will present is difficult to foresee. Therefore, any new legislation should be in broad terms and sufficiently flexible to meet the variable conditions of technical progress.

It should be obvious that radio broadcasting has become a real service to the people of the nation. It has been demonstrated beyond any doubt that the people of America desire the continuation of this service together with such improvements as can be secured.

Therefore, it is unthinkable that any section of the nation's population should be deprived of radio service or that we should willingly permit a degradation of existing service to any area. Yet in my opinion this is the inevitable result of the application of the Commission's policy of encouraging too many radio stations in the business markets. At this point, let me clarify my position so that misunderstanding will not occur. I do not believe that broadcasters should be immune from the statutes dealing with unreasonable restraints upon trade. Broadcasters are businessmen and deserve no special privileges or rights. On the other hand, where violations of the antitrust statutes are alleged, broadcasters should not be discriminated against and deprived of their right to a fair trial in competent courts. In other words, we should not use the Commission's licensing power to impose sanctions for alleged violations of antitrust statutes at least until after adjudication of guilt in the Courts. However, I believe that the Commission's power can be exercised legitimately in preventing the type of monopoly where one person is licensed to operate too many stations and it is the corollary of this phase to which I now refer—namely, the encouragement of an excessive number of licensees in any particular community.

I believe in sound competition, and monopolies contrary to public interest are as abhorrent to me as to anyone else. However, the forcing of unsound competition in the fields of radio will nullify the directions of Congress to distribute radio broadcasting facilities fairly and equitably among the various States and communities. Moreover, the forced application of the doctrine of unlimited economic competition will result in a further concentration of competing stations in the large cities and a dearth of facilities in the smaller communities throughout the nation. Likewise, if too many stations are forced into the large cities, the net result will be impaired program service to the entire nation. Such a policy of unlimited economic competition must of necessity impair good engineering standards, with the consequence that rural radio listeners may be sacrificed for a regulatory theory in which the commercial aspects of radio broadcasting are overemphasized and the public service aspects are neglected.

In my opinion the danger of forcing the doctrine of unlimited business competition is the destruction of a free radio in terms of free speech and the substitution therefor of a "free fight" in terms of meager commercial profits for a few people. Consequently, I believe that if we approach the problems of broadcasting solely from the narrow standpoint of business competition, and without resolving all the factors which affect public interest, we tend to destroy the value of the radio as a medium for the

prohibit the licensee of any broadcast station from entering into any contract or other arrangement with a network organization containing any or all of the following five restraints upon the ability of a licensee to exercise his responsibility: (1) where the station is prevented from broadcasting public service programs of any other network organization, (a public service program could be defined as any program broadcast under the provisions of Section 315 of the Act by candidates for public office; all programs broadcast by any public officer or on behalf of any government either local, State, or national; and all sustaining programs broadcast upon behalf of any religious, charitable, scientific, literary, educational, patriotic, or fraternal organization); (2) which prevents the station from rejecting or refusing network programs which the station reasonably believes to be unsatisfactory, unsuitable, or contrary to the public interest, or from substituting therefor a program of outstanding local or national importance; (3) which prevents another station serving a substantially different area from broadcasting any network program or programs; (4) which provides by original term, provisions for renewal or otherwise that the station will broadcast the programs of the network organization for a period longer than three years; or (5) which gives the network organization an option upon periods of the station's time which are unspecified, or which can be exercised upon notice to the station within less than a reasonable time, such as 28 days.

With these safeguards imposed by the law itself, I believe that the present good aspects of network service can be maintained or improved, that the bargaining position of both the network and the station will be preserved, that licensees will be free to exercise their responsibilities to the public, that the excellent public service facilities of radio will be improved, and that the over-all result will be far superior to the adoption of any plan whereby both networks and licensees are subjected to the ever-changing economic views and philosophies of an everchanging licensing agency,

2. The second question proposed by Section 7 is "Whether and upon what terms and conditions the Congress shall provide by statute for the licensing of networks." I definitely believe that this question should be answered in the negative.

In my opinion the licensing of networks would inevitably limit rather than encourage competition between networks. Progress today in the network field has stemmed in a large part from public demand and a natural but not enforced competition. The organization of program production and distribution system should remain free and untrammled except by physical and economic factors and by public demand.

The most important reason for not requiring networks to be licensed is that they are in the last analysis program production and sale agencies. If such agencies are required to apply to the Commission for a license, the Commission will inevitably become both their economic mentor and the judge of the propriety of their program material. This is censorship in its worst form, and it is difficult to see where such action would end if once commenced.

3. The third question proposed by Section 7 is "Whether and on what terms the Congress shall by statute redefine and fix the qualifications of the licensee of any radio station which is intended to and does communicate with the public".

As the law is now written, no distinction is made between the qualifications of licensees for various classes of stations which the Commission may license. Except for aliens and representatives of alien governments prescribed by Section 310(a), and except for those adjudged guilty by the courts of violating the anti-trust laws as provided by Sections 311 and 313 of the Act, the Commission is required by Section 307(a) to "grant to any applicant therefor a station license provided for by this Act" if the statutory standard will be served by such action.

I agree that there are differences between public and private communications and the stations engaged in such communications. I believe that the Congress might be justified in providing special or different qualifications for the licensees of those stations which engaged in public as distinguished from private communications. However, I do not believe that any such classi-

fication should be predicated upon the occupation or other business interests of the owner of such station as has been suggested in the newspaper field. I consider such action both unnecessary and dangerous.

I recognize that an important problem of public policy concerns diversification in the operation of the various media for the dissemination of facts and opinion. Of course, diversification of control of these media is desirable. On the other hand, whether this objective should be obtained by legislation which discriminates against one class of persons or which prevents anyone from owning stock in an organization operating a particular kind of medium for free speech, raises questions in a free democracy almost as serious as monopolistic control of the media for the dissemination of facts and opinions.

Another problem is an economic one, particularly in small communities where radio competition with the newspapers may spell disaster to the latter. It is difficult to understand why combinations between the two should be prohibited, if such prohibition should result in poorer radio service and perhaps in destruction of either or both the newspaper and the radio service. Under such circumstances absolutely nothing would be accomplished except destruction of service to the people. In so far as I can ascertain, there is no evidence that newspaper owned radio stations have been operated as such contrary to public interest. In fact, they seem to operate very much like any other good radio station.

However, if the Congress is to redefine and fix the qualifications of the licensee of any radio station which is intended to and does communicate with the public, I would suggest that it do so by providing that on and after a date to be fixed no license shall be granted for such a station except to a corporation whose charter and by-laws shall provide that the business of the corporation is limited to the business of broadcasting or chain broadcasting, together with such other business as may be incidental thereto. My reasons for this suggestion are not those advanced by the ones who advocate separation of the ownership of newspapers and radio stations; in fact, my reasons are not ones of ownership at all, but ones of convenience and the clarification of the status of certain existing licensees.

Radio broadcasting, unlike most other industries, grew up in a large part as an adjunct of other businesses. Electrical manufacturing companies, newspapers, insurance companies, department stores, and others furnished the pioneer money for the establishment of many of our existing stations. They did so at a time when the ownership and operation of a station involved a considerable capital outlay and no revenue was in sight. As a result, even after broadcasting came to stand upon its own feet, we find it merged and sometimes confused with other businesses. Many organizations when confronted with this situation have formed subsidiary corporations for the conduct of the broadcasting business, others have not. Under my suggestion all would be required to do so.

Such action if taken would not deprive the present owners of their property in existing stations; nor would it prevent them from exercising an adequate and proper measure of control in the operation of such properties. It would, however, segregate the business of broadcasting from other and unrelated businesses, and to this end would facilitate both the work of the Commission and the duties of the licensees in making reports and supplying other information to the Commission. Moreover, it would end all confusion and speculation in any given case as to whether another business was supporting a broadcast station or whether the broadcast station was supporting another business. It would also disclose through the books and records of the subsidiary company formed to operate the broadcasting business of any use which the other and unrelated business had made of the broadcast station for the purpose of advertising such other business.

It goes without saying that if such a provision is enacted into law, it should be accompanied by a further provision which would direct the Commission to take such steps as are necessary to expedite the transfer of all outstanding construction permits and licenses for stations of this class to corporations which are

qualified to hold the same. These corporations would of course be organized by and subject to the control of the present owners of the station properties. If further limitation of control is desired, the legislation could provide that the charter and by-laws of such radio corporations should prohibit interlocking directorates and duplication of officials in much the same manner as is done in public utility legislation.

4. The fourth question proposed by Section 7 of the bill is "Whether and upon what terms and conditions the Congress shall by statute limit the number of services which may be conducted by any network organization and the number of stations of any class which may be licensed to any network organization". As I understand this, it really propounds two inquiries; the first having to do with the number of services such as standard broadcasting, television, etc., which may be conducted by any network organization; the second having to do with the number of stations engaged in rendering any particular class of service which any particular network may own or operate.

On the first of these inquiries, I do not believe that any limitation should be placed by the Congress or otherwise upon the number of broadcasting services which a network organization may conduct. As new services such as television, frequency modulation and facsimile are opened up, first for experimental work and later on a regular basis, we find that those who are best equipped technically and who are most willing to make the substantial investments required are those who have been engaged in similar types of public communication. To date the development of both television and FM communications has been due almost entirely to those persons and organizations who are now engaged in the operation of standard broadcast stations. While there are differences between standard broadcasting and these newer types of public communication, to a very definite degree the same principles are applicable to all. I feel that any limitation imposed by statute which would prevent those now engaged in standard broadcasting from entering into and developing the newer forms of public communications would be most unfortunate.

With reference to the second of these inquiries, namely, the number of stations of any class which may be licensed to any network organization, much can be said. I think it will suffice here to say that most if not all, persons who have had an opportunity to study this problem will agree that network organizations should be permitted to own stations in those cities and at those points where the ownership of stations is necessary for program origination and for proper network operation. The hitch comes in an attempt to fix those points. Difficulties also present themselves because during the pioneering or developmental stage it may be necessary for a network to own stations at points where later and as the service has progressed such ownership may appear to be unnecessary or even undesirable. It seems harsh to force one who has secured and developed a property during the formative period to relinquish it at a later date when it has become profitable and is sought after by others who did not engage in this developmental work. Such a result should be avoided if possible.

Whatever the determination of the Congress is on either or both of the inquiries propounded by this provision of the bill, I firmly believe that the Congress and not the Commission should impose any limitations which are found to be necessary. In other words, I believe that if the Congress finds it necessary to limit either the number of radio services which a network organization may conduct or the number of stations in any class which it may own that such limitations should be placed in the Act itself and not left to the determination of the Commission. Moreover, if the Congress believes that no limitation should be imposed upon either and that the Commission should determine these questions as they naturally arise in the exercise of its licensing power, it should find some method of stating its views in the statute itself.

If one of these courses is not followed, there will be a constant temptation for the Commission to assert its rule-making power to achieve what it considers to be a desirable result. This has already been done in the FM and television field, and has been attempted in the standard broadcast field. The adoption of the

second proposal advanced by the National Association of Broadcasters would probably constitute sufficient notice to the Commission that it was not to attempt limitations not authorized by Congress.

5. The fifth proposal made by Section 7 of the bill would require the Commission to report to the Congress as of a date to be specified concerning "the standards and principles adopted by it to effectuate the mandate contained in Section 307(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, which requires the Commission to make and maintain a fair, efficient and equitable distribution of radio facilities among the several States and communities together with its recommendations, if any, for future legislation on the subject".

Thus, the proposed bill suggests correctly that the distribution of radio broadcasting facilities remains a problem. This will always be a problem, regardless of technical progress. The more we learn about the usefulness of radio, the more we demand. Hence there is always a race between supply and demand, with the latter far out in front. New developments are on the horizon; what specific problems they will present is difficult to foresee. Therefore, any new legislation should be in broad terms and sufficiently flexible to meet the variable conditions of technical progress.

It should be obvious that radio broadcasting has become a real service to the people of the nation. It has been demonstrated beyond any doubt that the people of America desire the continuation of this service together with such improvements as can be secured.

Therefore, it is unthinkable that any section of the nation's population should be deprived of radio service or that we should willingly permit a degradation of existing service to any area. Yet in my opinion this is the inevitable result of the application of the Commission's policy of encouraging too many radio stations in the business markets. At this point, let me clarify my position so that misunderstanding will not occur. I do not believe that broadcasters should be immune from the statutes dealing with unreasonable restraints upon trade. Broadcasters are businessmen and deserve no special privileges or rights. On the other hand, where violations of the antitrust statutes are alleged, broadcasters should not be discriminated against and deprived of their right to a fair trial in competent courts. In other words, we should not use the Commission's licensing power to impose sanctions for alleged violations of antitrust statutes at least until after adjudication of guilt in the Courts. However, I believe that the Commission's power can be exercised legitimately in preventing the type of monopoly where one person is licensed to operate too many stations and it is the corollary of this phase to which I now refer—namely, the encouragement of an excessive number of licensees in any particular community.

I believe in sound competition, and monopolies contrary to public interest are as abhorrent to me as to anyone else. However, the forcing of unsound competition in the fields of radio will nullify the directions of Congress to distribute radio broadcasting facilities fairly and equitably among the various States and communities. Moreover, the forced application of the doctrine of unlimited economic competition will result in a further concentration of competing stations in the large cities and a dearth of facilities in the smaller communities throughout the nation. Likewise, if too many stations are forced into the large cities, the net result will be impaired program service to the entire nation. Such a policy of unlimited economic competition must of necessity impair good engineering standards, with the consequence that rural radio listeners may be sacrificed for a regulatory theory in which the commercial aspects of radio broadcasting are overemphasized and the public service aspects are neglected.

In my opinion the danger of forcing the doctrine of unlimited business competition is the destruction of a free radio in terms of free speech and the substitution therefor of a "free fight" in terms of meager commercial profits for a few people. Consequently, I believe that if we approach the problems of broadcasting solely from the narrow standpoint of business competition, and without resolving all the factors which affect public interest, we tend to destroy the value of the radio as a medium for the

exercise of free speech. There are not sufficient facilities to secure everything anyone may desire in applying the various social-economic doctrines. We cannot have at the same time both unlimited competition and a valuable medium for free speech. I believe that a reasonable balance has to be struck, with the emphasis placed upon freedom of speech rather than commercialism.

Another problem in the distribution of facilities is the wide difference between the performance of the different classes of stations using the standard broadcast band. This results in inequalities not only between the licensees competing in the same local markets, but also inequalities between groups of licensees competing as groups for the national or regional markets. Of course, it would be ideal if these inequalities did not exist. But I know of no competent engineer who can attain this ideal in the standard broadcast band, and still provide efficient and adequate radio service to all the people in the nation. I have high hopes, however, that an approach to this isolated ideal may be secured in the future through the application of the new developments in the ultra high frequency portion of the radio spectrum. That point, however, has not yet been reached.

However, in spite of the inequalities between classes of stations in the standard broadcasting band, I am convinced that the three classifications we now have, namely, clear, regional and local stations, is the best solution not only from the standpoint of radio service to all the people but also from the standpoint of the maximum opportunity for the exercise of free speech with the few radio channels available today for broadcasting.

Therefore, while I agree in general principle with some of the arguments advanced by the clear channel advocates, I must reiterate that regional and local stations, and even the so-called "half area" stations as well as clear channel stations are absolutely necessary for a balanced radio structure. However, I feel that care should be exercised to avoid deterioration of service provided by means of clear channels. After all, it is only by the use of these facilities that service to the small towns and the rural areas can be maintained or improved, and when any one of these channels is permitted by us to disintegrate or to be used for some other purpose we irrevocably prejudice our position both nationally and internationally.

We cannot predict with accuracy future scientific progress. The population residing in rural areas is entitled to receive as much improved radio service as people in cities. There should be no discrimination.

If we are impetuous in breaking down clear channels today we may start something most difficult to unscramble, both from an international as well as a national standpoint. Therefore any new method of using these channels should be in accord with a logical plan which does not impair the possibilities for improvements of service to the rural areas of the United States.

In one sense, clear channels provide a radio reserve for the future. It seems unwisely wasteful to use up all that is left of this natural resource in the standard broadcast band merely to multiply existing radio service in the large cities.

As one who participated actively in the proceedings resulting in the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement, I can speak with first-hand knowledge concerning the difficulties which were encountered in making twenty-five such channels available for the exclusive use of the United States. As a former Chief Engineer of the Commission, and later a Commissioner, I can speak with some knowledge concerning the difficulties which the Commission encounters in maintaining the status of these channels even when set aside by Commission regulation and by international agreement for this purpose. I therefore feel that some provision should be put in the Act which will make it impossible for the Commission to change the status of one of these channels without first conducting a hearing in which not only the merits of a particular application but the broad questions of allocation involved will be considered and decided. I agree that the formula prescribed by Section 307(b) might be made more specific by particular reference to rural areas and populations.

To carry out the first of these suggestions, Section 303(f) of

the Act, which prohibits changes in the frequencies, authorized power, or in the operating hours of any station without consent of the licensee or public hearing, could be amended to provide specifically that the status of a frequency should not be changed without the conduct of a public hearing in which all parties in interest are permitted to appear and participate.

To carry out the second of these suggestions the following language might be added at the end of Section 307(b) as now written:

"In considering what shall constitute a fair, efficient and equitable distribution of radio service as herein provided the Commission shall consider and give effect to the needs of rural and sparsely settled areas as well as to the more populous areas, and shall in no case make any decision or order upon any application for a license or modification or renewal thereof which will or might result in a reduction in the quantity and quality of radio service available to rural areas without the conduct of a public hearing in which the nature and extent of such reduction is an issue to be heard and determined."

6. The sixth and last proposal advanced in Section 7 of the bill is that the Commission shall report to Congress at some future date "the steps taken and the policies adopted by it to effectuate the purposes of Section 303(g) of the Communications Act of 1934 as amended in so far as those purposes may have application to the larger and more effective use of radio by stations which are intended to and do communicate with the public".

On this subject I feel that there has been a great deal of misunderstanding and confusion both upon the part of the industry and the Commission. Most, if not all, of this has arisen with respect to broadcast stations or stations which are used for communication with the public, and has resulted from the vagueness of the language now found in Section 303(g) of the Act. This section authorizes and directs the Commission to "study new uses for radio, provide for experimental use of frequencies, and generally encourage the larger and more effective use of radio in the public interest".

No one will deny the desirability of, or in fact the necessity for, the inclusion in the Act of provisions which authorize the Commission to carry out the purposes expressed in Section 303(g) and to that end to authorize proper experimentation. On the other hand, the indefinite character of the language employed in this section, as well as pressure which has been exerted upon the Commission to use its experimental power for matters which are not in fact experimental, have produced results which are far from satisfactory. Grants have been made on an experimental basis which cannot be justified on that basis, and conditions have been imposed in truly experimental licenses which are of doubtful benefit and value if true experimentation is to be fostered and encouraged.

True experimentation in radio and particularly in the newer fields sometimes involves the outlay of very substantial sums of money. To date the industry has been quite willing to make these expenditures and to engage in all types of experimentation which hold some promise of successful termination. I do not believe, however, that the members of the industry can be expected to continue to invest large sums in legitimate experimental ventures if the Commission continues to exercise the power of terminating experimental authorizations without hearings for any reason or for no reason at all, and regardless of the success or failure of the experiment. I believe on the other hand that here, as in other instances where the Commission exercises its licensing power, the exercise of such power should be subject to certain checks and balances.

To this end I would suggest that Section 303(g) of the Act be rewritten so as to provide in substance that the Commission shall study new uses for radio and generally encourage the larger and more effective use of radio in the public interest by providing for the experimental use of frequencies and taking such other steps consistent with the provisions of this Act as shall be in furtherance of this larger and more effective use. I believe that the Commission in granting construction permits and licenses for the experimental use of frequencies should be empowered and perhaps required to insert conditions in such instruments of

authorization which will compel the holder thereof to make periodical reports to the Commission concerning the results of such experimentation. I further believe that the statute should be so written as to prevent the commercial use of any facility granted upon an experimental basis, unless such commercial use is necessary for the proper conduct of the experimentation and the Commission expressly so finds. I also believe that the Commission should be authorized to grant such instruments of authorization only for such periods of time as in its judgment may be necessary or desirable in view of the nature of the experimentation authorized. But I do not believe that the Commission should be permitted to insert in any such instrument or to impose as a condition to the grant of any such instrument any condition which will have the effect of making the procedural and appellate provisions of this Act inapplicable thereto.

If for reasons which do not now occur to me, the Congress is convinced that the Commission's power to terminate experimental authorizations without notice or hearing should be retained, then I believe that such authority should be specifically conferred in the Act. If such power of termination is expressly conferred in the Act, notice would be served upon all who entered the field of experimentation that regardless of the results thereof, the instrument which they hold and the investments which they have made as a result thereof may be rendered valueless at the will of the Commission. Now there is by implication at least the promise of more which may or may not be realized.

All that I have said concerning experimental operation and regulation thereof presupposes the adaptability of Section 312 of the Act to these problems. This section authorizes the Commission on its own motion and for cause to revoke or modify any station license after affording the licensee an opportunity to be heard. Any allocation changes made necessary to accommodate experimentation, during the progress of experimentation, or as a result of such experimentation can, in my opinion, be carried out under the terms of this section. If this Committee should be of the opinion that Section 312 does not confer this authority, then in my judgment it should be modified or extended to do so.

Future Technical Progress and Its Relation to Today's Legislation

In conclusion, and if the Committee so desires, I should like to mention some things relative to future developments in the field of communications. While future technical progress may have no direct bearing upon the details of H. R. 5497, it does have significant bearing on the general philosophy of legislation and regulation of communications.

Of course, no one can predict with accuracy either the technical course of future developments or the economics which will affect their progress. Consequently I am aware of the dangers which are inherent when embarking upon such a discussion. Nevertheless, I have some knowledge of recent laboratory developments and I have a background of nearly 30 years' practical experience in the application of science to the service of the public. Therefore it is possible that I should see some of the probabilities of significant interest.

The surge of recent inventive activities has centered around electronic research in the micro waves. This means that the present useful radio spectrum will be extended considerably, thus making a little more space not only for some sorely needed radio channels, but also for some new uses of radio. The development of new circuits, new electronic tubes and new types of antennas has opened a wide vista for the peacetime application of electronics to all sorts of activities, including communications and broadcasting. To me, the most interesting development is that which includes what I shall term "wide band transmission". This research will facilitate television and electrical methods of transmitting quantities of printed matter. Frequency modulation is another recent improvement which will improve the quality of reception and extend the range of local radio stations as well as accommodate a larger number of stations in the nation.

I foresee the day when not only will we have color television

broadcasting stations all over the country, but also when every telephone will have its corresponding video attachment. People living in rural areas will be able not only to hear and see the radio news commentators, but also will have the newspaper itself delivered by radio. Telegrams will not be transmitted as they are today. We will not have to worry about boiling down what we desire to say in order to get within the ten-word minimum charge. We will think in terms of letter pages and wonder whether it is worth while to pay a little extra for faster delivery of a letter by electronics rather than by the efficient airmail of the future.

Radio likewise will play a most important part in the development of post-war aviation by adding to the safety of flying and by assisting in the coordination of flying activities along airways and at air terminals.

There will be other radio services of economic value, such as radio control centers for doctors' calls, taxi cabs, and for delivery of consumers' goods.

Electronics will play an important part in chemistry, medicine and surgery, and in many manufacturing processes. Time is too limited to expound the many activities in which electronics will function. In fact, I foresee a new era which I like to term the "electronic era," the importance of which in modern social economics cannot be disregarded. A huge new industry is possible—just the kind of life-blood the nation will require after this war.

I would like to quote some extracts from an article I prepared for the National Resources Committee and which was published in its report on Technological Trends and Their Social Implications, dated June 18, 1937. This may be pertinent here because today we are approaching into the electronic era at a faster rate than ever before:

"There will be required in the future a balance between the unlimited possibilities of facsimile and television as against the limitations imposed by natural, economic and social circumstances. Nevertheless, one can safely state that ability to have one's newspaper printed in the home, ability to see and hear news in the making, ability to transmit quickly from one point to another a written document, and the ability to see and hear the person with whom one desires to communicate, even though he may be separated by thousands of miles, must have a marked effect upon the daily life of anyone living in this modern age. That this may affect the social habits and daily routine of an individual family or that it will affect the economic welfare of the Nation as a whole, cannot be overlooked. . . .

"It also may be expected that these new developments will speed up ordinary life and business, and will affect certain existing industries, such as the motion picture, the newspaper, advertising, and the existing telegraph, telephone and radio systems of the country. . . .

"In education, the application of these modern methods of communication may well effect a complete change in methods of educating not only the child and the adult, but also the entire public. The new communication development may also revolutionize the present school systems of the country.

"Whether or not these new developments will permit more leisure and greater profits will depend entirely upon the control which the public places upon such new developments, particularly as to the organization and methods of making these wonderful facilities available for use by the public at the cheapest cost. In consideration of this factor alone, one must take into account the economic limitations which will be involved in the rapid obsolescence of present-day communication facilities.

"It is considered by many that the application of these modern communication facilities will not result in a decrease in employment, but rather in an increase in employment. However, such employment will tend toward those who are qualified scientifically rather than those who are qualified manually. The person of the future may, as a result of propinquity with the everyday modern communication developments, become a far better educated thinker than the average person of today."

Thus, it is obvious that we shall have new communication problems for Congress and the Commission. The present-day problems will be obsolete and forgotten. Tomorrow we may wonder why we worried so much about today's problems. Therefore it seems essential that we do not base long-term legislation upon what may appear to be a good detailed solution of today's minor troubles

in radio. We should avoid the danger of regimenting the future along the grooves of today's thinking, and it is for this reason I hope that any new legislation which may be enacted by Congress will contain statements of broad policy together with such checks and balances as are deemed necessary to insure the development of radio as a free American enterprise in which the public has confidence.

"Mr. Sanders. Mr. Craven, in September of last year, the Chairman of the Commission transmitted to the Chairman of this Committee some comments in regard to H. R. 5497, commonly known as the Sanders bill.

"Did you have an opportunity of passing upon those comments prior to their transmittal to this Committee?

"Commissioner Craven. No, sir. Those were not discussed in the Commission by the Commission, so far as I am aware, and I did not get a copy of it until just a few weeks ago. I did not know about it.

"Mr. Sanders. Is that customary for the Commission to give official opinions and make dispositions, without all of the members of the Commission having been consulted?

"Commissioner Craven. You refer to matters of legislation?

"Mr. Sanders. Well, I refer to anything.

"Commissioner Craven. I would not say that that is customary. I think we have discussed in the past many matters of legislation; but generally speaking, on some of these bills, the discussion is not very extensive. This is the only bill that I recall that affects the Commission's organization and procedure to such an extent, and I know that this one was not discussed. I do not recall the discussions of others; but I would not like to state positively that this procedure is customary.

"Mr. Sanders. Do you not think, or do you think, that it would be desirable for such matters of policy to be discussed in the Commission as a whole before the contents are transmitted to this Committee or any other committee?

"Commissioner Craven. I have suggested, sir, in my testimony, that I felt that the Commission as a whole, under the leadership of the Chairman, should discuss all matters of policy and all matters of legislation and we should thrash them out thoroughly."

"Mr. Sanders. On page 6 of your prepared statement, you have some discussion of the present organization of the Commission. It is my understanding that at one time the Commission used a division system in its organization. That is a fact, is it not?

"Commissioner Craven. Yes, sir.

"Mr. Sanders. Did you serve on the Commission at that time?

"Commissioner Craven. I was the Chief Engineer of the Commission when that system was in effect. I also, just for a few months, I served on a division as a Commissioner. Mr. McNinch, the Chairman, was the Chairman when I came in. He and I were appointed at the same time, and as I recollect it, in a very short time after his assumption of office, we had this proposition of changing from the divisions into the system we now have. I voted for the change at that time with the understanding that later on we would reorganize back into divisions.

"I have always believed in the division plan of operation. I felt that the old division plan was unworkable, because it was a combination—it was a division as to character of communications, rather than as to the functions of the Commission. We had the telegraph carrier, common carrier division, and we had a telephone common carrier division; then we had a broadcasting division.

"I felt that that was unworkable; but I believe just about that time, or shortly thereafter, I recommended to the Commission the establishment, reestablishment, of divisions along fundamental lines, very much as those proposed in this bill which is now under consideration.

"I have long felt that not much attention can be given to all of the things that come before us. I personally, perfectly candidly admit that I have been unable, in times past, when we have had lots of hearings, to give the necessary time to really make a just decision, and I felt that I ought to be relieved of the responsibility of having to pass upon every case.

"Mr. Sanders. It is your considered opinion, then, that a division system such as is suggested in H. R. 5497 would increase the efficiency of the operation of the Commission?

"Commissioner Craven. That is my opinion; yes, sir.

"Mr. Sanders. And you have had practical experience under both systems?

"Commissioner Craven. Yes, sir. I must admit again that there were faults in the past system; but I believe this bill rectifies those faults.

"Mr. Sanders. Mr. Craven, has any other member of the present Commission had any experience under the divisional work?

"Commissioner Craven. Yes, I think Governor Case had.

"Mr. Sanders. Governor Case?

"Commissioner Craven. Yes, sir; and Commissioner Walker.

"Mr. Sanders. And Commissioner Walker?

"Commissioner Craven. Yes, sir. I might state here that I think that more than one or that I am not the only member of the Commission who believes we should have the division plan of operation. I also might state further that the organization of the staff is along divisions of work, such as this. They have a common carrier division; they have a broadcasting division, in each of the major departments of the staff, and I think that that is the natural way to organize.

"I do not see anywhere at all where we should not delegate our duties and be relieved of responsibilities, except for policies. I think we ought to have time to consider broad matters of policy and that is what the function of the entire Commission should be.

"Mr. Sanders. If this phase of the pending legislation should be adopted, that is, the division of the Commission into divisions, separation of the Commission into divisions, how long would you think it would take the Commission to reorganize along those lines; to what extent would it upset the work of the Commission?

"Commissioner Craven. I do not think it would affect the work of the Commission one iota. I think we are all prepared for it. All we would have to do, however, is to write some new procedural rules. I do not think that is a very difficult thing to do.

"The Chairman himself, I think, almost might be concerned, because I do believe he has some burdens, but I think he could delegate some of those duties to the rest of us and we could get them done.

"Mr. Sanders. You would not anticipate then any difficulty in delegating administrative powers under the division plan as provided in H. R. 5497?

"Commissioner Craven. I would not be here today, sir, advocating what I have, if I thought it was difficult to do. I do not see any great difficulty in it. I have organized many things in my life, on a large scale, and this is a simple one."

"Mr. Sanders. On pages 21 and 22 of your prepared statement, you outline five restraints upon the ability of a licensee to exercise his contractual obligation; that is, five restraints upon his contractual powers. I expect that is what it would be considered.

"Commissioner Craven. Yes, sir.

"Mr. Sanders. In your opinion—I think that you have already expressed it—but I would like a clarification of it—do you believe that those five limitations that you recommend would cure the evils that have been discussed by other witnesses as inherent in the present option time control by networks?

"Commissioner Craven. Of course, I do not see the same evil that they do in the option time. I feel that option time is absolutely essential for the efficient conduct of network operations, absolutely essential for a cohesive national distribution of programs. I have had practical experience in the broadcast field in which I tried to operate on a system somewhat similar to that, with no ability to secure firm time options, and the proposition failed of its own weight. We could not deliver the time.

"Now I can see some merit in what I will call the majority's contentions, but I can see some impracticalities, and it is for this reason that I suggested these compromises. I think this will accomplish much better the objectives of the majority of the Commission, than the rules that they give. I felt that they had over-emphasized commercialism. I prefer to emphasize public service.

"Now, I know that the broadcasters must live. It is not a charitable business. They must have support, and I recognize that, but it seemed to me that the rules—in effect the rules proposed by the majority, the effect of those rules was to indulge more the natural and human desires for profits. I feel that the type of legislation I have proposed here lets profits take their proper place, but emphasizes the thing I think most essential to radio, and that is public service programs, not from the standpoint of commercialism, but from the standpoint of free speech."

"Mr. Sanders. Are you familiar with the type of authorization issued in connection with Radio Station KOB?

"Commissioner Craven. Yes, sir.

"Mr. Sanders. Are you familiar with that particular case?

"Commissioner Craven. Yes, sir.

"Mr. Sanders. Just what experiment is now involved in that particular case?

"Commissioner Craven. Of course, I want to be fair with the majority. I happened to vote against that the last time, because I did not think it was an experiment. And, that is a matter of opinion. They are operating at the present time on a frequency which is a clear-channel frequency, with some type of experimental authorization or special experimental authorization, so that they can secure information concerning the interference and the effect of such interference upon the service of the existing station on the channel. I think they have operated long enough and have sufficient information to tell what the interference is. It exists and we know it and we might as well face the issue and have a hearing such as the type I propose here, if they want to go ahead and grant them.

"Mr. Sanders. Now, of course, I think that every one recognizes the necessity of the Commission having the power to authorize experimental work. Progress, of course, would stop if we did not.

"Do you, or do you not think it would be desirable for some limitation on definition of the type of authorization that might be given by the Commission to be written into the statutory law in regard to these experimental licenses?

"Commissioner Craven. I think it would be very helpful to a person like myself to have something in the legislation describing the different types of authorizations, and in that connection we do have a certain type of special authorization which I think is justified—short-lived authorization—coming on at some special hours, or some special time for special purposes, and I think that those types have merit. I prefer to have it written into the law.

"Also I feel that there may be some factor in the common-carrier aspect. We should perhaps have greater freedom of action in the common-carrier aspect, such as in connection with particular shipping, to give some special type of authorization, such as extending the points of communication; extending to some of these radio stations in the international field.

"I think that the point of the gentlemen who testified on that—I forget who it was—was pretty well taken. On the other hand, in extending it, it gives authority to do that type of authorization, and I think it ought to be on a temporary basis so that the competitive aspect will finally get down and be heard in the event there are objections.

"Mr. Sanders. On page 23 of your prepared statement, in a paragraph toward the bottom of the page, you say that: 'no distinction is made between the qualifications of licensees for various classes of stations which the Commission may license.'

"In your discussion of that topic, would you include experimental licenses as coming within the particular discussion?

"Commissioner Craven. You mean for pure experimentation?

"Mr. Sanders. Yes.

"Commissioner Craven. No, sir. I think it ought to be wide open—any one, any person, ought to be encouraged to experiment, if you limit it to true experimentation.

"Mr. Sanders. But it is your belief that any one authorized to conduct an experiment, whether at a radio station or not, that the type of authorization should be authorized in the statute?

"Commissioner Craven. Yes, sir.

"Mr. Sanders. Or clearly defined, more clearly defined than it is now?

"Commissioner Craven. Yes, sir. One of the things that I thought was important is, sometimes there is going to be a difference of opinion, honest difference of opinion, between the Commission and an inventor as to the value of the service. At the present time we have the absolute right to terminate experimental licenses without a hearing. I think that in the future it is going to be advisable if we had these differences of opinion between, we will say, the staff of the Commission and the inventor, clearly defined by hearing, so that our judgment as to an application of a new invention to the service, to the public, can become, as a result of an investigation or hearing, in which all of the factors can come out and be stressed, and perhaps subject to review by the courts in the event we are arbitrary or capricious."

"Mr. Sanders. You have made it plain that you look for great changes in the radio communications field in the near future?

"Commissioner Craven. Yes, sir.

"Mr. Sanders. Is it your opinion we should postpone any amendment to this act until those changes have taken place, or

do you believe we should amend the act in certain particulars to anticipate the proper happening of these problems. What are your views on that?

"Commissioner Craven. I think that we should amend the Act along the lines similar to the suggestions in the Sanders bill. I do not want to be tied down to the details of the Sanders bill. I believe in the principle of it. I think the principles are sound.

"I think you should enact legislation now in order to guide us. I know I would appreciate it very much. It has been a very unsatisfactory thing for me to be on the Commission and in some of these matters not be able to conscientiously agree with my colleagues, and I find that there is a difference among us to our conception of what the Act means. Now, that is an unfortunate situation. If you can clarify it, you are doing something constructive, in my mind.

"Mr. Sanders. In connection with this newspaper controversy, Mr. Craven, have you any views, or any opinion, as a member of the Commission, as to whether or not the Commission has the power to bar newspapers from operating radio stations?

"Commissioner Craven. I am firmly convinced, as I read one of the cases, that in two or three cases, two at least, decisions, the Commission has not got the power to make the rule.

"I voted against the investigation of the newspapers, not because I felt that they should not be investigated, but because there was a hesitancy on the part of the Commission not to confine itself to what recommendations if any should be submitted to Congress in the premise—I think we should have faced the newspaper question. I am perfectly willing to face it and present it to Congress. On the other hand, the other members of the Commission felt differently I believe than I do. Some of them have made their minds up. But, our law department gives us a memorandum which, in my opinion, is interesting. This is a memorandum to the Commission from our general counsel and contains this statement, having to do with the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in the Stahlman case. That is where one of the litigants, respondents in this present newspaper investigation, refused to testify on the grounds that the Commission did not have jurisdiction and the matter was taken to the Court of Appeals which found that no harm had been done yet; that the Commission had power to make an investigation, but it had not done anything, as I understand the decision of the court, in the way of making any such rule; but that that was all in the future. Therefore, Mr. Stahlman lost his case, but that decision indicates, as I understand it, that the Commission did not have the rule-making power. Nevertheless, our general counsel states—I would like to submit this whole memorandum, in fairness to the general counsel if I may.

"FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

"INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

"For: Information

"To: The Commission.

"From: The General Counsel.

"SUBJECT: Comments on Opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in Stahlman v. Federal Communications Commission, No. 8039.

"The case of Stahlman v. Federal Communications Commission involves the validity of a subpoena issued by the Commission requiring the attendance and testimony of James G. Stahlman before the Commission in connection with the investigation conducted by the Commission under Orders No. 79 and 79-A.

"The Commission had issued a subpoena to Stahlman requiring him to appear and testify in connection with a newspaper hearing being conducted under Orders No. 79 and 79-A. When Stahlman refused to appear, the Commission applied to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia for an order requiring Stahlman to appear and testify as required by the subpoena. This order was entered by the District Court, and Stahlman appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

"The Court of Appeals affirmed the order of the lower court. The court held that section 403 of the Communications Act specifically empowers the Commission to conduct the hearing contemplated by Orders No. 79 and 79-A and that the subpoena was therefore proper.

"The court, however, went on in its opinion to include the following:

"'If in this case it had been made to appear, as counsel for appellant insist, that the Commission's investigation was

solely for the purpose of the consideration or adoption of a hard and fast rule or policy, as the result of which newspaper owners may be placed in a proscribed class and thus made ineligible to apply for or receive broadcast licenses, we should be obliged to declare that such an investigation would be wholly outside of and beyond any of the powers with which Congress has clothed the Commission. For we have previously held that there is nothing in the Act which either prevents or prejudices the right of a newspaper, as such, to apply for and receive a license to operate a radio broadcast station. *Tri-State Broadcasting Co. vs. Federal Communications Commission*, 68 App. D. C. 292, 96 F. (2d) 564. Further consideration confirms that view.

"The Communications Act requires no more of an applicant for a radio license than proof of citizenship, character, and financial and technical qualifications to operate in the public interest. Possessing these, the applicant's eligibility is unchallengeable, assuming there is an unused frequency free of interference with an established station."

"It should be noted that this statement by the court is pure dictum. The validity of any possible regulations on the subject of newspaper ownership of radio stations was not involved in the appeal. As Mr. Justice Edgerton said in his concurring opinion:

"Since the Commission does not appear to have forbidden common control of newspapers and broadcast stations, or to have found that such control is contrary to the public interest, or to have initiated an investigation with a view to such a finding, we need not determine whether it should or could do those things. I express no opinion on that question. I think we should wait until it arises and the interested parties, including the Commission, are heard upon it. In other respects, I concur in the opinion of the court."

"Furthermore, even the dictum itself is not as broad as might appear at first glance. Its scope is greatly narrowed by the following language which appears later in the opinion:

"In the case we have, the Commission in its supplementary order has specified the subjects about which it wishes to obtain information. These are: Whether the joint association of newspapers and broadcast stations tends to prejudice the free and fair presentation of public issues and information over the air; whether such association tends to restrict or distort the broadcasting of news or to limit the sources of news to the public; whether such association affects freedom of access to the radio forum for the discussion of public issues, or unduly limits access of news gathering services, to the injury of the public. From the other side of the picture, the Commission proposes to inquire whether association of newspapers and broadcast stations will result in utilization of improved facilities and experienced personnel in the procuring and dissemination of information, and whether such association may tend to insure greater economic stability and encourage maximum technological development, and finally, what considerations influence newspaper interests to acquire broadcast stations. These subjects, except perhaps the last named, are clearly within the inherent powers of the Commission."

"This language indicates that newspaper ownership may be considered by the Commission in passing upon individual applications and indeed even seems to suggest that rules might be made with respect to newspaper ownership as long as they are not hard and fast rules barring newspaper ownership of stations under any circumstances. The language also clearly contradicts any suggestion in the dictum first quoted that the Commission in passing upon applications may consider only the citizenship, character and technical and financial qualifications of applicants.

"Moreover, an earlier decision of the court (by Justice Groner) clearly indicates that the Commission has the power to consider factors other than the citizenship, character, and technical and financial qualifications of applicants in passing on applications and also the power to formulate general rules or policies with respect to such factors. Thus in *Pottsville Broadcasting Co. vs. Federal Communications Commission*, 69 App. D. C. 7, 98 F. (2d) 288, the court on an appeal from a denial of an application for a construction permit remanded the case to the Commission with directions to reconsider the question whether a construction permit to build a local station should be granted to a person not a resident of the town in which the station was to operate. The reason given for the remand was that the Commission had not shown that it had adopted a general policy with respect to the

operation of local stations by non-residents. This action of the court clearly indicates not only that the Commission in passing on applications may consider factors other than citizenship, character, and technical and financial qualifications, but also that it has the power to promulgate general rules or policies with respect to such factors.

Telford Taylor,
General Counsel.

"Commissioner Craven. Now, looking at it as a layman, I do not know whether we have got the rule-making power or not. I think Congress ought to make it clear.

"Mr. Sanders. Is it your view, as a member of the Commission, that this question of the limitation of the right to operate radio stations upon newspaper owners and similar classifications, should be passed upon by the Congress and not by the Commission?"

"Commissioner Craven. I have advocated that. I have advocated it most strongly as a matter of basic national policy which is involved here and I think we are an agency of Congress and we ought to come to you first and find out what you want us to do."

"Mr. Sanders. That is all I have.

"Mr. Brown. Mr. Chairman.

"The Chairman. Mr. Brown.

"Mr. Brown. Commander Craven, how long have you been connected with the Commission in various capacities?"

"Commissioner Craven. Since 1930.

"Mr. Brown. I do not mean as a member of the Commission, but in various capacities?"

"Commissioner Craven. Since 1930; 12 years.

"Mr. Brown. Twelve years?"

"Commissioner Craven. Yes, sir.

"Mr. Brown. During that time, there has been a great change in the personnel, has there not, in the Commission?"

"Commissioner Craven. Yes; a very rapid change. We have had several different chairmen and several different philosophies expressed.

"Mr. Brown. Has that rapid change or turnover in personnel of the Commission itself and of the ranking employees or aids had effect on the general policies of the Commission?"

"Commissioner Craven. I think it has; yes, sir. I mean, of course, it is difficult when you get continual changes, new men coming in to a new field, to get a continuity of policy.

"Mr. Brown. Has that been a detrimental or a helpful thing, those changes?"

"Commissioner Craven. I have felt for a very long time that the Commission, since the 1934 Act, and prior to that, the Radio Commission has not ever formulated an adequate national communications policy, either within the framework of the Act, or such as should be recommended to this body. I have with me certain recommendations that I submitted some time ago to the Commission that were never considered. We never seemed to have time. We were always changing. These were submitted when Mr. McNinch was there, yet it was tabled at that time for lack of time. (Insofar as it relates to radio broadcasting the Resolution reads as follows:)

"Broadcasting

"This involves the reconsideration of the relationship of Government to broadcasting so that there will be established a revised policy which will insure that broadcasting will be used in a manner which will safeguard freedom of speech and at the same time be effective for the promulgation of basic information to the public concerning the social and economic welfare of the Nation. The policy of private operation of broadcasting free from political control should be reaffirmed."

"Mr. Brown. Now, I would like to go back, Mr. Craven, for a moment to the statement that you made in answer to questions of Mr. Sanders, in which you read a statement of the chief counsel which seemed to be to me a rather surprising interpretation of that court decision.

"Commissioner Craven. Yes, sir.

"Mr. Brown. Some time ago there was filed with the committee a memorandum showing the age of the attorneys employed by the Commission. May I ask the age of your chief attorney?"

"Commissioner Craven. I am afraid I do not know, but he appears to me to be a young man.

"Mr. Brown. Is his grade P-4?

"Commissioner Craven. He gets \$9,000 a year.

"Mr. Brown. That is the highest rating I see here and a rating in which only one attorney is employed by your Commission. I see the age 34.

"He interprets judicial decisions, judicial decisions of the court of appeals, as I take it from that statement that you just read.

"Commissioner Craven. I think he tried to explain it to the Commission.

"Mr. Brown. In other words, he judges judicial decisions.

"Commissioner Craven. I would not want to say that.

"Mr. Brown. For your Commission.

"Commissioner Craven. I would not want to say that, sir, to that extent. I think that he tried to advise the Commission as to what these things mean. Now, that may be—

"Mr. Brown. Well, the Commission is unable, unfitted to read the decision of the court of appeals in this case and know what it means?

"Commissioner Craven. I do not think they are unable or unfit to do it. I have a good deal of esteem for my colleagues on the Commission. I think they can do it. I can do it.

"Mr. Brown. Do you agree with the interpretation of the attorney?

"Commissioner Craven. Unfortunately I do not.

"Mr. Brown. Was this ruling by the attorney requested by the Commission?

"Commissioner Craven. No, sir; I do not think so.

"Mr. Brown. But, it came within the province of the attorney to interpret the court decision for the benefit of the Commission and for the administration.

"Commissioner Craven. I think he was trying to be helpful on it, sir. I really do. And, I also appreciate any information that I can have.

"Mr. Brown. I understand that this case is being appealed to the Supreme Court, is it not?

"Commissioner Craven. I am not sure. I think it is.

"Mr. Brown. And perhaps in the final analysis the Supreme Court of the United States may interpret the law on this particular matter.

"Commissioner Craven. I am not certain whether this is being appealed to the Supreme Court or not, sir. I have not got the information with me. I can supply it later.

"Mr. Brown. And if the Supreme Court renders a decision, will you request your chief counsel to interpret that decision and—

"Commissioner Craven. I will not. I presume I would appreciate it.

"Mr. Brown. Now, going to the newspaper end of it for just a moment. As I understand your position, you believe that the fact that a man is a blacksmith, or a shoemaker, or a newspaper publisher should not bar him from participating in radio broadcasting?

"Commissioner Craven. That is right, sir.

"Mr. Brown. Has there been any case before your Commission in which licenses have been refused or transfers have not been made or not been approved, because of the fact that the person involved was a newspaper publisher?

"Commissioner Craven. I think in one case. There were two applicants, one not a newspaper publisher, and one a newspaper publisher. Both had made good cases.

"Mr. Brown. The Commission in that instance chose the one who was not a newspaper publisher in preference to the one who was a newspaper publisher?

"Commissioner Craven. We had certain license applications which were set for hearing on the newspaper issue. I recall one at Allentown, Allentown Radio Station. There were others, I believe, that were involved, that I think that up to a recent time, the newspaper question was not taken into consideration in a final disposition.

"There was a split vote on one, four to three decision, in respect to acquisition of a station in Ohio, I believe, by a newspaper.

"Mr. Brown. Will you add there the name of that station?

"Commissioner Craven. It is at Canton, Ohio. I have forgotten the call signs.

"Mr. Brown. The Canton Repository was the newspaper?

"Commissioner Craven. I have forgotten that. I am sorry to say.

"Mr. Brown. That was very recently.

"Commissioner Craven. Very recently we adopted Order 79 and since then we have had also called newspaper applications for radio stations placed in the pending file.

"Mr. Brown. In these particular decisions, were any reasons

given by the Commission for their action, or was it just simply ordered—

"Mr. Brown. What is this pending file in which you place these applications for newspapers for radio stations or transfers?

"Commissioner Craven. Well, when an application is made for either a transfer or for a new station in which there is any question whatsoever that the newspaper interest is involved in it, the matter is not acted upon, but it is placed in the pending file, awaiting the outcome of our decision on Order 79, which is the newspaper investigation.

"Mr. Brown. Well, of course, that Order No. 79, as I understand is simply for an investigation and not one that will bar a newspaper; is that right?

"Commissioner Craven. That is for an investigation; yes, sir; but nevertheless—

"Mr. Brown (interposing). Do you have any other cases in this pending file, or is this just a special repository for newspapers.

"Commissioner Craven. I think it is a special repository, the way I look at it. As I stated before, I was forced to vote against the newspaper investigation because of the fact I felt that it ought to be a matter referred to Congress, and I personally have not had so much fear with respect to newspaper operations of radio stations. I do recognize that there is a problem of public policy involved in this question of centralization of control, which I think is your problem.

"Mr. Brown. But you feel that it is a problem which the Congress should pass upon?

"Commissioner Craven. That is right; yes, sir."

"Mr. Youngdahl. Mr. Craven. I was very much interested in your statement this morning in connection with no monopolies contrary to public interest, sound competition, and unsound competition.

"Of course, it is needless to say that every member of this committee is absolutely against monopoly. On the other hand, do you not think that the thing can be so drastically governed by rules and regulations that you might create a condition of unsound competition and thereby injure the public interest?

"Mr. Craven. Yes, sir; I do. Might I elucidate some of my thoughts on that particular matter?

"Mr. Youngdahl. Yes.

"Commissioner Craven. Of course, I again state that I am not an attorney at law and I approach these matters from a practical standpoint of a layman and with a background of a good deal of experience in the broadcasting business.

"It is my conception of the antitrust statute dealing with restraints upon competition, that the underlying factor there is public interest.

"Those restraints which are unreasonable, of course, are contrary to public interest. Those are the restraints which of course are contrary to public interest. I think that you can have certain national restraints which perhaps are not unreasonable and, therefore, are not contrary to public interest.

"Now, if the Communications Commission in the field of broadcasting begins to put rules and regulations into effect so circumscribing a natural force and the natural advantages of radio, I feel that that would be contrary to public interest.

"Now, furthermore, I do not feel qualified to, personally, on the Commission, to deal with charges or alleged charges of violations of the antitrust acts. I feel that if I should deal with those personally and take them into consideration that I might very easily do an injustice to the broadcasting licensee. I think he is entitled to have, if there is any allegation of unreasonable restraints upon competition, is entitled to have a trial in the courts, and an adjudication by the courts, by men who are competent to deal with those particular types of violations of law.

"In the chain broadcasting report of the Commission, I felt that there were two types of monopoly or antitrust violations, if you wish, involved.

"One type, which was alleged to be unreasonable restraints upon competition, which in my opinion was not within the jurisdiction of the Commission at all, and in which we, if we tried to regulate that aspect of it, ran the danger of creating an injustice.

"The other type of monopoly was that which has to do with the licensing of stations, too many stations to one person. I think that is entirely within the jurisdiction of the Commission and that that is power which the Congress gave to us, and that

is what they meant when they discussed monopolies with respect to chain broadcasting.

"Now, when it comes to business practices, however, I do not believe that Congress gave us that authority to deal with unreasonable competition, until after an adjudication in the courts. I think that is plainly in there. Of course there is some language in the act that says we have the power to regulate chain broadcasting. I forget the section at the moment. I do not think that implies we have the power to regulate everything about chain broadcasting.

"Mr. Youngdahl. Do you feel that the application of the so-called networks rules on the networks would bring about unsound competition so that in the final analysis the public would be injured as a result thereby?

"Commissioner Craven. Yes; I do. If I could take a little of your time, I would like to discuss the merits of those rules. I do not want to take too much time, though.

"Mr. Youngdahl. Go ahead, if it meets with the wishes of the Chair.

"The Chairman. Yes.

"Commissioner Craven. Of course my views of the rules are contained in the minority and supplemental reports on chain broadcasting as well as in my testimony before the Senate Committee investigating this subject matter. Of course I do not want to repeat all of that in detail. Furthermore, since the Senate hearing, the Commission has modified some of its rules. While these modifications remove some of my original objections, I still feel that from the standpoint of merit the rules are susceptible of further improvement.

"I am thoroughly of the opinion that the aggregate effect of the rules is unsound. Now, I recall that in the original draft of the report there was a statement to the effect that it could not be determined what would be the competitive effect of the proposed contractual provisions, or how they would work out in actual practice, and that this matter would have to be examined later in the light of all developments in the field of network broadcasting. I was somewhat shocked when I saw that in the original report. Nevertheless, the Commission set its course and started on its voyage of adventure into the realm of social-economic experimentation. Very soon thereafter the Commission itself changed the original rules, indicating to me that the original rules were unworkable, just as I had contended. Today I have no more assurance that the present rules are not experimental in character. To me it is undesirable to impose radical changes in a successful existing system when the result cannot be predicted. A more moderate and evolutionary course would be safer, in my opinion. The step-by-step method of imposing new reforms is preferable and most desirable when the outcome of the whole reform cannot be predicted.

"I think that everyone will concede that among the objectives we all desire in broadcasting are:

"Good program service to all people, not only in the best markets, but also in the other and less profitable markets, as well as in the vast rural areas far away from the radio markets, and also

"That the utilization of the natural advantages of radio so as to enhance its value as an effective medium for the dissemination of facts and opinion throughout the nation is very desirable. I emphasize that because I think even today that is more important than any other thing.

"Then we should have sound economic structure to make certain the attainment of the first two objectives.

"Now, the factors of competition, diversity of control, methods of program distribution, sales organization, composition of networks and responsibilities of licensees are corollaries to these three objectives.

"We must remember that broadcasting is not charity, and that licensees must live, if they are going to survive and render service. On the other hand, however worthy and human the desire for profits may be, it is in natural conflict with the giving of free service during the hours which have proved to be the most valuable hours from a commercial standpoint. That is a natural law which I think bears on this situation.

"Now advertisers furnish the cash and consequently are the persons who interest the broadcaster tremendously. Also broadcasters are confronted with a multitude of advertisers, some preferring the network method of reaching the public while others prefer national spot business in the best or selected markets. We also have the local advertisers. In any event, the national advertisers prefer the best stations in the best markets and the local

advertisers prefer the best stations in their own markets. That is perfectly natural.

"Some of our difficulties might be overcome if there were at least four independent competitive networks in which each affiliate had a real voice in the character of service, and where each network was composed of comparable units, not only from a national standpoint but in each of the principal markets. However, even in this ideal reorganization of facilities, it would be necessary for each network to be cohesive and efficient.

"If the Congress and the Members of the Congress, on important questions, cannot reach all of the country and can only reach a part of it on important matters, what good is radio, as I look at it, as a medium for free speech.

"Mr. Youngdahl. After all, if you will excuse me for interrupting you there, we must also consider the public.

"Commissioner Craven. That is right.

"Mr. Youngdahl. And is not that today one of the few means left by which the public might hear discussions of public questions?

"Commissioner Craven. That is the way I feel about it, sir.

"Now, as I envision the aggregate effect of the rules, they do not encourage a situation in which there is either cohesiveness or efficiency. They tend to overemphasize commercialism, in my opinion. For example, prior to the new rules, when a network did not exercise its option, the affiliate with an exclusive contract could provide either a public service sustaining program from its own network, a local public service program, a local commercial, or a national spot commercial program. It could not substitute a commercial program from another network.

"Under the new rules, as I understand them, while stations may have first call upon their own networks, each station has the opportunity to make itself available to all networks. That adds another commercial source. Consequently I feel that we will have less time than now for public service programs, and that although the rules are intended to safeguard against this contingency, I doubt their effectiveness in this respect. I believe that if we permitted natural forces to counterbalance themselves we could be more effective than by trying to harness natural forces by Government fiat. Moreover, we cannot legislate for all conditions and economic circumstances of the future. I just do not know what the future holds in that respect and I hesitate very much to put arbitrary rules or economic barriers into effect, such as the rules adopted by the Commission, because I am afraid of the future.

"Now, another aggregate effect of the rules seems to be that they give encouragement to the application of the natural tendency to use the best stations in the best markets. While some of the chain companies at the present time may have the best stations in the best markets, the new rules do not affect the natural force where the advertiser is, the one who pays the cash and consequently gets what he wants. Therefore, with pressure on the various chain companies from the advertisers to make affiliation contracts with the best stations, we may find that the best stations will be affiliated with all chains and that the smaller stations will be farther away from profitable operation than they are today. I think that unsound. I think we ought to have every type of station profitable, in good markets and poor markets, if possible.

"There are, of course, certain advantages to the majority's rules, but in the aggregate I think that the disadvantages outweigh the advantages."

"Mr. Youngdahl. Would you feel, Mr. Craven, that the imposition of the network rules during our war effort might cause such confusion as would be dangerous to the war effort?

"Commissioner Craven. The network rules in their present form with time options, in my opinion, revolutionize the very basis of doing business in broadcasting. I have no objection to rules which do not revolutionize the fundamental business operations, and I feel that this is an unsound time to do it. We need good radio broadcasting service now. We need to help such chain organizations.

"Mr. Youngdahl. Do you feel that the radio organizations today have given good service so far as their national defense effort is concerned?

"Commissioner Craven. I think they have given excellent service. I do not know how to suggest any improvement, because they have given such excellent service. Of course every one is open to improvement."

"Mr. Youngdahl. If I did not misunderstand the Commissioner's testimony yesterday, the Chairman's testimony, he said that at the present time under the present arrangement, the networks really have control of all of the stations in their network.

"Now, I was interested in that bit of testimony and made some inquiries yesterday afternoon and last evening and I have some figures here that I am going to submit to you and ask you if you know anything about that particular situation.

"I am advised that during 1941 over one network 388 stations refused 629 individual network commercial programs, representing a total of 289 hours and 20 minutes. The general reasons for the refusals were local political speeches, local talent programs, probably local educational and commercial traffic.

"Now it seems to me by those figures that that would show that there was not complete control over these stations even under the present arrangement.

"Could you enlighten us on that, Mr. Craven?"

"Commissioner Craven. I am not familiar with the facts and figures. This is the first time that I recall hearing them; but by and large it is my opinion that in the past there was inequality between the network company and the affiliates. I think it was more in favor of the network company than in the affiliates, and I have suggested everywhere I have been an increase in the bargaining power of the affiliate and a greater voice in that particular, and a greater voice in the character of the service.

"On the other hand I do not believe that by and large that vast operation of the networks, even though they are now considered unsatisfactory were in a sense a utilization of control over the affiliates which prevented the affiliates from carrying out what their concept was of public interest.

"Mr. Youngdahl. Assuming that the figures I gave you are correct—and I assume they are, because they were gotten from reliable sources—that would not show complete control by the networks over their affiliated stations, would it?"

"Commissioner Craven. That is true, yes. I just cannot conceive of how, under the new regulations, if they were to be imposed, giving to the stations the right, freedom, to take any program of any network how that would bring back control to the local stations and as the Chairman said that under the present system they have lost their identity.

"I have tried to be as fair as I can with a majority of their opinions. Unfortunately I just do not agree with them. But, I think they are entitled to their opinions, and I think that they are sincere in them.

"Mr. Youngdahl. Then another thing that is somewhat troubling me, and I would like to be enlightened on it, is that the Chairman of the Commission testified that it was his opinion that just as many people as possible should hear these outstanding programs. I believe he mentioned Toscanini, and some others, some outstanding musical programs, and so forth.

"Well now, if the network rules were to be imposed, it seems to me that your listening audience would be reduced, because you are simply causing confusion in the field of competition, and the stations would be free to take any network program that they wanted to, and instead of planning, definitely planning on let us say 120 stations for a certain program where the advertiser would spend \$50,000, that network might be cut down to 60 stations. Well, if that were the case, surely the advertiser would not spend that original \$50,000 on those 60 stations, when he had planned to spend that amount on 120, and, therefore, the quality of your programs would be greatly affected.

"Commissioner Craven. I think I follow you, sir. It has been my opinion that generally speaking the aggregate of these rules is to curtail the value of this media as a forum for the dissemination of facts and opinions. I have felt that the general effect of the rules is to concentrate, since the sellers control and since the force of business controls, naturally, is to concentrate business programs into the best stations.

"Now naturally I guess that would be the fewer and the higher-powered stations or the stations in the best markets, regardless of their power, and I do not know that any advertiser is going to buy something if he can secure good coverage in the purchasing places or the places where the purchasing power is the best. He wants returns on his money.

"There may be some types of advertisers who would want to reach the entire population and desire to pay for a great many stations in order to afford service, but the general tendency, as I see it, particularly in times of economic depression or lack of sales such as we have now, would be to select certain stations.

"I had hoped—I do not know whether this is practical or not—that we could have, as I said before, four good networks, each endeavoring to sell all their stations as best they can to national

advertisers and at least make such arrangements, looking at the thing as a whole, whereby they think in national terms rather than perhaps detailed market terms. I do not believe that the Commission, however, should try to force that. I do not know much about economic laws of the future, and I certainly do not know enough about them to know whether that can become practicable or not; but I certainly could give encouragement to any move of that sort on the part of the chains.

"Mr. Youngdahl. In the testimony, as I remember it, it has been stated that the broadcasting companies have spent considerable money on research programs and the building of programs that the public might enjoy, might be educated in, and of great value to the public.

"Now, in the event that unsound competitive conditions were created as a result of further regulation or particular regulation then, of course, it probably would mean that those sums of money would have to be reduced and less money spent by broadcasting systems along those lines.

"Commissioner Craven. That is true. However, if I were back in the broadcasting business, I would be thinking of the future and I would be tremendously interested in furnishing the new service. If I felt that arbitrary rules such as I believe some of the rules of the Commission to be, were going to affect my pocket-book, I would be very much discouraged in putting forward such expenditures.

"Mr. Youngdahl. It might be a matter of necessity, Mr. Craven, to cut down.

"Commissioner Craven. It might be."

"Mr. Hinshaw. When we begin to turn over to administrative agencies of government the powers to control the operation of business methods of these broadcasting companies as individuals and collectively as chain organizations, to the extent where such control can be exercised through the back doors to permit censorship, do you not think that we are endangering this whole system of freedom in this country?"

"Commissioner Craven. That has been my whole background of thought. That is the underlying thought of every bit of testimony I have given here in my statement.

"Mr. Hinshaw. I notice on page 16 of your prepared statement, in the second paragraph, you state:

"I was and still am particularly interested in having the question of the Commission's power determined prior to changing the entire basis of the business structure of broadcasting. In this and many other instances I think the rendition of declaratory rulings would serve a useful purpose."

"I wish you would enlarge upon that, if you will.

"Commissioner Craven. What I had in mind there, of course, is the recent interest with respect to the chain broadcasting regulations. I sincerely felt that the Commission does not have the power to make the type of rules that they did. I think they were invading a jurisdiction which was not ours; a jurisdiction which belonged to the Department of Justice and the courts, or else it belonged here in Congress. We should have made recommendations here to seek the power and do it in that way. However, we went ahead and got out a set of rules, notified the entire industry that these rules were going to be placed into effect, and I believe that broadcast licensees generally respect the Commission's power more than has been indicated, sometimes.

"They started to comply with this thing.

"Now, I felt that that was slightly unfair when there was legal doubt on the thing. I was perfectly willing to have my opinions tested and ruled upon by the courts and still am.

"However, I felt the better way of doing it was to declare, make a declaratory ruling, that we did have the power or that we did not have the power, and have the court rule on that fact. That would have settled the matter then and we would not have to worry so much about it. In the meantime, of course, we are getting court adjudication. It has already gone up to the Supreme Court and has not yet gotten down to the merits of the rules, or whether the Commission has the power.

"I think from the standpoint of speed and dispatch of justice that preparatory rulings would be better than the present procedure.

"Now, I am not a lawyer, and I may be wrong on it.

"Mr. Hinshaw. Well, it appears to me that lately the Commission has been pushing itself into fields that have not been heretofore thoroughly explored, to find out where the senses were, probably in order to find out where these limitations of law may lay and that the rules and regulations that have been published

recently have been in the direction of finding out how far they could go without being stopped. That is a rather dangerous procedure, it seems to me.

"Commissioner Craven. I have felt that, on the Commission, since we feel and deal in the media of free speech primarily, that we ought, where there is doubt about our power, any reasonable doubt, we should come here and seek the power.

"Mr. Hinshaw. Naturally when the Congress first discusses a principle and writes it into a bill or an act, there is considerable doubt in the minds of Congress as to how far the extent of that law may lead, and it requires some experience in the administration of such a law to determine how far it should be carried. Consequently when we find that the law is being administered in such a fashion that people complain of the administration of it, it seems to me that it is the right time for the Congress to begin to set up the limitations that it perhaps should have set up in the first place, if it had known what those limitations should have been.

"Commissioner Craven. I think I stated in my prepared statement that I felt the present Communications Act of 1934 is excellent legislation and, of course, I feel that any law that is written, if it is poorly administered, of course, defeats its purpose. On the other hand, even a poor law can be administered sometimes by capable people and make the best situation.

"I feel that at the time the Congress wrote the Communications Act of 1934 we did not have the questions that are now before us. Had they been there, I have the feeling that the Congress would have limited and specified with greater particularity the Commission's powers and the rights of the licensees, the rights which they may have, and perhaps their responsibilities.

"Mr. Hinshaw. Has the Commission, to your knowledge, received any requests on the part of any licensee to intercede in protecting the licensee from the network to which it might belong?

"Commissioner Craven. I do not recall that, sir. I do not recall any one doing that. And, I presume that the nearest thing that comes to it is the activity of the Mutual Broadcasting System in trying to secure action by the Commission in respect to the chain broadcasting regulations. I think that is the nearest thing I know of. I do not know of any particular instance.

"Mr. Hinshaw. Do you know of any member of either of the three broadcasting systems that has called upon the Commission or any member of the Commission to intercede to protect them against the rules or regulations or contracts of the networks.

"Commissioner Craven. I do not know of any, sir. It may have happened, but I am not aware of it.

"Mr. Hinshaw. Complaint has been made before the committee, as you doubtless know, that in one set of cases where a radio station belonged to one network and was taking a program from another network, for a particular hour, on which the first network had options, that the first network could then come along and freeze off the program from that particular station and, therefore, by doing that depreciate the value of that program to the network which produced it as a whole, because there was not that additional income coming to that station. Do you care to comment on that subject?

"Commissioner Craven. I think in the first instance that we ought to be able to have time options and that they should be exercised within a reasonable time, less than 28 days, as I have suggested and that a chain could, so far as a commercial program is concerned, and ought not to have to give away to another commercial program when it has time options; but I do believe that the chain company should give way to a public service program in the event that the affiliate wants it. I do believe that it should give way if in the judgment of the affiliate, the particular commercial program offered is not in the public interest; but I do not see any objection to having firm business arrangements between the affiliate and the chain, as to option time.

"Mr. Hinshaw. In other words, if the members of X Chain sold time to Y Chain and was in on that particular broadcast that then the options to the X Chain should cease.

"Commissioner Craven. No, sir; I did not say that. I do not think I did. I hope I did not.

"What I did say is this: Suppose we have X Chain and X affiliate.

"Mr. Hinshaw. Yes.

"Commissioner Craven: I think that the X Chain and X affiliate ought to be able to make an arrangement in terms of specified hours for option time in which X Chain could be assured that they could sell certain time on that station with a reasonable expectation that they would be able to have the time when the option is finally exercised. Probably the option should be exercised before 28 days, to give the station liberty of action, in case the chain does not sell anything, to get something else.

"However, I think that the affiliate, if at a later time learns about the program and considers it not to be in the public interest, ought to have full power not to accept, without any penalty whatsoever.

"Secondly, I think that if the affiliate desires to substitute for that commercial program a public service program or program of outstanding national importance, he should be free to do so without any penalty.

"Mr. Hinshaw. I agree with that entirely.

"Now, I want to get at the point where X Chain and X station are together, but X station sells a certain time to Y chain, or agrees to produce a commercial program for Y Chain and then X Chain comes along and exercises its option on the time which has now been sold commercially to the Y Chain.

"Commissioner Craven. I do not think that the rules should prohibit X Chain from maintaining his option in so far as commercial programs are concerned on X affiliate, and I think that what X affiliate should do, if he wants to, is make specified hours available to Y chain and specified hours, so far as options are concerned, with X Chains and under these circumstances, so that he would not have that difficulty you speak of.

"Mr. Hinshaw. In other words, when he sells time to Y chain for a given commercial program, Y chain is under notice and the advertiser under Y Chain is under notice that this time is optioned to X Chain and he is liable to be removed from it, and consequently should make arrangements for some hour that is not optioned.

"Commissioner Craven. Yes, sir. I have no objection to any individual station under those circumstances if they so desire having certain hours optioned to X Chain and certain hours optioned to Y Chain, but I do not think we should prohibit a station from entering into an arrangement with only one, to have one chain take an option.

"Mr. Hinshaw. As I understand it—I do not remember the exact number—but I believe there are 25 cities in which there are three good stations, but not enough to go around among the four broadcasting systems, and it is the time of those 23 cities that is very largely under argument before this committee in the regulations that are presented and the testimony given.

"Now, do you think that in those 23 cities, arrangements can be made between the several broadcasting companies and the stations in those cities and that there can be equitable arrangements so that it is unnecessary to come in here and break down the entire broadcasting system?

"Commissioner Craven. I thought a long time ago, sir, but for unfortunate circumstances and the atmosphere concerning this whole matter it could have been settled, and that we could have gotten possibly some improvements.

"Mr. Hinshaw. In other words, that is, in these cities where we will say there are three broadcasting stations and four chains that want to broadcast, that there is no reason why the stations and the chains cannot so arrange their option time in those cities that it is unnecessary to break down the arrangement presently set up?

"Commissioner Craven. I think that can be done, sir. I admit that there is a feeling which has grown up now, I presume, that would make business relations more difficult than they used to be.

"Mr. Hinshaw. Have you any suggestion as to how that might be worked out?

"Commissioner Craven. Not now, sir, I have not.

"For example, in Cleveland, Ohio—I have recognized that as being a primary market—the fourth chain is at a disadvantage. I believe that the community could support a fourth independent outlet in which national advertisers would be interested, so that they could have a fair degree of competition. I see no reason why we should not add an additional outlet by the use of some ingenuity on the part of the Commission, as well as on the part

of the various applicants. That same situation might apply to some of the other 23 cities, though I do not think at the particular moment where they are. As long as there are those primary markets in that condition, perhaps we could use some ingenuity in that respect.

"Now, where the engineering solution is not practical, I do not see any great difficulty personally in some of those 23 cities so arranging this matter where there is a sort of a comparable distribution, one network getting a break in one of the cities, and another network getting a break in another city. I think they could work it out.

"Mr. Hinshaw. In other words, it is a matter of getting together and using a little common sense.

"Commissioner Craven. That is what I think. I think by now the network companies have a little bit greater concept of public interest than they originally had.

"Mr. Hinshaw. Well, I hope that they will do that, and that the Commission will rescind its orders, certainly for the period of the war, so that the thing can be settled and settled amicably and we can go ahead with our business for whatever time it takes and then settle that question when we have more leisure.

Victory Programs

PLUGS RECRUITING WITH BASE BALL

Ed Allen, general manager, WIBA, Madison, Wis., comes up with a good recruiting angle on his popular evening sports show, six times weekly, 10:20-10:30, which may be used to advantage on certain other stations. With a big male listening audience, Army, Navy and Marine recruiting is station sponsored on alternate nights. A big male audience is assured by virtue of the fact that Madison is greatly interested in twilight ball.

Art Lentz, station sports commentator, handles all games over the park P. A. system. These are over at approximately ten o'clock or a little before. At 10:20 he is at the WIBA microphone with a complete résumé of the game that has just ended plus final big league and minor league scores. And recruiting gets its big play.

WHAM LOOKS AHEAD

Station WHAM, Schenectady, not only is doing a grand job in promoting the war effort, but also is looking ahead toward the peace.

William Fay, general manager, sends the following report:

Looking ahead toward post-war days, we are going to set aside, 7:30 to 8:00 P. M., EWT, on Tuesdays, beginning September 1, and weekly thereafter for the War Information Center of the University of Rochester and will produce a long series of discussions under the title, "The World Tomorrow." The purpose of the series is to focus public attention upon major post-war issues, which are already clearly indicated, and to point out that "The World Tomorrow" will be what we choose to make it. Both the University and WHAM hope to strengthen war morale and determination by encouraging America and the United Nations to keep in mind the kind of new world for which we are fighting.

It is expected that distinguished personages, familiar with post-war problems, will appear in these forums. President Alan Valentine, of the University of Rochester, will act as chairman for most of the programs, aided by Rochester professors and guest participants from other universities. Armin Bender, Director of the University's Office of Public Relations, and Charles Siverson, Program Director of WHAM, will be directly responsible for the series.

ON THE LOS ANGELES FRONT

Harrison Holliday, KFI-KECA, Los Angeles, reports that an offer of five hundred dollars in cash prizes to Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts Troops bringing in the greatest amount of scrap rubber is really producing results. At the moment the Alhambra California Troop Number 4 is leading the pack with 35,594 pounds.

KFI-KECA is buying as well as selling bonds too. Says Ernest Felix, Station Auditor:

First, we secured certain posters from the Treasury Department which we placed in all the hall-ways. At the same time we wrote a bulletin, explaining the payroll savings plan—"To All Employees"—and enclosed this bulletin in the pay check envelopes.

This resulted in some response; and then further results were obtained through the Personnel Department's direct contact with the employee. These contacts, of course, are strictly out of the "pressure" department.

We make it a point to secure new posters as they are released by the Treasury Department. And buttons are issued to the subscribers—which is one way of "advertising" among those who have not yet signed up.

Although not very many originally subscribe to the extent of 10%, we are finding that—after receiving their first bond—they are charged with so much enthusiasm and pride of ownership that they usually increase their payroll allotments.

We use the standard Payroll Allotment Authorization Cards (issued by the U. S. Government Printing Office) on which to keep our records, and find this method convenient and efficient. The form number is O-16-22610. We also make regular monthly reports to the Treasury Department on the progress we have made.

As a further inducement toward the purchase of bonds, we have arranged for sale of stamps at various points throughout the organization, including the reception desk. In this way, we are enabled to sell to the general public as well as to our employees.

WPAR'S BOND STUNT

Whether WPAR's idea for selling bonds would be a good one for your community would have to be checked with your local civilian defense officials. Anyway, it sold bonds in Parkersburg, West Virginia, and here it is:

In conjunction with the Presidential proclamation of Merchants for Victory, Parkersburg, W. Va. went all out in staging the largest parade ever held in this city.

With every unit of the Civilian Defense Organization represented the giant parade began to move at 11:00 AM headed by the Parkersburg Police and Mayor Earl Stevens, followed by the International Championship High School Band of Parkersburg High School.

WPAR, through its promotional department, arranged for every merchant to have a radio in his store, tuned to WPAR.

The streets were lined on both sides all through the business section of the city with men, women and children.

At precisely 12:00 o'clock the "air raid" warning whistles sent forth their wailing sounds. Immediately the "auxiliary police" took their stations, ordered everyone off the streets, and in less than ONE MINUTE the streets of the city were cleared. Everyone had entered the nearest store, where WAR BONDS AND STAMPS were placed on sale for the next fifteen minutes.

Merchants report a magnificent response in the sale of war stamps and many men were seen wearing boutenniers, the ladies wearing corsages of WAR STAMPS. Some were made with stamps of 10¢ denomination, others with 25¢, 50¢ and \$1.00 denominations. Over \$100,000 in War Bonds and Stamps were sold during the 12:00 to 12:15 period.

In addition to the reported sale of stamps, the defense officials headed by Major James P. Easley, liaison officer for West Virginia said the "ALERT" was perfect.

The parade preceding the alert was broadcast by WPAR as well as the ALERT at 12 o'clock, when the whistles sounded.

"Neighborhood Call," a fifteen-minute weekly radio series sponsored by the Office of Price Administration, and designed for the family circle, will start on July 10, at 7:30 P. M., EWT, on the RED Network.

With the narrator in the role of the friendly neighbor who drops in for a quiet talk with Dad and Junior and the "missus", their immediate problems under Rent Control, Price Control and rationing are discussed with the aid of occasional dramatic spots and homely analogy to bring home a point.

Scripts were written by Will McMorrow.



The design for the radio shield created by WGAR-WJR and introduced at the Cleveland convention has been widely adopted throughout the industry.

John Patt, WGAR manager, reports that some 120 stations have indicated their adoption of this shield and are using it in various forms. For the information of stations we print herewith a replica of the shield. Any station desiring to use the shield on its stationery or any of its publicity is at liberty to do so.

The color scheme adopted in the original design was red, white and blue, but it may be gotten out in any combination of colors desired. If any station desires detailed information on the color scheme, we shall be glad to answer inquiries.

NEW GAS RATIONING

Radio men who *must* use a car in their work are given almost unlimited protection under the new gas rationing plan which becomes effective July 22.

Anyone who uses his car to go to and from work; who makes an effort to share his car with others; and who cannot show that other suitable transportation is available can get a B card (up to 470 gallons a month according to need).

If that isn't enough, additional gas can be obtained, according to need:

"1394.506 (k) By a worker (including an executive, technician or office worker, but not including salesmen) or by an employer, employer's representative or representative of a labor organization in travel to, from, within or between the establishments or facilities listed below, for purposes necessary to the operation or functioning of such establishments or facilities or to the maintenance of peaceful industrial relations therein:

"(2) Establishments or facilities of common carriers; or of other carriers performing services essential to the community or to the war effort; or of plants engaged in the production or distribution of heat, light, power, gas, steam or water; or of irrigation, drainage, flood control, or sanitation systems; or of telephone, telegraph, RADIO or other communications systems.

"(1) By engineers, architects, technicians, supervisors, repair and maintenance men or other workers (but not including salesmen) to enable them to render services or transport materials and equipment necessary for construction, repair, installation or maintenance work (other than repair or maintenance of portable household appliances); or for rendering indispensable services of a specialized nature to agricultural, extractive or industrial establishments."

These regulations can be found in full in the Federal Register of July 9, 1942. The above sections, however, should take care of radio's needs.

Needless to say, the NAB has been actively interested in this matter.

NAB BOARD TO MEET

The NAB Board of Directors will hold its regular summer meeting at the Palmer House in Chicago on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 14 and 15. Full attendance of the Board is indicated and the agenda embraces problems of vital and immediate concern to the industry.

BILL WITHDRAWN

Louisiana House Bill 657, proposing a tax on performing rights organizations and others who receive money for performing rights, was withdrawn last Tuesday.

NEW SCHENECTADY STATION

WSNY, Schenectady, N. Y., expects to begin broadcasting on July 15, according to word from George R. Nelson, general manager. Program Manager is Edward Flynn.

ALABAMA

Estimated Radio Homes, 1940

Number of Occupied Dwelling Units as reported by U. S. Bureau of the Census in advance release, Series H-7. Percent radio-equipped calculated from Series H-7 Bulletin following the Census Bureau practice. Number of radio units, or radio homes, estimated by applying percent ownership to those units not answering radio question and adding such to those reporting radio.

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Autauga.....	4,973	29.8	1,483	734	60.6	445	927	41.1	381	3,312	19.8	657
Baldwin.....	8,000	46.2	3,699	.....	.....	.....	4,686	46.7	2,187	3,314	45.6	1,512
Barbour.....	7,657	29.2	2,231	1,781	42.0	748	1,560	42.2	659	4,316	19.1	824
Bibb.....	4,636	45.9	2,122	.....	.....	.....	2,365	59.3	1,402	2,271	31.7	720
Blount.....	6,665	42.9	2,858	.....	.....	.....	1,593	57.3	912	5,072	38.4	1,946
Bullock.....	4,673	20.6	951	949	46.8	444	514	38.7	199	3,210	09.6	308
Butler.....	7,382	31.9	2,345	1,323	53.6	709	1,844	35.6	657	4,215	23.2	979
Calhoun.....	15,021	58.8	8,830	8,466	66.6	5,637	3,004	58.0	1,744	3,551	40.8	1,449
Chambers.....	9,888	47.0	4,629	1,533	69.5	1,066	4,344	60.6	2,631	4,011	23.2	932
Cherokee.....	4,419	57.0	2,520	.....	.....	.....	718	64.0	459	3,701	55.7	2,061
Chilton.....	6,585	43.4	2,851	1,044	61.4	641	1,330	44.9	597	4,211	38.3	1,613
Choctaw.....	4,574	22.3	1,021	.....	.....	.....	1,187	33.9	402	3,387	18.3	619
Clarke.....	6,379	28.8	1,841	.....	.....	.....	2,547	44.5	1,134	3,832	18.5	707
Clay.....	3,878	38.5	1,498	.....	.....	.....	963	56.1	540	2,915	32.9	958
Cleburne.....	2,992	34.8	1,044	.....	.....	.....	697	48.5	338	2,295	30.7	706

ALABAMA—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Coffee.....	7,311	37.1	2,718	1,220	54.0	659	1,148	48.0	551	4,943	30.5	1,508
Colbert.....	8,245	55.6	4,572	3,576	66.7	2,387	1,735	56.9	987	2,934	40.8	1,198
Conecuh.....	5,650	26.3	1,480	.....	.....	.....	1,504	38.5	579	4,146	21.7	901
Coose.....	2,971	35.5	1,057	.....	.....	.....	930	48.7	453	2,041	29.6	604
Covington.....	9,970	40.8	4,088	3,513	54.1	1,901	1,319	44.6	589	5,138	31.1	1,598
Crenshaw.....	5,608	30.9	1,730	.....	.....	.....	1,645	43.5	716	3,963	25.6	1,014
Cullman.....	10,690	54.5	5,825	1,385	77.6	1,075	1,511	62.1	714	8,154	49.5	4,036
Dale.....	5,326	39.4	2,100	1,004	50.8	510	790	47.2	373	3,532	34.4	1,217
Dallas.....	13,733	29.7	4,056	5,568	51.0	2,838	1,103	47.5	524	7,062	09.8	694
De Kalb.....	9,898	49.8	4,956	1,180	78.8	930	1,234	62.3	769	7,484	43.5	3,257
Elmore.....	7,755	41.1	3,189	806	67.2	541	2,124	57.0	1,211	4,825	29.8	1,437
Escambia.....	6,766	36.5	2,479	1,684	53.8	906	2,476	34.5	854	2,606	27.6	719
Etowah.....	17,197	68.2	11,739	10,517	77.6	8,160	2,226	59.8	1,332	4,454	50.5	2,247
Fayette.....	4,950	44.7	2,212	747	66.1	494	526	65.0	342	3,677	37.4	1,376
Franklin.....	6,090	44.2	2,690	895	63.4	567	1,168	57.1	666	4,027	36.2	1,457
Geneva.....	6,600	35.9	2,370	708	55.8	395	1,615	45.4	732	4,277	29.1	1,243
Green.....	4,720	14.2	671	.....	.....	.....	866	37.2	322	3,854	09.1	349
Hale.....	5,952	19.2	1,138	.....	.....	.....	1,250	45.1	564	4,702	12.2	574
Henry.....	4,857	32.2	1,568	.....	.....	.....	1,239	47.1	584	3,618	27.2	984
Houston.....	11,161	46.4	5,200	4,458	57.8	2,578	1,297	44.5	577	5,406	37.8	2,045
Jackson.....	9,127	45.6	4,172	788	69.3	546	2,558	51.0	1,306	5,781	40.1	2,320
Jefferson.....	119,034	75.3	89,654	85,097	79.2	67,386	28,343	67.2	19,057	5,594	57.4	3,211
Lamar.....	4,401	43.2	1,903	.....	.....	.....	1,030	58.7	605	3,371	38.5	1,298
Lauderdale.....	10,828	52.9	5,728	3,965	68.4	2,710	1,685	51.2	863	5,178	41.6	2,155
Lawrence.....	6,216	36.7	2,286	.....	.....	.....	1,498	43.3	648	4,718	34.7	1,638
Lee.....	8,726	38.4	3,344	3,710	55.8	2,070	1,149	48.2	554	3,867	18.6	720
Limestone.....	8,042	41.7	3,356	1,172	73.1	857	805	38.6	311	6,065	36.1	2,188
Lowndes.....	5,364	13.2	707	.....	.....	.....	783	36.0	282	4,581	09.3	425
Macon.....	6,354	25.5	1,631	1,042	57.8	603	756	52.6	398	4,556	13.8	630
Madison.....	15,325	54.9	8,412	3,482	67.3	2,343	5,045	64.3	3,243	6,798	41.6	2,826
Marengo.....	8,651	18.7	1,626	1,201	41.8	502	1,321	36.0	476	6,129	10.6	648
Marion.....	6,252	45.7	2,860	.....	.....	.....	1,844	69.6	1,283	4,408	35.8	1,577
Marshall.....	9,713	55.2	5,367	2,041	71.5	1,459	1,080	70.2	758	6,592	47.8	3,150
Mobile.....	35,768	60.1	21,526	22,087	66.2	14,627	11,019	52.0	5,726	2,662	44.1	1,173
Monroe.....	6,446	28.5	1,847	.....	.....	.....	1,926	44.4	855	4,520	21.9	992
Montgomery.....	29,520	53.8	15,879	21,932	62.9	13,805	1,999	49.4	987	5,589	19.4	1,087
Morgan.....	11,815	60.9	7,194	5,281	76.0	4,015	1,351	57.8	781	5,183	46.3	2,398
Perry.....	5,925	20.6	1,215	.....	.....	.....	1,621	37.6	609	4,304	14.1	606
Pickens.....	6,259	33.1	2,078	.....	.....	.....	1,610	53.4	860	4,649	26.2	1,218
Pike.....	7,757	36.1	2,806	2,037	53.8	1,097	1,114	49.4	550	4,606	25.2	1,159
Randolph.....	5,780	42.9	2,486	1,084	70.7	767	694	53.4	370	4,002	33.7	1,349
Russell.....	8,547	37.4	3,169	4,055	56.8	2,302	1,155	42.7	493	3,337	11.2	374
St. Clair.....	6,275	49.2	3,082	10	66.7	7	3,279	62.0	2,033	2,986	34.9	1,042
Shelby.....	6,797	46.6	3,170	.....	.....	.....	3,878	52.8	2,047	2,919	38.5	1,123
Sumpter.....	6,381	18.5	1,202	.....	.....	.....	1,887	41.0	773	4,494	09.5	429
Talladega.....	11,345	43.6	4,980	3,699	61.1	2,260	3,148	53.5	1,685	4,498	23.0	1,035
Tallapoosa.....	8,248	48.8	4,005	1,668	64.7	1,079	2,670	64.6	1,725	3,910	30.7	1,201
Tuscaloosa.....	17,469	52.4	9,168	7,441	63.3	4,707	4,440	52.0	2,310	5,588	38.5	2,151
Walker.....	14,718	56.8	8,358	2,426	63.2	1,532	7,751	59.6	4,616	4,541	48.7	2,210
Washington.....	3,566	26.9	958	.....	.....	.....	1,620	29.3	474	1,946	24.9	484
Wilcox.....	5,957	17.4	1,034	.....	.....	.....	1,375	36.3	500	4,582	11.7	534
Winston.....	4,037	45.1	1,812	.....	.....	.....	1,167	67.9	792	2,870	35.5	1,020
State Total.....	673,815	49.4	332,776	227,309	69.7	158,305	157,226	54.5	85,651	289,280	30.8	88,820

Cities of 25,000 or More Population

City	County	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Anniston.....	Calhoun	6,697	65.8	4,404
Birmingham.....	Jefferson	71,798	79.6	57,157
Gadsden.....	Etowah	9,300	78.4	7,287
Mobile.....	Mobile	20,512	67.8	13,917
Montgomery.....	Montgomery	21,932	62.9	13,805
Tuscaloosa.....	Tuscaloosa	6,556	63.4	4,158

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Estimated Radio Homes, 1940

	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
District of Columbia (Washington, D. C.)	173,445	93.7	162,446	173,445	93.7	162,446	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NAB Research Department

April 3, 1942

FLORIDA

Estimated Radio Homes, 1940

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Alachua	9,892	51.1	5,076	3,767	69.1	2,603	3,440	47.6	1,639	2,685	31.1	834
Baker	1,506	32.4	488	.....	.....	.....	1,015	32.8	333	491	31.6	155
Bay	5,477	59.2	3,240	3,177	64.2	2,038	2,116	53.0	1,121	184	43.8	81
Bradford	2,102	48.2	1,011	.....	.....	.....	923	56.0	517	1,179	41.9	494
Brevard	4,918	63.0	3,097	1,785	65.9	1,177	2,393	59.9	1,433	740	65.7	487
Broward	11,660	66.2	7,714	9,249	71.1	6,578	1,915	50.5	967	496	34.2	169
Calhoun	1,968	32.1	632	.....	.....	.....	1,297	34.0	441	671	28.5	191
Charlotte	1,126	60.8	684	.....	.....	.....	1,041	61.2	637	85	55.6	47
Citrus	1,698	45.3	770	.....	.....	.....	1,465	45.9	673	233	41.6	97
Clay	1,782	47.5	847	.....	.....	.....	1,455	48.8	710	327	41.8	137
Collier	1,699	34.3	583	.....	.....	.....	1,447	36.5	528	252	21.9	55
Columbia	4,190	35.5	1,522	1,637	59.1	967	937	19.9	187	1,616	22.8	368
Dade	75,934	84.8	64,382	60,844	87.4	53,166	13,509	75.7	10,230	1,581	62.4	986
De Soto	2,188	53.4	1,168	1,149	57.8	664	582	44.1	257	457	54.1	247
Dixie	1,881	40.2	755	.....	.....	.....	1,761	41.1	723	120	26.9	32
Duval	55,165	76.0	41,893	46,421	77.7	36,053	7,303	67.7	4,941	1,441	62.4	899
Escambia	18,105	64.7	11,717	9,851	69.7	6,869	6,793	61.1	4,149	1,461	47.9	699
Flagler	943	37.0	349	.....	.....	.....	699	38.9	272	244	31.7	77
Franklin	1,605	43.6	697	890	50.1	446	692	35.1	243	23	36.4	8
Gadsden	6,518	35.4	2,305	1,689	61.7	1,043	1,480	35.4	524	3,349	22.0	738
Gilchrist	1,037	30.3	314	.....	.....	.....	350	31.8	111	687	29.5	203
Glades	827	43.4	358	.....	.....	.....	587	43.7	256	240	42.6	102
Gulf	1,785	51.3	916	.....	.....	.....	1,692	51.4	869	93	50.0	47
Hamilton	2,413	27.9	674	.....	.....	.....	1,147	36.0	413	1,266	20.7	261
Hardee	2,700	48.9	1,322	788	67.3	530	619	38.9	241	1,293	42.6	551
Hendry	1,714	49.5	848	.....	.....	.....	1,523	50.6	770	191	40.9	78
Hernando	1,592	47.7	759	.....	.....	.....	1,040	52.5	546	552	38.6	213
Highlands	2,499	59.9	1,498	1,687	64.9	1,095	470	50.3	237	342	48.7	166
Hillsborough	49,860	73.3	36,540	32,000	76.4	24,451	12,325	73.5	9,054	5,535	54.8	3,035
Holmes	3,450	31.5	1,085	.....	.....	.....	1,384	37.0	476	2,166	28.1	609
Indian River	2,563	58.9	1,506	895	75.1	673	1,126	47.1	530	542	55.9	303
Jackson	8,181	30.1	2,463	1,363	53.7	732	2,205	34.8	767	4,613	20.9	964
Jefferson	2,950	27.9	828	.....	.....	.....	1,317	40.4	533	1,633	18.1	295
Lafayette	1,037	41.4	429	.....	.....	.....	384	38.8	149	653	42.9	280
Lake	8,003	59.9	4,793	2,239	66.2	1,482	4,489	55.9	2,508	1,275	63.0	803
Lee	4,994	68.4	3,415	2,986	71.3	2,128	1,563	65.8	1,029	445	58.0	258
Leon	8,380	48.3	4,040	4,733	62.9	2,979	1,830	39.5	722	1,817	18.6	339
Levy	3,351	33.2	1,112	.....	.....	.....	2,263	36.0	815	1,088	27.3	297
Liberty	946	26.6	252	.....	.....	.....	666	26.1	174	280	27.7	78
Madison	3,960	32.3	1,279	784	43.5	341	905	34.4	311	2,271	27.6	627
Manatee	7,448	65.0	4,835	4,249	68.1	2,892	2,015	63.5	1,280	1,184	56.0	663
Marion	8,429	49.8	4,200	2,512	65.2	1,639	3,355	47.4	1,589	2,562	37.9	972
Martin	1,979	54.1	1,069	.....	.....	.....	1,801	55.9	1,006	178	35.6	63
Monroe	3,975	65.0	2,584	3,515	67.2	2,363	366	52.4	192	94	30.9	29
Nassau	2,668	50.3	1,343	910	67.5	615	1,189	39.4	469	569	45.6	259
Okaloosa	3,057	41.0	1,254	.....	.....	.....	2,043	43.7	893	1,014	35.6	361
Okeechobee	824	47.2	389	.....	.....	.....	639	47.6	304	185	45.9	85
Orange	20,413	75.4	15,401	13,031	79.3	10,336	5,656	68.3	3,865	1,726	69.5	1,200
Osceola	3,202	63.4	2,028	953	69.9	666	1,818	61.7	1,121	431	56.0	241
Palm Beach	23,880	63.7	15,223	17,001	71.3	12,121	4,933	51.0	2,518	1,946	30.0	584

FLORIDA—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Pasco	4,255	55.9	2,380	785	55.5	436	2,267	56.7	1,286	1,203	54.7	658
Pinellas	28,970	82.4	23,872	23,863	83.1	19,829	4,295	79.9	3,431	812	75.4	612
Polk	23,971	63.9	15,315	13,151	69.6	9,148	7,792	57.3	4,463	3,028	56.3	1,704
Putnam	5,366	46.0	2,467	2,094	52.7	1,103	2,349	38.6	907	923	49.6	457
St. Johns	5,628	59.9	3,358	3,484	73.3	2,553	1,707	33.2	567	437	54.5	238
St. Lucie	3,316	53.4	1,780	2,195	59.1	1,298	410	49.9	204	711	39.1	278
Santa Rosa	3,808	37.5	1,428	.....	.....	.....	2,459	36.8	905	1,349	38.7	523
Sarasota	4,658	71.4	3,324	3,253	76.6	2,491	1,177	60.0	706	228	55.6	127
Seminole	6,239	56.7	3,536	2,923	63.5	1,856	2,448	47.2	1,156	868	60.4	524
Sumter	2,953	44.5	1,316	.....	.....	.....	1,817	47.0	855	1,136	40.6	461
Suwannee	4,113	36.6	1,511	893	68.7	613	887	30.6	271	2,333	26.9	627
Taylor	3,138	31.0	973	802	40.7	326	1,830	29.6	542	506	20.7	105
Union	1,254	31.3	393	.....	.....	.....	636	37.1	236	618	25.4	157
Volusia	16,129	67.5	10,888	10,175	71.4	7,265	4,635	61.2	2,839	1,319	59.5	784
Wakulla	1,341	36.2	484	.....	.....	.....	1,065	37.3	397	276	31.7	87
Walton	3,350	35.5	1,191	687	66.3	455	1,259	33.4	421	1,404	22.4	315
Washington	2,924	30.8	900	.....	.....	.....	1,499	35.7	535	1,425	25.6	365
State Total	519,887	64.8	336,803	294,410	76.1	224,020	152,395	55.1	83,994	73,082	39.4	28,789

Cities of 25,000 or More Population

City	County	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Jacksonville	Duval	45,377	77.7	35,262
Miami	Dade	48,483	86.8	42,062
Orlando	Orange	10,742	81.3	8,731
Pensacola	Escambia	9,851	69.7	6,869
St. Petersburg	Pinellas	19,920	84.6	16,852
Tampa	Hillsborough	29,914	77.8	23,287
West Palm Beach	Palm Beach	9,612	79.0	7,596

NAB Research Department

July 3, 1942

KENTUCKY

Estimated Radio Homes, 1940

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Adair	4,353	44.2	1,925	.....	.....	.....	865	57.7	499	3,488	40.9	1,426
Allen	3,964	47.0	1,862	.....	.....	.....	978	61.1	597	2,986	42.4	1,265
Anderson	2,404	72.7	1,746	.....	.....	.....	791	77.9	616	1,613	70.1	1,130
Ballard	2,633	62.1	1,636	.....	.....	.....	1,070	58.6	628	1,563	64.5	1,008
Barren	6,958	60.9	4,232	1,620	76.3	1,237	892	60.6	541	4,446	55.2	2,454
Bath	2,792	58.6	1,636	.....	.....	.....	980	58.6	574	1,812	58.6	1,062
Bell	9,229	56.2	5,195	3,770	70.9	2,674	4,073	49.6	2,019	1,386	36.2	502
Boone	2,983	76.7	2,289	.....	.....	.....	1,289	81.8	1,054	1,694	72.9	1,235
Bourbon	4,875	74.3	3,616	2,019	83.1	1,677	1,043	57.4	598	1,813	74.0	1,341
Boyd	10,956	83.0	9,087	8,538	88.5	7,557	1,601	64.2	1,027	817	61.5	503
Boyle	4,549	74.2	3,383	1,987	84.1	1,672	1,121	66.2	742	1,441	67.2	969
Bracken	2,550	73.2	1,866	.....	.....	.....	982	77.7	763	1,568	70.4	1,103
Breathitt	4,637	22.2	1,030	.....	.....	.....	798	51.0	407	3,839	16.2	623
Breckinridge	4,508	52.8	2,381	.....	.....	.....	1,475	64.3	948	3,033	47.3	1,433
Bullitt	2,448	60.9	1,491	.....	.....	.....	1,020	65.4	667	1,428	57.7	824
Butler	3,391	37.7	1,280	.....	.....	.....	878	46.1	405	2,513	34.8	875
Caldwell	4,008	58.8	2,361	1,602	74.4	1,192	573	52.8	303	1,833	47.3	866
Calloway	5,202	59.8	3,118	1,109	76.5	849	835	64.0	534	3,258	53.2	1,735
Campbell	20,029	92.3	18,480	16,701	94.6	15,796	1,952	89.8	1,753	1,376	67.7	931
Carlisle	2,062	60.3	1,242	.....	.....	.....	777	64.8	503	1,285	57.5	739
Carroll	2,388	70.9	1,692	849	78.6	667	493	64.6	319	1,046	67.5	706
Carter	5,284	51.8	2,738	.....	.....	.....	2,169	62.2	1,349	3,115	44.6	1,389
Casey	4,258	39.3	1,672	.....	.....	.....	645	41.4	267	3,613	38.9	1,405
Christian	9,195	54.9	5,061	3,482	65.8	2,290	1,871	53.7	1,004	3,842	46.0	1,767
Clark	4,976	72.1	3,592	2,666	75.6	2,015	471	58.4	275	1,839	70.8	1,302

KENTUCKY—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Clay	4,527	33.7	1,530				933	47.7	445	3,594	30.2	1,085
Clinton	2,287	42.7	978				360	51.3	185	1,927	41.2	793
Crittenden	3,203	63.6	2,040				1,235	72.7	898	1,968	58.0	1,142
Cumberland	2,622	41.0	1,075				514	54.8	282	2,108	37.6	793
Daviess	13,556	75.9	10,299	8,351	84.4	7,045	1,345	66.9	900	3,860	61.0	2,354
Edmonson	2,557	44.3	1,132				626	56.5	354	1,931	40.3	778
Elliott	1,741	41.2	718				155	39.1	61	1,586	41.4	657
Estill	3,853	47.2	1,821	855	77.2	660	945	57.1	539	2,053	30.3	622
Fayette	21,044	81.9	17,249	13,849	79.8	11,057	4,982	88.8	4,425	2,213	79.8	1,767
Fleming	3,582	63.1	2,259				1,286	65.9	848	2,296	61.4	1,411
Floyd	10,457	57.7	6,031				6,332	67.7	4,288	4,125	42.3	1,743
Franklin	6,040	79.8	4,820	3,052	83.0	2,532	1,399	80.6	1,127	1,589	73.1	1,161
Fulton	4,080	62.7	2,559	1,013	78.8	799	1,459	59.4	867	1,608	55.6	893
Gallatin	1,188	59.4	701				509	68.9	351	679	51.5	350
Garrard	2,915	63.4	1,848				944	60.5	571	1,971	64.8	1,277
Grant	2,741	65.8	1,802				984	70.2	690	1,757	63.3	1,112
Graves	8,747	63.0	5,503	2,556	78.2	1,998	1,347	59.2	798	4,844	55.9	2,707
Grayson	4,361	42.4	1,847				1,119	60.8	681	3,242	36.0	1,166
Green	3,077	51.6	1,586				606	60.8	368	2,471	49.3	1,218
Greenup	5,456	63.4	3,463				3,213	77.8	2,499	2,243	43.0	964
Hancock	1,780	54.0	962				510	67.3	343	1,270	48.7	619
Hardin	6,091	61.4	3,740	1,061	78.5	833	1,819	66.7	1,213	3,211	52.7	1,694
Harlan	15,846	66.2	10,484	2,250	72.1	1,622	11,528	68.0	7,839	2,068	49.5	1,023
Harrison	4,243	74.2	3,144	1,486	80.9	1,202	505	61.5	311	2,252	72.4	1,631
Hart	4,320	50.3	2,172				1,066	59.7	637	3,254	47.2	1,535
Henderson	7,414	69.8	5,176	3,867	77.8	3,009	1,107	58.7	650	2,440	62.2	1,517
Henry	3,327	69.7	2,321				1,386	69.9	969	1,941	69.6	1,352
Hickman	2,442	58.9	1,440				725	63.0	457	1,717	57.2	983
Hopkins	10,321	64.6	6,667	4,116	76.7	3,157	3,113	61.6	1,917	3,092	51.5	1,593
Jackson	3,249	33.9	1,100				667	39.4	263	2,582	32.4	837
Jefferson	106,168	87.5	92,905	89,955	87.7	78,875	12,136	88.8	10,778	4,077	79.8	3,252
Jessamine	3,252	67.7	2,202	1,001	67.5	676	790	62.3	492	1,461	70.8	1,034
Johnson	5,527	50.7	2,800				2,635	64.3	1,694	2,892	38.2	1,106
Kenton	26,208	92.2	24,175	20,565	93.5	19,222	4,108	93.9	3,857	1,535	71.4	1,096
Knott	3,762	34.3	1,289				1,049	54.3	569	2,713	26.5	720
Knox	6,500	43.6	2,831	388	89.1	346	2,429	55.5	1,348	3,683	30.9	1,137
Larue	2,472	58.4	1,445				763	71.1	543	1,709	52.8	902
Laurel	5,460	45.1	2,462				1,781	56.6	1,009	3,679	39.5	1,453
Lawrence	3,747	45.6	1,712				1,213	56.0	679	2,534	40.8	1,033
Lee	2,280	42.0	957				838	49.4	414	1,442	37.7	543
Leslie	2,744	22.7	622				320	36.9	118	2,424	20.8	504
Letcher	8,102	57.2	4,642	1,948	85.0	1,655	3,384	58.9	1,993	2,770	35.9	994
Lewis	3,700	49.4	1,824				1,084	63.1	685	2,616	43.6	1,139
Lincoln	4,616	56.5	2,607				1,725	59.4	1,025	2,891	54.7	1,582
Livingston	2,399	54.5	1,307				810	55.8	452	1,589	53.8	855
Logan	6,090	57.2	3,486	1,170	67.7	792	1,053	65.4	688	3,867	51.9	2,006
Lyon	1,942	54.1	1,062				681	67.8	462	1,261	47.6	600
McCracken	13,462	71.3	9,595	9,607	73.0	7,011	1,669	71.5	1,193	2,186	63.6	1,391
McCreary	3,300	47.7	1,573				1,604	62.2	998	1,696	33.9	575
McLean	2,988	64.7	1,933				1,271	67.5	858	1,717	62.6	1,075
Madison	7,175	60.3	4,341	2,068	72.2	1,493	1,502	63.6	955	3,605	52.5	1,893
Magoffin	3,441	30.2	1,039				782	45.1	353	2,659	25.8	686
Marion	3,793	60.7	2,303	1,021	75.5	771	535	49.4	264	2,237	56.7	1,268
Marshall	4,379	59.4	2,601				1,963	70.7	1,389	2,416	50.2	1,212
Martin	2,056	34.0	699				626	45.3	284	1,430	29.0	415
Mason	5,096	73.2	3,730	1,917	80.0	1,534	1,427	66.8	953	1,752	70.9	1,243
Meade	2,185	60.5	1,322				764	62.0	473	1,421	59.7	849
Menifee	1,221	33.9	415				196	41.9	82	1,025	32.4	333
Mercer	3,932	72.1	2,835	1,399	73.1	1,022	525	65.3	343	2,008	73.2	1,470
Metcalfe	2,683	47.6	1,275				353	54.2	191	2,330	46.5	1,084
Monroe	3,258	49.2	1,604				681	58.4	398	2,577	46.8	1,206
Montgomery	3,204	62.6	2,007	1,465	72.0	1,054	567	39.0	221	1,172	62.5	782
Morgan	3,557	35.2	1,248				484	56.0	271	3,073	31.8	977
Muhlenberg	9,129	54.5	4,976	1,164	69.3	807	4,763	56.6	2,696	3,202	46.0	1,473
Nelson	4,184	64.0	2,678	805	79.6	641	1,075	62.8	675	2,304	59.1	1,362

KENTUCKY—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	%	Radio Units	Units	%	Radio Units	Units	%	Radio Units	Units	%	Radio Units
Nicholas.....	2,393	71.2	1,705	.....	.....	.....	859	70.8	608	1,534	71.5	1,097
Ohio.....	6,312	49.7	3,133	.....	.....	.....	2,374	60.5	1,437	3,938	43.1	1,696
Oldham.....	2,096	71.8	1,504	.....	.....	.....	997	76.8	765	1,099	67.3	739
Owen.....	2,998	64.0	1,917	.....	.....	.....	753	66.3	499	2,245	63.2	1,418
Owsley.....	1,883	33.6	633	.....	.....	.....	183	47.5	87	1,700	32.1	546
Pendleton.....	2,814	70.1	1,973	.....	.....	.....	890	79.4	706	1,924	65.9	1,267
Perry.....	9,444	58.6	5,535	1,715	81.0	1,389	4,476	68.4	3,064	3,253	33.3	1,082
Pike.....	13,987	52.0	7,284	1,039	83.9	872	6,164	61.9	3,816	6,784	38.3	2,596
Powell.....	1,646	37.2	613	.....	.....	.....	605	42.1	255	1,041	34.4	358
Pulaski.....	9,053	51.6	4,681	1,603	79.4	1,273	1,927	56.7	1,093	5,523	41.9	2,315
Robertson.....	948	69.5	659	.....	.....	.....	225	72.8	164	723	68.4	495
Rockcastle.....	3,711	33.4	1,240	.....	.....	.....	1,311	46.6	611	2,400	26.2	629
Rowan.....	2,731	54.9	1,500	.....	.....	.....	1,309	68.5	896	1,422	42.4	604
Russell.....	2,984	39.8	1,187	.....	.....	.....	581	44.2	257	2,403	38.7	930
Scott.....	3,942	73.3	2,892	1,398	77.6	1,085	617	62.6	386	1,927	73.7	1,421
Shelby.....	4,770	73.5	3,506	1,348	75.7	1,021	821	69.2	568	2,601	73.7	1,917
Simpson.....	3,123	59.8	1,868	1,144	67.0	766	124	45.9	57	1,855	56.3	1,045
Spencer.....	1,649	64.2	1,058	.....	.....	.....	419	69.6	291	1,230	62.4	767
Taylor.....	3,381	59.5	2,013	.....	.....	.....	1,250	68.6	857	2,131	54.3	1,156
Todd.....	3,717	47.7	1,771	.....	.....	.....	1,467	54.5	799	2,250	43.2	972
Trigg.....	3,131	49.6	1,553	.....	.....	.....	828	54.6	452	2,303	47.8	1,101
Trimble.....	1,443	67.5	973	.....	.....	.....	271	73.2	198	1,172	66.1	775
Union.....	4,390	69.6	3,057	839	68.8	577	1,988	67.6	1,344	1,563	72.7	1,136
Warren.....	9,797	61.0	5,987	4,251	71.2	3,028	1,545	57.5	889	4,001	51.7	2,070
Washington.....	3,049	65.5	1,997	.....	.....	.....	849	72.2	613	2,200	62.9	1,384
Wayne.....	3,734	39.3	1,466	.....	.....	.....	985	46.7	460	2,749	36.6	1,006
Webster.....	5,374	57.1	3,066	1,340	63.5	851	2,179	60.9	1,326	1,855	47.9	889
Whitley.....	7,288	47.1	3,434	1,574	78.8	1,240	2,653	49.6	1,317	3,061	28.6	877
Wolfe.....	2,068	31.6	654	.....	.....	.....	376	48.7	183	1,692	27.8	471
Woodford.....	2,971	73.7	2,194	760	81.5	620	917	62.7	575	1,294	77.2	999
State Total.....	698,538	65.3	456,633	238,283	84.0	200,161	179,890	65.7	118,144	280,365	49.3	138,328

Cities of 25,000 or More Population

City	County	Units	%	Radio Units
Ashland.....	Boyd	7,441	89.8	6,681
Covington.....	Campbell	18,028	93.3	16,822
Lexington.....	Fayette	13,849	79.8	11,057
Louisville.....	Jefferson	89,955	87.7	78,875
Newport.....	Campbell	9,047	92.2	8,340
Owensboro.....	Daviess	8,351	84.4	7,045
Paducah.....	McCracken	9,607	73.0	7,011

NAB Research Department

July 6, 1942

MASSACHUSETTS

Estimated Radio Homes, 1940

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	%	Radio Units	Units	%	Radio Units	Units	%	Radio Units	Units	%	Radio Units
Barnstable.....	11,047	89.0	9,825	3,466	90.8	3,146	6,587	89.2	5,872	994	81.2	807
Berkshire.....	32,629	94.8	30,922	26,160	96.0	25,116	4,992	90.4	4,511	1,477	87.7	1,295
Bristol.....	96,741	94.9	91,776	87,226	95.2	83,014	7,178	92.9	6,666	2,337	89.7	2,096
Dukes.....	1,699	89.3	1,517	.....	.....	.....	1,499	90.2	1,352	200	82.4	165
Essex.....	133,919	95.7	128,173	125,838	95.9	120,646	6,865	93.3	6,405	1,216	92.2	1,122
Franklin.....	13,708	92.7	12,704	8,130	94.9	7,716	3,239	90.7	2,937	2,339	91.6	2,051
Hampden.....	87,360	97.1	84,825	80,349	97.4	78,229	5,240	95.3	4,992	1,771	90.6	1,604
Hampshire.....	17,835	94.7	16,883	13,945	95.8	13,363	2,117	90.5	1,916	1,773	90.5	1,604
Middlesex.....	244,859	97.3	238,208	225,290	97.5	219,721	16,887	94.8	16,013	2,682	92.1	2,471
Nantucket.....	989	96.5	955	989	96.5	955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	%	Radio	Units	%	Radio	Units	%	Radio	Units	%	Radio
Norfolk.....	83,251	98.1	81,689	73,061	98.3	71,854	9,246	96.6	8,928	944	96.1	907
Plymouth.....	47,965	94.8	45,487	34,645	96.0	33,247	10,018	93.2	9,342	3,302	87.8	2,898
Suffolk.....	220,304	96.2	211,842	220,304	96.2	211,842	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worcester.....	128,388	95.7	122,836	103,030	96.3	99,194	20,673	94.2	19,472	4,685	89.0	4,170
State Total....	1,120,694	96.2	1,077,642	1,002,433	96.6	968,046	94,541	93.5	88,406	23,720	89.3	21,190

Cities of 25,000 or More Population

City	County	Units	%	Radio
Beverly.....	Essex	7,987	97.4	6,805
Boston.....	Suffolk	197,393	96.1	189,656
Brockton.....	Plymouth	18,137	95.9	17,399
Cambridge.....	Middlesex	28,717	97.3	27,941
Chelsea.....	Suffolk	9,956	95.2	9,474
Chicopee.....	Hampden	10,082	97.0	9,782
Everett.....	Middlesex	11,763	98.4	11,580
Fall River.....	Bristol	29,799	95.1	28,347
Fitchburg.....	Worcester	10,951	95.3	10,437
Haverhill.....	Essex	13,193	93.6	12,344
Holyoke.....	Hampden	14,716	96.8	14,245
Lawrence.....	Essex	21,987	95.2	20,935
Lowell.....	Middlesex	24,932	93.7	23,381
Lynn.....	Essex	27,602	96.3	26,593
Malden.....	Middlesex	15,365	97.9	15,046
Medford.....	Middlesex	16,022	98.0	15,706
Melrose.....	Middlesex	6,896	98.5	6,790
New Bedford.....	Bristol	30,640	94.2	28,878
Newton.....	Middlesex	17,432	98.5	17,175
Pittsfield.....	Berkshire	13,018	97.0	12,626
Quincy.....	Middlesex	20,367	98.7	20,095
Revere.....	Suffolk	8,493	97.8	8,303
Salem.....	Essex	10,549	96.8	10,207
Somerville.....	Middlesex	26,264	98.2	25,790
Springfield.....	Hampden	40,303	98.2	39,559
Taunton.....	Bristol	9,335	96.5	9,012
Waltham.....	Middlesex	9,167	98.0	8,984
Worcester.....	Worcester	48,812	97.3	47,480

NAB Research Department

July 7, 1942

MISSOURI

Estimated Radio Homes, 1940

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	%	Radio	Units	%	Radio	Units	%	Radio	Units	%	Radio
Adair.....	6,113	78.6	4,802	3,196	87.6	2,799	687	68.0	467	2,230	68.9	1,536
Andrew.....	3,895	79.3	3,090	.....	.....	.....	1,427	81.5	1,162	2,468	78.1	1,928
Atchison.....	3,583	82.7	2,964	.....	.....	.....	1,608	82.4	1,325	1,975	83.0	1,639
Audrain.....	6,775	79.7	5,397	3,639	86.8	3,157	827	77.7	643	2,309	69.2	1,597
Barry.....	6,276	67.9	4,264	1,161	91.3	1,060	1,201	71.8	862	3,914	59.8	2,342
Barton.....	4,168	68.9	2,881	966	85.1	822	1,057	70.3	743	2,145	61.3	1,316
Bates.....	5,933	67.1	3,985	928	85.6	794	1,803	65.9	1,188	3,202	62.5	2,003
Benton.....	3,166	59.0	1,868	.....	.....	.....	901	73.1	659	2,265	53.4	1,209
Bollinger.....	3,190	50.0	1,595	.....	.....	.....	592	64.0	379	2,598	46.8	1,216
Boone.....	10,490	79.1	8,291	5,711	87.1	4,974	1,585	75.1	1,190	3,194	66.6	2,127
Buchanan.....	26,816	85.8	23,011	21,716	87.5	19,002	2,388	84.6	2,021	2,712	73.3	1,988
Butler.....	8,459	55.9	4,745	3,050	83.7	2,553	1,138	43.3	493	4,271	39.8	1,699
Caldwell.....	3,611	73.5	2,651	.....	.....	.....	1,724	79.4	1,368	1,887	68.0	1,283
Callaway.....	5,810	66.3	3,857	1,702	82.8	1,409	1,032	70.0	722	3,076	56.1	1,726
Camden.....	2,401	58.2	1,396	927	66.0	612	1,474	53.2	784

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MISSOURI—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Cape Girardeau.....	9,822	79.8	7,840	6,083	87.1	5,296	834	66.9	558	2,905	68.4	1,986
Carroll.....	5,294	77.6	4,107	1,225	87.4	1,071	1,224	78.2	957	2,845	73.1	2,079
Carter.....	1,507	48.7	733	.....	.....	.....	712	54.2	386	795	43.7	347
Cass.....	5,914	72.9	4,306	.....	.....	.....	2,817	80.7	2,275	3,097	65.6	2,031
Cedar.....	3,488	57.4	2,002	.....	.....	.....	1,274	67.3	857	2,214	51.7	1,145
Chariton.....	5,191	72.7	3,774	.....	.....	.....	2,110	77.0	1,625	3,081	69.7	2,149
Christian.....	3,727	62.4	2,327	.....	.....	.....	978	70.6	691	2,749	59.5	1,636
Clark.....	3,104	67.7	2,101	.....	.....	.....	1,387	72.2	1,002	1,717	64.0	1,099
Clay.....	9,201	83.4	7,673	3,437	88.2	3,033	3,589	85.9	3,081	2,175	71.7	1,559
Clinton.....	4,063	75.8	3,076	1,165	87.3	1,017	1,246	74.5	929	1,652	68.4	1,130
Cole.....	8,264	83.0	6,859	5,733	92.5	5,304	694	75.8	526	1,837	56.0	1,029
Cooper.....	4,976	67.9	3,384	1,657	85.3	1,413	983	62.1	610	2,336	58.2	1,361
Crawford.....	3,357	54.9	1,862	47	68.1	47	1,229	64.5	793	2,081	49.1	1,022
Dade.....	3,267	64.8	2,117	.....	.....	.....	1,059	73.1	775	2,208	60.8	1,342
Dallas.....	3,065	58.7	1,800	.....	.....	.....	714	69.6	497	2,351	55.4	1,303
Daviess.....	4,128	68.5	2,827	.....	.....	.....	1,607	75.8	1,217	2,521	63.9	1,610
DeKalb.....	2,953	74.4	2,202	39	84.6	39	1,060	78.1	828	1,854	72.0	1,335
Dent.....	3,145	60.7	1,882	963	81.9	788	287	41.6	119	1,895	51.5	975
Douglas.....	3,780	52.1	1,968	.....	.....	.....	662	61.2	405	3,118	50.1	1,563
Dunklin.....	11,017	61.5	6,771	2,563	73.4	1,882	2,433	60.7	1,476	6,021	56.7	3,413
Franklin.....	9,216	71.0	6,534	2,478	89.7	2,223	3,176	77.1	2,447	3,562	52.3	1,864
Gasconade.....	3,428	64.5	2,207	.....	.....	.....	1,716	82.8	1,420	1,712	46.0	787
Gentry.....	4,009	76.1	3,050	.....	.....	.....	1,933	78.7	1,521	2,076	73.7	1,529
Greene.....	26,611	83.2	22,152	18,645	87.7	16,347	2,970	74.8	2,220	4,996	71.8	3,585
Grundy.....	4,893	77.6	3,795	2,279	86.3	1,967	733	68.2	500	1,881	70.6	1,328
Harrison.....	4,921	74.0	3,642	838	82.8	694	1,169	72.9	852	2,914	71.9	2,096
Henry.....	6,796	70.0	4,752	1,906	82.1	1,565	1,992	76.1	1,516	2,898	57.7	1,671
Hickory.....	1,886	61.0	1,151	.....	.....	.....	491	68.9	339	1,395	58.2	812
Holt.....	3,668	76.6	2,808	.....	.....	.....	1,815	75.4	1,369	1,853	77.7	1,439
Howard.....	3,836	70.2	2,691	871	75.6	659	1,150	75.0	862	1,815	64.4	1,170
Howell.....	5,944	57.7	3,428	1,159	80.3	931	1,204	67.3	810	3,581	47.1	1,687
Iron.....	2,530	51.8	1,311	.....	.....	.....	1,232	56.9	701	1,298	47.0	610
Jackson.....	144,503	92.1	133,067	126,907	92.5	117,391	13,322	92.7	12,355	4,274	77.7	3,321
Jasper.....	23,491	80.8	18,989	16,587	84.2	13,974	3,555	75.0	2,665	3,349	70.2	2,350
Jefferson.....	8,790	80.1	7,037	3,609	89.2	3,218	2,329	83.3	1,939	2,852	65.9	1,880
Johnson.....	6,351	69.5	4,410	1,730	82.8	1,432	1,349	70.9	957	3,272	61.8	2,021
Knox.....	2,739	71.5	1,957	.....	.....	.....	1,038	76.1	790	1,701	68.6	1,167
Laclede.....	5,038	58.2	2,929	1,502	76.6	1,151	538	53.5	288	2,998	49.7	1,490
Lafayette.....	8,035	74.8	6,009	2,674	79.0	2,112	2,320	78.8	1,829	3,041	68.0	2,068
Lawrence.....	6,935	70.1	4,863	1,406	78.6	1,105	2,189	76.4	1,672	3,340	62.4	2,086
Lewis.....	3,637	75.2	2,735	.....	.....	.....	1,863	76.2	1,419	1,774	74.2	1,316
Lincoln.....	4,388	68.8	3,022	.....	.....	.....	1,931	77.2	1,491	2,457	62.3	1,531
Linn.....	6,500	78.3	5,087	2,889	86.0	2,483	1,273	74.0	942	2,338	71.1	1,662
Livingston.....	5,136	79.8	4,099	2,239	87.2	1,952	723	69.1	499	2,174	75.8	1,648
McDonald.....	4,182	55.3	2,313	.....	.....	.....	1,307	68.0	889	2,875	49.5	1,424
Macon.....	6,559	72.3	4,738	1,337	80.6	1,078	1,759	77.9	1,370	3,463	66.1	2,290
Madison.....	2,487	59.7	1,484	963	76.8	739	425	55.4	235	1,099	46.4	510
Maries.....	2,172	49.4	1,073	.....	.....	.....	403	67.9	274	1,769	45.2	799
Marion.....	9,395	83.4	7,838	6,346	86.9	5,516	1,180	81.8	965	1,869	72.6	1,357
Mercer.....	2,625	73.5	1,930	.....	.....	.....	828	75.8	628	1,797	72.4	1,302
Miller.....	3,915	61.0	2,387	793	79.2	628	710	67.1	476	2,412	53.2	1,283
Mississippi.....	5,710	51.8	2,955	1,409	65.1	917	1,140	55.4	632	3,161	44.5	1,406
Moniteau.....	3,422	66.6	2,276	782	81.1	634	822	72.8	598	1,818	57.4	1,044
Monroe.....	4,082	72.2	2,947	.....	.....	.....	1,664	76.6	1,275	2,418	69.1	1,672
Montgomery.....	3,787	69.6	2,635	.....	.....	.....	1,809	76.3	1,380	1,978	63.4	1,255
Morgan.....	3,046	58.7	1,784	.....	.....	.....	1,110	69.9	775	1,936	52.1	1,009
New Madrid.....	9,349	54.2	5,066	.....	.....	.....	3,757	59.7	2,243	5,592	50.5	2,823
Newton.....	7,975	68.3	5,452	1,830	84.9	1,553	2,086	68.0	1,418	4,059	61.1	2,481
Nodaway.....	7,375	78.5	5,790	1,816	88.6	1,610	1,915	73.9	1,414	3,644	75.9	2,766
Oregon.....	3,317	53.9	1,787	.....	.....	.....	951	69.6	662	2,366	47.5	1,125
Osage.....	2,966	53.0	1,572	.....	.....	.....	1,035	65.2	674	1,931	46.5	898
Ozark.....	2,600	44.8	1,164	.....	.....	.....	330	53.6	177	2,270	43.5	987
Pemiscot.....	11,687	53.6	6,265	2,677	60.2	1,611	1,763	61.6	1,086	7,247	49.2	3,568
Perry.....	3,719	68.2	2,536	1,049	86.3	905	676	66.4	449	1,994	59.3	1,182
Pettis.....	9,870	78.3	7,731	6,277	85.2	5,349	744	66.6	495	2,849	66.2	1,887

MISSOURI—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Phelps.....	4,877	60.2	2,936	1,476	80.8	1,193	1,359	62.1	844	2,042	44.0	899
Pike.....	5,757	72.9	4,194	1,549	82.5	1,278	1,743	72.9	1,271	2,465	66.7	1,645
Platte.....	4,123	73.5	3,031	.....	.....	.....	1,886	77.8	1,467	2,237	69.9	1,564
Polk.....	4,946	63.7	3,170	794	82.2	653	867	65.3	566	3,285	59.4	1,951
Pulaski.....	2,925	64.0	1,871	.....	.....	.....	1,097	71.0	779	1,828	59.7	1,092
Putnam.....	3,251	68.2	2,219	.....	.....	.....	1,094	71.7	784	2,157	66.5	1,435
Ralls.....	2,958	71.6	2,117	.....	.....	.....	1,080	72.5	783	1,878	71.0	1,334
Randolph.....	7,644	78.7	6,013	4,151	88.8	3,684	1,384	74.8	1,035	2,109	61.4	1,294
Ray.....	5,559	74.1	4,119	1,326	81.6	1,081	1,406	76.3	1,072	2,827	69.5	1,966
Reynolds.....	2,185	43.3	947	.....	.....	.....	713	49.6	354	1,472	40.3	593
Ripley.....	3,115	50.5	1,577	.....	.....	.....	816	63.7	520	2,299	46.0	1,057
St. Charles.....	6,788	78.8	5,356	3,008	92.5	2,782	1,431	78.2	1,119	2,349	61.9	1,455
St. Clair.....	3,794	58.5	2,219	.....	.....	.....	1,320	66.7	881	2,474	54.1	1,338
St. Francois.....	8,831	79.0	6,981	3,505	90.7	3,181	3,710	77.0	2,858	1,616	58.3	942
St. Louis.....	73,513	94.2	69,257	33,884	97.5	33,046	35,693	92.7	33,076	3,936	79.7	3,135
St. Louis City.....	234,872	93.0	218,457	234,872	93.0	218,457	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ste. Genevieve.....	2,644	66.6	1,759	689	93.1	642	627	65.6	411	1,328	53.2	706
Saline.....	8,183	74.9	6,130	3,552	83.6	2,968	1,532	74.0	1,134	3,099	65.4	2,028
Schuyler.....	2,046	79.3	1,624	.....	.....	.....	829	81.0	672	1,217	78.2	952
Scotland.....	2,634	74.7	1,966	.....	.....	.....	1,016	81.2	825	1,618	70.5	1,141
Scott.....	7,713	72.3	5,586	3,085	81.7	2,521	2,380	70.6	1,681	2,248	61.5	1,384
Shannon.....	2,848	49.3	1,403	.....	.....	.....	964	53.0	511	1,884	47.4	892
Shelby.....	3,571	73.2	2,613	.....	.....	.....	1,682	78.5	1,321	1,889	68.4	1,292
Stoddard.....	8,019	59.6	4,780	874	79.0	691	1,746	65.6	1,146	5,399	54.5	2,943
Stone.....	2,906	52.9	1,539	.....	.....	.....	881	63.3	558	2,025	48.4	981
Sullivan.....	3,969	68.8	2,729	.....	.....	.....	1,497	69.0	1,033	2,472	68.6	1,696
Taney.....	2,759	52.6	1,458	.....	.....	.....	1,041	65.9	686	1,718	44.9	772
Texas.....	5,101	53.4	2,724	.....	.....	.....	1,277	61.3	783	3,824	50.7	1,941
Vernon.....	7,095	70.0	4,962	2,603	81.0	2,108	1,161	70.0	812	3,331	61.3	2,042
Warren.....	2,212	62.5	1,381	.....	.....	.....	912	78.0	712	1,300	51.5	669
Washington.....	4,119	46.4	1,910	.....	.....	.....	2,509	46.3	1,161	1,610	46.5	749
Wayne.....	3,115	49.1	1,532	.....	.....	.....	1,188	59.3	704	1,927	43.0	828
Webster.....	4,538	64.9	2,942	.....	.....	.....	1,333	72.8	971	3,205	61.5	1,971
Worth.....	1,825	75.3	1,374	.....	.....	.....	652	76.9	502	1,173	74.3	872
Wright.....	4,737	54.2	2,567	.....	.....	.....	1,460	64.0	935	3,277	49.8	1,632
State Total.....	1,068,642	79.9	853,299	573,347	90.8	520,489	204,507	76.8	156,926	290,788	60.5	175,884

Cities of 25,000 or More Population

City	County	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Joplin.....	Jasper	11,395	83.9	9,562
Kansas City.....	Jackson	122,103	92.5	112,945
St. Joseph.....	Buchanan	21,716	87.5	19,002
St. Louis.....	St. Louis City	234,872	93.0	218,457
Springfield.....	Greene	18,645	87.7	16,347
University City.....	St. Louis	9,007	98.8	8,895

NAB Research Department

July 8, 1942

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

925 STATIONS

During the month of June, 1942, the Federal Communications Commission granted one permit for the construction of a new station. No operating licenses were issued. A comparative table by month follows:

	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	July 1
Operating	854	859	859	869	877	882	887	891	893	897	899	906	906
Construction	43	44	53	44	38	37	36	32	31	27	25	18	19
	897	903	912	913	915	919	923	923	924	924	924	924	925

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION DOCKET

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, July 13. They are subject to change.

Monday, July 13

WAAT—Bremer Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N. J.—Modification of license to move studio to Newark, N. J.; 970 kc., 1 KW, unlimited. DA-night.

Tuesday, July 14

Further Hearing

NEW—South Florida Broadcasting, Inc., Miami, Fla.—C. P., 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

Wednesday, July 15

NEW—Herman Radner, Dearborn, Mich.—C. P., 680 kc., 250 watts, daytime.

Further Hearing

NEW—Camden Broadcasting Co., Camden, N. J.—C. P., 800 kc., 500 watts, daytime.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION ACTION

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

Birney Imes and Robin Weaver, d/b as Imes-Weaver Broadcasting Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn.—Granted petition insofar as it requests dismissal without prejudice of its application for construction permit for a new station, and denied said petition in all other respects (B3-P-3215).

Southwestern Michigan Broadcasting Corp., Kalamazoo, Mich.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice its application for construction permit for new station (B3-P-3188).

WEBR—Edward H. Butler and Marjorie Mitchell Baird, individually; and Edward H. Butler as Trustee under the last will and testament of Edward H. Butler, deceased, doing business as Buffalo Evening News (Transferors); Paul E. Fitzpatrick and Buffalo Courier-Express, Inc. (Transferees); WEBR, Inc. (Licensee), Buffalo, N. Y.—Granted consent to transfer control of WEBR, Inc., licensee of station WEBR, Buffalo, N. Y., from Buffalo Evening News to Paul E. Fitzpatrick and Buffalo Courier Express, Inc. (B1-TC-305).

KXA—American Radio Telephone Co., Seattle, Wash.—Granted construction permit (B5-P-3272) to move transmitter locally and install new antenna, subject to applicant's filing application and provide for operation of the station at a site which meets the standards of Good Engineering Practice when conditions make it feasible to obtain necessary materials.

WDGY—George W. Young, Minneapolis, Minn.—Granted modification of license to provide for unlimited time operation with power of 250 watts night, 5 KW LS, conditions.

W71SB—South Bend Tribune, South Bend, Ind.—Granted modification of construction permit (B4-MPH-99) extending completion date for period of 6 months from June 25.

W75NY—Metropolitan Television, Inc., New York City.—Granted modification of construction permit (B1-MPH-106) for extension of completion date to December 30, 1942.

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

KHQ—Louis Wasmer, Inc., Spokane, Wash.—Designated for hearing application for increase of day power to 10 KW (B5-P-3377).

KXO—Valradio, Inc., El Centro, Cal.—Designated for hearing modification of license (B5-ML-1128) to change frequency from 1490 kc. to 1230 kc.

WCOP—Massachusetts Broadcasting Corp., Boston, Mass.—Designated for hearing construction permit (B1-P-3479) to increase power to 1 KW day and night and make changes in directional antenna system.

WGKV—Kanawha Valley Broadcasting Co., Charleston, W. Va.—Designated for hearing construction permit (B2-P-3427) to increase power to 250 watts and make changes in equipment.

WORK—York Broadcasting Co., York, Pa.—Designated for hearing modification (B2-MP-1560) of construction permit (B2-P-3205) to authorize installation of a new transmitter.

WHEB—R. G. LeTourneau (Transferor), The LeTourneau Foundation (Transferee); WHEB, Inc. (Licensee), Portsmouth, N. H.—Designated for hearing application (B1-TC-301) for consent to transfer control of WHEB, Inc., from R. G. LeTourneau to The LeTourneau Foundation.

W55NY—W. G. H. Finch, New York City.—Designated for hearing application (B1-MPH-104) for new FM station.

WCAU Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Designated for hearing construction permit (B2-PCT-13) for new television (commercial) station to operate on Channel No. 5, 84000-90000 kc., ESR 1128.

W79C—Oak Park Realty and Amusement Co., Chicago, Ill.—Designated for hearing application (B4-MPH-97) for modification of construction permit to extend completion date of new FM station to December 28, 1942.

LICENSE RENEWALS

WSGN—The Birmingham News Co., Birmingham, Ala.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending June 1, 1944 (B3-R-420).

WHBI—May Radio Broadcast Corp., Newark, N. J.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending October 1, 1942 (B1-R-178).

WSPR—WSPR, Inc., Springfield, Mass.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending October 1, 1942 (B1-R-886).

WSAI—The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio.—Granted renewal of license for the period August 1, 1942, to October 1, 1944 (B2-R-297).

The following stations were granted renewal of licenses for the period ending August 1, 1944:

WHA, Madison, Wis.; WGBG, south edge of Greensboro, N. C.; WMMN, Fairmont, W. Va.; WORL and auxiliary, Boston; WPEN and auxiliary, Philadelphia, Pa.; WSPA, Spartanburg, S. C.; WWJ and auxiliary, Detroit, Mich.

The following stations were granted renewal of licenses for the period August 1 to December 1, 1942:

WHEC, Rochester, N. Y.; WKBH, LaCrosse, Wis.; WMBD, Peoria, Ill.; WMPS, Memphis, Tenn.; WROK, Rockford, Ill.; WSFA, Montgomery, Ala.

MISCELLANEOUS

KTRH—KTRH Broadcasting Co., Houston, Tex.—Granted modification of construction permit as modified, which authorized installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, increase in power, change in frequency, and move of transmitter, for extension of completion date from July 10 to September 10, 1942 (B3-MP-1591).

KTKC—Tulare-Kings Counties Radio Associates, Visalia, Calif.—Granted license to cover construction permit as modified, to change frequency, increase power, install new transmitter and make changes in directional antenna for day and night use, and move transmitter (B5-L-1674). Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power (B5-Z-1407).

WDOD—WDOD Broadcasting Corp., Chattanooga, Tenn.—Granted license to cover construction permit as modified for move of transmitter, increase in night power, and install directional antenna for night use (B3-L-1675). Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power (B3-Z-1410).

WKAQ—Radio Corp. of Porto Rico, San Juan, Puerto Rico.—Granted construction permit to move auxiliary transmitter to new location of main transmitter and use for emergency purposes only (B-P-3501).

KSAM—W. J. Harpole and J. C. Rothwell, d/b as Radio Station KSAM, Huntsville, Tex.—Granted modification of license for move of studio to site of transmitter at Walker County Fair Ground (B3-ML-1124).

WKY—WKY Radiophone Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.—Granted modification of construction permit as modified for installation of directional antenna for night use, move transmitter and increase power, for extension of completion date from July 20, 1942, to January 20, 1943.

WFBC—Greenville News-Piedmont Co., Greenville, S. C.—Granted license to cover construction permit to install directional antenna for night use and increase power (B3-L-1678); granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power (B3-Z-1414).

- WIND—Johnson-Kennedy Radio Corp., Gary, Ind.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input (B4-Z-1378).
- WIS—Surety Life Insurance Co., Columbia, S. C.—Granted modification of construction permit (B3-P-2870, as modified, authorizing changes in directional antenna for night use and increase in power) for extension of completion date from June 25 to September 25, 1942 (B3-MP-1594).
- KVOD—Colorado Radio Corp., Denver, Colo.—Granted license to cover construction permit for increase in power, install new transmitter and changes in directional antenna (B5-L-1676); granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power (B5-Z-1411).
- KGER—Consolidated Broadcasting Corp., Ltd., Long Beach, Cal.—Granted modification of construction permit, as modified, which authorized new equipment, increase in power, installation of directional antenna for night use, and move of transmitter, for extension of completion date from July 12 to October 12, 1942 (B5-MP-1588).
- KHSL—Golden Empire Broadcasting Co., Chico, Calif.—Granted modification of construction permit as modified, for installation of directional antenna day and night and increase power, for extension of completion date from July 16 to August 16, 1942 (B5-MP-1590).
- KICD—Iowa Great Lakes Broadcasting Co., Spencer, Iowa.—Granted modification of construction permit which authorized a new station, for change in type of transmitter (B4-MP-1579).
- KMPC—KMPC, The Station of the Stars, Inc., Beverly Hills, Calif.—Granted modification of construction permit, as modified, which authorized increase in power, move of transmitter, install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, for extension of completion date from July 2 to August 2, 1942 (B5-MP-1592).
- WLBZ—Maine Broadcasting Co., Inc., Bangor, Maine.—Granted modification of construction permit, as modified, which authorized increase in power, installation of new equipment and directional antenna for day and night use, for extension of completion date from June 11, 1942, to December 11, 1942 (B1-MP-1554).
- W9XJC—The Journal Co. (The Milwaukee Journal), Milwaukee, Wis.—Granted modification of construction permit, which authorized new ST broadcast station, for extension of commencement and completion dates from December 14, 1941, and June 14, 1942, to December 14, 1942, and June 14, 1943, respectively (B4-MPST-7).
- WLW—The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio.—Denied petition to grant application for increase in power, and designated said application for hearing (B2-P-3226).
- KDYL—Intermountain Broadcasting Corp., Salt Lake City, Utah.—Denied petition to grant application for change in power and frequency, and designated said application for hearing (B5-P-3303).
- KSUB—Southern Utah Broadcasting Co., Cedar City, Utah.—Denied petition to grant application for increase in power, and designated said application for hearing (B5-P-3477).
- Peter Q. Nyce, Alexandria, Va.—Denied petition "to preserve status quo of application and for other relief" in re application for construction permit for new station, and designated said application for hearing (B2-P-3172).
- J. Marion West, Wesley W. West, and P. M. Stevenson, Houston, Tex.—Denied petition requesting that no action be taken upon application for construction permit for new station pending determination of the issues as set forth in Order No. 79; designated said application for hearing (B3-P-2854).
- Lexington Broadcasting Co., Lexington, N. C.—Denied petition to grant application for construction permit for new station, and designated said application for hearing (B3-P-3122).
- John D. Ewing, New Orleans, La.—Denied petition to grant application for construction permit for new station, and designated said application for hearing (B3-P-3373).
- H. Ross Perkins & J. Eric Williams, d/b as The New Haven Broadcasters, New Haven, Conn.—Denied petition to grant application for construction permit for new station, and designated said application for hearing (B1-P-3216).
- Hugh Francis McKee, Portland, Ore.—Denied petition to grant application for construction permit for new station, and designated said application for hearing (B5-P-3225).
- Fort Smith Newspaper Publishing Co., Fort Smith, Ark.—Denied petition to consider and grant forthwith application for construction permit for new station, and designated said application for hearing (B3-P-3117).
- Capital City Broadcasting Co., Inc., Topeka, Kans.—Denied petition to consider and grant forthwith application for construction permit for new station, and designated said application for hearing (B4-P-3059).
- KOAM—Pittsburg Broadcasting Co., Inc., Pittsburg, Kans.—Denied petition to grant application for change in power and frequency, and designated said application for hearing (B4-P-3198).
- KCMO—KCMO Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo.—Denied petition and supplemental petition to grant application for change in power and frequency, and designated said application for hearing (B4-P-3389).
- WHAS—Courier-Journal and Louisville Times Co., Louisville, Ky.—Denied petition for consideration of application for increase in power, and designated said application for hearing (B2-P-3350).
- WHEB—WHEB, Inc., Portsmouth, N. H.—Denied petition to grant application for an increase in power with hours of operation limited to daytime, and designated said application for hearing (B1-P-3448).
- WIOD—Isle of Dreams Broadcasting Corp., Miami, Fla.—Denied petition to grant application for increase in daytime power, and designated said application for hearing (B3-P-3463).
- KALB—Alexandria Broadcasting Co., Alexandria, La.—Denied petition for partial grant of application (B3-P-3062, Docket No. 6130) to authorize change in frequency from 1240 kc. to 580 kc. with present power of 250 watts. Hearing scheduled for July 8, 1942.
- WIBC—Indiana Broadcasting Corp., Indianapolis, Ind.—Denied petition for reconsideration and grant of application for authority to operate during nighttime hours with power of 5 KW, and amended issues (Docket No. 6267).
- WBOC—Peninsula Broadcasting Co., Salisbury, Md.—Denied petition to reconsider and grant application to change frequency to 960 kc., with power of 1 KW, to make changes in equipment and to install a directional antenna for use during nighttime hours, and set forth the issues upon which the application will be heard (Docket No. 6302).
- Associated Broadcasters, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.—Denied petition to reconsider and grant application for new station, and set forth the issues upon which the application is to be heard (Docket No. 6288).
- Herald Publishing Co., and Dorman Schaeffer, both of Klamath Falls, Ore.—Denied petitions filed pursuant to the Commission's Memorandum Opinion of April 27, 1942, in re applications for new stations, and set forth additional issues upon which the applications are to be heard at further hearing (Dockets 6090 and 6091).
- Barclay Craighead and Hennessy Broadcasting Co., both of Butte, Mont.—Denied petitions to reconsider and grant applications for new stations, and designated issues for further hearing on the applications (Docket Nos. 6132 and 6131).
- Herman Radner, Detroit, Mich.—Denied petition filed pursuant to Commission's Memorandum Opinion of April 27, 1942, for reconsideration and grant without hearing application for new station (Docket No. 6220).
- KFRC—Don Lee Broadcasting System, Inc., San Francisco, Cal.—Denied petition for rehearing directed against the action of the Commission April 8, 1942, granting in part the application of Midnight Sun Broadcasting Co. (KFAR), Fairbanks, Alaska, authorizing increase in power to 5 KW.
- KDNT—Harwell V. Shepard, Denton, Texas.—Denied petition for grant of application (B3-P-3345) for permit to increase power from 100 to 250 watts, and supplemental petition requesting that grant of application be expedited, and designated said application for hearing.
- WNOE—WNOE, Inc., New Orleans, La.—Denied petition to grant application for change in power and frequency, and designated said application for hearing.
- WRLC—R. G. LeTourneau, Toccoa, Ga.—Denied petition for grant of application for change in power, frequency, and hours of operation, and designated said application for hearing. (B3-P-3451)
- WMBR—Florida Broadcasting Co., Jacksonville, Fla.—Denied petition to grant application for change in power and frequency, and designated said application for hearing. (B3-P-3036)

WFCI—Pawtucket Broadcasting Co., Pawtucket, R. I.—Denied petition to grant application for increase in power, and designated said application for hearing. (B1-P-3458)

The Constitution Broadcasting Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Entered order dismissing application (Docket 6075) for new station to use **550 kc.**, 1 KW night, 5 KW LS, unlimited time.

WOWO—Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Entered order dismissing application for construction permit (Docket 6154); **1190 kc.**, 50 KW, unlimited.

Hughes Productions (Division of Hughes Tool Co.), San Francisco, Cal.—Denied petition to grant application (B5-PCT-18) to convert outstanding construction permit into commercial television station, and designated application for hearing.

Hughes Productions (Division of Hughes Tool Co.), Los Angeles, Cal.—Denied petition to grant application (B5-PCT-17) to convert outstanding construction permit into commercial television station, and designated application for hearing.

WOKO, Inc., Albany, N. Y.—Denied petition to retain application (B1-PH-80) for new FM station in the pending files rather than dismiss in accordance with Memorandum Opinion of April 27, 1942; and designated said application for hearing.

La Crosse Tribune Co., La Crosse, Wisc.—Denied petition for consideration of application (B4-PH-115) for new FM station under Memorandum Opinion of April 27, and designated application for hearing.

KFXD—Frank E. Hurt, Nampa, Idaho.—Denied Special Service Authorization (B5-SSA-29) for operation on **1030 kc.**, 250 watts, unlimited time, for the period ending October 1, 1942.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

550 Kilocycles

KOAC—Oregon State Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon—License to cover construction permit (B5-P-2422 as modified) for installation of new transmitter, directional antenna for day and night use, increase in power and move transmitter.

KOAC—Oregon State Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon—Authority to determine operating power by direct method.

570 Kilocycles

KUTA—Jack Powers, David G. Smith, Frank C. Carman and Grant R. Wrathall, d/b as Utah Broadcasting Co., Salt Lake City, Utah—License to cover construction permit (B5-P-2342 as modified) for installation of new transmitter, directional antenna for day and night use, increase in power and move transmitter.

KUTA—Jack Powers, David G. Smith, Frank C. Carman and Grant R. Wrathall, d. b as Utah Broadcasting Co., Salt Lake City, Utah—Authority to determine operating power by direct method.

620 Kilocycles

KTAR—KTAR Broadcasting Co., Phoenix, Ariz.—License to use formerly licensed Western Electric transmitter as an auxiliary with 1 KW power.

850 Kilocycles

WJW—WJW, Inc., Akron, Ohio—Modification of construction permit (B2-P-3263 as modified) which authorized new transmitter, change frequency, increase power, install directional antenna and move transmitter requesting change in type of transmitter and extension of commencement and completion dates.

860 Kilocycles

KTRB—KTRB Broadcasting Co., Inc., Modesto, Calif.—Modification of construction permit (B5-P-2631 as modified) which authorized increase in power, change in hours of operation, install new transmitter, directional antenna for night use and move transmitter requesting extension of completion date from 8-30-42 to 11-30-42.

1030 Kilocycles

KOB—Albuquerque Broadcasting Co., Albuquerque, N. Mex.—Modification of construction permit (B5-P-2783 as modified)

which authorized new equipment and increase in power, requesting extension of completion date from 8-1-42 to 10-1-42.

1170 Kilocycles

KUOO—Southwestern Sales Corp., Tulsa, Okla.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-2539) which authorized increase in power, change hours of operation, install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use requesting changes in directional antenna and extension of commencement and completion dates.

1220 Kilocycles

WGNV—WGNV Broadcasting Co., Inc., Newburgh, N. Y.—Special Service Authorization to operate unlimited time on **1220 kc.**, using 1 KW day and night for period ending 4-1-44.

1230 Kilocycles

WESX—North Shore Broadcasting Co., Salem, Mass.—Modification of license to move main studio from Salem, Mass., to Naugus Ave., Marblehead, Mass.

1330 Kilocycles

WEVD—Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-P-3481) for move of former main transmitter for use as auxiliary employing directional antenna, 1 KW power.

1400 Kilocycles

WBNY—Roy L. Albertson, Buffalo, N. Y.—Modification of license to change frequency from **1400 kc.** to **680 kc.**

1430 Kilocycles

KARM—KARM, The George Harm Station, Fresno, Calif.—Special Service Authorization to change frequency from **1430 kc.** to **1030 kc.**, employing directional antenna.

1480 Kilocycles

KIEM—Redwood Broadcasting Co., Inc., Eureka, Calif.—Special Service Authorization to operate with power of 1 KW on **1480 kc.**, unlimited time.

1490 Kilocycles

WERC—Presque Isle Broadcasting Co., Erie, Pa.—Modification of license to change frequency from **1490 kc.** to **1330 kc.**, and change power from 250 watts to 100 watts night and 250 watts daytime.

1590 Kilocycles

WALB—Herald Publishing Co., Albany, Ga.—Voluntary assignment of license to Albany Herald Broadcasting Company.

FM APPLICATION

W49BN—Wylie B. Jones Advertising Agency, Binghamton, N. Y.—Modification of construction permit (B1-PH-10, as modified), which authorized construction of new high frequency broadcast station requesting change in type of transmitter, changes in antenna system and extension of completion date from 7-13-42 to 60 days after date of grant.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

NEW—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Portable or Portable-Mobile, area of Chicago, Ill.—Construction permit for a new relay broadcast station to be operated on **1606, 2074, 2102 and 2758 kc.**, 25 watts power, A1, A2, A3 Emission.

NEW—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Portable, area of Los Angeles, Cal.—Construction permit for new relay broadcast station to be operated on **1606, 2074, 2102, 2758 kc.**, 500 watts power, A3 Emission. To be used with KPO.

KEGA—Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Mobile, area of Los Angeles, Cal.—License to cover construction permit for relay broadcast station which authorized changes in equipment and increase in power.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION DOCKET

Any NAB member wishing to have the full text of any of the FTC releases, printed in part below, should write to the NAB, referring to the number in parentheses at the end of each item.

COMPLAINTS

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

Johnson Smith & Company—Alleging misrepresentation in the sale of watches advertised as "Railroad Type Watches," a complaint has been issued against Alfred Johnson Smith, Paul Smith and Arthur Smith, trading as Johnson Smith & Co., 6615 East Jefferson Ave., Detroit. (4778)

Gold-Tone Studios, Inc., also trading as Camera Art Co.; Irving A. Stern, Paul A. McGuire, Berthold Eidlin, as officials of both companies and Marion Stern, Doris McGuire, Emanuel Eidlin and Ephraim Eidlin, as officials of Camera Art Co., all of Rochester, N. Y., are charged in a complaint with misrepresentation in the sale of tinted or colored photographs or pictures designated "Gold-Tone Oil Colored Portrait," and the frames therefor. (4779)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

Besol, Inc., 5713 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, has entered into a stipulation to cease certain representations in the sale of a medicinal preparation designated "Besol," recommended for the treatment of paroxysms of asthma. (03018)

Freydberg Bros., Inc., Stamford, Conn., manufacturer of blanket binding ribbon, stipulated that it will cease advertising,

branding, labeling or selling any blanket binding ribbons having cut edges unless full and nondeceptive disclosure of the process of manufacture is made. According to the stipulation, the respondent caused certain blanket binding ribbons, manufactured by the cut-edge process whereby the edges are cut and not woven, to be enclosed in wrappers bearing labels or brands which failed to reveal that the ribbons had cut edges, and also invoiced such merchandise without disclosing the use of the cut-edge process. (3502)

Luxe Manufacturing Co., 147 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., stipulated to cease representing that a hair rinse designated "Superglo Henna Rinse" is not a dye and that it imparts a natural shade to hair. (03017)

Poirier & Lindeman Co., and Beacon Cut Products Corp., 373 Fourth Ave., New York, stipulated that in the sale of blanket binding ribbon they will cease advertising, branding and labeling ribbon having cut edges unless full and non-deceptive disclosure of the manufacturing process is made by use of a generally understood descriptive term such as "Cut-Edge Blanket Binding." (3503)

Swiss Pine Importing Co., Inc., 611 Broadway, New York, seller of a hair dye preparation designated "Naturene," stipulated to cease certain representations in the sale of its product. (03019)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

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

David Chalmers Tobacco Co., 724 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., has been ordered to cease and desist from the use of lottery methods in the sale of smoking pipes or other merchandise. (4746)

Champion Specialty Co., 814 Central St., Kansas City, Mo., dealer in drug sundries, notions, novelties and premium merchandise, has been ordered to cease selling or otherwise disposing of any merchandise by means of a game of chance or lottery scheme. (4723)

James A. Reiss Co., Inc., 417 Decatur St., New Orleans, has been ordered to cease and desist from the use of lottery methods in the sale of candy. (4502)



NAB BOARD MEETS

With a 100 per cent attendance the Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters concluded a two-day meeting in Chicago on Wednesday.

A report on membership shows that there are now 514 stations and allied industries affiliated with NAB in addition to which there is one network membership,—that of the Columbia Broadcasting System. No definite word regarding membership has been received from NBC or the Blue.

Vincent Callahan, representing Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, outlined the project to have stations act as issuing agents for Treasury War Bonds. The Board pledged 100 per cent cooperation and a War Bulletin (No. 12), outlining various plans is being mailed to all Stations today.

To fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Earl Gammons and Howard Lane the Board elected Ed. Hayek, KATE, and Art Westlund, KRE, respectively.

The report of the "Streamline Committee" was received and the committee was discharged with a vote of thanks. A resolution expressing confidence in President Neville Miller and pledging continued wholehearted support was unanimously adopted.

A project, recommended by the Research Committee, for the publication of complete market data, based upon the 1940 census figures, was approved. This publication will be forthcoming in the near future.

Sydney Kaye reported on BMI and a general discussion of the music situation was had. The AFM situation was discussed and the following statement issued:

"Mr. James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, has instructed all musicians who are members of his union to stop making phonograph records and other types of recordings after July 31. Mr. Petrillo's order will affect all Americans who listen to music, and it will have a very serious effect upon the broadcasting industry. The broadcasting industry does not employ musicians to make records, and the musicians it employs are engaged on union terms.

"As the result of a series of great inventions, Americans, wherever they live, have become accustomed to the best in entertainment. The radio, the moving picture and the phonograph bring the great artists to the smallest village as well as to our large centers of population. Mr. Petrillo's order amounts to a statement that only those people who live in large cities, and who can afford to see the great artists in person, are entitled to enjoy their performances.

"Hundreds of broadcasting stations are located far from the centers of population at which an ample supply of the best in musical talent is available. Even if these stations could afford to hire more musicians than they now do, the limited amount of talent which would be available to them could not compete for public favor with the great popular and classical orchestras. If Mr. Petrillo can make his order effective, hundreds of broadcasting stations, which are necessary in the public interest and for the national defense, will have their usefulness to the public greatly curtailed.

"Mr. Petrillo is mistaken if he thinks that his order will bring more employment to musicians. All that it means is that millions of people will hear less music. Even if Mr. Petrillo's theory were correct, his order, at this time, would be not only arbitrary and illegal, but unpatriotic. Music plays a vital part in war morale. This is no time to destroy the phonograph record and the electrical transcription which bring the best in music to the people of the

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"BROADCASTING ESSENTIAL"—GENERAL HERSHEY

"Radio broadcasting" is included in the list of 34 broad essential activities which National Selective Service Headquarters has distributed to local boards for their guidance when considering individual registrants for deferment on occupational grounds (Class II-A, II-B, and III-B).

Radio broadcasting appears under the general classification "Communication Services: Telephone, telegraph, newspapers, radio broadcasting, and television services and the repair of facilities."

The list includes under broad activity classifications "the products, facilities, and services considered necessary to war production and essential to the support of the war effort", but in no way alters the statutory ban on group deferments.

The list specifies that such activities must meet one or more of the following tests:

- (a) That the business is fulfilling a contract of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, or other Governmental agencies engaged directly in war production;
- (b) that the business is performing a Governmental service directly concerned with promoting or facilitating war production;
- (c) that the business is performing a service, Governmental or private, directly concerned with providing food, clothing, shelter, health, safety, or other requisites of the civilian daily life in support of the war effort;
- (d) that the business is supplying material under subcontracts for contracts included in (a), (b), or (c), above; or,
- (e) that the business is producing raw materials, manufacturing materials, supplies, or equipment, or performing services necessary for the fulfillment of contracts included in (a), (b), (c), or (d) above.

Radio broadcasting would come under (c) above. Selective Service officials stated, as a "requisite of the civilian daily life in support of the war effort."

Having found that the business in which a registrant is engaged comes under some group in the list, and having applied the tests and made the determination that it is an essential activity, consideration will be given to the occupation of the registrant, within that activity, and if he is found to be a "necessary man" as defined by Selective Service Regulations, and difficult or impossible to replace, occupational classification may be made by the local board.

With regard to protection of family relationships and dependents, National Headquarters issued amendments to its Regulations and a memorandum supplementing recently outlined broad policies for induction of single men with dependents and married men who maintain bona fide family relationships in their homes with wives, children, or both.

Broadly, the amendments and memorandum break down Class III-A and Class III-B (the first for the registrant with dependents who does not contribute to the war effort, and the second for the registrant with dependents who does contribute to the war effort) so that when selecting men for induction the local boards may give consideration to both their dependency status and activity in war work. Many "necessary men" in broadcasting now

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WAR DAMAGE INSURANCE

The NAB has sought clarification of the status of radio stations under the War Damage Insurance rate schedule. Having been advised by the War Damage Corporation that it had classified radio stations under Code 14 ("Publicly or privately owned utilities such as light, water, heat, power and communications systems, including transmission lines, underground piping, wiring and conduits."). NAB requested reconsideration of the classification on July 3.

NAB stated its belief that the studio and transmitter house of a radio station should come under Code 4 ("Apartments, hotels, offices, mercantiles, warehouses and other buildings not used for manufacturing."), and that radio broadcasting towers should come under Code 5 ("Manufacturing plants, piers, wharves, bridges and structures not otherwise specifically provided for."). NAB also asserted that in its opinion Code 14 is not a proper classification because radio broadcasting stations do not have any of the characteristics of the public utilities listed under Code 14.

The War Damage Corporation advised NAB on July 11 that in compliance with NAB's request for reconsideration, the matter would be placed before the authorities of the War Damage Corporation for decision.

TEN DIPLOMATS ON WHOM

A feature of WHOM's Flag Day broadcast was ten 15 minute live programs, on which ten diplomatic representatives of the United Nations appeared. Most of the diplomats spoke in their native tongue. The ten periods were topped off with a 30 minute salute to the rest of the allies.

WROK IS 100%

Staff members of station WROK, Rockford, are participating 100 percent in the Treasury Department's payroll savings plan for the purchase of War Bonds. Walter M. Koessler, WROK general manager, announces that each of the 21 station employees is buying bonds and stamps on a weekly payroll basis.

Washington Notes

Gardner Cowles, Jr., associate publisher of the Des Moines Register and Tribune, and head of KSO and KRNT Des Moines, WMT, Cedar Rapids and WNAX, Yankton, S. D., has been appointed assistant in charge of domestic news in the Office of War Information. Appointment was made by Elmer Davis, chief.

At a press conference early this week Chairman James Lawrence Fly of the FCC said that various studies on the whole problem of radio equipment conservation are being made. He also discussed the diathermy situation and stated that the Commission is a little concerned about the registry of these machines. He said that 67,601 have been registered but he guessed that this is not more than two-thirds of the machines in the United States.

TO AMEND RADIO LAW

On Monday a bill (H. R. 7370) was introduced by Representative Lea (D.-Calif.) which, insofar as it affects broadcasting, would amend Section 318 to permit by Executive Order waiver of compliance with or modification or suspension of the operation of the provisions of that section. Proposed by Chairman Fly of the BWC-FCC, the purpose insofar as broadcasting is concerned is to provide a way for friendly aliens to operate transmitting apparatus.

Section 318 requires that transmitting apparatus operated under a station license shall be operated only by persons holding an operator's license. Since under the law, aliens are prohibited from receiving an operator's license, it is impossible for Latin Americans

or other friendly aliens to operate such transmitting apparatus. The bill, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, would permit temporary relaxation of such requirements for the duration and six months thereafter.

Programs for Victory

RADIO PLAN TO SAVE GRAIN

Attention broadcasters in all grain raising states!

You will notice that the No. 2 Radio War Guide gives AA priority rating for regional broadcasts on grain storage.

Radio station WDAY, Fargo, did some tall thinking on the subject as how best to help and, with station KFYZ, Bismarck, and interested state, local and federal officials, are working on a program which should prove of value wherever there is insufficient storage facilities. The movement was activated on July 7 and the plan is called "Garages for Grain."

There are between 50 and 80 million bushels of grain that will be left to rot in the fields unless sufficient storage space is found in North Dakota. Throughout the grain belt, local and terminal elevators are plugged with grain and there is little room left to store this Fall's harvest. Yet, more than ever, this is the year when it is imperative not to waste a single bushel.

Through the Commodity Credit Corporation, many storage bins are being constructed, but this program won't meet the demands, according to the broadcasters.

Many thinking people became worried about this critical situation, but it remained for a radio attorney to suggest a plan that has become radio's answer to the emergency. He is Harold Bangert, general counsel for station WDAY. It was his contention that there must be hundreds of garages and buildings throughout North Dakota that could be adapted for grain storage.

WDAY's War Service committee was first to consider the plan. Approving it, the plan was next taken to the state and county war boards of the AAA, where it was again approved. Now county boards are registering the buildings in the "Garage for Grain" and then sending official inspectors to determine whether the buildings are suitable, for grain storage. Thus a reserve pool of storage space is made available for rental by farmers.

"Garages for Grain" was launched in a special state-wide broadcast originating at WDAY and carried by KFYZ. These two stations are directing the campaign. A special portion of the program was broadcast from Governor John Moses' garage at Bismarck. The ceremonies consisted of the Governor signing for his own garage as No. 1 in the state. During the broadcast he officially endorsed the radio plan and urged all North Dakotans to cooperate in the registration.

Other speakers on the special half-hour program were Dean H. L. Walster of the North Dakota Agricultural College, Chairman of the state grain storage committee; E. W. Anderson, chairman of the North Dakota AAA; and Attorney Lavin.

Station managers interested in bringing the "Garages for Storage" plan to their state and community are urged to write directly to Bill Dean, director of publicity, WDAY, Fargo, N. D.

"F.O.B. DETROIT" ON 96

"F.O.B. DETROIT," which originates in the studio of WJR, is another outstanding industry contribution to winning the war. Every Saturday afternoon at 3:30 p. m. it's fed to 96 CBS stations.

It is specifically designed to lift public morale by presenting some of the city's outstanding achievements on the production line. Important Detroit industrialists whose factories are given over to war production, highlight the program. The body of the show is musical with stirring martial music by the WJR orchestra and patriotic and traditional songs by the WJR chorus. Among the industrialists who have already appeared on the program are:

C. E. Wilson, president, General Motors Corp.; H. J. Klingler, general manager, Pontiac Motor Division; Alvan Macauley, chairman of the board, Packard Motor Car Co.; H. H. Curtice, president of Buick Motor Car Co.; John Haien, Chrysler Corporation; W. J. Cameron, Ford Motor Company; G. W. Mason, president, Nash-Kelvinator Corp.; Walter P. Reuther, director, General Motors Department, UAW-CIO.; A. E. Barit, president, Hudson Motor Car Co.; C. W. Avery, president and chairman of the board, Murray Corporation of America; and Ernest Kanzler, director of Detroit Region and automotive branch of the War Production Board.

"F.O.B. DETROIT" is purely sustaining and constitutes part of WJR's contribution to the war effort, said Leo Fitzpatrick, general manager. Details of the program appear in a handsome brochure with three colors and gold on the cover and two colors inside. It contains the remarks of each industrialist who appeared on the program.

WFBC'S "RUBBER" MATINEE

A total of 511 children attended a children's matinee sponsored by station WFBC and the Carolina Theatre, Greenville, S. C., on July 11. Though admission was one pound of rubber, the average was over two pounds, since a total of 1,275 pounds of rubber was turned in.

One youngster won the \$25.00 War Bond prize for bringing in the most rubber. He turned up with 124 pounds. Second place was won by a young Miss with 104 pounds. She also furnished 100 pounds of tires but these were not counted in this contest, due to the fact that tires were supposed to be turned in during the regular scrap drive.

Program Director Norvin Duncan and Station Manager Bevo

Whitmire handled the broadcast. Chief Control Operator Hubert Brown promoted the idea.

"DIVIDE AND CONQUER" SERIES

Through the department of NAB Listener Activities and the Association of Women Directors, a series of thirteen announcements will be released that are timely and vitally important. They have been prepared in cooperation with the National Council of Women on the subject of "Divide and Conquer," inspired by the OFF booklet of the same name.

The Council believes it is essential to have people understand the nature of enemy propoganda to get us fighting among ourselves, against the British, against the Russians, and against groups in our own population.

KGNC MAKES "MERIT AWARDS"

In Amarillo, Texas, John Ballard, general manager, KGNC, has started a unique practice of giving merit awards to men and women of all ages who have performed some act or service of an outstanding nature. The award is open to civilians as well as members of the armed service.

First merit awards went to William Woods Ellison who recently won a distinguished award from Yale University for a thesis on "An Aeronautical Institute and Flying School." He is now stationed at Sheppard Field, Wichita Falls.

The second went to Lieut. Jimmy Daley, a member of the RAF, whose daring and heroic action in air combat with the enemy received world-wide recognition.

"We sincerely trust these merit awards will prove of some worth to those who receive them," said John Ballard, manager of KGNC, "for they are given with all the sincerity and respect at our command."

INDIANA

Estimated Radio Homes, 1940

Number of Occupied Dwelling Units as reported by U. S. Bureau of the Census in advance release, Series H-7. Percent radio-equipped calculated from Series H-7 Bulletin following the Census Bureau practice. Number of radio units, or radio homes, estimated by applying percent ownership to those units not answering radio question and adding such to those reporting radio.

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	%	Radio Units	Units	%	Radio Units	Units	%	Radio Units	Units	%	Radio Units
Adams.....	5,455	88.7	4,836	1,686	94.7	1,598	1,374	91.3	1,254	2,395	82.8	1,984
Allen.....	42,223	95.0	40,101	32,998	96.7	31,918	4,680	93.0	4,352	4,545	84.3	3,831
Bartholomew.....	8,146	85.5	6,963	3,579	93.6	3,349	2,154	80.9	1,743	2,413	77.6	1,871
Benton.....	3,072	90.2	2,770	.....	.....	.....	1,743	90.2	1,573	1,329	90.1	1,197
Blackford.....	3,948	91.3	3,603	2,076	93.9	1,949	858	88.9	763	1,014	87.9	891
Boone.....	6,640	90.7	6,023	2,013	91.2	1,835	1,570	90.1	1,415	3,057	90.7	2,773
Brown.....	1,618	60.6	982	.....	.....	.....	434	70.2	305	1,184	57.2	677
Carroll.....	4,599	84.6	3,891	.....	.....	.....	2,329	87.2	2,031	2,270	81.9	1,860
Cass.....	10,343	91.4	9,454	6,154	95.4	5,868	1,580	85.4	1,350	2,609	85.7	2,236
Clark.....	8,544	76.1	6,503	3,325	84.3	2,804	3,270	77.8	2,545	1,949	59.2	1,154
Clay.....	7,348	79.5	5,839	2,452	87.1	2,135	2,628	78.6	2,066	2,268	72.2	1,638
Clinton.....	8,356	90.3	7,551	4,026	95.2	3,834	1,858	84.4	1,569	2,472	86.9	2,148
Crawford.....	2,736	61.2	1,673	.....	.....	.....	1,021	75.9	775	1,715	52.4	898
Davies.....	7,067	78.5	5,546	2,710	90.4	2,449	1,676	78.9	1,322	2,681	66.2	1,775
Dearborn.....	6,447	83.3	5,364	2,715	90.8	2,466	1,680	86.2	1,449	2,052	70.6	1,449
Decatur.....	5,066	78.6	3,980	1,794	83.7	1,502	1,265	74.1	937	2,007	76.8	1,541
DeKalb.....	7,200	88.8	6,392	2,825	97.0	2,740	1,991	86.0	1,713	2,384	81.3	1,939
Delaware.....	21,719	93.5	20,316	14,685	94.0	13,810	4,205	92.5	3,888	2,829	92.5	2,618
Dubois.....	5,597	74.6	4,176	2,380	91.1	2,168	1,209	74.8	904	2,008	55.0	1,104
Elkhart.....	20,632	90.8	18,744	14,128	96.0	13,570	2,970	87.1	2,587	3,534	73.2	2,587
Fayette.....	5,455	90.3	4,925	3,700	93.3	3,451	644	82.6	532	1,111	84.8	942
Floyd.....	10,102	85.8	8,678	7,547	89.9	6,782	1,100	79.6	876	1,455	70.1	1,020
Fountain.....	5,362	84.6	4,536	1,126	92.3	1,039	2,315	82.7	1,915	1,921	82.3	1,582
Franklin.....	3,831	73.3	2,811	.....	.....	.....	1,654	83.0	1,374	2,177	66.0	1,437
Fulton.....	4,615	88.1	4,066	1,185	95.7	1,134	1,162	89.1	1,035	2,268	83.7	1,897

INDIANA—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Gibson	8,563	80.9	6,924	3,249	87.5	2,843	2,567	81.6	2,095	2,747	72.3	1,986
Grant	15,783	92.7	14,635	8,985	93.7	8,421	3,831	92.9	3,558	2,967	89.5	2,656
Greene	9,150	77.9	7,121	2,993	87.4	2,616	2,898	79.8	2,313	3,259	67.3	2,192
Hamilton	7,462	88.4	6,595	1,738	91.1	1,584	2,537	88.5	2,246	3,187	86.8	2,765
Hancock	5,276	87.9	4,639	1,545	90.5	1,398	1,683	88.6	1,491	2,048	85.5	1,750
Harrison	4,562	66.4	3,030	.....	.....	.....	1,601	74.8	1,197	2,961	61.9	1,833
Hendricks	5,896	86.2	5,083	.....	.....	.....	2,993	88.8	2,659	2,903	83.5	2,424
Henry	11,252	91.7	10,323	4,773	95.2	4,542	3,949	89.5	3,535	2,530	88.8	2,246
Howard	13,528	93.2	12,614	9,579	94.4	9,041	1,831	90.4	1,655	2,118	90.5	1,918
Huntington	8,557	91.8	7,854	4,024	95.0	3,823	1,961	88.3	1,731	2,572	89.4	2,300
Jackson	7,296	79.7	5,816	2,578	89.3	2,301	2,098	80.6	1,691	2,620	69.6	1,824
Jasper	3,859	86.9	3,354	996	95.2	948	811	84.8	688	2,052	83.7	1,718
Jay	6,666	88.5	5,902	2,840	93.8	2,665	1,281	86.5	1,108	2,545	83.7	2,129
Jefferson	5,293	76.2	4,041	2,153	86.9	1,871	822	75.5	620	2,318	66.9	1,550
Jennings	3,428	67.1	2,299	896	91.6	820	634	68.3	433	1,898	55.1	1,046
Johnson	6,516	85.3	5,558	1,815	89.2	1,620	2,322	85.1	1,977	2,379	82.4	1,961
Knox	12,330	83.6	10,310	6,793	88.6	6,016	2,633	79.1	2,082	2,904	76.2	2,212
Kosciusko	8,653	87.0	7,530	1,914	93.2	1,784	3,133	87.8	2,751	3,606	83.1	2,995
Lagrange	3,864	74.7	2,885	.....	.....	.....	1,575	90.5	1,425	2,289	63.8	1,460
Lake	75,902	94.5	71,713	68,895	94.8	65,300	5,046	93.5	4,719	1,961	86.4	1,694
La Porte	16,788	93.0	15,616	11,158	96.9	10,815	2,700	88.3	2,383	2,930	82.5	2,418
Lawrence	9,611	80.8	7,766	4,664	87.4	4,079	2,287	76.4	1,746	2,660	73.0	1,941
Madison	25,325	93.5	23,677	17,032	94.6	16,105	4,640	92.5	4,294	3,653	89.7	3,278
Marion	131,660	94.3	124,210	113,246	94.4	106,854	15,157	94.6	14,342	3,257	92.5	3,014
Marshall	7,329	86.7	6,362	1,726	92.6	1,598	2,641	88.9	2,349	2,962	81.5	2,415
Martin	2,600	64.6	1,680	.....	.....	.....	1,165	75.8	883	1,435	55.6	797
Miami	8,168	90.4	7,382	3,704	94.8	3,512	2,022	87.9	1,777	2,442	85.7	2,093
Monroe	9,981	81.6	8,143	6,031	87.7	5,289	1,727	77.2	1,333	2,223	68.4	1,521
Montgomery	8,305	88.4	7,341	3,397	92.6	3,146	2,190	86.1	1,886	2,718	85.0	2,309
Morgan	5,690	77.5	4,415	1,499	92.6	1,388	1,825	81.0	1,479	2,366	65.4	1,548
Newton	3,022	85.4	2,584	.....	.....	.....	1,720	90.1	1,550	1,302	79.4	1,034
Noble	6,598	87.1	5,748	1,668	96.8	1,614	2,209	87.9	1,941	2,721	80.6	2,193
Ohio	1,118	77.2	863	.....	.....	.....	574	79.6	457	544	74.7	406
Orange	4,748	72.2	3,430	.....	.....	.....	2,466	79.7	1,965	2,282	64.2	1,465
Owen	3,478	67.6	2,351	.....	.....	.....	1,580	75.3	1,189	1,898	61.2	1,162
Park	5,016	77.7	3,899	.....	.....	.....	2,777	78.9	2,190	2,239	76.3	1,709
Perry	4,533	67.7	3,068	1,445	86.4	1,249	1,281	69.9	896	1,807	51.1	923
Pike	4,759	70.7	3,361	951	80.7	767	1,811	76.8	1,391	1,997	60.2	1,203
Porter	7,703	90.7	6,985	2,549	97.0	2,474	2,990	91.8	2,745	2,164	81.6	1,766
Posey	5,437	75.3	4,095	1,735	78.5	1,361	1,755	75.4	1,322	1,947	72.5	1,412
Pulaski	3,216	79.8	2,565	.....	.....	.....	1,391	86.7	1,207	1,825	74.4	1,358
Putnam	5,886	83.5	4,914	1,570	93.6	1,470	1,590	85.1	1,353	2,726	76.7	2,091
Randolph	8,066	87.1	7,031	2,752	96.2	2,646	2,041	84.2	1,718	3,273	81.5	2,667
Ripley	5,213	73.1	3,805	830	94.2	782	1,615	81.2	1,311	2,768	61.9	1,712
Rush	5,465	87.6	4,785	1,829	89.7	1,641	1,272	84.2	1,071	2,364	87.7	2,073
St. Joseph	43,804	94.1	41,204	35,842	95.2	34,108	4,867	91.6	4,456	3,095	85.3	2,640
Scott	2,550	74.7	1,904	.....	.....	.....	1,359	85.0	1,155	1,191	62.8	749
Shelby	7,815	85.8	6,705	3,365	90.9	3,058	1,881	77.8	1,463	2,569	85.0	2,184
Spencer	4,413	67.0	2,956	.....	.....	.....	2,086	74.4	1,551	2,327	60.4	1,405
Starke	3,438	77.5	2,665	.....	.....	.....	1,769	83.8	1,482	1,669	70.9	1,183
Steuben	4,148	85.2	3,532	999	94.6	945	1,348	85.1	1,148	1,801	79.9	1,439
Sullivan	7,939	77.2	6,123	1,592	89.5	1,425	3,520	76.8	2,704	2,827	70.5	1,994
Switzerland	2,438	71.5	1,743	.....	.....	.....	784	78.3	614	1,654	68.3	1,129
Tippecanoe	14,305	92.6	13,247	10,066	94.9	9,548	1,741	87.5	1,524	2,498	87.1	2,175
Tipton	4,385	89.6	3,930	1,539	93.1	1,433	1,069	86.2	921	1,777	88.7	1,576
Union	1,793	86.1	1,543	.....	.....	.....	885	88.5	783	908	83.7	760
Vanderburgh	36,227	88.7	32,136	27,763	89.7	24,891	6,454	87.0	5,615	2,010	81.1	1,630
Vermillion	6,506	83.0	5,401	2,193	90.5	1,985	3,174	80.2	2,546	1,139	76.4	870
Vigo	30,080	86.9	26,153	20,737	89.0	18,451	6,909	83.2	5,748	2,434	80.3	1,954
Wabash	7,561	90.7	6,856	3,733	94.1	3,513	1,448	86.8	1,256	2,380	87.7	2,087
Warren	2,529	83.5	2,113	.....	.....	.....	1,094	83.8	917	1,435	83.3	1,196
Warrick	5,433	73.3	3,998	1,401	88.1	1,234	1,769	74.2	1,313	2,263	64.1	1,451
Washington	4,662	71.1	3,309	995	90.4	900	865	72.7	629	2,802	63.5	1,780
Wayne	16,456	93.1	15,315	10,191	94.9	9,666	3,639	91.2	3,319	2,626	88.7	2,330
Wells	5,537	88.8	4,912	1,678	95.1	1,596	1,215	85.5	1,038	2,644	86.2	2,278

INDIANA—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
White.....	4,873	86.1	4,199	976	93.3	911	1,885	86.2	1,625	2,012	82.7	1,663
Whitley.....	4,934	88.3	4,356	1,347	93.3	1,256	1,247	89.2	1,112	2,340	85.0	1,988
State Total.....	961,498	88.2	848,325	541,073	93.5	505,704	208,010	85.6	177,944	212,415	77.5	164,677

Cities of 25,000 or More Population

City	County	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Anderson.....	Madison	12,412	95.1	11,799
East Chicago.....	Lake	13,169	94.0	12,377
Elkhart.....	Elkhart	9,800	96.4	9,449
Evansville.....	Vanderburgh	28,363	89.9	25,493
Fort Wayne.....	Allen	32,998	96.7	31,918
Gary.....	Lake	30,005	93.0	27,914
Hammond.....	Lake	18,432	97.3	17,934
Indianapolis.....	Marion	112,231	94.3	105,871
Kokomo.....	Howard	9,579	94.4	9,041
Lafayette.....	Tippecanoe	8,132	94.0	7,642
Marion.....	Grant	8,032	93.9	7,538
Michigan City.....	La Porte	6,513	97.1	6,322
Mishawaka.....	St. Joseph	7,948	94.2	7,484
Muncie.....	Delaware	14,685	94.0	13,810
New Albany.....	Floyd	7,547	89.9	6,782
Richmond.....	Wayne	10,191	94.9	9,666
South Bend.....	St. Joseph	27,894	95.4	26,624
Terre Haute.....	Vigo	19,654	89.3	17,558

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NEW JERSEY

Estimated Radio Homes, 1940

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Atlantic.....	34,640	91.8	31,814	27,854	93.2	25,955	5,346	87.1	4,655	1,440	83.6	1,204
Bergen.....	110,446	97.8	108,030	99,020	98.0	96,999	10,804	96.7	10,451	622	93.2	580
Burlington.....	24,785	92.8	23,003	5,930	94.1	5,578	15,983	93.6	14,967	2,872	85.6	2,458
Camden.....	67,480	94.9	64,057	54,360	95.2	51,731	12,030	94.3	11,346	1,090	89.9	980
Cape May.....	8,632	90.2	7,785	3,750	94.7	3,551	4,275	87.0	3,719	607	84.8	515
Cumberland.....	19,842	90.2	17,900	10,866	93.7	10,178	6,184	85.6	5,294	2,792	87.0	2,428
Essex.....	221,679	96.3	213,501	217,870	96.3	209,740	3,611	98.9	3,571	198	95.9	190
Gloucester.....	19,429	92.2	17,919	8,008	95.4	7,640	8,759	91.6	8,021	2,662	84.8	2,258
Hudson.....	173,443	96.9	168,052	172,874	96.9	167,499	568	97.2	552	1	100.0	1
Hunterdon.....	10,317	91.4	9,434	2,002	93.6	1,874	5,153	92.8	4,784	3,162	87.8	2,776
Mercer.....	48,501	95.1	46,118	32,706	94.8	31,017	14,193	96.1	13,646	1,602	90.8	1,455
Middlesex.....	54,066	94.9	51,313	43,232	95.5	41,289	9,061	93.5	8,475	1,773	87.4	1,549
Monmouth.....	43,746	93.3	40,804	22,819	94.0	21,452	17,630	93.2	16,423	3,297	88.8	2,929
Morris.....	31,750	95.9	30,442	14,844	97.1	14,419	14,934	95.0	14,185	1,972	93.2	1,838
Ocean.....	10,921	90.9	9,925	.....	.....	.....	10,036	91.3	9,166	885	85.7	759
Passaic.....	83,882	95.5	80,124	79,704	95.6	76,164	3,873	94.7	3,668	305	95.6	292
Salem.....	11,458	89.0	10,199	4,215	91.5	3,859	5,283	89.5	4,727	1,960	82.3	1,613
Somerset.....	18,401	95.5	17,564	10,549	96.6	10,186	5,930	94.5	5,607	1,922	92.1	1,771
Sussex.....	8,080	90.6	7,319	2,571	95.3	2,451	3,704	89.1	3,299	1,805	86.9	1,569
Union.....	84,870	97.2	82,453	79,211	97.2	77,003	5,510	96.4	5,311	149	93.2	139
Warren.....	13,892	92.5	12,856	7,252	95.5	6,923	4,808	90.7	4,362	1,832	85.8	1,571
State Total.....	1,100,260	95.5	1,050,612	899,637	96.2	865,508	167,675	93.2	156,229	32,948	87.6	28,875

NEW JERSEY—Continued
 Cities of 25,000 or More Population

City	County	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Atlantic City	Atlantic	17,791	93.0	16,549
Bayonne	Hudson	19,123	97.3	18,605
Belleville	Essex	7,221	97.4	7,036
Bloomfield	Essex	11,479	98.8	11,345
Camden	Camden	30,478	93.1	28,373
Clifton	Passaic	13,125	98.1	12,882
East Orange	Essex	20,394	98.6	20,102
Elizabeth	Union	27,980	96.4	26,978
Garfield	Bergen	7,143	96.0	6,858
Hackensack	Bergen	6,789	96.9	6,577
Hoboken	Hudson	13,324	96.0	12,788
Irvington	Essex	15,995	98.8	15,806
Jersey City	Hudson	79,684	96.5	76,923
Kearny	Hudson	10,474	98.1	10,275
Montclair	Essex	10,305	97.7	10,069
Newark	Essex	112,194	94.4	105,879
New Brunswick	Middlesex	8,667	94.5	8,192
North Bergen Twp.	Hudson	10,991	97.8	10,749
Orange	Essex	9,249	95.3	8,815
Passaic	Passaic	16,025	94.0	15,062
Paterson	Passaic	38,685	94.8	36,679
Perth Amboy	Middlesex	10,292	95.1	9,792
Plainfield	Union	9,866	96.4	9,515
Teaneck Twp.	Bergen	6,904	99.4	6,860
Trenton	Mercer	29,594	94.8	28,052
Union City	Hudson	16,767	96.5	16,176
West New York	Hudson	11,403	98.0	11,177
West Orange	Essex	6,558	98.7	6,473
Woodbridge Twp.	Middlesex	6,477	94.6	6,125

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SOUTH CAROLINA
 Estimated Radio Homes, 1940

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Abbeville	5,399	42.5	2,303	1,371	59.4	814	1,137	57.0	648	2,891	29.1	841
Aiken	12,418	49.3	6,090	2,516	62.9	1,582	4,935	60.8	2,999	4,967	30.4	1,509
Allendale	2,916	25.3	737	.....	.....	.....	1,019	48.6	495	1,897	12.7	242
Anderson	20,746	62.8	13,005	6,582	71.2	4,687	6,488	75.3	4,884	7,676	44.7	3,434
Bamberg	4,202	31.6	1,330	802	56.9	457	1,251	38.7	484	2,149	18.1	389
Barnwell	4,780	24.9	1,184	.....	.....	.....	1,753	43.5	762	3,027	14.0	422
Beaufort	4,935	23.7	1,163	865	60.0	519	1,505	22.9	344	2,565	11.7	300
Berkeley	5,779	26.5	1,529	.....	.....	.....	2,127	40.2	854	3,652	18.5	675
Calhoun	3,610	25.5	930	.....	.....	.....	854	46.7	399	2,756	19.3	531
Charleston	31,907	55.1	17,589	20,410	61.9	12,636	8,042	54.0	4,344	3,455	17.6	609
Cherokee	7,248	58.6	4,252	1,960	73.6	1,443	1,919	68.3	1,311	3,369	44.5	1,498
Chester	7,374	50.0	3,693	1,795	67.0	1,202	2,311	73.8	1,706	3,268	24.0	785
Chesterfield	7,601	42.1	3,206	1,141	62.8	716	1,732	53.9	933	4,728	32.9	1,557
Clarendon	6,377	25.7	1,642	.....	.....	.....	1,483	53.2	790	4,894	17.4	852
Colleton	6,145	30.4	1,864	880	63.1	555	1,430	29.0	415	3,835	23.3	894
Darlington	10,269	45.1	4,621	3,103	61.0	1,891	2,426	47.4	1,149	4,740	33.4	1,581
Dillon	6,180	41.3	2,548	978	64.0	626	1,350	48.8	660	3,852	32.8	1,262
Dorchester	4,473	38.0	1,704	820	69.6	571	1,713	37.0	633	1,940	25.8	500
Edgefield	4,035	32.9	1,334	.....	.....	.....	1,345	53.9	725	2,690	22.7	609
Fairfield	5,266	36.9	1,929	829	55.0	456	1,734	55.1	955	2,703	19.2	518
Florence	15,597	47.1	7,351	4,965	64.9	3,223	2,566	53.7	1,378	8,066	34.1	2,750
Georgetown	5,994	36.7	2,198	1,480	60.5	895	2,201	32.9	725	2,313	25.0	578
Greenville	33,813	70.3	23,757	10,347	69.5	7,192	16,377	75.9	12,429	7,089	58.3	4,136
Greenwood	9,474	57.7	5,459	3,369	68.0	2,291	3,300	66.5	2,195	2,805	34.7	973
Hampton	4,106	27.0	1,109	.....	.....	.....	1,773	40.3	714	2,333	16.9	395

SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Horry	10,831	38.3	4,144	1,206	58.8	709	2,061	44.7	920	7,564	33.2	2,515
Jasper	2,490	27.7	690	.....	.....	.....	1,302	35.7	465	1,188	18.9	225
Kershaw	7,189	37.2	2,649	1,534	58.4	896	1,707	43.1	736	3,948	25.8	1,017
Lancaster	7,360	57.4	4,221	1,143	73.6	841	2,787	67.7	1,888	3,430	43.5	1,492
Laurens	10,106	56.2	5,664	3,275	69.0	2,258	2,264	66.8	1,513	4,567	41.4	1,893
Lee	5,311	28.4	1,506	799	54.5	436	337	39.3	133	4,175	22.4	937
Lexington	8,399	52.7	4,427	749	64.8	486	3,797	63.6	2,413	3,853	39.7	1,528
McCormick	2,271	25.8	585	.....	.....	.....	671	44.8	301	1,600	17.7	284
Marion	6,600	44.1	2,898	2,585	57.1	1,477	935	40.4	378	3,080	33.9	1,043
Marlboro	7,259	35.5	2,579	1,311	62.2	816	1,689	47.1	795	4,259	22.7	968
Newberry	7,960	48.0	3,814	2,768	70.9	1,964	1,448	54.1	783	3,744	28.5	1,067
Oconee	8,080	51.5	4,161	704	62.4	440	2,839	64.3	1,826	4,537	41.8	1,895
Orangeburg	14,651	34.5	5,049	2,947	56.5	1,666	3,440	47.4	1,629	8,264	21.2	1,754
Pickens	8,281	63.1	5,215	1,276	79.6	1,016	3,221	71.8	2,314	2,784	49.8	1,885
Richland	24,210	65.5	15,856	16,288	73.5	11,974	4,563	62.2	2,839	3,359	31.0	1,043
Saluda	3,861	37.0	1,426	53	66.0	35	646	64.4	416	3,162	30.8	975
Spartanburg	29,497	67.6	19,936	9,361	73.3	6,859	11,983	73.6	8,825	8,153	52.1	4,252
Sumter	11,521	38.5	4,437	4,186	60.8	2,543	2,263	40.6	919	5,072	19.2	975
Union	6,908	55.8	3,847	2,198	68.1	1,498	2,470	67.7	1,673	2,240	30.2	676
Williamsburg	8,315	27.4	2,275	843	59.4	500	709	53.1	377	6,763	20.7	1,398
York	13,224	58.4	7,730	6,064	76.9	4,661	2,216	64.7	1,435	4,944	33.1	1,634
State Total	434,968	49.6	215,636	123,503	67.1	82,831	126,119	60.0	75,509	185,346	30.9	57,296

Cities of 25,000 or More Population

City	County	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Charleston	Charleston	20,410	61.9	12,636
Columbia	Richland	15,363	72.4	11,128
Greenville	Greenville	9,708	68.1	6,612
Spartanburg	Spartanburg	8,326	72.5	6,039

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VIRGINIA

Estimated Radio Homes, 1940

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Accomack	8,960	57.8	5,184	.....	.....	.....	5,711	63.9	3,651	3,249	47.2	1,533
Albemarle	5,513	50.6	2,789	.....	.....	.....	1,995	53.5	1,067	3,518	48.9	1,722
Alleghany	5,079	74.2	3,764	1,535	88.0	1,351	2,866	71.4	2,046	678	54.1	367
Amelia	1,939	34.0	658	.....	.....	.....	260	50.0	130	1,679	31.5	528
Amherst	4,129	52.2	2,154	.....	.....	.....	1,619	66.5	1,076	2,510	43.0	1,078
Appomattox	2,022	47.8	962	.....	.....	.....	612	64.3	393	1,410	40.4	569
Arlington	15,914	96.5	15,359	15,914	96.5	15,359	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Augusta	9,911	71.0	7,029	1,778	82.5	1,467	3,569	69.9	2,495	4,564	67.2	3,067
Bath	1,543	65.0	1,007	.....	.....	.....	668	74.3	497	875	58.3	510
Bedford	1,830	51.5	3,515	1,013	77.4	784	1,513	53.1	803	4,304	44.8	1,928
Bland	1,424	59.5	848	.....	.....	.....	374	71.3	267	1,050	55.3	581
Botetourt	3,697	63.4	2,346	.....	.....	.....	1,681	65.7	1,104	2,016	61.6	1,242
Brunswick	4,082	40.3	1,643	.....	.....	.....	886	67.8	601	3,196	32.6	1,042
Buchanan	6,013	52.5	3,157	.....	.....	.....	3,496	61.3	2,143	2,517	40.3	1,014
Buckingham	2,857	35.7	1,018	.....	.....	.....	724	45.9	333	2,133	32.1	685
Campbell	5,659	57.4	3,248	646	83.6	540	1,935	64.1	1,240	3,078	47.7	1,468
Caroline	3,030	44.1	1,337	.....	.....	.....	742	53.2	395	2,288	41.2	942
Carroll	5,734	50.3	2,887	345	72.7	251	854	61.9	529	4,535	46.5	2,107
Charles City	881	35.9	318	.....	.....	.....	435	26.1	114	446	45.6	204
Charlotte	3,352	35.6	1,193	.....	.....	.....	560	53.1	297	2,792	32.1	896

VIRGINIA—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Chesterfield	7,599	77.3	5,870	854	96.4	823	4,731	80.1	3,790	2,014	62.4	1,257
Clarke	1,750	67.8	1,187	.....	.....	.....	984	67.4	663	766	68.4	524
Craig	908	63.8	579	.....	.....	.....	244	73.1	178	664	60.3	401
Culpeper	3,123	58.1	1,814	.....	.....	.....	1,343	67.0	900	1,780	51.3	914
Cumberland	1,631	34.8	570	.....	.....	.....	210	56.0	118	1,421	31.8	452
Dickenson	4,155	55.5	2,308	.....	.....	.....	1,871	64.8	1,213	2,284	47.9	1,095
Dinwiddie	3,095	39.6	1,225	.....	.....	.....	768	48.2	370	2,327	36.8	855
Elizabeth City	5,859	82.0	4,802	923	87.5	807	4,467	82.3	3,677	469	67.8	318
Essex	1,646	42.8	705	.....	.....	.....	496	56.8	282	1,150	36.8	423
Fairfax	8,747	81.2	7,105	670	95.6	641	6,088	82.5	5,022	1,989	72.5	1,442
Fauquier	4,906	57.6	2,827	.....	.....	.....	1,778	64.5	1,147	3,128	53.7	1,680
Floyd	2,823	46.9	1,324	.....	.....	.....	383	55.0	211	2,440	45.6	1,113
Fluvanna	1,657	45.0	746	.....	.....	.....	222	65.3	145	1,435	41.9	601
Franklin	5,537	47.7	2,643	.....	.....	.....	1,190	66.6	793	4,347	42.6	1,850
Frederick	3,423	69.2	2,369	.....	.....	.....	1,456	75.6	1,101	1,967	64.5	1,268
Giles	3,114	66.9	2,084	.....	.....	.....	1,565	75.3	1,179	1,549	58.4	905
Gloucester	2,473	52.0	1,287	.....	.....	.....	869	53.6	466	1,604	51.2	821
Goochland	1,708	41.4	707	.....	.....	.....	183	51.4	94	1,525	40.2	613
Grayson	4,958	57.1	2,829	471	92.0	433	1,258	69.0	868	3,229	47.3	1,528
Greene	1,116	29.3	327	.....	.....	.....	196	33.4	65	920	28.4	262
Greensville	3,128	41.3	1,291	664	77.9	517	843	46.0	388	1,621	23.8	386
Halifax	8,732	41.5	3,617	1,291	68.1	879	1,034	45.3	468	6,407	35.4	2,270
Hanover	4,168	50.2	2,093	.....	.....	.....	1,807	57.3	1,036	2,361	44.8	1,057
Henrico	10,694	85.6	9,148	.....	.....	.....	9,173	88.7	8,134	1,521	66.7	1,014
Henry	5,597	59.6	3,340	.....	.....	.....	3,162	67.5	2,135	2,435	49.5	1,205
Highland	1,085	65.0	705	.....	.....	.....	262	73.0	191	823	62.5	514
Isle of Wight	3,121	40.8	1,271	.....	.....	.....	1,181	51.3	605	1,940	34.3	666
James City	1,060	54.6	579	.....	.....	.....	635	55.0	350	425	54.0	229
King and Queen	1,568	38.6	605	.....	.....	.....	286	39.9	114	1,282	38.3	491
King George	1,259	44.7	563	.....	.....	.....	398	46.2	184	861	44.0	379
King William	1,902	48.6	927	.....	.....	.....	1,038	61.5	638	864	33.5	289
Lancaster	2,182	51.1	1,115	.....	.....	.....	1,387	51.4	697	825	50.7	418
Lee	8,227	50.3	4,134	.....	.....	.....	4,409	58.7	2,588	3,818	40.5	1,546
Loudon	4,840	68.3	3,306	.....	.....	.....	2,194	72.9	1,599	2,646	64.5	1,707
Louisa	3,237	44.0	1,425	.....	.....	.....	641	54.1	347	2,596	41.5	1,078
Lunenburg	3,152	43.0	1,354	.....	.....	.....	839	72.1	605	2,313	32.4	749
Madison	1,870	46.1	862	.....	.....	.....	423	40.7	172	1,447	47.7	690
Mathews	1,918	54.3	1,041	.....	.....	.....	780	47.3	369	1,138	59.0	672
Mecklenburg	6,963	38.5	2,676	.....	.....	.....	1,939	57.5	1,114	5,024	31.1	1,562
Middlesex	1,747	41.5	724	.....	.....	.....	669	46.2	309	1,078	38.5	415
Montgomery	5,002	66.4	3,318	.....	.....	.....	3,059	71.9	2,200	1,943	57.6	1,118
Nansemond	5,143	43.9	2,257	.....	.....	.....	2,529	47.3	1,195	2,614	40.6	1,062
Nelson	3,435	47.6	1,634	.....	.....	.....	1,066	58.3	621	2,369	42.8	1,013
New Kent	945	39.7	376	.....	.....	.....	410	38.7	159	535	40.5	217
Norfolk	8,912	73.0	6,499	.....	.....	.....	7,000	78.1	5,465	1,912	54.1	1,034
Northampton	4,371	56.4	2,468	.....	.....	.....	2,615	63.3	1,656	1,756	46.3	812
Northumberland	2,445	54.9	1,342	.....	.....	.....	994	60.1	597	1,451	51.3	745
Nottoway	3,464	52.5	1,812	663	69.3	460	1,068	68.8	735	1,733	35.6	617
Orange	2,964	56.7	1,681	.....	.....	.....	1,248	61.5	767	1,716	53.3	914
Page	3,513	60.9	2,138	.....	.....	.....	2,119	64.4	1,365	1,394	55.4	773
Patrick	3,523	38.8	1,367	.....	.....	.....	490	52.9	259	3,033	36.5	1,108
Pittsylvania	12,792	53.9	6,891	.....	.....	.....	4,772	69.8	3,331	8,020	44.4	3,560
Powhatan	1,160	43.0	499	.....	.....	.....	198	51.3	102	962	41.3	397
Prince Edward	3,427	45.7	1,556	953	75.6	721	537	49.2	264	1,937	29.5	571
Prince George	2,589	58.6	1,516	.....	.....	.....	1,547	69.9	1,082	1,042	41.7	434
Princess Anne	4,754	65.2	3,098	684	92.0	630	2,380	67.6	1,609	1,690	50.8	859
Prince William	3,158	63.4	2,007	.....	.....	.....	1,908	70.9	1,353	1,250	52.3	654
Pulaski	5,072	69.3	3,510	2,081	80.2	1,669	1,322	66.2	875	1,669	57.9	966
Rappahannock	1,566	40.3	630	.....	.....	.....	390	46.7	182	1,176	38.1	448
Richmond	1,512	48.5	734	.....	.....	.....	481	50.8	245	1,031	47.4	489
Roanoke	10,000	81.7	8,169	2,288	88.3	2,020	5,898	84.4	4,980	1,814	64.4	1,169
Rockbridge	5,231	68.3	3,574	1,092	85.3	931	1,477	65.7	970	2,662	62.8	1,673
Rockingham	7,346	63.8	4,689	.....	.....	.....	2,817	66.4	1,870	4,529	62.2	2,819
Russell	5,430	56.7	3,082	.....	.....	.....	2,181	69.2	1,510	3,249	48.4	1,572
Scott	5,793	47.8	2,769	.....	.....	.....	1,420	65.1	925	4,373	42.2	1,844

VIRGINIA—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Shenandoah.....	5,275	71.4	3,766	.....	.....	.....	2,589	76.2	1,974	2,686	66.7	1,792
Smyth.....	5,728	60.2	3,441	1,325	83.7	1,109	2,059	55.7	1,148	2,344	50.5	1,184
Southampton.....	5,548	41.8	2,319	852	70.2	598	1,550	48.3	748	3,146	30.9	973
Spotsylvania.....	2,316	59.9	1,389	.....	.....	.....	860	68.7	591	1,456	54.8	798
Stafford.....	2,119	65.6	1,392	.....	.....	.....	1,012	69.3	701	1,107	62.4	691
Surry.....	1,495	45.9	686	.....	.....	.....	501	47.0	235	994	45.3	451
Sussex.....	2,727	35.9	989	.....	.....	.....	914	54.9	502	1,813	26.9	487
Tazewell.....	8,814	72.5	6,389	1,571	87.6	1,377	5,340	71.1	3,797	1,903	63.8	1,215
Warren.....	2,651	71.3	1,884	924	82.3	760	827	73.5	608	900	57.3	516
Warwick.....	2,333	76.3	1,780	.....	.....	.....	1,892	81.2	1,537	441	55.1	243
Washington.....	8,418	59.3	4,991	876	75.5	661	2,786	67.2	1,873	4,756	51.7	2,457
Westmoreland.....	2,291	40.5	928	.....	.....	.....	880	52.3	460	1,411	33.2	468
Wise.....	11,071	62.5	6,932	2,673	74.5	1,993	6,031	62.8	3,790	2,367	48.5	1,149
Wythe.....	4,944	68.3	3,376	1,119	81.0	907	1,530	65.4	1,001	2,295	64.0	1,468
York.....	2,108	60.0	1,264	.....	.....	.....	1,650	61.4	1,013	458	54.8	251
Independent Cities												
Alexandria.....	8,774	92.2	8,092	8,774	92.2	8,092	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bristol.....	2,356	83.0	1,956	2,356	83.0	1,956	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buena Vista.....	1,012	75.1	760	1,012	75.1	760	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlottesville.....	5,269	79.9	4,209	5,269	79.9	4,209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clifton Forge.....	1,628	87.7	1,428	1,628	87.7	1,428	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danville.....	8,311	72.7	6,041	8,311	72.7	6,041	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fredericksburg.....	2,594	92.5	2,399	2,594	92.5	2,399	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hampton.....	1,649	80.0	1,319	1,649	80.0	1,319	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harrisonburg.....	2,312	87.9	2,032	2,312	87.9	2,032	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hopewell.....	2,247	86.2	1,936	2,247	86.2	1,936	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lynchburg.....	11,428	78.9	9,013	11,428	78.9	9,013	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Martinsville.....	2,315	74.2	1,717	2,315	74.2	1,717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport News.....	9,724	79.1	7,691	9,724	79.1	7,691	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk.....	37,403	83.4	31,197	37,403	83.4	31,197	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petersburg.....	8,170	71.3	5,823	8,170	71.3	5,823	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portsmouth.....	13,225	79.9	10,568	13,225	79.9	10,568	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Radford.....	1,701	85.0	1,445	1,701	85.0	1,445	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond.....	50,917	86.5	44,061	50,917	86.5	44,061	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roanoke.....	17,949	87.5	15,709	17,949	87.5	15,709	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Norfolk.....	2,038	81.5	1,660	2,038	81.5	1,660	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Staunton.....	2,913	86.5	2,521	2,913	86.5	2,521	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk.....	2,978	77.3	2,303	2,978	77.3	2,303	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williamsburg.....	679	86.6	588	679	86.6	588	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winchester.....	3,308	89.7	2,968	3,308	89.7	2,968	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Total.....	627,532	67.1	420,978	244,105	84.0	205,024	174,219	67.6	117,801	209,208	46.9	98,153

Cities of 25,000 or More Population

City	County*	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Alexandria.....	8,774	92.2	8,092
Charlottesville.....	5,269	79.9	4,209
Danville.....	8,311	72.7	6,041
Fredericksburg.....	2,594	92.5	2,399
Lynchburg.....	11,428	78.9	9,013
Martinsville.....	2,315	74.2	1,717
Newport News.....	9,724	79.1	7,691
Norfolk.....	37,403	83.4	31,197
Petersburg.....	8,170	71.3	5,823
Portsmouth.....	13,225	79.9	10,568
Richmond.....	50,917	86.5	44,061
Roanoke.....	17,949	87.5	15,709
Staunton.....	2,913	86.5	2,521
Suffolk.....	2,978	77.3	2,303
Winchester.....	3,308	89.7	2,968

* All are independent cities without county connection.

WASHINGTON
Estimated Radio Homes, 1940

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Adams	1,686	91.8	1,548	.....	.....	.....	981	89.8	881	705	94.6	667
Asotin	2,447	91.5	2,239	990	93.6	927	888	91.5	812	569	87.9	500
Benton	3,329	85.3	2,840	.....	.....	.....	1,426	87.3	1,245	1,903	83.8	1,595
Chelan	10,303	89.6	9,230	3,646	92.2	3,361	3,733	88.6	3,309	2,924	87.6	2,560
Clallam	6,488	85.8	5,569	2,910	91.7	2,667	2,193	81.9	1,796	1,385	79.8	1,106
Clark	14,617	92.3	13,490	6,806	94.9	6,456	3,098	90.1	2,791	4,713	90.0	4,243
Columbia	1,623	89.5	1,453	900	90.8	818	171	84.9	145	552	88.7	490
Cowlitz	11,678	90.5	10,564	5,816	94.8	5,515	3,767	88.8	3,344	2,095	81.4	1,705
Douglas	2,539	89.3	2,268	.....	.....	.....	1,098	91.1	1,000	1,441	88.0	1,268
Ferry	1,397	72.6	1,014	.....	.....	.....	772	77.4	597	625	66.7	417
Franklin	1,845	85.9	1,584	1,199	86.9	1,041	247	83.6	207	399	84.2	336
Garfield	985	91.1	896	.....	.....	.....	579	93.2	538	406	88.1	358
Grant	4,719	84.5	3,988	1,284	82.5	1,059	2,759	86.0	2,371	676	82.5	558
Grays Harbor	16,572	86.7	14,372	9,578	90.3	8,648	4,843	81.9	3,965	2,151	81.8	1,759
Island	2,018	86.1	1,737	.....	.....	.....	888	87.3	775	1,130	85.2	962
Jefferson	2,556	84.7	2,165	1,202	92.8	1,115	819	76.9	630	535	78.5	420
King	169,125	92.5	156,460	130,866	92.1	120,534	31,548	94.3	29,739	6,711	92.2	6,187
Kitsap	13,992	93.3	13,048	4,931	96.9	4,776	5,994	92.3	5,531	3,067	89.4	2,741
Kittitas	5,814	87.3	5,075	1,748	91.5	1,599	2,525	85.4	2,158	1,541	85.5	1,318
Klickitat	3,370	79.5	2,677	.....	.....	.....	2,049	84.2	1,726	1,321	72.0	951
Lewis	12,260	86.7	10,635	4,037	93.7	3,781	3,905	83.9	3,278	4,318	82.8	3,576
Lincoln	3,278	90.7	2,975	.....	.....	.....	1,895	90.3	1,712	1,383	91.3	1,263
Mason	3,616	83.7	3,028	1,137	94.4	1,073	1,574	81.3	1,280	905	74.6	675
Okanogan	6,893	79.9	5,509	800	88.7	709	3,290	82.1	2,700	2,803	74.9	2,100
Pacific	4,905	85.1	4,176	1,270	89.3	1,134	2,876	83.9	2,412	759	83.0	630
Pend Oreille	2,091	77.2	1,615	.....	.....	.....	1,361	83.0	1,130	730	66.4	485
Pierce	54,711	93.1	50,924	38,584	93.9	36,216	10,280	92.1	9,465	5,847	89.7	5,243
San Juan	1,035	84.6	875	.....	.....	.....	467	84.3	394	568	84.8	481
Skagit	16,098	89.9	9,980	4,268	93.9	4,006	3,292	86.2	2,837	3,538	88.7	3,137
Skamania	1,409	82.7	1,164	.....	.....	.....	1,168	83.8	979	241	76.8	185
Snohomish	27,426	91.0	24,947	10,580	92.9	9,825	10,027	90.1	9,036	6,819	89.3	6,086
Spokane	49,863	91.8	45,791	38,918	93.0	36,209	5,417	90.6	4,909	5,528	84.5	4,673
Stevens	5,537	78.0	4,318	.....	.....	.....	2,613	82.7	2,162	2,924	73.7	2,156
Thurston	11,584	91.2	10,569	4,344	95.0	4,126	4,161	90.1	3,750	3,079	87.5	2,693
Wahkiakum	1,215	86.9	1,055	.....	.....	.....	719	86.4	621	496	87.6	434
Walla Walla	8,449	90.5	7,647	4,936	93.3	4,604	1,893	87.2	1,651	1,620	86.0	1,392
Whatcom	18,481	92.3	17,062	9,529	93.6	8,919	3,851	91.0	3,504	3,101	90.9	4,639
Whitman	7,888	92.7	7,310	2,309	95.8	2,211	2,693	91.0	2,449	2,886	91.8	2,650
Yakima	28,495	87.3	24,887	9,620	91.5	8,807	9,813	86.7	8,510	9,062	83.5	7,570
State Total	537,337	90.6	486,684	302,208	92.7	280,136	141,673	89.2	126,339	93,456	85.8	80,209

Cities of 25,000 or More Population

City	County	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Bellingham	Whatcom	9,529	93.6	8,919
Everett	Snohomish	9,661	92.8	8,963
Seattle	King	126,354	92.0	116,243
Spokane	Spokane	38,918	93.0	36,209
Tacoma	Pierce	36,086	93.9	33,869
Yakima	Yakima	8,535	92.4	7,889

NAB Research Department

July 9, 1942

WISCONSIN
Estimated Radio Homes, 1940

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Adams	2,283	75.4	1,722	.....	.....	.....	718	82.0	589	1,565	72.4	1,133
Ashland	5,528	86.2	4,762	2,931	93.3	2,735	1,215	81.8	994	1,382	74.8	1,033
Barron	8,822	86.5	7,627	1,594	92.6	1,476	2,663	88.8	2,366	4,565	82.9	3,785
Bayfield	4,226	79.7	3,370	.....	.....	.....	2,075	85.0	1,763	2,151	74.7	1,607
Brown	20,506	93.7	19,223	13,732	96.1	13,197	3,364	91.3	3,073	3,410	86.6	2,953

WISCONSIN—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	%	Radio Units	Units	%	Radio Units	Units	%	Radio Units	Units	%	Radio Units
Buffalo	4,124	83.7	3,452	.....	.....	.....	1,876	83.7	1,570	2,248	83.7	1,882
Burnett	3,078	81.7	2,513	.....	.....	.....	981	83.0	814	2,097	81.0	1,699
Calumet	4,382	91.1	3,990	.....	.....	.....	2,245	92.3	2,071	2,137	89.8	1,919
Chippewa	9,595	85.5	8,206	2,834	93.8	2,660	2,586	87.0	2,249	4,175	79.0	3,297
Clark	8,600	80.7	6,942	770	85.3	657	2,236	87.3	1,953	5,594	77.4	4,332
Columbia	8,923	90.2	8,051	2,903	94.3	2,737	2,727	90.2	2,460	3,293	86.7	2,854
Crawford	4,556	83.3	3,794	1,276	88.4	1,128	1,170	78.5	918	2,110	82.9	1,748
Dane	35,372	95.5	33,787	20,656	97.8	20,197	8,272	94.3	7,799	6,444	89.9	5,791
Dodge	13,918	92.6	12,886	5,419	94.9	5,144	3,608	92.2	3,327	4,891	90.3	4,415
Door	4,963	87.7	4,349	1,518	95.5	1,449	1,133	86.0	975	2,312	83.3	1,925
Douglas	12,862	90.1	11,595	9,644	95.1	9,171	1,088	73.8	803	2,130	76.1	1,621
Dunn	7,036	86.5	6,086	1,968	93.3	1,837	1,354	85.7	1,161	3,714	83.1	3,088
Eau Claire	12,578	90.2	11,342	8,515	95.2	8,106	1,684	84.1	1,416	2,379	76.5	1,820
Florence	1,088	80.7	878	.....	.....	.....	602	85.8	517	486	74.4	361
Fond du Lac	16,362	93.3	15,265	9,450	96.1	9,079	2,709	91.8	2,486	4,203	88.0	3,700
Forest	2,700	79.2	2,139	.....	.....	.....	1,919	82.9	1,591	781	70.1	548
Grant	10,847	86.1	9,337	2,390	91.0	2,174	3,986	83.7	3,336	4,471	85.6	3,827
Green	6,477	90.6	5,870	1,864	93.7	1,746	1,965	89.6	1,760	2,648	89.3	2,364
Green Lake	3,998	87.6	3,503	1,257	88.8	1,116	1,243	88.1	1,095	1,498	86.3	1,292
Iowa	5,438	85.4	4,642	.....	.....	.....	2,803	85.4	2,394	2,635	85.3	2,248
Iron	2,584	86.4	2,234	826	93.0	768	1,121	87.0	976	637	76.9	490
Jackson	4,288	79.9	3,430	730	93.4	682	1,154	75.9	876	2,404	77.9	1,872
Jefferson	10,803	93.3	10,077	5,185	96.6	5,007	2,270	92.5	2,100	3,348	88.7	2,970
Juneau	4,938	79.1	3,908	754	88.7	669	1,866	82.1	1,532	2,318	73.6	1,707
Kenosha	16,764	97.2	16,303	12,960	97.7	12,666	2,073	96.5	2,001	1,731	94.5	1,636
Kewaunee	4,261	88.5	3,772	1,485	95.4	1,417	620	83.8	519	2,156	85.2	1,836
LaCrosse	15,851	93.3	14,781	11,788	95.5	11,252	2,285	87.4	1,997	1,778	86.2	1,532
Lafayette	4,876	87.2	4,253	.....	.....	.....	2,439	86.1	2,101	2,437	88.3	2,152
Langlade	5,634	87.6	4,935	2,495	94.7	2,363	1,083	80.7	874	2,056	82.6	1,698
Lincoln	5,778	83.7	4,842	3,291	92.2	3,034	427	75.4	322	2,060	72.1	1,486
Manitowoc	15,846	94.3	14,947	9,306	97.7	9,091	2,572	90.1	2,316	3,968	89.2	3,540
Marathon	18,094	86.9	15,735	7,236	96.3	6,967	3,731	88.5	3,300	7,127	76.7	5,468
Marinette	9,143	86.7	7,931	3,796	94.5	3,587	2,280	90.6	2,066	3,067	74.3	2,278
Marquette	2,530	81.5	2,062	.....	.....	.....	1,173	86.0	1,008	1,357	77.7	1,054
Milwaukee	209,682	97.4	204,239	195,419	97.4	190,366	12,125	97.7	11,847	2,138	94.8	2,026
Monroe	7,512	80.9	6,076	2,651	88.7	2,350	1,225	77.8	953	3,636	76.3	2,773
Oconto	6,593	85.4	5,634	1,448	94.7	1,371	1,834	87.4	1,603	3,311	80.3	2,660
Oneida	5,059	84.9	4,297	2,295	93.4	2,143	1,852	78.7	1,457	912	76.4	697
Outagamie	17,519	94.1	16,483	11,242	97.0	10,902	2,634	88.3	2,325	3,643	89.4	3,256
Ozaukee	5,002	94.2	4,712	1,103	96.3	1,063	2,224	94.5	2,102	1,675	92.3	1,547
Pepin	1,987	82.4	1,638	.....	.....	.....	928	87.5	812	1,059	78.0	826
Pierce	5,788	85.9	4,974	768	92.2	708	1,807	86.1	1,555	3,213	84.4	2,711
Polk	6,806	86.2	5,869	.....	.....	.....	2,401	90.1	2,164	4,405	84.1	3,705
Portage	8,386	84.9	7,120	3,880	93.5	3,627	1,390	84.3	1,172	3,116	74.5	2,321
Price	4,770	77.0	3,671	822	94.5	777	1,366	80.6	1,100	2,582	69.5	1,794
Racine	24,992	97.2	24,291	19,565	98.0	19,170	3,167	95.1	3,013	2,260	93.3	2,108
Richland	5,280	84.6	4,469	1,302	91.8	1,196	1,175	78.8	926	2,803	83.7	2,347
Rock	22,452	94.4	21,200	14,797	96.1	14,215	3,609	93.4	3,371	4,046	89.3	3,614
Rusk	4,416	80.9	3,572	985	94.5	930	732	85.8	628	2,699	74.6	2,014
St. Croix	6,349	90.7	5,758	963	96.6	930	2,176	92.0	2,002	3,210	88.0	2,826
Sauk	9,125	86.8	7,922	3,030	93.6	2,837	2,433	86.4	2,102	3,662	81.4	2,983
Sawyer	2,910	75.3	2,192	.....	.....	.....	1,562	77.4	1,210	1,348	72.9	982
Shawano	8,551	84.0	7,183	1,495	94.8	1,418	2,913	83.0	2,418	4,143	80.8	3,347
Sheboygan	20,558	95.2	19,576	13,278	96.9	12,862	3,479	94.7	3,294	3,801	90.0	3,420
Taylor	4,928	75.1	3,699	.....	.....	.....	1,440	86.7	1,249	3,488	70.2	2,450
Trempealeau	6,196	82.7	5,124	.....	.....	.....	2,827	84.0	2,375	3,369	81.6	2,749
Vernon	7,767	81.7	6,346	1,065	91.6	975	2,265	77.8	1,762	4,437	81.3	3,609
Vilas	2,356	79.2	1,866	.....	.....	.....	1,814	79.5	1,442	542	78.2	424
Walworth	9,489	94.2	8,942	3,215	95.2	3,060	3,291	94.2	3,100	2,983	93.3	2,782
Washburn	3,341	81.8	2,732	712	91.3	650	924	81.2	750	1,705	78.1	1,332

WISCONSIN—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	%	Radio Units	Units	%	Radio Units	Units	%	Radio Units	Units	%	Radio Units
Washington.....	7,417	92.4	6,852	2,671	96.6	2,581	1,867	91.6	1,711	2,879	88.9	2,560
Waukesha.....	16,413	95.9	15,747	6,260	97.1	6,077	6,137	96.3	5,911	4,016	93.6	3,759
Waupaca.....	9,085	87.6	7,961	3,236	93.9	3,040	2,094	86.8	1,817	3,755	82.7	3,104
Waushara.....	3,911	81.1	3,173	7	85.7	6	1,580	87.4	1,381	2,324	76.8	1,786
Winnebago.....	21,742	94.7	20,590	16,743	96.0	16,066	2,225	92.5	2,058	2,774	88.9	2,466
Wood.....	11,173	89.5	10,000	5,706	94.3	5,381	2,277	91.2	2,076	3,190	79.7	2,543
State Total.....	827,207	91.7	758,449	463,231	96.5	446,813	161,089	88.9	143,151	202,887	83.0	168,482

Cities of 25,000 or More Population

City	County	Units	%	Radio Units
Appleton.....	Outagamie	7,786	97.1	7,563
Beloit.....	Rock	7,333	95.5	7,051
Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire	8,515	95.2	8,106
Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac	7,505	96.5	7,239
Green Bay.....	Brown	12,144	96.4	11,704
Kenosha.....	Kenosha	12,960	97.7	12,666
La Crosse.....	La Crosse	11,788	95.5	11,252
Madison.....	Dane	19,221	98.0	18,842
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee	164,335	97.2	159,670
Oshkosh.....	Winnebago	11,075	95.0	10,520
Racine.....	Racine	18,306	98.0	17,944
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan	11,092	97.0	10,757
Superior.....	Douglas	9,644	95.1	9,171
Wausau.....	Marathon	7,236	96.3	6,967
Wauwatosa.....	Milwaukee	7,211	99.4	7,170
West Allis.....	Milwaukee	9,570	98.6	9,437

NAB Research Department

July 13, 1942

**FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION DOCKET**

**FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION ACTION**

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, July 20. They are subject to change.

Monday, July 20

KITE—First National Television, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.—Renewal of license, 1590 kc., 1 KW, unlimited.

Tuesday, July 21

WROL—S. E. Adcock, d. b. as Stuart Broadcasting Company, Knoxville, Tenn.—C. P., 620 kc., 1 KW, unlimited, DA-night.

Wednesday, July 22

Consolidated Hearing

WGRC—Northside Broadcasting Corp., New Albany, Ind.—C. P., 790 kc., 1 KW night, 5 KW day, DA-night, unlimited.

WKPT—Kingsport Broadcasting Company, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.—C. P., 790 kc., 1 KW, DA-night, unlimited.

Thursday, July 23

Further Hearing

WFAS—Westchester Broadcasting Corp., White Plains, N. Y.—Modification of license, 1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

WGEO—General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.—Granted modification of license (B1-MLIB-53), to add the frequencies 7000 and 11847.5 kc., sharing time with WGEA on both.

WGEA—General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.—Granted modification of license (B1-MLIB-52) to add frequencies 7000 and 11847.5, sharing time with WGEO on both.

WTNJ—WOAX, Inc., Trenton, N. J.—Granted motion to dismiss petition for rehearing directed against the action of the Commission on July 29, 1941, granting without hearing the application of Trent Broadcasting Corp. for a new station in Trenton, N. J., and dismissed said petition of WTNJ.

W69PH—WCAU Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Granted application (B2-PH-127) for new FM station, which is in effect reinstatement of construction permit (B2-MPH-14); 46900 kc., 9,300 square miles.

First Baptist Church, Pontiac, Mich.—Granted extension of authority to transmit programs to Station CKLW, Canada (B2-FP-99).

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

WOV—Arde Bulova and Harry D. Henshel (Transferors), Murray Mester and Meyer Mester (Transferees), WODAAM Corporation (Licensee), New York, N. Y.—Designated for hearing application (B1-TC-300) for transfer of control

of Wodaam Corp., licensee of WOV, from Arde Bulova and Harry D. Henshell, transferors to Murray Mester and Meyer Mester, transferees.

WBOW—Banks of Wabash, Inc., Terre Haute, Ind.—Designated for hearing construction permit (B4-P-3459) to install a new transmitter.

WINK—Mid-American Broadcasting Corp., Louisville, Ky.—Designated for hearing modification (B2-MP-1589) of construction permit (B2P-2760) for extension of commencement and completion dates.

KROW—Educational Broadcasting Corp., Oakland, Cal.—Designated for hearing application (B5-MP-1510) for modification of construction permit for extension of commencement and completion dates.

WKBH—WKBH, Inc., La Crosse, Wisc.—Designated for hearing application for modification of construction permit (B4-MP-1502), requesting extension of completion date.

LICENSE RENEWALS

The following stations were granted renewal of licenses on a regular basis for the period ending December 1, 1942:

KCMO, Kansas City, Mo.; KGIR, Butte, Mont.; KINY, Juneau, Alaska; KLRA, Little Rock, Ark.; KQV, Pittsburgh, Pa.; KXYZ, Houston, Texas; WAGA, Atlanta; WAKR, Akron, Ohio; WBCM, Bay City, Mich.; WBIG, Greensboro, N. C.; WBNS and auxiliary, Columbus, Ohio; WCSC, Charleston, S. C.; WSAN, Allentown, Pa.; WHK, Cleveland, Ohio; WFEA and auxiliary, Manchester, N. H.; WPAB, Ponce, Puerto Rico; WBRY, Waterbury, Conn.; WCBA, Allentown, Pa.; WGAR and auxiliary, Cleveland, Ohio; KUJ, Walla Walla, Wash.; WAWZ, Zeraphath, N. J.; WFBL, Syracuse, N. Y.

The following stations were granted renewals on a regular basis for the period ending October 1, 1944:

KALE, Portland, Ore.; KFAC, Los Angeles; KGHF, Pueblo, Colo.; KFH, Wichita, Kans.; KMO and auxiliary, Tacoma, Wash.; KRIS, Corpus Christi, Texas; WDRC, Hartford, Conn.; WFBC, Greenville, S. C.; KRNT, Des Moines, Iowa; WBBR, Brooklyn, N. Y.; WHAZ, Troy, N. Y.

In the following cases renewals were granted on a regular basis for the period ending August 1, 1944:

KARK, Little Rock, Ark.; KLX, Oakland, Calif.; KPRC, Houston, Texas; WBAA, West Lafayette, Ind.; WBBB, Burlington, N. C.; WJAX, Jacksonville, Fla.; WQAN and auxiliary, Scranton, Pa.; WRRF, Washington, N. C.; WPAT, Paterson, N. J.; WRNL and auxiliary, Richmond, Va.; WFDF and auxiliary, Flint, Mich.; WGBI and auxiliary, Scranton, Pa.

Licenses for the following stations were extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal, for the period ending September 1, 1942:

KBWD, Brownwood, Texas; KDFN, Casper, Wyo.; KGCX, Wolf Point, Mont.; KLO, Ogden, Utah; KLPN, Minot, N. Dak.; WAAB and auxiliary, Boston; WALB, Albany, Ga.; WIRE and auxiliary, Indianapolis, Ind.; WJHL, Johnson City, Tenn.; WKY and auxiliary, Oklahoma City, Okla.; WQBC, Vicksburg, Miss.; WTAQ, Green Bay, Wisc.; WWSR, St. Albans, Vt.

KCRC—Enid Radiophone Co., Enid, Okla.—Present licenses extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal, for the period ending October 1, 1942.

MISCELLANEOUS

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Boston, Mass.—Granted motion to dismiss without prejudice application for construction permit for new high frequency station. (Docket 6024)

KALB—Alexandria Broadcasting Co., Inc., Alexandria, La.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application for construction permit to operate on **580 kc.**, 1 KW, directional antenna night, unlimited time. (Docket 6130)

W9XZY—The Pulitzer Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.—Granted petition to dismiss application for renewal of license. (Docket 6326)

WCBW—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Denied petition for intervention in re application of The Geotechnical Corporation, Dallas, Tex., for construction permit for 6 portable mobile stations. (Docket 6323)

KFVS—Oscar C. Hirsch, tr/as Hirsch Battery & Radio Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo.—Granted construction permit to make changes in transmitting equipment (B4-P-3503).

WOC—The Tri-City Broadcasting Co., Davenport, Iowa.—Granted modification of construction permit as modified, which authorized change in frequency, increase in power, move of transmitter, and install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, for extension of completion date from July 19 to September 19, 1942 (B4-MP-1593).

KUTA—Utah Broadcasting Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.—Granted license to cover construction permit as modified, to install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, increase power, and move transmitter; also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power (B5-L-1680; B5-Z-1416).

WSIX—WSIX, Inc., Nashville, Tenn.—Granted license to cover construction permit as modified, to install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, increase power, change frequency and move transmitter; granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power (B3-L-1679; B3-Z-1415).

WEAN—The Yankee Network, Inc., Providence, R. I.—Granted license to cover construction permit as modified, for increase in night power, and changes in directional antenna for day and night use; granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power (B1-L-1654; B1-Z-1386).

WNYD—City of New York, Municipal Broadcasting System, Portable-Mobile, area of New York, N. Y.—Granted construction permit for new relay broadcast station, requesting reinstatement of construction permit which expired (B1-PRY-279).

WNYC—City of New York, Municipal Broadcasting System, Portable-Mobile, area of New York, N. Y.—Granted construction permit for new relay broadcast station, requesting reinstatement of construction permit which expired (B1-PRY-280).

W49BN—Wylie B. Jones Advertising Agency, Binghamton, N. Y.—Granted modification of construction permit as modified which authorized a new high frequency broadcast station, for change in type of transmitter, changes in antenna system, and extension of completion date from July 13, 1942 to 60 days after grant hereof. (B1-MPH-108)

WLIB—Arthur Faske, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Granted license to cover construction permit as modified, for new transmitter, change in frequency, increase in power and change in hours of operation; granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B1-L-1666; B1-Z-1399)

W2XCB—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Portable Mobile, area of New York, N. Y.—Granted modification of construction permit as modified, which authorized new television relay broadcast station, for extension of completion date from July 7, 1942, to January 7, 1943. (B1-MPV-B-83)

WIBC—Indiana Broadcasting Corp., Indianapolis, Ind.—Granted motion to continue hearing set for July 7, 1942, in re application for a construction permit to increase night power and make changes in its directional antenna; hearing continued until August 6, 1942. (Docket No. 6267)

KSL—Radio Service Corp. of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Granted construction permit to make changes in transmitting equipment. (B5-P-3502)

W9XMB—The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.—Granted modification of construction permit which authorized new ST broadcast station, for extension of completion date from May 16, 1942, to November 16, 1942. (B4-MPST-8)

WSAN—Lehigh Valley Broadcasting Co., Allentown, Pa.—Denied petition of WSAN insofar as it requests grant of its application (B2-MP-1495) for modification of construction permit to make changes in equipment and directive antenna system; denied joint petitions of WSAR (B1-P-3278) for grant of its application for construction permit to change directional antenna system and change in frequency, and of WHOM (B1-P-3312) for grant of its application for construction permit to install new transmitter, directive antenna system, move studio to New York City and increase power; designated said applications for hearing, and granted application of WSAN (B2-MP-1556) for extension of completion date.

WLAP—American Broadcasting Corp. of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.—Denied petition for grant of construction permit (B2-P-3254) to install new transmitter and directional antenna for both day and night use, change operating assignment and increase power; and retained said application on hearing docket.

J. C. Kaynor, Ellensburg, Wash.—Denied petition requesting grant of application (B5-P-2836) for a new station to operate on 1340 kc., with 250 watts power, unlimited time, and ordered application designated for further hearing.

Sacandaga Broadcasting Corp., Gloversville, N. Y.—Denied petition for grant of application (B1-P-3404) for a new station to operate on 1340 kc., with 250 watts power, unlimited time, and retained said application on hearing docket.

WLEU—WLEU Broadcasting Corp., Erie, Pa.—Denied petition for grant of application (B2-P-3403, Docket 6303), for a new station, and retained said application on hearing docket.

KSL—Radio Service Corp. of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Denied petitions (1) for grant of application (Docket 4361) and (2) that application be kept pending for the duration, and ordered application heard upon issues as contained in Memorandum Opinion of April 27, 1942.

KFPL—C. C. Baxter, Dublin, Texas.—Canceled existing license of station, deleted call letters and closed the records of the Commission in regard to this station, necessitated by licensee's request because of shortage of operators and equipment.

WRAL—Capitol Broadcasting Co., Raleigh, N. C.—Dismissed petition for rehearing directed against the action of the Administrative Board on May 18, 1942, granting the application of WJW, Inc., Akron, Ohio, for modification of construction permit (B2-MP-1563).

Proposed Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Broadcast Grant

The Commission announced proposed grant of a construction permit to Northeastern Pennsylvania Broadcasters, Inc., for a new local station to operate on 1240 kilocycles, with 100 watts power (B-153). Mutually exclusive applications by Wilkes-Barre Broadcasting Corporation, Central Broadcasting Company and Key Broadcasters, Inc. for the same facilities were denied. The frequency 1240 kilocycles is now being used by station WBAX, which has been operating under a temporary license since the Commission denied application for renewal on March 31, 1941.

Renewal of License

The Commission announced the proposed grant of renewal of license for the Federated Publications, Inc., Station WELL, Battle Creek, Mich., to operate on 1420 kilocycles with power of 250 watts, unlimited time (B-156).

The renewal of license application for station WELL was set for hearing to examine the type of management contracts entered into by the station. In its Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions the Commission states: "We are satisfied, however, that the contracts of 1932, 1934 and 1938 were not observed in practice and that they were not intended to delegate the licensee's responsibilities to the station manager. Control of the station has always remained in the licensee."

Liner's Broadcasting Station, Inc., KMLB

The Commission announced proposed denial of the application of Liner's Broadcasting Station, Inc., (KMLB), Monroe, La., for change in operating assignment from 1200 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited time, to 1440 kilocycles, 1 kilowatt, unlimited time, employing directional antenna at night. (B-149)

Petition—Butler Broadcasting Corp.

The Commission denied the petition of Butler Broadcasting Corporation, Hamilton, Ohio, filed pursuant to the Commission's Memorandum Opinion of April 27, 1942, and set for further hearing application for construction permit for new station. (Docket No. 5985-B-144)

Findings of Fact and Final Order—P-23

The Commission entered an order affirming its action of September 23, 1941, suspending the restricted radiotelephone operator permit of John Franklin Norris, Columbiana, Alabama, for the remainder of the license term, because of alleged violations of Sections 301 and 318 of the Communications Act. (P. 23)

The Evening News Press, Inc., Port Angeles, Wash.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application (B5-P-1933) for new station.

WOPI—Radiophone Broadcasting Station, Inc., Bristol, Tenn.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application (B3-P-3438) for construction permit.

KTBI—Tacoma Broadcasters, Inc., Tacoma, Wash.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application (B5-P-3483) for construction permit.

WROL—S. E. Adcock, d/b as Stuart Broadcasting Co., Knoxville, Tenn.—Granted motion to continue hearing now scheduled for July 21 to August 20, on application for construction permit.

John D. Ewing, New Orleans, La.—Granted motion to dismiss application (B3-P-3373) for new station.

Associated Broadcasters, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.—Granted motion to dismiss without prejudice application (B4-P-3294) for new station.

KOB—Albuquerque Broadcasting Co., Albuquerque, N. Mex.—Modification of construction permit (B5-P-2783 as modified), which authorized new equipment and increase in power requesting changes in equipment and extension commencement and completion dates.

NEW—Blue Network Co., Inc., Portable-Mobile, area of Washington, D. C.—License for new relay broadcast station using equipment of WNCU, to be operated on 31220, 35620, 37020, 39260 kc., 25 watts, A1, A2, A3 Emission.

NEW—Blue Network Co., Inc., Portable-Mobile, area of Washington, D. C.—License for new relay broadcast station using equipment of WEJT, to be operated on 31220, 35620, 37020, 39260 kc., 2 watts, A3 Emission.

NEW—Blue Network Co., Inc., Washington, D. C.—License for new relay broadcast station using equipment of WEJC, to be operated on 31220, 35620, 37020, 39260 kc., 100 watts, A3 Emission.

NEW—Blue Network Co., Inc., Portable-Mobile, area of Washington, D. C.—License for new relay broadcast station using equipment of WEJS, to be operated on 31220, 35620, 37020, 39260 kc., 2 watts, A3 Emission.

NEW—Blue Network Co., Inc., Portable-Mobile, area of Washington, D. C.—License for new relay broadcast station using equipment of WEJE, to be operated on 31220, 35620, 37020, 39260 kc., 0.25 watts, A3 Emission.

NEW—Blue Network Co., Inc., Portable-Mobile, area of Washington, D. C.—License for new relay broadcast station using equipment of WEJD, to be operated on 31220, 35620, 37020, 39260 kc., 0.25 watts, A3 Emission.

NEW—Blue Network Co., Inc., Portable-Mobile, area of Washington, D. C.—License for new relay broadcast station using equipment of WNTJ, to be operated on 31220, 35620, 37020, 39260 kc., 25 watts, A3 Emission.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

560 Kilocycles

KPQ—Westcoast Broadcasting Co., Wenatchee, Wash.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power on special service authorization.

790 Kilocycles

KFQD—Anchorage Radio Club, Inc., Anchorage, Alaska.—Voluntary assignment of license to William J. Wagner, trading as Alaska Broadcasting Company.

KFQD—Anchorage Radio Club, Inc., Anchorage, Alaska.—Construction permit to install new transmitter and increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW.

WWNY—The Brockway Company, Watertown, N. Y.—Modification of construction permit (B1-P-3265), which authorized change in frequency, increase in power, change hours of operation, move transmitter and install directional antenna requesting extension of completion date from 8-16-42 to 10-16-42.

910 Kilocycles

WSUI—The State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.—License to cover construction permit (B4-P-2970) for increase in power and changes in directional antenna for day and night use.

WSUI—The State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.—Authority to determine operating power by direct method.

1000 Kilocycles

KJR—Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Wash.—Modification of construction permit (B5-P-1281), which authorized increase in power, new transmitter, directional antenna for night use and move of transmitter requesting approval of directional antenna and transmitter site.

1150 Kilocycles

WDEL—WDEL, Inc., Wilmington, Del.—Modification of construction permit (B1-P-2758 as modified), which authorized increase in power, installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use for extension of completion date from 7-20-42 to 9-19-42.

1170 Kilocycles

WWVA—West Virginia Broadcasting Corp., Wheeling, W. Va.—Modification of construction permit (B2-P-2540 as modified), which authorized increase in power, change in hours of operation, move of transmitter, installation of new transmitter, and directional antenna for night use for extension of completion date from 8-6-42 to 11-4-42.

1340 Kilocycles

WEMP—Milwaukee Broadcasting Co., Milwaukee, Wisc.—License to cover construction permit (B4-P-3473) for installation of new transmitter.

1400 Kilocycles

KTTS—Independent Broadcasting Co., Springfield, Mo.—Acquisition of control of licensee corporation by J. H. G. Cooper, through purchase of 4% of stock from minority stockholder.

1490 Kilocycles

WMRC—Textile Broadcasting Co., Greenville, S. Car.—Authority to make changes in automatic frequency control equipment.
KOV—KOV, Inc., Valley City, N. Dak.—Authority to determine operating power by direct method.

1520 Kilocycles

WHIP—Hammond Calumet Broadcasting Corp., Hammond, Ind.—Modification of construction permit (B4-P-1604 as modified), which authorized change in hours of operation and changes in directional antenna requesting further changes in directional antenna.

FM APPLICATION

K5IL—St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.—Modification of construction permit (B4-PH-37 as modified) which authorized construction of new high frequency broadcast station requesting extension of completion date from 8-4-42 to 2-4-43.

TELEVISION APPLICATION

W9XAK—Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, Manhattan, Kansas—Modification of construction permit (B4-PVB-25 as modified) which authorized construction of new television station requesting extension of completion date from 7-15-42 to 1-15-43.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

- NEW—Blue Network Co., Inc., Portable-Mobile, area of Washington, D. C.—License for new relay broadcast station using equipment of WNBU to be operated on 1606, 2074, 2102, 2758 kc., 25 watts, A1, A2, A3 Emission.
- NEW—Blue Network Co., Inc., Portable-Mobile, area of Washington, D. C.—License for new relay broadcast station using equipment of WNBR to be operated on 1606, 2074, 2102, 2758 kc., 25 watts, A1, A2, A3 Emission.
- NEW—Blue Network Co., Inc., Portable-Mobile, area of San Francisco, Calif.—Construction Permit for new relay broadcast station to be operated on 31220, 35620, 37020 and 39260 kc., power of 100 watts, A3 Emission.
- NEW—Mutual Broadcasting System, Inc., Chicago, Ill.—Extension of authority to transmit programs to CKLW, stations owned and operated by the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. and stations licensed by the Canadian Minister of Transport for the period beginning 9-1-42.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION DOCKET

Any NAB member wishing to have the full text of any of the FTC releases, printed in part below, should write to the NAB, referring to the number in parentheses at the end of each item.

COMPLAINTS

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

Gallant Trading Co., 1111 South Hill St., Los Angeles, with a branch or warehouse storage room located at 1619 South Vermont St., Los Angeles, engaged in the sale of general merchandise, including clothing, shoes, blankets, mattresses, tarpaulins, and other commodities, are charged in a complaint with misrepresentation. (4780)

Cuneo Press, Inc., et al—A complaint has been issued against four corporations and an individual allegedly associated in a cooperative arrangement to deceive American manufacturers in connection with the sale of advertising matter known as "manufacturers' displays," for use in export catalogs. The respondents, charged with unfair and deceptive acts and practices in violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act, are:

Cuneo Press, Inc., West Cermak Rd. at South Canal St., Chicago, and its subsidiary, Neo Gravure Printing Co., Inc., 601 West 26th St., New York; Eggers & Heinlein, Inc., 44 Whitehall St., and Middleton & Co., Ltd., 80 Broad St., New York, export commission merchants; and Marcus A. Crews, trading as M. A. Crews Co. and as Pioneer Exporters, Lawrenceburg, Tenn., associated with the other respondents in the sale of manufacturers' displays. (4781)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

E. Ingraham Co., Bristol, Conn., and **The New Haven Clock Co.**, New Haven, Conn., watch manufacturers, entered into stipulations to cease and desist from distributing to jobbers, retailers, or others any repaired or second-hand watches unless in invoices and by means of labels or tags attached to such watches, it is clearly indicated that they are rebuilt or second-hand. Reconditioned or repaired watches have been delivered to jobbers and merchants by the respondent corporations without marking or labeling to indicate that they are other than new watches, according to the stipulations, and it is a common practice for merchants to sell them as new goods. (3506-3509)

Pelman Institute of America, Inc., New Rochelle, N. Y., entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from misrepresentations which have the capacity to deceive the public as to the character, quality, value or scope of the correspondence courses of instruction it sells, including one designated "Pelman Institute's Complete Course of Correspondence Instruction in Scientific Mind Training." (3507)

Random House, Inc., 20 East 57th St., New York, engaged in publishing books under the trade name Modern Library, has entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from the use of the words "complete and unabridged" as descriptive of those of its publications, or reprints thereof, which are not full and exact transcripts of the named author's works. (3504)

United States Bronze Sign Co., Inc., 570 Broadway, New York, and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Bronze Tablet Foundry, Inc., stipulated that they will cease and desist from certain representations in connection with the sale of bronze tablets. (3505)

Siegmund Werner, Inc., 36 West 24th St., New York, distributor of skiing equipment, has entered into a stipulation to discontinue representing by statements such as "We manufacture what we sell" that it owns or controls a skiing equipment factory or that the equipment sold by it comes direct from manufacturer to purchaser, unless such are the facts. (3508)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

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

Bible Institute, Inc., The Bible Institute, American Plate Glass Co., and H. W. Lederer, individually and as president of the three corporations, all with principal offices at 224 West 34th Street, New York, have been ordered to cease and desist from deceptive acts and practices in promoting the sale and distribution of Bibles and other religious publications and hand-bag mirrors. (4687)

Harry M. Bitterman, Inc., et al.—Cease and desist orders have been issued in six cases affecting resident buyers and manufacturers and wholesalers of fur garments, millinery and women's ready-to-wear apparel, all located in New York City, as a result of their having violated Section 2 (c), the brokerage section, of the Robinson-Patman Antidiscrimination Act.

The orders are directed against the following respondent resident buyers, engaged in purchasing merchandise for retail dealers located principally in States other than New York:

Harry M. Bitterman, Inc., 370 Seventh Ave.; Harry M. Bitterman, individually and as president and as one of the directors of Harry M. Bitterman, Inc.; and Irving Dash, office manager of Harry M. Bitterman, Inc.; fur garments (4229).

Isaac S. Dickler, 370 Seventh Ave.; fur garments (4231).

David M. Weiss, 370 Seventh Ave.; fur garments (4240).

Jack, Michael, George and Louis Herzog, trading as Jack Herzog & Co., 337 Seventh Ave.; fur garments (4257).

Central Buying Service, Inc., 101 West 37th St., millinery (4259).

Lawrence W. Powers, trading as L. W. Powers Co., 1328 Broadway; women's ready-to-wear apparel (4299).

Climax Cleaner Mfg. Co., 2080 W. 110th St., Cleveland, has been ordered to cease and desist from representing in any manner that Climax Wall Paper Cleaner will not crumble when used for cleaning all types of wall paper. (4668)

Fretted Instrument Manufacturing Corp., Newark, N. J., and United Guitar Corp., Jersey City, N. J., and John Carner,

Morris Brooks, Frank Solvino, and Frank Masiello, individually and as officers of one or both of the corporations, have been ordered to cease and desist from unfair and deceptive acts in the distribution and sale of string musical instruments. (4444)

Gene Hughes Drug Stores, Inc., 500 J St., Sacramento, Calif., and its president, Eugene P. Hughes, have been ordered to discontinue disseminating misleading and deceptive representations concerning a preparation sold as a treatment for obesity under the names "Slendoids" and "Slendoids Nu-Form Capsules." Both respondents trade as Sacramento Pharmacal Company. (4316)

Inland Empire Bakers' Association, Inc., 311 Radio Central Building, Spokane, Wash., and its officers and member companies engaged in manufacturing and distributing bread and bakery products in parts of eastern Washington and northern Idaho, have been ordered to cease and desist from entering into or carrying out any combination or conspiracy to fix uniform prices. (4550)

Lustberg, Nast & Co., Inc., New York, manufacturer of heavy clothing such as is commonly worn by sportsmen and outdoor workers, has been ordered to cease and desist from representing in advertisements or on labels that any garment made of wool or cotton or any other woven fabric is manufactured from buckskin or other type of leather. (2536)

Manhattan Brewing Co., engaged in the sale and distribution of beer and ale, with its brewery and principal office at 3901 Emerald Ave., Chicago, has been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentations in the sale and distribution of its products. (4572)

Milk Cap Statistical Bureau, Philadelphia, and 11 manufacturers representing about 75 percent of the total business of the paper disc milk bottle cap industry, have been ordered to cease and desist from certain practices having the purpose or capacity to restrain, monopolize or eliminate competition in the sale of their products. (4448)

Peggie Moran Co., Inc., 1729 $\frac{3}{4}$ North Wilcox Ave., Hollywood, and Irene Johnston, Inc., 811 West Seventh St., Los Angeles, have been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentation in connection with the sale of a soap known as "Peggie Moran Savon," advertised as an effective agent for removing excess flesh. (4415)

Renesol Corp., 551 Fifth Ave., New York, has been ordered to cease and desist from representing in advertising that the medicinal preparation designated "Renesol," for use in the treatment of epilepsy, is not habit forming and is safe and harmless. (3695)

CRITICAL OCCUPATIONS LISTED

Making no recommendations of its own, the Board of War Communications announced Monday that lists of critical occupations in the communications industries have been forwarded to the War Manpower Commission, the Selective Service System and the United States Employment Service for such use as these agencies may find.

Separate lists for each of the different types of communications show 23 classes of critical occupations for cable companies, 45 classes for telegraph firms, 51 classes for telephone organizations, 48 classes in the various subdivisions of commercial radiocommunication services, 15 classes in international short-wave broadcasting and in standard broadcasting there are 6 classes of technical workers and 3 classes of skilled personnel in program departments.

The agencies were told "The Board does not feel that it is in a position to consolidate these lists for the entire communications industry due to the fact that the nomenclature of positions and the principles applied in the inclusion or exclusion of positions have been different in the various branches of the industry."

It was suggested that the industry and labor representatives on the Board's Joint Labor-Industry Subcommittee should consult directly with the Government agencies in supplying detailed information on the functions performed by persons in the listed positions. Members of the labor representatives are: Paul E. Griffith of the National Federation of Telephone Workers, for telephone workers; Joseph P. Selley of the American Communications Association, for telegraph workers, and Robert J. Watt of the American Federation of Labor, for radio workers. Industry representatives are: Keith S. McHugh of American Telephone and Telegraph Company, for telephone; Ellery W. Stone of Postal Telegraph, for telegraph, and Dr. C. B. Jolliffe of Radio Corporation of America, for radio. Sidney D. Spear of the Federal Communications Commission will assist the subcommittees and perform necessary liaison on this work for the Board.

SCRAP IRON-STEEL—FAT SALVAGE CAMPAIGNS

Considerable interest has been shown by NAB member stations in the advertising campaign, launched to salvage scrap iron and steel and waste fats. NAB thoroughly investigated the plans of these campaigns. The scrap iron and steel is sponsored by the Iron & Steel Institute, Lukens Steel Co., Coatesville, Pennsylvania, and is being handled by Ed. Madden, vice president of McCann-Erickson, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

We have been informed by reliable sources that some 200 radio stations have been scheduled to carry paid advertising in connection with this campaign. There is a possibility that further appropriation for radio advertising will be made available.

The Waste Fat Salvage Campaign is sponsored by the Association of Soap and Glycerine Institutes, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City, of which Roscoe C. Edlund is manager.

It is reported that this campaign does not contemplate the use of any paid radio advertising. Sponsors of soap programs will utilize a part of their time to further the campaign. The agency handling this account is Kenyon & Eckhardt, 247 Park Avenue, New York City.

It should be made clear that no government department is in any way connected with the placement of this advertising nor are any government funds being used in connection with either of the campaigns.

Programs for Victory

Bond Plans from Iowa

Wire to NAB from Woody Woods, Des Moines, outlines the technique WHO has adopted to sell War bonds and stamps. It's a sound plan based on hard selling with competition.

Here's Mr. Wood's wire:

"Starting July 23, Herb Palmbeck, farm news editor and Bob Burlingame, assistant news editor in charge of night side, will sell war bonds. Each has large and loyal following. Will build up competition between them. Announcers will take sides. Urge listeners to support their favorite. Send order attention Palmbeck or Burlingame. Orders will be acknowledged on air."

On July 16, WHO laid down a foundation for their sales campaign with a 30-minute show, 7:30-8:00 p. m. dedicated to American Heroes Day. It utilized a 40-piece orchestra, courtesy of Local 75 A. F. of M., a mixed chorus and dramatic cast from the station. Harold Fair, WHO program director, composed special music for the occasion and conducted the orchestra and chorus. The program was written and produced by Jack Kerrigan, station production manager, with dramatic bits directed by Max Robinson of the station's production staff. The program labelled "This Is Your War" was produced and dedicated especially to further the efforts of the treasury department in the sale of bonds.

Bond Plans from Texas

Lewis Lacey, promotion manager, KTSA, San Antonio, Texas, wires NAB this plan for bond sales. It may prove of interest to stations with quarters in hotels and office buildings, where stamp booths are open. Says Mr. Lacey:

"We have tied-in here with Women's Club and University Women in lobby of city's leading hotel. They sell stamps and will do all paper work on bond purchases and then accompany buyer to our office for the actual sale and delivery of bond. Our announcements on air will point out this service."

618 Stations Sell Bonds

By July 23, 618 stations had accepted the Treasury Department's call for radio stations to become issuing agents for war bonds in accordance with the plans released last week in the NAB War Service Bulletin No. 12. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury and Vincent F. Callahan, Director of Radio and Press for the War Savings Staff are still receiving telegrams and letters daily from additional stations agreeing to sell war bonds direct to their listeners though one of the three plans outlined in the NAB Bulletin.

This latest undertaking on the part of the radio industry in
(Continued on page 454)



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

1626 K St., N. W.

WASHINGTON

Phone NATIONAL 2080

Neville Miller, *President* C. E. Arney, Jr., *Assistant to President*

Edward M. Kirby, *Director of Public Relations*; Joseph L. Miller, *Director of Labor Relations*; Frank E. Pellegrin, *Director of Broadcast Advertising*; Paul F. Peter, *Director of Research*; Russell P. Place, *Counsel*; Lynne C. Smeby, *Director of Engineering*

PROGRAMS FOR VICTORY

(Continued from page 453)

the War effort got under way Thursday with a special program by stations throughout the country already authorized as issuing agents by the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Banks. The broadcasts included a special ten-minute transcript with a message from Secretary Morgenthau congratulating the industry on its cooperation in the past and his personal thanks to stations for so willingly accepting this new assignment.

Secretary Morgenthau's Statement

"For over a year now the radio stations of this country have been bringing home to us the full meaning of the war bond and stamp campaign as a vital part of our war activity. Their support of the war bond effort has been given willingly and patriotically. And when I say 'given', I really mean just that. They have done a truly remarkable job.

"Last week we invited all stations throughout the country to take on an even greater responsibility. We invited them to do a job that will make it easier for you to buy war bonds with ten per cent or more of what you earn. Until now most of you have been able to buy war bonds at banks, post offices, and savings and loan associations. We have found, however, that if we increase the number of places where bonds can be sold, we can also increase the sale of bonds to reach our national quota of twelve billion dollars a year.

"Accordingly, I am delighted to know that hundreds of radio stations have agreed to sell bonds and stamps as direct agents of the Treasury Department. This will mean that in many cases, when banks and post offices have closed for the day, you will be able to buy bonds and stamps directly through your local broadcasting station. Needless to say, I am confident that the radio stations of America will handle this responsibility in a way that does them credit.

"Just how the system will work in your own locality has been determined by the management of this station. A representative of the management is waiting now to give you this news, and I hope that you will all listen carefully to what he has to say."

The above transcribed statement was followed in each case with five-minute live talks by station executives explaining how the war bond sales would be handled locally, several noteworthy examples of which follow:

Treasury Reports Other Sales Plans

WCPO, Cincinnati, is promoting direct sale of bonds through tie-up with RKO theatre chain. Bond booths in eight downtown theatres are manned by Junior League girls and each booth has a direct wire to the station. All stars who come to town are used in publicity on the air and in newspapers and invited to sell bonds in one of these booths. The theatres also publicize this promotion on the screen and mention it in newspaper ads. Meanwhile the radio station promotes this function on all its programs.

WFIL, Philadelphia, is building a Victory Booth on Chestnut Street in front of studios. Each staff announcer is being given a

definite period of time in the booth each day to sell bonds. The announcer who sells the most bonds during the week is given a \$25.00 bond as a prize.

In addition to the announcer contest, WFIL has a "Bond Wagon" on the streets of Philadelphia each day. The Bond Wagon is a real farm wagon—carrying a five piece band—using a P. A. system. The announcer is dressed as Uncle Sam and sells bonds to the public. A real circus barker exhorts the public to buy bonds. A president of a bank makes a one-minute speech each day at 12 o'clock from the "Bond Wagon."

WGR and WKBW, Buffalo, has initiated a youth movement called the Commando Corps of the Court of Honor, a program broadcast weekly from a local auditorium. On this program that announcer, acting as "Commanding Officer," makes awards and promotions to local youngsters for their sales of bonds during the week. Each youngster has a rank which is raised when his weekly sales of bonds increase to warrant it. (\$25 makes him a Corporal, \$50 a Sergeant, etc.) The young "Commandos" make a report on the program each week. In approximately two months this program has sold and delivered over \$47,000 worth of bonds and stamps.

WHIZ, Zanesville, Ohio, is inaugurating a program calling on important citizens in the city to come up and sing a song. If they sing, they must buy a bond or stamps, in accordance with their financial ability. If they refuse to sing, they must buy twice as many bonds or stamps. They are also planning an outdoor rally along the same lines. A member of the station staff has been appointed to handle sale of bonds, and the station is arranging with local Boy Scouts and Western Union to deliver bonds.

WINX, Washington, D. C., has its bond program underwritten by local taxi cab company which finances the bonds, takes the orders sent to WINX and delivers them personally to the purchasers. Names are chosen from phone book and calls are made asking people to buy bonds during broadcast and their names are mentioned on the air. After broadcast, a taxicab delivers bond applications to applicants, gets check drawn to Treasury, delivers same to bank, buys bond and takes it back to purchaser. This program has sold \$14,000 worth of bonds on seven broadcasts.

WKIP, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., arranged to get bonds several days ahead of July 23 and hence started its promotion early. WKIP sells war bonds by a series of radio auctions. A specific example: A Poughkeepsie furniture store donated a \$45 chair to the cause. The chair was auctioned off. The person getting the chair bought and got \$1,500 worth of bonds. The chair cost him nothing.

In order to get his article of merchandise the buyer must appear within 24 hours with the money and take actual delivery of the bonds. Bruff W. Olin, Sr., station manager, is most enthusiastic. He has already called Federal Reserve for a greater supply of bonds. His original allotment is sold out.

KVAK, Atchison, Texas, has secured an empty store next door to the radio station. In the window has placed pictures of all the boys from that city now in the service. Outside the store is a booth to sell bonds. They are producing a one-hour live show daily with theatre personalities and prominent citizens. They are making arrangements to fill bond orders by mail and also to have bond orders delivered in the city by Western Union messengers.

How To Help Win War

WBBM, Chicago, has a weekly half-hour show "TODAY'S WAR AND YOU" that is doing a good job and achieves the purpose for which it was intended.

The purpose, according to Lavinia S. Schwartz, is to provide "a radio clinic to help listeners find their place in the nation's war effort. A panel of personnel experts from the Army, Navy, Marines, Civil Service, and Federal Security Agency," she explained, "discuss case histories selected from listeners' letters—with emphasis on such questions as:

"Where can I best serve my country?"

"Should I enlist in the armed forces or should I remain in civilian life?"

"How can I be trained?"

"Can I get a Commission?"

"What financial provisions can I expect?"

"What about my present draft classification?"

The permanent panel consists of:

ARMY: Lt. Perry A. Ball, assistant chief of staff, G-2 Hdqts., Sixth Corps area

RADIO DOES A JOB

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR

JUL 20 1942

Dear Neville:

About the middle of May the Health and Medical Committee of this Agency reported a serious lag in the recruiting of nurses for the nursing schools to meet wartime needs. It was necessary to obtain nearly fifty per cent more than the usual number of recruits.

Schools of nursing were closing their registrations for the new semester during the latter half of June. Time was short and we elected to make our contribution to the final stage of the recruiting drive almost entirely by radio. Under the allocation plan nearly ninety network sustaining and commercial shows carried the appeal for student nurse recruits. The need for nurses also carried an "A" priority for local stations and we have received enthusiastic reports from the field on the local stations' cooperation with the nursing schools and the recruiting agencies.

My thanks can best be expressed in terms of results. The final figures are not in but at the height of that campaign applications were pouring into the recruiting agencies at the rate of some fifteen hundred a day. The quality of the applications was exceptionally high; preliminary analysis of the returns showed 87 per cent were rated excellent and that another 10 per cent were highly probable prospects for nurse training. About June 15 most of the schools reported that they had all the applicants they could handle for the semester just opening.

My congratulations to the radio industry for this dramatic achievement.

Very cordially yours,



Administrator

Mr. Neville Miller,
President, National Association of
Broadcasters,
1626 K Street Northwest,
Washington, D.C.

NAVY: Lt. David Goldenson, officer in charge of recruiting station

MARINES: Captain C. E. Lighter, central recruiting division

CIVIL SERVICE: J. A. Connor, associate district manager, Seventh Civil Service district

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY: Julian Baer, technical representative, office of the regional director, FSA.

Occasionally guests represent Naval Aviation, the Coast Guard, and specialized services within the Army.

Announcer Bob McKee reads a case, often in letter form, and asks each member of the panel to answer. Usually seven cases are answered in each half-hour broadcast. Here is a typical letter from a listener:

"It was with great interest that I listened to your initial program on Monday last. You are to be congratulated on performing a very important and vital service to us Americans who would give our right arm to know just what to do in regard to serving our county best—not from our own standpoint, but from our country's standpoint."

Each listener receives from WBBM a two-page directory containing the names and addresses of the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, Maritime Service, Marine Corps, Civil Service, and U. S. Employment Service. Qualifications for enlistment or employment appear in a separate column.

Include Spots in Local Shows

L. Von Linder, WMT, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, says that his station includes a great many War Effort announcements in locally produced programs on much the same basis as OWI employs the network allocation plan.

Works Spots Into Programs

F. H. Booton, program director, WJZ, Tuscola, Ill., also spots War Effort announcements on strongest local shows. He feels that he does a better job "by having our production man work your announcements into programs."

Marines Help Marines

In Greeley, Colo, a group of ex-Marines have banded together to take over the local recruiting job. This, of course, with sanction of MC officials. They conduct a 15-minute program over KFKA every other Friday evening at 6:45 p. m., using the 15-minute script mailed from Washington.

Write Miss McLarney

If any of your listeners request script of "You Can't Do Business with Hitler" transcribed series, you may forward requests directly to:

Miss Mary Louise McLarney
Office of Emergency Management
1516-14th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Sales

UNITED BROADCASTING SYSTEM OFFER

Many member stations have called the attention of NAB to the communication received from Howard Blake, United Broadcasting System, 480 Lexington Avenue, New York. The communication asks radio stations to accept without charge some proposed transcriptions of top network commercial shows and to run them free for a period of 39 weeks. There is no indication in the letter that any definite arrangements have been made for any specific shows, but Jack Benny, Bob Hope, and Amos and Andy are suggested as the types.

The lure which is held out to the stations is that if they will run them for 39 weeks, United Broadcasting System will conduct a survey to ascertain the extent of the listening audience and that this can then be used by the stations as a basis for securing subsequent commercial accounts. This is a flagrant instance of a "for free."

NAB has written Mr. Blake the following letter and sent with it the resolution adopted at Cleveland, copy of which is also printed herewith:

"Several member stations have forwarded to NAB headquarters your recent request for radio advertising on a gratis basis.

"Please be advised that NAB member stations are not in the business of handling commercial business of any nature on a free basis. Over a period of many years radio has firmly established its position as an advertising medium which gives full value received to those who use it wisely and well. There is no longer need for any radio station to demonstrate to any advertiser its power as a medium for selling merchandise or commodities.

"For stations to accept or do business upon the basis which you suggest is considered not only a bad business practice but in violation of all of the ethics of advertising. We attach hereto a resolution unanimously adopted by the NAB membership at its 1942 convention.

"We invite you and your clients to use the medium of radio upon the basis of a station's quoted card rates. In that event we are certain that you will find stations willing to cooperate 100 per cent and that the results of radio advertising, wisely and efficiently applied, will more than justify the expenditure."

RESOLUTION

Adopted unanimously by delegates to the 1942 Convention of the National Association of Broadcasters, Cleveland, Ohio, May 13, 1942.

Maintenance of a sound broadcasting industry, particularly vital to the nation in these times of war, is predicated on the observance of good business practices and high standards of ethics, both on the part of broadcasters and of those who would use broadcasting facilities. In cooperation with our government the broadcasting industry is doing its utmost in the promotion of the war program by generous, unselfish all-out contributions of time and talent.

However, some organizations and movements outside the government are seeking their commercial advancement or the promotion of special aims through the free use of broadcasting facilities, sometimes even under the guise of participation in the war program. All such efforts are regarded by the National Association of Broadcasters as unwarranted, unsound, and contrary to the best interests of the industry and the nation.

Similarly, efforts by commercial enterprises to purchase radio facilities on a contingent, guaranteed-return, or per-inquiry basis, again sometimes even under the guise of patriotism, or, more reprehensibly, on the basis that the war emergency should persuade broadcasters to relax their standards of ethics, are declared by this Association to lead to unfair and discriminatory practices, to an undermining of the entire structure of commercial radio, and to the deterioration of an industry vital to its government and to the advancement of the American economic system. Such efforts are, therefore, condemned as unethical, as contrary to the best interests of the industry, and if carried to their logical conclusion as contrary also to the best interests of advertising in general and of the clients served by radio. It is the will of this Association, therefore, that all such requests should be denied by its members, and discouraged by every other means at their disposal.

TALENT FEES

Radio Daily, in its July 22 issue, quoted an attorney for the Wage and Hour Division as saying that all staff announcers working under AFRA contracts should have their overtime computed on the basis of staff salary plus talent fees.

The NAB contends that, in certain instances, talent fees should be excluded from staff salary in computing overtime since the announcers, in these instances, are employees of the sponsor while

they are earning these fees. (See NAB Wage and Hour pamphlet, page 4.)

At the suggestion of L. Metcalfe Walling, Wage and Hour Administrator, the NAB Labor Relations Department has for some time been engaged in making a survey of the entire talent fee situation, with a view to reaching an understanding with the Wage and Hour Division on this matter.

The NAB Wage and Hour Committee, at its Cleveland meeting in May, authorized this survey.

C. T. Lucy, WRVA, chairman of the Wage and Hour Committee, and Mr. Miller will have a conference Monday to discuss the entire matter.

A PAT ON THE BACK

With this issue of the NAB REPORTS we publish the facsimile copy of a letter received from the Honorable Paul V. McNutt, Administrator of Social Security. The latter speaks for itself. We publish it in form so that any station desiring to use it for display purposes may do so. It is a swell boost for radio and the job that broadcasting is doing in connection with the war effort. We sincerely thank Mr. McNutt.

Gregory Gentling

In the death of Gregory Gentling, KROC, the broadcasting industry has sustained a real and serious loss. Greg was one of the pioneers of the industry and beloved by all who knew him

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

To keep flexible the international short-wave operations of American international stations, the FCC has provided its Chief Engineer with authority to grant temporary frequency shifts when interference problems threaten the efficiency of broadcasts. Upon recommendation of the Board of War Communications the FCC adopted Administrative Order No. 2-E which authorizes the FCC Chief Engineer to act upon any request of an international broadcast station licensee to substitute temporarily another frequency for a frequency specified in the applicant's regular license. It is provided, however, that the Chief Engineer wherever feasible shall authorize a frequency within the same megacycle band as the frequency specified in the regular license.

The effect of the Order would permit the international stations to shift a few kilocycles in either direction to evade interference frequently caused by other communications activities. The Board of War Communications recommended the step as an "effort to insure the best and most continuous reception of United States international broadcast programs in foreign countries".

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

HOUSE

H. R. 7370 (LEA, D.-Calif.) COMMUNICATIONS—To authorize, during time of war, waiver of compliance with or modification or suspension of the operation of certain provisions of the Communications Act of 1934. Referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SENATE

S. 2661 (CLARK, D.-Idaho) COMMUNICATIONS—To amend section 606 of the Communications Act of 1934 for the purpose of granting to the President in time of war certain powers to waive compliance with, modify, or suspend in whole or in part the operation of certain provisions of the Communications Act of 1934. Referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION DOCKET

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, July 27. They are subject to change.

Monday, July 27

Broadcast

To Be Held in Richland County Courthouse, Mansfield, Ohio
WMAN—Richland, Incorporated, Mansfield, Ohio.—Renewal of license, 1400 ke., 250 watts, unlimited.

Tuesday, July 28

NEW—Herman Radner, Dearborn, Mich.—C. P., 680 ke., 250 watts, daytime.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION ACTION

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

National Broadcasting Co., Inc., and Blue Network Co., Inc.—Granted modification of 47 relay station licenses (heretofore licensed for operation with NBC Red and Blue Network stations), to authorize operation with NBC (Red Network) stations only; and granted applications of Blue Network Co., Inc., for licenses to operate 48 relay stations, for period of 2 years, licenses to have uniform dates; designated for hearing application of Blue Network Co., Inc. (B5-PRE-428) for construction permit for one additional relay station.

KLRA—Arkansas Broadcasting Co., Little Rock, Ark.—Granted extension of Special Service Authorization to operate on 1010 ke., 5 KW night, 10 KW LS, unlimited time, directional antenna night (B3-SSA-41).

LICENSE RENEWALS

The following stations were granted renewal of licenses for the period ending December 1, 1942:

KDTH, Dubuque, Iowa; KELA, between Centralia and Chehalis, Wash.; KEVE, Everett, Wash.; KFJM, Grand Forks, N. Dak.; KGER, Long Beach, Cal.; KGNC, Amarillo, Texas; KMED, Medford, Ore.; WHP and auxiliary, Harrisburg, Pa.; WMBG and auxiliary, Richmond, Va.; KERN, Bakersfield, Cal.; KGNF, North Platte, Neb.; KGNO, Dodge City, Kans.; KIDO, Boise, Idaho; KSO, Des Moines, Iowa; KTSM, El Paso, Texas; KWK, St. Louis, Mo.; WALA, Mobile, Ala.; WHOM and auxiliary, Jersey City; WWRL, Woodside, L. I.; KSLM, Salem, Ore.; KTUL, Tulsa, Okla.

The following stations were granted renewals on a regular basis for the period ending August 1, 1944:

KFXJ, Grand Junction, Colo.; KPOF, Denver; KUSD, Vermillion, S. Dak.; WJAR and auxiliary, Providence, R. I.; WLBL, Stevens Point, Wisc.; KRRV, Sherman, Texas; WAAF, Chicago; WBEN and auxiliary, Buffalo, N. Y.

Licenses for the following stations were further extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewals, for the period ending September 1, 1942:

KBST, Big Springs, Texas; KCMC, Texarkana, Texas; KFJB, Marshalltown, Iowa; KGKL, San Angelo, Texas; KPLT, Paris, Texas; KRBC, Abilene, Texas; KSWO, Lawton, Okla.; KTFI,

Twin Falls, Idaho; KVOA, Siloam Springs, Ark.; KXL, Portland, Ore.; WBRB, Red Bank, N. J.; WCAX, Burlington, Vt.; WCAZ, Carthage, Ill.; WCOC, Meridian, Miss.; WMRO, Aurora, Ill.; WNBZ, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; WSPB, Sarasota, Fla.; KGGF, Coffeyville, Kans.; KGIW, Alamosa, Colo.; KMTR, Los Angeles, Calif.; KVAK, Atchison, Kans.; KVGB, Great Bend, Kans.; KWKH, Shreveport, La.; WCBT, Roanoke Rapids, N. Car.; WCOP, Boston, Mass.; WFPG, Atlantic City, N. J.; WMUR, Manchester, N. H.; WOV and auxiliary, New York.

Licenses for the following stations were extended upon a temporary basis for the period ending September 1, 1942, pending determination upon renewals:

KABR, Aberdeen, S. Dak.; KFEL, Denver; KFKA, Greeley, Colo.; KFPY, Spokane, Wash.; KFRO, Longview, Texas; KID, Idaho Falls, Idaho; KIEM, Eureka, Calif.; KSEI, Pocatello, Idaho; WFCI, Pawtucket, R. I.; WGES, Chicago; WLOL, Minneapolis; WSAR, Fall River, Mass.; WSPD, Toledo, Ohio; WTJS, Jackson, Tenn.; WTSP, St. Petersburg, Fla.; KSCJ and auxiliary, Sioux City, Iowa; KVAN, Vancouver, Wash.; WADC, Tallmadge, Ohio; WBYN and auxiliary, Brooklyn, N. Y.; WHBL, Sheboygan, Wisc.; WHIS, Bluefield, W. Va.; WING, Dayton, Ohio; WKAT and auxiliary, Miami Beach, Fla.; WNBC and auxiliary, Hartford, Conn.; WSAZ, Huntington, W. Va.; WTAD, Quincy, Ill.

WEVD—Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc., New York City.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending October 1, 1944.

KSRO—Ernest L. Finley, Santa Rosa, Calif.—Present license extended upon a temporary basis, pending determination upon application for renewal, for the period ending October 1, 1942.

W8XO—The Crosley Corp., near Mason, Ohio.—Present license further extended upon a temporary basis only to September 1, 1942, pending determination upon renewal.

W8XUM—WBNS, Inc., Columbus, Ohio.—Present license further extended upon a temporary basis only to September 1, 1942, pending determination upon application for renewal.

W5XAU—WKY Radiophone Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.—Present license further extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal, for the period ending September 1, 1942.

W9XLA—KLZ Broadcasting Co., Denver, Colo.—Present license further extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal, for the period ending September 1, 1942.

WGL—Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind.—Cancelled hearing on application for renewal of license heretofore scheduled, and dismissed said application.

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

WJLS—Joe L. Smith, Jr., Beckley, W. Va.—Designated for hearing application (B2-P-2752) to change frequency from 1240 to 560 kc., and power from 250 watts to 100 watts night, 250 watts LS.

KSOO—Sioux Falls Broadcast Association, Inc., Sioux Falls, So. Dak.—Designated for hearing construction permit (B4-P-2667—Docket 5860) to increase power to 10 KW, increase hours of operation to unlimited, install a new transmitter, install directional antenna for night use and move transmitter locally.

K61LA—Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.—Designated for hearing application for modification of construction permit (B5-MPH-73), requesting time within which to complete construction of station.

APPLICATIONS DISMISSED

The Commission dismissed the following cases involving the use of materials to construct new or change facilities of existing standard broadcast stations, inasmuch as petitions have not been filed under provisions of the Memorandum Opinion of April 27:

New Stations:

Jayhawker Broadcasting Co., Inc., Topeka, Kans. (B4-P-3466); The Gazette Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa (B4-P-2283); Fred Jones, Mary Eddy Jones, and W. E. Hightower, d'b as Fred Jones Broadcasting Co., Tulsa, Okla. (Docket 5947).

For Changes in Facilities:

Educational Broadcasting Corp. (KROW), Oakland, Calif. (B5-MP-1531); Reporter Broadcasting Co. (KRBC), Abilene, Texas (B3-P-2553); John R. Pepper (WJPR), Greenville, Miss. (B3-P-3099); Central Calif. Broadcasters, Inc. (KRE), Berkeley, Calif. (B5-P-2987); Frank E. Hurt (KFXD), Nampa, Idaho (Docket 6260); News-Review Co. (KRNR), Roseburg, Ore. (Docket 6261).

MISCELLANEOUS

WSAI—The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio.—Granted modification of construction permit authorizing construction of a 100 watt synchronous amplifier, for extension of completion date from July 26, 1942, to January 27, 1943 (B2-MP-1596). Granted modification of construction permit which authorized increase in power, installation of directional antenna for night use, and move of transmitter, for extension of completion date from July 26, 1942, to January 27, 1943 (B2-MP-1597).

WAUT—Evansville On the Air, Inc., Portable-Mobile, area of Evansville, Ind.—Granted modification of license for change in location of transmitter (B4-MLRY-44).

WEMU—The WGAR Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, Ohio.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized a new relay broadcast station (B2-LRE-419).

KGDM—E. F. Pfeffer, Stockton, Calif.—Granted modification of construction permit for change in frequency, hours of operation, increase in power, install directional antenna for night use and new transmitter, for change in type of transmitter (B5-MP-1584).

KOAC—Oregon State Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore.—Granted license to cover construction permit as modified, to install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, increase power, and move transmitter (B5-L-1681); granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power (B5-Z-1417).

WHKC—United Broadcasting Co., Columbus, Ohio.—Granted license to cover construction permit for new vertical antenna system and move of transmitter (B2-L-1673); granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power (B2-Z-1406).

KGA—Louis Wasmer, Seattle, Wash.—Granted license to cover construction permit as modified, for installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, increase in power, and move of studio and transmitter (B5-L-1677); granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power (B5-Z-1413).

WGRC—Northside Broadcasting Corp., New Albany, Ind.—Denied petition for grant of its application for construction permit to operate on 790 kc., 1 KW, unlimited, directional antenna, and amended the issues (Docket No. 6052).

WTEL—Foulkrod Radio Engineering Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Denied petition for grant of application for construction permit (B1-P-3404—Docket 6299), and set same for hearing.

Hawaiian Broadcasting System, Ltd., Honolulu, T. H.—Denied petition requesting grant of application for construction permit (B-P-2978—Docket 6097), and designated same for further hearing.

Air-Waves, Inc., Baton Rouge, La.—Denied petition requesting grant of application for construction permit (B3-P-3202, Docket 6155), and designated same for further hearing.

Louisiana Communications, Inc., Baton Rouge, La.—Denied petition requesting grant of application for construction permit (B3-P-3242, Docket 6157), and designated same for further hearing.

Newark Broadcasting Corp., Newark, N. J.—Denied petition requesting grant of application for construction permit (B1-P-3249, Docket 6190), and designated same for further hearing.

WPRP—Julio M. Conesa, Ponce, P. R.—Denied petition insofar as it requests reconsideration and grant of application for construction permit (Docket 5678), and ordered amended issues of hearing.

WPRP—Julio M. Conesa, Ponce, P. R.—Denied petition requesting reconsideration and grant of application for modification of construction permit (Docket 6107), and ordered issues of hearing amended.

W63C—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.—Cancelled outstanding construction permit (B4-MPH-69), deleted call signal, and closed the records of the Commission with respect to this station.

W59BM—The Baltimore Radio Show, Inc., Baltimore, Md.—Cancelled outstanding construction permit (B1-PH-119), deleted call signal, and closed the records of the Commission with respect to this station.

W73D—King-Trendle Broadcasting Corp., Detroit, Mich.—Cancelled outstanding construction permit (B2-PH-97), deleted call signal, and closed the records of the Commission with respect to this station.

W69GR—King-Trendle Broadcasting Corp., Grand Rapids, Mich.—Cancelled outstanding construction permit (B2-PH-93), deleted call signal, and closed the records of the Commission with respect to this station.

KTRN—Michael J. Mingo, Tacoma, Wash.—Denied petition requesting the Commission to extend the time for completion of station's construction.

Brainerd-Bemidji Broadcasting Co., Brainerd, Minn.—Denied request for an extension of time to meet the conditions of the Commission's grant of November 25, 1941, of a construction permit for a new station.

WOWO—Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind.—Cancelled hearing on application for renewal of license for WOWO, and granted renewal upon a regular basis.

WKBV—Knox Radio Corp., Richmond, Ind.—Cancelled hearing on application for renewal of license for WKBV, and granted renewal upon a regular basis.

WNBW—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Washington, D. C.—Cancelled outstanding construction permit (B1-MPCT-9), deleted the call signal and closed the records of the Commission with respect to this station.

W3XPP—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.—Cancelled outstanding construction permit (B2-MPVB-75), deleted call signal and closed the records of the Commission with respect to this station.

WDGY—Dr. Geo. W. Young, Minneapolis, Minn.—The Commission reconsidered and set aside its action of July 7 in denying the application of Dr. Geo. W. Young, licensee of WDGY, for Special Service Authorization to operate unlimited time with power of 500 watts after local sunset during summer months, and 500 watts from sunset Minneapolis to sunset at Albuquerque, and 250 watts after sunset Albuquerque during winter months, and modifying, upon its own motion, the license of WDGY to provide unlimited time operation with 250 watts night, 5 KW LS. (*)

(*) This action puts the application back to its original status.

KGNC—Plains Radio Broadcasting Co., Amarillo, Texas.—Denied Special Service Authorization to operate on 860 kc. with 500 watts night, 5 KW LS, unlimited time (B3-SSA-32).

KWFT—Wichita Broadcasting Co., Wichita Falls, Texas.—Granted petition to intervene in the hearing on the application of WROL, Knoxville, Tenn., for construction permit.

KDNT—Harwell V. Shepard, Denton, Texas.—Granted petition for extension of time in which to file appearance in re application for construction permit.

WKPT—Kingsport Broadcasting Co., Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.—Denied petition for continuance of hearing now set for July 22, in re application of WKPT and WGRC, New Albany, Ind., for construction permits.

WJAX—City of Jacksonville, Jacksonville, Fla.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application for construction permit (B3-P-3012).

Camden Broadcasting Co., Camden, N. J.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application (B1-P-2926) for new station.

WFAS—Westchester Broadcasting Corp., White Plains, N. Y.—Granted motion for continuance of hearing now set for July 23 to August 24, on modification of license to operate on 1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

560 Kilocycles

WIS—Surety Life Insurance Co., Columbia, S. Car.—License to cover construction permit (B3-P-2870 as modified) for increase in power and changes in directional antenna.

WIS—Surety Life Insurance Co., Columbia, S. Car.—Authority to determine operating power by direct method.

600 Kilocycles

WCAO—The Monumental Radio Co., Baltimore, Md.—Modification of construction permit (B1-P-3024 as modified) for

increase in power, move of transmitter, installation of new transmitter and directional antenna, requesting extension of completion date from 8-8-42 to 9-8-42.

970 Kilocycles

WFLA—The Tribune Company, Tampa, Fla.—Construction permit to increase power from 1 KW night, 5 KW daytime to 5 KW day and night, and make changes in directional antenna for night use. Amended: re further changes in directional antenna.

1000 Kilocycles

WINS—Hearst Radio, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Modification of construction permit (B1-P-3026 as modified) for increase in power, change in hours of operation, installation of new transmitter, directional antenna and move of transmitter requesting extension of completion date from 8-3-42 to 11-3-42.

1370 Kilocycles

WSAY—Brown Radio Service and Laboratory, Gordon P. Brown, Owner, Rochester, N. Y.—Modification of construction permit (B1-P-2924) for change in frequency, increase power, install directional antenna, new transmitter and move transmitter requesting change in transmitter location from Greece, New York, to Brighton, New York, change type of transmitter and changes in directional antenna.

1540 Kilocycles

KXEL—Josh Higgins Broadcasting Co., Waterloo, Iowa.—License to cover construction permit (B4-P-3395 as modified), for new standard broadcast station.

KXEL—Josh Higgins Broadcasting Co., Waterloo, Iowa—Authority to determine operating power by direct method.

FM APPLICATIONS

W85A—General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.—Modification of construction permit (B1-PH-19 as modified) for new high frequency broadcast station requesting change in type of transmitter and extension of commencement and completion dates.

W3XAD—RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc., Camden, N. J.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PVB-92) which authorized addition of transmitter to use Special Emission for FM on aural channel and to change designation of transmitter location.

W3XEP—RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc., Camden, N. J.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PVB-93) which authorized addition of transmitter to use Special Emission for FM on aural channel with power of 10 KW.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

NEW—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Extension of authority to transmit programs to CFRB and CKAO and other stations under the control of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for the period 9-15-42 to 9-15-43.

WGEO—General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PIB-36) for changes in type transmitter.

KICD—Iowa Great Lakes Broadcasting Co., Spencer, Iowa.—Acquisition of control of permittee corporation by L. W. Andrews through purchase of stock from Fred A. Gefke.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION DOCKET

Any NAB member wishing to have the full text of any of the FTC releases, printed in part below, should write to the NAB, referring to the number in parentheses at the end of each item.

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firms. The respondents will be given an

opportunity to show cause why cease and desist orders should not be issued against them.

Castle Co., Inc., 1374 Broadway, New York, engaged in the sale and distribution of silver chains and other articles of jewelry, is charged in a complaint with misrepresentation. (4785)

Congoleum-Nairn Inc., Kearny, N. J., engaged in the manufacture and sale of a line of hard-surface composition flooring, including a felt-backed floor covering called "Treadlite Rubber Cushion Inlaid Linoleum," is charged in a complaint with misrepresentation. (4784)

Franklin Sales Co., 212 South Franklin St., Chicago, is charged in a complaint with the use of lottery methods in the sale to ultimate purchasers of various articles of merchandise, including glassware and silverware, pen and pencil sets, radios, luggage, and electrical appliances. (4782)

Press Radio Service—A complaint issued charges Joseph Cohen, trading as Press Radio Service and as Press Supplies, 713 Otis Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., with misrepresentation in the sale of so-called press supplies, including press cards and automobile press tags which he represents as entitling the holder to pass through police and fire lines and to receive the courtesies and privileges extended to regular newspaper correspondents. (4783)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

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

Grand Rapids Furniture Co., Inc., 300 Monroe St., Passaic, N. J., has been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresenting in any manner the place of origin or manufacture of the household furniture it sells. (4463)

Income Audit Service Corp.—An order to cease and desist from misrepresentation in the sale of a bookkeeping and accounting system known as "Income Audit Service" has been issued against Income Audit Service Corp., 3407 Perry St., Mount Rainier, Md., and Frank H. Hibberd, who controls the policies of the corporation. (4715)

Mar-Gol Health Products Corp.—Misrepresentation of the therapeutic properties of a product designated "Roberta Blueberry Juice" is prohibited under an order issued against Mar-Gol Health Products Corp., 203 North Humphrey Ave., Oak Park, Ill. The product is made from a type of blueberry grown by the respondent company in Florida and processed in its plant at Crest View, Fla. (4607)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

Clark Mechanical Laboratories, Newark, N. J., entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from certain representations in connection with the sale of electric dry shavers. (3511)

Hill Laboratories, Cartersville, Ill., stipulated that it will discontinue certain representations in connection with the sale of a medicinal preparation designated "Hemorointment." (03020)

Houston Milling Co., Inc., Houston, Texas, stipulated that in the sale of American Maid Arrow Feeds it will cease and desist from making the following representations:

That use of Arrow Turkey Growing Mash or Arrow Sure Shot Growing Mash will result in more eggs or greater profit, without limiting such basis of comparison to natural as distinguished from other prepared feeds; that use of Arrow Horse and Mule Feed enables animals to do more work at lower feeding cost; and that the addition of cereal grass to Arrow Feeds gives results that are not possible with many feeds containing no cereal grass. (03022)

Joel Isaacs Shirt Co., 1200 Broadway, New York, has entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from misbranding certain novelty shirts he sells. (3510)

Maytag Co., Newton, Iowa, engaged in selling Maytag washing machines, stipulated to discontinue representing, through use of the words "entirely safe" or the word "safe", or words of similar meaning, that there is no possibility of injury from the use of the wringer on the Maytag, or, by use of the expression "standard of the world for washer value", that the Maytag has been designated as a world standard for washer values by any person, group or organization with authority to set such a standard; that the wringers on most competing washing machines have sharp, protruding corners, or that there are 4,000,000 owners of Maytag washing machines. (03024)

Nott Manufacturing Co., 87 Frankfort St., New York, engaged in selling rat poisons designated "Rat-Not" and "Rat-Nots," entered into a stipulation to cease representing that either of his products is recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture; that they will drive outdoors to die those rats which are induced to take them; that either of the products assures the complete extermination of rats, or that either is harmless to humans, dogs, cats or livestock. (03023)

Queen Ant Control, Inc., Columbus, Ohio, has entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from certain representations in the sale of rat poison designated "Q. A. Ratabs." (03021)



WAR BOND CAMPAIGN

More than 70 percent of all radio stations in the country have agreed to become direct agents of the Treasury Department in the sale of War Savings Bonds, Secretary Morgenthau announced today.

Swiftly mobilized, 621 out of the country's 868 radio stations notified the Secretary that they would undertake this assignment. Radio thus becomes the first industry which as a whole is going outside of its direct field of action to aid the Treasury in its twelve billion dollars a year War Bond selling goal.

Within 24 hours after Vincent F. Callahan, Director of the Treasury's Press and Radio Sections, telegraphed an appeal for help, 511 stations responded with acceptances. It developed that several stations, some of them owned by newspapers, had already become issuing agents and were successfully selling War Bonds and Stamps directly to listeners and delivering bonds through arrangements with local banks.

It is estimated that approximately 90 percent of all stations in the country will become direct Treasury agents for the sale and delivery of War Savings Bonds. Included among the ten percent which it is expected will be unable to accept the assignment are stations which are on the air only a few hours or which do not have the facilities or personnel because they have been hard hit by Selective Service. Several are municipal stations; some may qualify as issuing agents at a later date.

Today there goes out to all the radio stations and the newspapers from the Treasury Department a bulletin reporting progress. In it will appear, among other items, a letter from Neville Miller to Secretary Morgenthau. The letter follows:

"Mr. Callahan has, I am sure, advised you of the manner in which the radio broadcasters of the nation have responded to your suggestion that they act as issuing agents for war bonds. Over 600 stations already have been authorized to act in that capacity.

"Broadcasters at all times are most happy to cooperate in every way in the government's war effort and this response on their part is but additional evidence of this spirit of cooperation.

"I know that I reflect the sentiment of every broadcaster in saying to you that we deeply appreciate the faith and confidence which you have in our medium. We are proud of the record the industry has already made and welcome this opportunity to be of further service."

Programs for Victory

Each station is authorized to work out whatever local promotion plans would be effective in their areas. In Pittsburgh, KDKA, one of radio's pioneer stations, inaugurated its bond selling campaign with a public celebration on the steps of the City Hall with the mayor and Pennsylvania War Savings officials participating.

WBAL in Baltimore started off its campaign with a series of full-page newspaper advertisements. WUSR in Butler, Pennsylvania, stocked up with \$5000 in bonds and sold out the first day, its actual sales totalling \$6500. WFIL in Philadelphia is holding an announcers' contest, the announcer selling the most bonds getting a \$25 bond. In Chicago WBEN is devoting one and one-quarter hours daily in the afternoon to selling bonds.

Poughkeepsie's WKIP is selling bonds by a series of radio auctions. This feature has been so successful that the first bond supply was sold out in several days, and the station has asked the Federal Reserve Board for more bonds. Station WCPO in Cincinnati, Ohio, has made a tie-up with the RKO theatre chain and has enlisted the aid of Junior League girls and is promoting bonds on all its programs. In Bangor, Maine, station WOBI is offering prizes for the best suggestion as to how a station can sell bonds and is touring a bond wagon through the streets. In New York City station WJZ is selling bonds directly over the air and has erected a booth in Radio City in cooperation with the American Women's Volunteer Service. Station WINX in Washington, D. C., is making direct sales in cooperation with a taxi company, the drivers delivering the bonds.

One of the most novel ideas is being executed by stations WGR and WKBW in Buffalo, N. Y. These stations have inaugurated a youth movement called the "Commando Corps of the Court of Honor." Boys who sell a \$25 bond are made corporals. A \$50 bond sale mounts the boys to a sergeant. Station KTSA in San Antonio, Texas, in cooperation with a local women's club, is selling bonds and stamps in the downtown. In Des Moines, Iowa, station WBO is promoting a contest between two of its most popular announcers. Station WLS of Chicago, Illinois, opened its campaign with an all-night program. These stations divided the town into two teams with the artists making direct appeal over the air and prizes being awarded to the teams selling the most bonds.

WGAR, Cleveland, writes:

We are awaiting receipt of War Bonds from the Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank, and the moment these are available to our listeners we will shoot the works.

We already are building up the idea on various programs, advising our listeners that within a few days they can buy bonds at Cleveland's Friendly Station.

Our selling theme at the beginning is going to be built around certain personnel that are on the air every day. For example, our early morning Musical Clock announcer, Johnny McKnight, is going to appeal to all his early morning listeners to help him observe "Johnny McKnight Day," by coming in so that he personally can issue them bonds.

Our Women's Editor is going to do the same thing on her program every day, so is our Musical Director on his program, and certain of our newscasters.

However, we certainly are not going to neglect publicizing many other places where bonds can be obtained. We will continue to give the same amount of time to this as we have always given. Efforts on our own behalf will simply be additional time.

The station will establish a "WGAR Honor Roll," listing in a special broadcast the names of those who have bought from WGAR. We hope this will provide an incentive to those who otherwise may put off buying or even neglect buying from their Post Office, Bank, etc.

Next Sunday we are using Mr. Morgenthau speech, and will follow it with a statement by John Patt, our Vice President and General Manager.

We have also just arranged to have some visiting celebrity appear at our studio each afternoon between five and six to sell

(Continued on page 462)

Neville Miller, *President* C. E. Arney, Jr., *Assistant to President*

Joseph L. Miller, *Director of Labor Relations*; Paul F. Peter, *Director of Research*; Russell P. Place, *Counsel*; Howard Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*

PROGRAMS FOR VICTORY

(Continued from page 461)

bonds, and also appear on the air. We will lead off next Monday with Tommy Dorsey selling and autographing bonds right here in our studio. That, of course, will be publicized plenty prior to Monday afternoon.

WCBI "Buy at Home Campaign"

With the blessings of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce and the Committee for the Sale of War Bonds and Stamps, WCBI, Columbus, Miss., inaugurated their new series of daily hour broadcasts entitled, "Buy at Home." The program is co-sponsored by 20 leading firms of the Columbus area who urge local residents to "Buy at Home," thereby saving tires and gas and also effecting a savings in purchases which may be diverted to buying War Bonds and Stamps. The idea caught on with a bang and is reaping fine results for all concerned. The broadcast features martial music and two announcers alternate with commercial copy and announcements from the Treasury Department.

Every cooperating sponsor was presented with a large red, white and blue placard to display in his show windows carrying the message of the program idea, time of broadcast and pertinent information about the program. The broadcast was sold to cover a period of two months, July and August. The station reports this idea works fine and is a new source of revenue during the comparatively dull summer months.

Arthur B. Church, president, KMBC, Kansas City, has offered a series of cash prizes as incentive bonuses in the scrap metal collection.

The air campaign itself opened with a half-hour show Sunday, July 26. It included a pickup from a scrap metal compressing plant and a studio pickup with farmers and others who outlined the campaign.

One Hundred Dollars in Prizes

Following are the prizes which Mr. Church has authorized:

\$50 to the Future Farmers of America or 4H group that collects the most scrap metal; \$25 to the group collecting the second largest amount; \$25 to the individual in either the FFA or 4H who collects the most.

The competition also included the Boy Scouts. Fifty dollars will be paid to the Boy Scout troupe that makes the largest collection; \$25 to the Troupe that makes second largest collection and \$25 to the individual Boy Scout who tops all others.

Radio Delivers WAACS

How an intensive recruiting campaign operates to produce results is attested by KOY, Phoenix, Ariz. Here is the story as certified by Frances C. Myers, coordinator of war production for the station.

It concerns cooperative efforts with the U. S. Army recruiting office in the recent drive for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

Says Miss Myers: "The local recruiting office first released the announcement to the press. Some days later we contacted the office to inquire what response they were receiving and learned 'practically none.' We then joined forces with them and waged an all-out campaign to get the women they needed.

"The call to Arizona was for thirty-two women and, eventually, by intensive driving on the air, we did find for them women in all of the categories. Many of them fell by the wayside in the final examinations, but that was not our fault. The important factor is that we did secure for the recruiting office the thirty-two women!"

The recruiting program titled, "We're in the Army Now!" Below is the announcers introduction of the opening broadcast.

"There's a new cry throughout the nation. It's a battle cry . . . a call to arms for those who love the dream of Freedom! It's not the voice of strong, determined men . . . it's the voice of courageous women—mothers, wives, sisters, sweethearts! It's the voice of the WAACS—The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps."

Musical Comedy by Army Men

"Park Your Khaki," the musical comedy written, directed, orchestrated and produced by the men of Fort Devens, Mass., will be broadcast by stations WBZ and WBZA, this evening, at 10:30. The revue, the first of its kind produced here, features 40 men from the New England States.

"Park Your Khaki" is full of new tunes, comedy, and sketches and satires on Army life. It was produced by Private Walter Petersen, of Boston, who was with the Shuberts before entering the Army, Private Richard Feinberg, of Brookline, Mass., former song writer and theater producer, and Private Kelly Yeaton, of Lisbon Falls, Maine, former writer and theatrical technician. The music is under the direction of Corp. Bob Kaplan, son of Ben Kaplan, radio editor of the Providence Journal and Bulletin. The cast includes men who have been in radio, the theater and motion pictures.

WBZ-WBZA Helps Coast Guard

Special programs, devoted to telling the people of New England of the activities and services performed by the U. S. Coast Guard, will be presented next week over Westinghouse Stations WBZ, Boston, and WBZA, Springfield. The week will be ushered in by a concert by the band of the Coast Guard Academy, of New London, Conn., broadcast from Hatch Memorial shell, on the Esplanade, Boston, over WBZ and WBZA, Sunday, Aug. 2, at 4:30 p. m.

Tuesday, Aug. 4, will be Coast Guard Day on the air over WBZ and WBZA, with programs throughout the day devoted to this vital branch of our armed forces. A dramatization, written to show the work the men of the Coast Guard perform, will be heard on the air at 7:30 p. m. The Coast Guard Band will also be heard on Sundays, Aug. 2 and 9, at 6:15 p. m., on its regular weekly schedule.

SENATORS RAP COMMENTATORS

On Monday, the 27th, some of the members of the Senate had a field day with radio commentators, newspaper editors and columnists. The discussion came about as a result of their criticism of Congress.

Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) led off with a charge that, "Too many radio commentators and too many editors are merely propagandists, who are trying to convey to their listeners or to their readers the points of view which they themselves hold, even though in many cases they entertain these opinions without any factual basis."

No words were spared by either Senator O'Mahoney or the others who spoke upon the subject. Names of commentators

were mentioned and specific instances cited. Senator Chandler (D-Kentucky) complained about a misstatement by one commentator with regard to what that commentator charged was an attempt on the Senator's part to secure an appropriation for a Senatorial investigation by a subcommittee of which he is Chairman of Alaskan defenses. He denied ever having made a request for an appropriation or participated in any activity with respect thereto. He was strongly backed by Senator Lucas (D-Illinois), who said:

"In my humble opinion, the American people are entitled to know the facts, whether they come from radio commentators, from the press of the country, from the Army, the Navy, or the Commander in Chief. If a communique of any kind is to be issued, regardless of its source, the American people are entitled to know the facts. * * * If in this crisis we give the people the facts, we do not need to worry about their response. However, for some reason or other, the people are given innuendos and indictments by implication, leaving the reader or the listener in the air as to what the next move is to be. * * *

"Regardless of what is done in peacetimes, it seems to me that in the great emergency through which we are passing, when the life of this Nation is threatened, every individual, regardless of mercenary or other reasons he may have as a radio commentator or as a newspaper columnist, should in this hour give the best that is in him. * * *

"Let me say one further word as to some of the so-called wizards over the radio. I think the time has come when some sort of an investigation should be made to ascertain the motives and the reasons why some of them continually misquote the facts and take the position they do. Some of the things they say are absurd and ridiculous. Over the radio they constantly attempt to substitute their judgment for that of men who have been trained for years and years in some particular military, air, or naval activity or strategy. * * *

Senator O'Mahoney resumed and said:

"Democracy cannot be maintained unless we restrain ourselves. Democracy cannot be maintained if the press allows itself to condemn upon small evidence those who happen to be in the public eye. Democracy cannot be maintained if radio commentators, hurrying to make their script ready for a deadline, are not careful about what they propose to state as facts, and then go on the air with hurried interpretations of events that have happened."

Again joining in the discussion, Senator Lucas spoke as follows:

"I think the Senator has done a real service in discussing the misstatements of fact which are now being hurled over the ether waves by some radio commentators. * * * I am of the opinion—and it is based upon reaction in my own family—that at this hour in our national life radio commentators have a tremendous influence and impact upon what the American people are thinking about, and undoubtedly are helping the people to form their conclusions as to what should or should not be done in this emergency."

He then made the following rather startling suggestion:

"Mr. President, I desire to read a portion of the Communications Act, and then make a suggestion.

"Under section 303 of that act the following provision is made:

"The Commission from time to time shall have the authority to make general rules and regulations requiring stations to keep such records of programs, transmissions, or emergency communications or signals as it may seem desirable.

"I do not doubt that in the exercise of that power the Commission has caused every radio station to submit to it a copy of every address which has been delivered from time to time by the various commentators, and no doubt at this moment they are watching them more carefully than ever before. I think they should do so.

"It seems to me, Mr. President, as a practical suggestion, that Elmer Davis, along with the Commission, but especially Mr. Davis, could very well call in the sponsor of Carter's Little Liver Pills or the sponsor of this perfume, or that drug, and perhaps the owner of the station, and sit down with them and point out that during the last 3 months John Jones, the commentator, has said one thing after another which, in the opinion of Mr. Davis, was not in the best interests of unity, and which was not in the

"Is Your Hat in the Ring?"

This booklet containing suggestions and advice to candidates for public office using radio has proven extremely popular. So much so, in fact, that it is being revised. The revision will contain the up to date statistics and some suggestions other than those given in the original book. They will be available in quantities to stations for distribution to political candidates at 4 cents a copy. Here is an ideal way to do a candidate a good turn and get some business for your station. *Send your order now!*

best interests of winning the war under the present very trying circumstances. * * *

"I have no quarrel with any newspaperman, I have no quarrel with any radio commentator, I have no quarrel with any columnist. * * *

"I speak with the utmost sincerity upon this question. I speak in the interest of the common welfare of all Americans. In the interest of national unity I make this suggestion which I hope will have the effect of lighting a little spark in the hearts of some of these men, with the result that they will give us only true facts about the present situation. * * *

"I am satisfied that if Elmer Davis would call in the sponsor and call in the officials of the station over which the type of speech to which reference has been made was delivered, and would sit down with the sponsor and read to him what was said by this particular commentator from time to time, and point out the effect that kind of propaganda is having insofar as the division of our people is concerned, and upon unity in the war he could appeal to the sponsor on the ground of high patriotism to ask the commentator to get in line and refrain from making statements in his broadcasts which weaken national unity, or probably the sponsor himself would see to it that the commentator was ultimately taken off the air."

On this point Senator O'Mahoney expressed serious doubt and said:

"I cannot quite agree with the suggestion the Senator has now made, that Mr. Elmer Davis, or any one else, should be empowered to call in any one and say, 'You did not say the right thing,' or 'This is what you said,' or 'That is what you said.'

"If the Federal Communications Commission or any Government employee, whether the employee is working under civil service or working as a volunteer, were to undertake to discuss, with commentators or editors, the opinions they have expressed or the comments they have made, that would immediately lead to the charge that they were being prevented from saying what they wanted to say.

"Mr. President, it is much more important that everyone be permitted to say what he pleases as he pleases. My appeal this afternoon to the radio and to the press is to exercise that restraint which is becoming a free people, and not to make charges which cannot be substantiated immediately by reference to the facts, and certainly not disseminate upon the air waves of the world accusations against public servants based upon hearsay and innuendo and suspicion, at a time when, above all things, it is essential for all of us to unite in the prosecution of the war."

Concluding the discussion Senator Lucas observed:

"One of the troubles with many radio broadcasters is that they are not responsible to anyone, so to speak. One sponsor has them for 1 week or 6 weeks, and another sponsor has them for another 6 weeks. They are in a category wholly different from that of a newspaper, as I view it, and certainly we ought to have all the information we possibly can obtain in regard to the sponsor, the advertisement, and the individual who is commenting for 1 minute upon a particular article and during the other 14 minutes telling us what is wrong with the world."

Engineering

"BROADCASTING UNDER WAR CONDITIONS"

The foregoing is the title of an article appearing in the August issue of *ELECTRONICS*. Written by J. B. Epperson, Chief Engineer, Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc., and Beverly Dudley, Acting Managing Editor, *ELECTRONICS*, the article gives a very clear exposition of many of the technical phases of war time broadcasting operation. We are grateful to *ELECTRONICS* and the authors for permission to reprint it. The article follows:

The effects of war conditions on the broadcast industry are demanding the most careful consideration of both operating and regulatory bodies at the present time. From the standpoint of technical operations these problems are primarily twofold, although additional factors sometimes enter to affect the operation of broadcast stations adversely. The main problems are: (1) difficulty in obtaining replacement tubes and repair parts due to the high priorities required, and (2) shortage of technical operators and engineers. Unless some way is devised to care for their future needs, broadcast stations may face eventual shutdown in cases of equipment failures.

The equipment and tube shortage is brought on because all manufacturers of transmitting equipment and tubes are extraordinarily affected by the war. All are carrying a heavy defense load, with the result that the A-10 priority rating formerly assigned to broadcasting for maintenance and repair became practically worthless for obtaining tubes and other equipment. Recognizing this condition, WPB issued its order P-129 on April 23, 1942, assigning an A-3 rating for critical materials needed for maintenance and repair. However, because of the increasing scarcity of critical materials, it appears that the A-3 rating is little better than the former A-10 rating when it comes to the purchase of transmitting tubes. This is borne out by the following extract from a form letter received from one tube manufacturer immediately after the P-129 order became effective:

"The critical nature of many essential materials required in the manufacture of transmitting tubes is such as to make it impossible for us to replenish our stock under the A-3 rating. Under these circumstances we shall continue to supply tubes wherever possible against your orders when covered by the A-3 rating. We feel that you should be advised, however, that for reasons aforementioned, we can fill such orders only provided we have the materials available and we do not have any other unfilled orders bearing higher ratings. It will also be impossible for us to commit ourselves to definite delivery unless the preference rating be sufficiently high to enable us to use it in the purchase of additional materials."

With few exceptions, broadcast stations have managed to keep their equipment in a satisfactory operating condition, but this has been accomplished largely at the expense of reserve stocks of materials. There can be no doubt that the demands on equipment manufacturers have not yet reached their maximum and that it will be necessary to devise some way by which it will be possible to care for future demands of the industry.

Pooling Arrangement as Conservation Aid

To alleviate the shortage of equipment (especially tubes) and to assure that broadcast service will be maintained to the fullest, a "share the spare parts" program has been recommended by the Defense Communication Board (now the Board of War Communications). In brief, this proposal, released on May 24, calls for: (1) inventory of equipment of all stations, together with establishment of requirements of minimum equipment necessary to maintain operations, (2) establishment of conservation districts, each district to contain enough stations so that a representative stock of parts is available in each and to be presided over by a civilian administrator and two assistants, (3) the district

administrator and his assistants will be charged with the checking and control of the inventory stock in his district and the redistribution, on a sales basis, of surplus equipment from one station to another.

Such a plan could operate only with the full cooperation of the broadcasters and this cooperation is assured by the fact that it originated with the broadcasters themselves and was prepared and submitted to the BWC by the Domestic Broadcasting Committee of the Board. It is believed that the operation should go a long way to relieve the priorities problem now confronting the 900-odd broadcasting stations in repair and maintenance materials.

It would appear that such a provision for conservation is not only ticklish in its administration, but is, at best, only a temporary stop-gap. There is evidence that not all station operators are fully behind this plan since, it is pointed out, the "share the spare parts" program penalizes the well managed, conservatively operated stations for the benefit of the less efficient stations. Another difficulty with this program as initially outlined is that it makes no provision for the replacement of parts which may be used up in normal operation. Under a system of this sort, it is conceivable that all the broadcasting services of the country could disintegrate simultaneously, like the "One Horse Shay."

The lack of parts is of little concern for many recently modernized stations, or those near metropolitan centers of supply, but it is an increasingly difficult problem for the stations in areas remote from production facilities. A number of stations are unable to obtain such spare parts as condensers, resistors, sockets, transformers or repair parts for their transmitters. Extension of audio line facilities is hampered, and portable and remote amplifying equipment once damaged will probably not be replaced. This situation is being faced as a matter-of-fact problem whose solution must, somehow, be obtained.

Many stations have instituted a complete house cleaning program in which broken and obsolete parts from used equipment have been repaired and reclaimed for future use, even if under restricted conditions. More rigid schedules of repair and maintenance are being enforced, and systematic maintenance is aided by assigning regular duties on a well planned time schedule. Most stations have reduced the filament voltage of tubes to obtain longer life, the amount of reduction being determined by limitations of audio distortion or power output. One station engineer reports that the life of tubes in his station has been increased from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 months through such a procedure.

With regard to tubes, many broadcast operators are caught between the sharp points of a two-horned dilemma. On the one hand they are required by the standards of good engineering practice to maintain an adequate supply of replacement tubes. On the other hand, the heavy demand on tube production for military services makes it difficult or impossible to conform to these regulations. To alleviate the situation somewhat, some stations are reclaiming old tubes previously regarded as unsuitable for operation, but which may be pressed into service under a program of restricted materials. Other stations have experimented with the repair of old tubes. Some engineers feel that too little attention is being given to the rebuilding of transmitting vacuum tubes as a war conservation measure. According to the statement of one company who has rebuilt several tubes, approximately 90 per cent of the defective transmitting tubes above 250 watts in size can be satisfactorily rebuilt. The cost of rebuilding a transmitting tube is ordinarily one-half that of a new tube of the same type. A rebuilt tube might even be better than a new one, providing the tube was originally built before substitute materials were employed.

Even more important than the shortages of tubes and other physical equipment is the shortage of technically qualified personnel for station operation. Through the exercise of additional maintenance and repair work, a station in normally good operating condition can be kept in satisfactory operation for a considerable length of time, with capable technical administration. But the technically trained operating and engineering personnel

are vital to its operation and cannot be so easily replaced. Many stations are having difficulty in obtaining experienced technicians since so many have been absorbed by the various government services. The main difficulty arises from the necessity of placing inexperienced men in important positions, and the inability to find individuals with a background sufficiently adequate to become thoroughly trained in a short time.

Personnel Shortages, Too!

There is no blanket deferment from military service of men engaged in station operation. Indeed, the broadcast industry has contributed many of its best technical personnel to the Army, or Navy, to various government administrative agencies, or to technical teaching and research jobs, all of which further the country's war effort. Certainly no one makes such a change without the fullest desire to be of maximum assistance, while those left to carry on are performing equally valuable (if less publicized) work in the additional duties imposed upon them. But several stations have lost heavily of their technical personnel, and are unable to replace licensed operators. The loss of technical personnel does create a serious question as to how the normal services are to be maintained or even extended with an ever-decreasing technical staff.

There are several partial solutions to the problem of personnel; none are completely satisfactory. Control room operators having operator's licenses but no transmitter experience, have been transferred to the operation of the transmitter, and have, in turn, been replaced by persons less experienced. Qualified individuals who, for one reason or another, are not likely to be called into military service, have been used wherever possible. The shortage of personnel has, in some instances, led to outbidding by various stations for the services of those still available. However, a more frequent and self-reliant approach seems to be that of training personnel for broadcast jobs by the NYA or other agencies. In several cases women have been trained as control room operators. It is too early to draw definite conclusions from the few cases in which women have actually been engaged in control room work, although there are indications that qualified women operators are entirely capable of discharging control room duties properly.

Concern has been expressed by some station managers that the necessity for employing less experienced personnel may force a relaxation of standards of operation which could become permanent. Under such conditions, those technically trained men now leaving the broadcast industry might be expected to find other careers for themselves after "the duration." Nevertheless, the opinion is frequently expressed that relaxation of certain standards of good engineering practice, especially with regard to requirements as to distortion tolerances and time off the air, will help materially in easing the present problems.

Several stations, especially the smaller ones, complain of loss of revenue at a time when prices are rising and additional services are required of their operating personnel. The monitoring of key stations for blackout warnings is a problem for some stations who have already lost heavily of their operators and find themselves operating with shoestring personnel. Protection of the station against possible invasion or bombing attacks, fire, lightning, or acts of sabotage requires additional vigilance, especially of stations near the territorial limits of the United States. The need for emergency service equipment, in the event of failure of regular equipment, is recognized by foresighted operators, but again difficulty is encountered in obtaining the necessary priority ratings for engine-driven generators and similar equipment.

Broadcasting forms an integral and important part in the lives of all in the United States. It is a powerful and important factor in knitting together the nation as a unified whole. It is perhaps the most effective single method of disseminating propaganda in the dictionary sense of "tending to persuade by just discussion and argument." One has only to listen to an hour's radio program to be convinced of the importance broadcasting is playing in the building up of national solidarity, for each and every program makes its appeal for some cause or another which is intended

to further our war effort. Only one important speech from Washington or London need be marred, through failure of strategically critical equipment or of inexperienced personnel to bring us forcefully to the realization that broadcasting must be maintained because it is so vital a cog in our vast war effort.

There is no use taking an alarmist's point of view with regard to the present situation, for those factors which are being recognized as potentially dangerous can be rectified in time to alleviate any serious disruption of service. Nevertheless, the problems confronting the broadcasting industry must be squarely faced immediately, so that steps may be taken to assure the industry that it will receive the personnel and equipment it requires to maintain its services.

PRIORITIES

Higher preference ratings to enable communications companies to obtain copper necessary for operating construction, maintenance and repair were granted Tuesday by the Director General for Operations of the War Production Board. The action was taken in amendments to Preference Rating Orders P-129 and P-130.

P-129 raises the rating for telephone, telegraph, cable and radio companies for copper from A-3 to A-1-j. Copper order M-9-a restricts deliveries of copper to A-1-k or higher and Tuesday's action enables these communications companies to obtain materials of copper in conformity with that order.

P-130 gives a similar rating for deliveries of copper necessary for operating construction by telephone companies, such as connection of subscribers, changes in central office equipment, and the like.

The A-3 rating continues in effect for supplies other than copper.

QUARTZ CRYSTALS

Radio broadcast stations can now secure replacements of defective, cracked or broken radio oscillators and filters and optical parts. Under amendment No. 1 to Order M-146 issued July 23, the WPB lifted restrictions on such replacements "in instruments directly used for war, public health, welfare or security". Radio broadcasting comes under "welfare", WPB advised NAB.

Under the terms of the order, purchasers of quartz crystals or parts containing them must file a certificate that the use of the crystals will conform to the purposes of the order. If, however, the purchaser is a U. S. agency or a foreign governmental agency, the certificate is not required.

Promotion

WAIM KNOWS WHO LISTENS

WAIM, Anderson, S. C., has just issued a sizable brochure on "Who Listens to WAIM".

It is a research in listening conducted for the station by the Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. The brochure is replete with charts illustrating the findings of the investigators.

In a foreword, Wilton E. Hall, chief station executive, said:

"We can think of nothing more useless than a radio station that has no listeners. When WAIM was built in 1935, we realized the fallacy of Emerson's better-mouse-trap theory and immediately set about to develop good programs and to carry them to the listeners of our area on the wings of enthusiastic public co-operation in every worth-while phase of broadcasting. We did not wait for listeners to come to us, nor did we wait for the organizations and institutions of this section to come and ask for our assistance. Instead, we rolled up our sleeves and resolved, first of all, to become a community asset second to none, and to serve well the people of our Piedmont section of North and South Carolina and Georgia; always to do twice as much as was expected of us as community leaders. This procedure was applied

with equal force to good entertainment features, alert local, national, and international news coverage, and to the whole-hearted support of everything for the benefit of our section."

HERE'S HOW!

Walt Dennis, sales promotion manager, KVOO, Tulsa, has prepared, "HERE'S HOW to sell and serve an important market area."

The booklet, issued by the Tulsa Sales Executive Club, on July 10, was mailed to every manufacturer and wholesaler in the United States doing business with Tulsa stores and business firms.

TELL LISTENERS ABOUT FREE PAMPHLET

In an address on July 26, before the National Police Academy, Secretary of the Navy Knox pointed out that Axis sabotage and propaganda are being intensified in this country. Specifically, the Secretary said:

"We know that we can expect attack by sabotage, by spying, and by propaganda. These attacks have already begun. We know that this will be intensified and spread all over our country."

The Office of War Information will appreciate radio commentators and local stations throughout the country calling the remarks of the Secretary to the attention of their listeners and suggesting that as a means of equipping themselves to combat Axis propaganda, they get a free copy of the "Divide and Conquer" pamphlet recently issued by the Office of War Information.

Listeners should write directly to the Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.

Sales

PER INQUIRY AND FREE TIME

Carl Calman, Advertising-Promotion Manager of the Book-of-the-Hour Company, 395 Broadway, New York City, offers a P.I. deal on "Air Raid Protection and First Aid."

The Progressive Circulation Company, Inc., Hollywood, California, seeks a P.I. deal for the sale of Collier's Magazine.

The United Advertising Companies again offer a P.I. deal, this time on Champion Auto Alarm.

Listener Activities

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS

The Radio Council of Louisville, Kentucky, under the leadership of Mrs. F. C. Linkenberg, President, has recently issued 10,000 bulletins with listings of good programs for children in that area, broadcast over Stations WHAS, WAVE, WINN and WGRC. The selections were made by the Research and Bulletin Committee of the Louisville Council.

The Council secured the cooperation of the Model Farms Dairy of Louisville and it is with their compliments that the release is printed.

Following are the programs selected for boys and girls:

Monday

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|------|
| 1:30 p.m. | Open Book | WINN |
| 7:00 p.m. | Cavalcade of America | WAVE |
| 7:30 p.m. | Margaret Speaks | WAVE |
| 8:30 p.m. | Dr. I. Q. | WAVE |

Tuesday

- | | | |
|------------|-------------------|------|
| 11:30 a.m. | U. S. Marine Band | WGRC |
|------------|-------------------|------|

Wednesday

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------|------|
| 7:00 p.m. | Nelson Eddy | WHAS |
| 7:30 p.m. | Dr. Christian | WHAS |
| 8:00 p.m. | Junior Miss | WHAS |

Thursday

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------|------|
| 7:30 p.m. | Aldrich Family | WAVE |
|-----------|----------------|------|

Friday

- | | | |
|------------|------------------------|------|
| 11:30 a.m. | Summer Playhouse | WGRC |
| 7:00 p.m. | Cities Service Concert | WAVE |
| 7:30 p.m. | Information Please | WAVE |
| 8:00 p.m. | March of Time | WINN |
| 8:30 p.m. | Brewster Boy | WHAS |

Saturday

- | | | |
|------------|------------------------------|------|
| 9:00 a.m. | Rainbow House | WGRC |
| 9:30 a.m. | American Farmer 4-H Clubs | WHAS |
| 10:00 a.m. | Lincoln Highway | WAVE |
| 10:30 a.m. | U. S. Army Band | WGRC |
| 10:30 a.m. | Let's Pretend | WHAS |
| 10:30 a.m. | Little Blue Playhouse | WINN |
| 11:00 a.m. | Growing in Safety | WINN |
| 1:00 p.m. | U. S. Marine Band | WAVE |
| 4:00 p.m. | Cleveland Symphony Orchestra | WHAS |

Sunday

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|------|
| 1:30 p.m. | Sunday's Children | WINN |
| 2:00 p.m. | Columbia Symphony | WHAS |
| 2:30 p.m. | Army Hour | WAVE |
| 4:00 p.m. | Family Hour | WHAS |
| 4:30 p.m. | Plays for Americans | WAVE |
| 8:30 p.m. | American Album of Familiar Music | WAVE |

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------|------|
| 8:35 a.m. | Treasure Chest | WGRC |
| 4:00 p.m. | Vic and Sade | WHAS |

Labor

TALENT FEES

The trade press has been having a field day with the subject of talent fees and the Wage and Hour Act.

C. T. Lucy, WRVA, chairman of the NAB Wage and Hour Committee, discussed the whole matter at a meeting Monday with Joseph L. Miller, NAB director of labor relations.

It was decided that the NAB, as soon as possible, should send out to all members an authoritative bulletin on the subject. This will be done.

COST OF LIVING

The Labor Department reports that the cost of living increased 0.8 per cent between May 15 and June 15, and on June 15 was 11.3 per cent above June 15, 1941. It is now 116.4 per cent above the 1935-39 average.

AVERAGE COMPENSATION

The average pay envelope in broadcasting stations the week of October 12, 1941, executives excluded, contained \$38.88, as compared with \$37.75 the corresponding week of 1940. Network employees were not included.

Technicians that week received an average of \$42.93; announcers, \$36.76.

A complete breakdown of these FCC figures will be available within a few weeks.

CENSUS SHOWED 28,839,154 RADIO HOMES IN 1940

The U. S. Bureau of the Census issued today an advance release showing radio units by states, giving for the first time a total figure for all states. It shows that 82.8% of all occupied dwelling units were equipped with radio. The NAB projection of the total figure is 28,839,154. This figure is subject to revision when the by-county figures are released for the five states, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, California.

The annual NAB estimate of radio homes in the United States at January 1, 1940, was 28,000,000 (NAB REPORTS, April 12, 1940, p. 4171). The preliminary Census figure which dates April, 1940, indicates that the January 1st estimate was in something approaching perfect alignment. The estimate of "Radio Today" in January, 1940, was 28,700,000, which for all practical purposes, was an accurate estimate.

The estimates of the Joint Committee on Radio Research, as of January 1, 1938, appear now to have been more accurate than was originally hoped. The total figure for the United States, 26,666,500, follows in perfect alignment with the annual estimates made for the industry and the 1940 Census figure indicates that no slight change in that trend is necessary.

The individual state estimates of the Joint Committee were not quite so accurate. Generally, the Joint Committee was too conservative in New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central and West North Central states, insofar as percentage ownership was concerned. The Joint Committee figures were high, generally, for the South and Pacific Coast. A saving factor, however, was that the estimates of the Joint Committee of the total families in a number of cases were low, which offset the errors in per cent ownership, resulting in a figure of radio families not too far out of line.

The following table gives the figures of annual estimates which have been made available to the industry each year:

HOMES WITH RADIO SETS

Date	Estimate	Census
January 1, 1923	60,000	
" 1924	1,000,000	
" 1925	2,500,000	
" 1926	3,500,000	
" 1927	5,000,000	
" 1928	6,500,000	
" 1929	7,500,000	
" 1930	9,000,000	
April — 1930		12,048,762
January 1, 1931	12,000,000	
" 1932	14,000,000	
" 1933	16,810,000	
" 1934	20,402,000	
" 1935	21,456,000	
" 1936	22,869,000*	
" 1937	24,600,000	
" 1938	26,666,500*	
" 1939	27,500,000	
" 1940	28,000,000	
April — 1940		28,839,202**
January 1, 1941	29,300,000	
" 1942	30,600,000	

* Joint Committee on Radio Estimates.

** NAB Preliminary projection from Census data.

RADIO HOMES IN THE UNITED STATES—1940

Estimated from 1940 U. S. Census of Housing Data. Number of Occupied Dwelling units and percent radio-equipped as reported by U. S. Census, and number of dwellings having radio estimated from Census data by projecting percent ownership to the number of units not answering the radio question, applied separately to Urban, Rural-Nonfarm and Rural-farm units for each county.

	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units			
	Units	% Radio		Units	% Radio		Units	% Radio		Units	% Radio		
		Units	%		Units	%		Units	%		Units	%	
NEW ENGLAND													
Maine.....	218,968	86.5	189,300	88,406	93.2	82,384	90,186	84.0	75,756	40,376	77.2	31,160	
New Hampshire.....	132,936	90.0	119,664	75,355	93.3	70,288	41,550	86.9	36,087	16,031	82.9	13,289	
Vermont.....	92,435	88.6	81,905	32,465	95.5	31,022	35,164	87.6	30,806	24,806	80.9	20,077	
Rhode Island.....	187,706	95.7	179,652	171,236	96.1	164,515	13,860	92.6	12,835	2,610	88.2	2,302	
Massachusetts.....	1,120,694	96.2	1,077,642	1,002,433	96.6	968,046	94,541	93.5	88,406	23,720	89.3	21,190	
Connecticut.....	448,682	95.7	429,260	304,364	96.4	293,316	120,205	95.3	114,605	24,113	88.5	21,339	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC													
New York.....	3,662,113	95.5	3,498,737*	3,055,529	96.7	2,953,877*	423,279	92.4	391,207*	183,305	83.8	153,653*	
New Jersey.....	1,100,260	95.5	1,050,612	899,637	96.2	865,508	167,675	93.2	156,229	32,948	87.6	28,875	
Pennsylvania.....	2,515,524	92.4	2,323,918*	1,711,133	95.5	1,634,404*	595,341	88.7	527,940*	209,050	77.3	161,574*	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL													
Ohio.....	1,897,796	91.7	1,739,953*	1,291,248	95.1	1,227,352*	338,164	88.0	297,474*	268,384	80.2	215,127*	
Indiana.....	961,498	88.2	848,325	541,073	93.5	505,704	208,010	85.6	177,944	212,415	77.5	164,677	
Illinois.....	2,192,724	92.3	2,024,233*	1,633,017	95.3	1,555,836*	310,446	86.3	267,874*	249,261	80.4	200,523*	
Michigan.....	1,396,014	93.4	1,304,149	924,913	96.4	891,661	252,211	90.9	229,348	218,890	83.7	183,140	
Wisconsin.....	827,207	91.7	758,449	463,231	96.5	446,813	161,089	88.9	143,154	202,887	83.0	168,482	

RADIO HOMES IN THE UNITED STATES—1940 — Continued

	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio		Units	% Radio		Units	% Radio		Units	% Radio	
		Radio	Units		Radio	Units		Radio	Units		Radio	Units
WEST NORTH CENTRAL												
Minnesota.....	728,359	91.2	664,296	383,336	95.8	367,149	135,689	87.4	118,641	209,334	85.3	178,506
Iowa.....	701,824	90.2	633,168	312,393	93.7	292,724	161,077	87.6	141,059	228,354	87.3	199,385
Missouri.....	1,068,642	79.9	853,299	573,347	90.8	520,489	204,507	76.8	156,926	290,788	60.5	175,884
North Dakota.....	152,043	88.4	134,437	34,069	94.6	32,245	47,024	85.7	40,295	70,950	87.2	61,897
South Dakota.....	165,428	84.6	139,854	43,558	92.5	40,291	49,548	81.8	40,495	72,322	81.7	59,068
Nebraska.....	360,744	84.7	305,681	146,259	92.7	135,628	89,390	82.9	74,068	125,095	76.7	95,985
Kansas.....	511,109	83.0	424,457	224,314	90.4	202,770	128,059	82.4	105,543	158,736	73.2	116,144
SOUTH ATLANTIC												
Delaware.....	70,541	87.0	61,380	37,070	92.3	34,215	21,830	86.5	18,890	11,641	71.1	8,275
Maryland.....	465,683	88.1	410,164	286,505	93.4	267,652	124,112	84.4	104,655	55,066	68.7	37,857
District of Columbia.....	173,445	93.7	162,446	173,445	93.7	162,446	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	627,532	67.1	421,078	244,105	84.0	205,124	174,219	67.6	117,801	209,208	46.9	98,153
West Virginia.....	444,815	75.1	334,239	140,556	89.7	126,098	192,771	75.4	145,265	111,488	56.4	62,876
North Carolina.....	789,659	61.8	487,353	239,917	77.7	186,386	217,703	67.6	147,035	332,039	46.4	153,932
South Carolina.....	434,968	49.6	215,636	123,503	67.1	82,831	126,119	60.0	75,509	185,346	30.9	57,296
Georgia.....	752,241	52.5	394,755	288,818	68.2	196,864	170,595	57.6	98,273	292,828	34.0	99,618
Florida.....	519,887	64.8	336,803	294,410	76.1	224,020	152,395	55.1	83,994	73,082	39.4	28,789
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL												
Kentucky.....	698,538	65.3	456,633	238,283	84.0	200,161	179,890	65.7	118,144	280,365	49.3	138,328
Tennessee.....	714,894	62.5	446,943	276,056	77.7	214,362	152,197	65.1	99,046	286,641	46.6	133,535
Alabama.....	673,815	49.4	332,776	227,309	69.7	158,305	157,226	54.5	85,651	289,280	30.8	88,820
Mississippi.....	534,956	39.9	213,312	120,360	61.5	74,048	95,920	50.9	48,834	318,676	28.4	90,430
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL												
Arkansas.....	495,825	50.9	252,148	123,528	72.4	89,442	111,636	53.7	59,891	260,661	39.5	102,815
Louisiana.....	592,528	53.3	315,261	262,927	72.6	190,789	136,615	52.5	71,689	192,986	27.3	52,783
Oklahoma.....	610,481	68.8	420,182	254,779	83.5	212,531	139,605	64.6	90,161	216,097	54.4	117,490
Texas.....	1,678,396	66.9	1,122,042	802,601	78.6	630,911	359,745	65.7	236,144	516,050	49.4	254,987
MOUNTAIN												
Montana.....	159,963	86.2	137,900	64,148	91.3	58,536	49,737	84.4	41,998	46,078	81.1	37,366
Idaho.....	141,727	86.4	122,471	50,774	91.3	46,353	41,235	84.1	34,689	49,718	83.3	41,429
Wyoming.....	69,374	84.4	58,531	27,332	91.5	25,003	22,842	83.2	19,011	19,200	75.7	14,517
Colorado.....	316,000	84.5	267,295	174,759	91.5	159,932	77,956	78.1	60,877	63,285	73.5	46,486
New Mexico.....	129,475	53.2	69,053	46,713	72.5	33,951	43,097	47.6	20,554	39,665	36.7	14,548
Arizona.....	131,133	69.0	90,394	48,924	82.4	40,328	55,813	69.3	38,646	26,396	43.3	11,420
Utah.....	139,487	92.4	128,923	81,758	95.0	77,679	37,115	90.2	33,465	20,614	86.3	17,779
Nevada.....	33,291	81.4	27,119	13,284	89.2	11,859	15,795	77.4	12,227	4,212	72.0	3,033
PACIFIC												
Washington.....	537,337	90.6	486,684	302,208	92.7	280,136	141,673	89.2	126,339	93,456	85.8	80,209
Oregon.....	337,492	88.7	299,226	172,560	93.1	160,599	92,667	86.1	79,811	72,265	81.4	58,816
California.....	2,138,343	92.9	1,987,416*	1,568,552	95.1	1,491,056*	393,950	88.5	348,498*	175,841	84.1	147,862*
UNITED STATES.....	34,854,532	82.8	28,839,154†	20,596,500	91.9	18,923,639†	7,151,473	79.0	5,643,789†	7,106,559	60.2	4,271,726†

* Preliminary estimates calculated from U. S. Census advance release, "Home Radios: 1940," Series H-13, Number 1, which presents urban, rural-nonfarm, rural-farm, and total figures for each state. NAB will issue final estimates when the U. S. Census Bureau releases state figures by county.
 † Preliminary—subject to correction of 5 states noted with asterisk.

TEXAS

Estimated Radio Homes, 1940

Number of Occupied Dwelling Units as reported by U. S. Bureau of the Census in advance release, Series H-7. Percent radio-equipped calculated from Series H-7 Bulletin following the Census Bureau practice. Number of radio units, or radio homes, estimated by applying percent ownership to those units not answering radio question and adding such to those reporting radio.

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Anderson	9,643	53.6	5,176	3,536	73.3	2,591	1,726	61.2	1,057	4,381	34.9	1,528
Andrews	352	76.1	268	.....	.....	.....	241	79.7	192	111	68.2	76
Angelina	8,525	59.6	5,091	2,803	73.9	2,071	2,643	60.3	1,593	3,079	46.3	1,427
Aransas	960	59.7	572	108	46.7	50	687	64.3	442	165	48.7	80
Archer	1,967	74.1	1,459	.....	.....	.....	1,390	77.8	1,081	577	65.5	378
Armstrong	699	83.6	585	.....	.....	.....	261	83.7	219	438	83.5	366
Atascosa	4,104	41.0	1,683	.....	.....	.....	1,800	49.0	881	2,304	34.8	802
Austin	4,772	42.9	2,047	.....	.....	.....	1,749	59.5	1,040	3,023	33.3	1,007
Bailey	1,592	65.4	1,042	.....	.....	.....	504	68.4	345	1,088	64.1	697
Bandera	1,212	59.4	720	.....	.....	.....	470	61.8	291	742	57.9	429
Bastrop	5,512	42.5	2,341	969	61.6	597	1,672	54.7	914	2,871	28.9	830
Baylor	2,025	67.9	1,375	952	76.4	727	130	62.6	81	943	60.1	567
Bee	3,971	56.6	2,246	1,746	65.1	1,136	790	60.9	481	1,435	43.8	629
Bell	12,145	66.6	8,081	5,304	77.1	4,087	1,673	67.8	1,134	5,168	55.3	2,860
Bexar	84,692	76.1	64,431	67,579	77.4	52,293	12,393	78.4	9,711	4,720	51.4	2,427
Blanco	1,159	64.7	750	.....	.....	.....	362	76.6	277	797	59.3	473
Borden	344	63.2	217	.....	.....	.....	43	61.5	26	301	63.4	191
Bosque	4,297	67.3	2,894	.....	.....	.....	1,780	74.8	1,331	2,517	62.1	1,563
Bowie	13,432	58.2	7,829	5,041	75.0	3,783	2,125	55.6	1,182	6,266	45.7	2,864
Brazoria	6,507	63.2	4,112	1,350	90.0	1,216	2,811	68.0	1,912	2,346	41.9	984
Brazos	7,198	55.3	3,978	3,456	69.5	2,400	1,001	68.7	687	2,741	32.5	891
Brewster	1,626	53.6	869	977	61.8	604	369	37.7	139	280	45.0	126
Briscoe	1,066	66.1	704	.....	.....	.....	465	74.8	348	601	59.2	356
Brooks	1,343	34.9	469	.....	.....	.....	828	39.8	330	515	27.0	139
Brown	7,288	71.1	5,183	3,920	79.1	3,101	774	65.3	505	2,594	60.8	1,577
Burleson	4,679	35.9	1,681	.....	.....	.....	1,583	54.3	859	3,096	26.6	822
Burnet	2,880	62.9	1,811	.....	.....	.....	1,174	68.2	801	1,706	59.2	1,010
Caldwell	6,012	53.1	3,190	2,665	67.3	1,793	980	68.4	671	2,367	30.7	726
Calhoun	1,509	52.8	798	.....	.....	.....	969	58.1	563	540	43.6	235
Callahan	3,140	63.9	2,009	.....	.....	.....	1,391	73.7	1,026	1,749	56.2	983
Cameron	19,721	48.9	9,644	11,071	53.7	5,949	3,550	42.8	1,521	5,100	42.6	2,174
Camp	2,665	49.3	1,313	882	57.9	511	147	61.3	90	1,636	43.5	712
Carson	1,757	87.5	1,537	.....	.....	.....	1,242	88.4	1,097	515	85.4	440
Cass	8,153	45.1	3,683	.....	.....	.....	2,980	58.8	1,751	5,173	37.4	1,932
Castro	1,134	75.9	861	.....	.....	.....	358	78.3	280	776	74.8	581
Chambers	2,097	65.2	1,367	.....	.....	.....	1,580	68.0	1,074	517	56.7	293
Cherokee	10,603	50.2	5,337	2,908	69.3	2,015	1,869	51.3	959	5,826	40.6	2,363
Childress	3,321	72.5	2,407	1,877	77.8	1,461	228	71.2	162	1,216	64.5	784
Clay	3,403	64.4	2,193	.....	.....	.....	1,557	67.5	1,051	1,846	61.9	1,142
Cochran	886	63.1	560	.....	.....	.....	406	63.5	258	480	62.9	302
Coke	1,235	58.9	728	.....	.....	.....	402	60.5	243	833	58.2	485
Coleman	5,457	67.9	3,704	1,668	74.2	1,238	1,052	67.0	704	2,737	64.4	1,762
Collin	12,968	71.0	9,017	2,533	77.8	1,971	2,139	72.3	1,547	8,026	68.5	5,499
Collingsworth	2,722	67.0	1,824	914	69.5	635	236	70.6	167	1,572	65.0	1,022
Colorado	4,716	45.1	2,128	.....	.....	.....	2,423	56.8	1,376	2,293	32.8	752
Comal	3,305	65.1	2,149	1,966	73.5	1,445	365	58.5	214	974	50.3	490
Comanche	5,282	66.2	3,494	960	72.2	693	1,135	70.2	797	3,187	62.9	2,004
Concho	1,571	65.9	1,036	.....	.....	.....	684	63.7	436	887	67.6	600
Cooke	6,376	74.7	4,763	2,725	79.2	2,158	534	74.2	396	3,117	70.9	2,209
Coryell	5,121	61.2	3,134	957	74.2	710	876	64.7	567	3,288	56.5	1,857
Cottle	1,900	66.2	1,258	787	74.0	582	52	58.8	31	1,061	60.8	645
Crane	806	81.7	657	.....	.....	.....	764	82.3	629	42	67.6	28
Crockett	719	63.2	454	.....	.....	.....	581	60.2	350	138	75.6	104
Crosby	2,654	72.2	1,915	.....	.....	.....	1,112	71.9	799	1,542	72.3	1,116
Culberson	447	53.8	240	.....	.....	.....	377	53.4	201	70	55.9	39
Dallam	1,732	78.2	1,354	1,184	83.6	989	179	68.3	122	369	65.7	243
Dallas	113,020	85.0	96,130	92,054	87.8	80,822	15,031	76.9	11,561	5,935	63.1	3,747
Dawson	3,990	68.4	2,730	1,634	70.5	1,151	284	56.9	162	2,072	68.4	1,417
Deaf Smith	1,600	81.5	1,304	738	86.7	640	128	70.8	91	734	78.0	573
Delta	3,347	69.1	2,311	738	80.2	592	573	59.8	343	2,036	67.6	1,376

TEXAS—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Denton.....	9,243	74.2	6,856	3,279	86.3	2,831	1,940	68.3	1,326	4,024	67.1	2,699
DeWitt.....	6,490	50.3	3,265	2,133	62.7	1,337	1,064	56.4	600	3,293	40.3	1,328
Dickens.....	2,020	67.4	1,363	.....	.....	.....	833	75.3	627	1,187	62.0	736
Dimmit.....	1,909	37.9	726	.....	.....	.....	1,252	34.8	435	657	44.3	291
Donley.....	1,996	75.7	1,511	.....	.....	.....	983	77.1	758	1,013	74.3	753
Duval.....	4,718	50.0	2,360	1,244	54.0	672	2,000	71.4	1,428	1,474	17.7	260
Eastland.....	8,372	68.0	5,693	3,867	75.8	2,931	1,860	69.2	1,287	2,645	55.8	1,475
Ector.....	4,445	80.3	3,568	2,875	81.5	2,343	1,516	78.8	1,194	54	56.6	31
Edwards.....	779	63.5	494	.....	.....	.....	361	66.3	239	418	61.1	255
Ellis.....	12,918	64.1	8,288	4,628	75.5	3,492	2,421	67.4	1,631	5,869	53.9	3,165
El Paso.....	31,604	73.1	23,088	24,831	77.5	19,244	4,643	58.2	2,703	2,130	53.6	1,141
Erath.....	5,830	62.2	3,622	2,232	79.1	1,766	490	53.1	260	3,108	51.3	1,596
Falls.....	8,857	47.5	4,203	1,815	62.4	1,132	2,015	49.3	993	5,027	41.3	2,078
Fannin.....	11,007	68.9	7,581	1,939	82.5	1,599	2,772	66.7	1,850	6,296	65.6	4,132
Fayette.....	7,555	42.5	3,209	772	69.5	536	1,812	59.3	1,074	4,971	32.2	1,599
Fisher.....	3,265	64.3	2,099	.....	.....	.....	1,272	66.8	850	1,993	62.7	1,249
Floyd.....	2,814	76.6	2,156	809	78.6	636	456	72.7	332	1,549	76.7	1,188
Foard.....	1,386	65.4	908	.....	.....	.....	641	66.1	425	745	64.8	483
Fort Bend.....	7,709	43.5	3,355	989	66.3	656	2,398	64.5	1,548	4,322	26.6	1,151
Franklin.....	2,255	61.3	1,383	.....	.....	.....	709	66.8	473	1,546	58.8	910
Freestone.....	5,440	42.6	2,324	950	70.1	666	1,186	58.3	691	3,304	29.3	967
Frio.....	2,138	39.2	840	785	37.6	295	451	43.3	195	902	38.8	350
Gaines.....	2,243	69.9	1,570	973	78.2	761	768	70.5	541	502	53.5	268
Galveston.....	22,150	82.9	18,363	18,079	84.8	15,325	3,053	76.8	2,344	1,018	68.2	694
Garza.....	1,522	73.7	1,122	.....	.....	.....	694	78.2	543	828	70.0	579
Gillespie.....	2,813	57.8	1,624	1,030	69.7	718	288	54.5	157	1,495	50.1	749
Glasscock.....	323	81.2	263	.....	.....	.....	144	87.2	126	179	76.4	137
Goliad.....	2,087	37.8	789	.....	.....	.....	674	52.0	351	1,413	31.0	438
Gonzales.....	6,266	46.7	2,930	1,171	61.9	725	1,253	57.3	718	3,842	38.7	1,487
Gray.....	6,763	86.0	5,816	3,810	87.8	3,345	2,239	86.3	1,933	714	75.4	538
Grayson.....	19,497	76.2	14,851	9,813	82.6	8,106	3,497	71.3	2,495	6,187	68.7	4,250
Gregg.....	16,287	69.8	11,368	7,466	75.5	5,640	7,311	70.0	5,118	1,510	40.4	610
Grimes.....	5,599	38.8	2,174	1,694	54.4	922	823	55.8	459	3,082	25.7	793
Guadalupe.....	6,240	50.1	3,127	1,896	65.1	1,234	865	61.1	528	3,479	39.2	1,365
Hale.....	5,056	78.8	3,982	2,361	84.0	1,984	797	75.1	599	1,898	73.7	1,399
Hall.....	3,208	63.8	2,049	1,127	69.6	785	702	59.8	420	1,379	61.2	844
Hamilton.....	3,705	64.1	2,372	837	81.7	683	735	61.0	448	2,133	58.2	1,241
Hansford.....	737	80.2	591	.....	.....	.....	420	82.8	348	317	76.8	243
Hardeman.....	3,008	72.0	2,165	1,053	77.6	817	720	73.7	531	1,235	66.2	817
Hardin.....	4,228	56.8	2,397	735	66.6	490	2,108	60.8	1,281	1,385	45.2	626
Harris.....	146,403	82.4	120,628	115,028	85.9	98,791	23,666	73.1	17,289	7,709	59.0	4,548
Harrison.....	12,727	45.3	5,754	5,173	68.1	3,520	1,903	51.7	983	5,651	22.1	1,251
Hartley.....	478	82.3	394	68	98.5	67	151	87.8	133	259	75.0	194
Haskell.....	3,962	67.1	2,659	862	65.4	564	795	68.1	542	2,305	67.4	1,553
Hays.....	3,710	55.5	2,057	1,601	66.2	1,060	610	58.9	359	1,499	42.5	638
Hemphill.....	1,137	72.6	825	.....	.....	.....	715	77.5	554	422	64.2	271
Henderson.....	8,069	53.2	4,296	1,386	72.2	1,000	2,027	61.2	1,241	4,656	44.1	2,055
Hidalgo.....	23,782	44.4	10,554	11,543	48.0	5,545	4,263	36.4	1,552	7,976	43.3	3,457
Hill.....	10,317	62.9	6,489	2,291	71.1	1,629	2,681	66.0	1,769	5,345	57.8	3,091
Hockley.....	3,179	72.6	2,308	834	74.5	621	398	69.6	277	1,947	72.4	1,410
Hood.....	1,803	56.5	1,020	.....	.....	.....	607	67.9	412	1,196	50.8	608
Hopkins.....	8,002	63.6	5,087	1,973	74.4	1,468	1,032	63.6	656	4,997	59.3	2,963
Houston.....	7,733	37.6	2,905	1,359	59.3	806	1,066	56.6	603	5,308	28.2	1,496
Howard.....	5,440	78.7	4,280	3,413	80.6	2,751	962	78.3	753	1,065	72.9	776
Hudspeth.....	815	43.6	355	.....	.....	.....	430	55.4	238	385	30.4	117
Hunt.....	13,314	74.1	9,862	5,484	82.3	4,512	2,032	71.6	1,455	5,798	67.2	3,895
Hutchinson.....	5,289	88.0	4,655	2,892	83.6	2,417	1,859	93.8	1,743	538	92.0	495
Irion.....	562	63.2	355	.....	.....	.....	363	59.2	215	199	70.6	140
Jack.....	2,758	60.4	1,664	.....	.....	.....	1,364	72.5	989	1,394	48.4	675
Jackson.....	2,846	55.2	1,571	779	66.8	521	698	60.3	421	1,369	46.0	629
Jasper.....	4,351	45.4	2,021	949	61.6	584	1,465	47.3	693	1,937	38.4	744
Jeff Davis.....	580	48.1	279	.....	.....	.....	419	46.0	193	161	53.5	86
Jefferson.....	39,163	80.0	31,338	28,600	80.5	23,024	8,788	80.4	7,064	1,775	70.4	1,250
Jim Hogg.....	1,216	47.9	583	.....	.....	.....	959	53.9	517	257	25.5	66
Jim Wells.....	4,735	50.3	2,383	1,946	62.2	1,211	868	47.0	408	1,921	39.8	764

TEXAS—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Johnson.....	8,623	70.6	6,082	3,208	78.8	2,527	1,931	71.8	1,386	3,484	62.3	2,169
Jones.....	6,179	69.0	4,271	1,325	78.4	1,038	2,013	70.1	1,411	2,841	64.1	1,822
Karnes.....	4,240	42.1	1,788	756	58.1	439	979	52.1	510	2,505	33.5	839
Kaufman.....	9,200	58.9	5,416	3,002	70.7	2,123	2,027	54.6	1,107	4,171	52.4	2,186
Kendall.....	1,507	57.6	868	.....	.....	.....	665	60.5	402	842	55.3	466
Kenedy.....	134	24.6	33	.....	.....	.....	50	30.2	15	84	21.7	18
Kent.....	874	57.9	505	.....	.....	.....	306	63.9	195	568	54.6	310
Kerr.....	3,135	71.8	2,252	1,540	79.9	1,230	641	68.9	441	954	60.9	581
Kimble.....	1,368	65.2	893	.....	.....	.....	686	65.2	447	682	65.3	446
King.....	267	80.1	214	.....	.....	.....	98	79.6	78	169	80.4	136
Kinney.....	897	47.9	430	606	45.3	275	95	46.2	44	196	56.6	111
Kleberg.....	3,227	61.9	1,999	2,035	66.9	1,362	539	57.5	310	653	50.0	327
Knox.....	2,560	63.9	1,635	.....	.....	.....	1,191	69.4	826	1,369	59.1	809
Lamar.....	13,048	61.5	8,027	5,250	75.3	3,952	1,932	59.5	1,149	5,866	49.9	2,926
Lamb.....	4,567	70.2	3,206	1,044	68.3	713	888	72.2	641	2,635	70.3	1,852
Lampasas.....	2,673	67.8	1,812	1,041	68.5	713	461	60.1	308	1,171	67.6	791
LaSalle.....	1,898	30.1	570	864	32.1	277	444	27.3	121	590	29.2	172
Lavaca.....	6,612	43.1	2,862	794	74.1	588	1,574	59.2	932	4,244	31.6	1,342
Lee.....	3,048	39.5	1,205	.....	.....	.....	973	61.1	594	2,075	29.5	611
Leon.....	4,457	36.0	1,602	.....	.....	.....	1,276	59.1	754	3,181	26.7	848
Liberty.....	6,405	52.4	3,365	904	73.1	661	3,356	57.6	1,934	2,145	35.9	770
Limestone.....	8,866	52.1	4,622	1,884	64.3	1,211	2,175	61.5	1,338	4,807	43.1	2,073
Lipscomb.....	1,002	80.4	805	.....	.....	.....	517	82.2	425	485	78.5	380
Live Oak.....	2,256	51.8	1,169	.....	.....	.....	870	66.1	575	1,386	42.8	594
Llano.....	1,695	67.9	1,152	767	68.2	523	208	58.0	121	720	70.5	508
Loving.....	86	84.0	72	.....	.....	.....	72	82.6	59	14	91.7	13
Lubbock.....	13,819	82.1	11,345	9,697	84.2	8,165	1,287	77.6	998	2,835	77.0	2,182
Lynn.....	3,085	57.0	2,221	.....	.....	.....	1,158	71.5	828	1,927	72.3	1,393
McCulloch.....	3,498	68.0	2,380	1,412	75.3	1,063	618	60.1	371	1,468	64.4	946
McLennan.....	27,326	71.2	19,443	16,689	78.0	13,014	4,606	68.9	3,174	6,031	54.0	3,255
McMullen.....	364	54.4	198	.....	.....	.....	146	54.1	79	218	54.6	119
Madison.....	3,050	32.5	991	.....	.....	.....	1,004	46.1	463	2,046	25.8	528
Marion.....	2,843	34.7	982	812	55.4	450	332	45.5	151	1,699	22.4	381
Martin.....	1,370	63.0	863	.....	.....	.....	373	71.4	266	997	59.9	597
Mason.....	1,514	69.3	1,050	.....	.....	.....	726	66.4	482	788	72.0	568
Matagorda.....	5,302	50.2	2,665	1,881	63.6	1,195	1,611	53.2	857	1,810	33.8	613
Maverick.....	2,171	41.6	903	1,385	41.4	573	374	42.3	158	412	41.8	172
Medina.....	3,872	51.5	1,995	.....	.....	.....	1,822	52.6	958	2,050	50.6	1,037
Menard.....	1,225	67.0	821	.....	.....	.....	711	63.7	453	514	71.7	368
Midland.....	3,323	74.2	2,467	2,715	77.5	2,103	105	65.7	69	503	58.7	295
Milam.....	8,272	48.5	4,024	1,415	62.7	887	1,858	59.6	1,107	4,999	40.6	2,030
Mills.....	2,150	62.0	1,333	.....	.....	.....	657	67.6	444	1,493	59.6	889
Mitchell.....	3,332	66.9	2,226	1,466	70.2	1,029	440	69.8	307	1,426	62.4	890
Montague.....	5,433	64.9	3,528	1,779	81.9	1,458	1,121	67.3	755	2,533	51.9	1,315
Montgomery.....	6,009	50.0	3,006	1,343	64.3	864	2,165	54.0	1,169	2,501	38.9	973
Moore.....	1,204	89.9	1,083	.....	.....	.....	1,078	89.2	962	126	95.8	121
Morris.....	2,426	41.5	1,011	.....	.....	.....	869	55.1	479	1,557	34.2	532
Motley.....	1,325	65.1	863	.....	.....	.....	644	64.2	413	681	66.1	450
Nacogdoches.....	8,829	49.7	4,419	2,151	75.7	1,629	2,332	49.3	1,150	4,346	37.7	1,640
Navarro.....	13,502	58.7	7,924	4,490	73.0	3,279	2,823	61.2	1,728	6,189	47.1	2,917
Newton.....	3,254	36.1	1,177	.....	.....	.....	1,544	50.6	781	1,710	23.0	396
Nolan.....	4,644	75.2	3,487	2,811	77.5	2,179	677	72.1	488	1,156	71.0	820
Nueces.....	23,993	65.7	15,753	17,147	70.4	12,076	3,591	60.8	2,185	3,255	45.8	1,492
Ochiltree.....	1,136	85.8	974	.....	.....	.....	688	87.4	601	448	83.3	373
Oldham.....	353	90.3	318	.....	.....	.....	229	91.4	209	124	88.1	109
Orange.....	4,598	65.7	3,022	2,060	70.3	1,448	1,316	58.0	764	1,222	66.3	810
Palo Pinto.....	5,116	74.8	3,814	1,862	89.1	1,660	1,808	66.5	1,203	1,446	65.8	951
Panola.....	5,357	38.7	2,078	.....	.....	.....	1,418	56.9	807	3,939	32.3	1,271
Parker.....	5,612	62.6	3,510	1,788	77.4	1,384	1,009	58.2	587	2,815	54.7	1,539
Parmer.....	1,504	78.1	1,175	.....	.....	.....	542	77.3	419	962	78.6	756
Pecos.....	2,029	65.6	1,332	786	64.5	507	754	78.5	592	489	47.6	233
Polk.....	5,163	47.1	2,432	.....	.....	.....	2,878	58.4	1,680	2,285	32.9	752
Potter.....	15,047	91.5	13,773	13,986	91.7	12,826	733	88.5	649	328	90.8	298
Presidio.....	2,187	37.4	816	898	54.7	491	892	27.1	242	397	20.9	83
Rains.....	1,800	53.9	970	.....	.....	.....	469	56.8	266	1,331	52.9	704

TEXAS—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Randall.....	2,011	87.6	1,763	1,273	91.9	1,169	73	87.1	64	665	79.8	530
Reagan.....	568	87.2	496	.....	.....	.....	482	87.0	420	86	88.1	76
Real.....	660	50.8	335	.....	.....	.....	321	46.8	150	339	54.6	185
Red River.....	7,491	50.5	3,778	1,191	67.9	808	1,489	53.2	792	4,811	45.3	2,178
Reeves.....	2,049	60.2	1,232	1,265	66.3	839	423	56.6	239	361	42.6	154
Refugio.....	2,617	64.1	1,674	1,057	67.3	711	896	75.8	679	664	42.8	284
Roberts.....	360	83.2	300	.....	.....	.....	200	86.5	173	160	79.4	127
Robertson.....	6,291	41.0	2,578	963	65.2	628	1,646	52.8	869	3,682	29.4	1,081
Rockwall.....	1,953	60.1	1,177	.....	.....	.....	871	72.8	634	1,082	50.2	543
Runnels.....	4,922	70.7	3,483	1,188	72.4	860	1,266	72.7	921	2,468	69.0	1,702
Rusk.....	12,971	57.2	7,406	1,969	68.4	1,346	5,918	71.5	4,230	5,084	36.0	1,830
Sabine.....	2,736	39.3	1,080	.....	.....	.....	1,015	52.0	528	1,721	32.1	552
San Augustine.....	2,926	32.3	939	.....	.....	.....	708	53.1	376	2,218	25.4	563
San Jacinto.....	2,296	21.0	483	.....	.....	.....	663	30.4	202	1,633	17.2	281
San Patricio.....	7,129	58.7	4,192	2,673	66.0	1,763	2,098	62.8	1,317	2,358	47.2	1,112
San Saba.....	2,883	62.9	1,813	817	68.5	559	597	53.1	317	1,469	63.8	937
Schleicher.....	845	62.0	523	.....	.....	.....	453	62.1	281	392	61.9	242
Scurry.....	3,090	68.3	2,109	1,118	73.5	821	347	66.2	230	1,625	65.1	1,058
Shackelford.....	1,701	77.1	1,312	.....	.....	.....	1,173	77.9	914	528	75.5	398
Shelby.....	7,395	44.0	3,253	897	69.9	627	1,521	48.6	739	4,977	37.9	1,887
Sherman.....	540	81.6	441	.....	.....	.....	292	85.8	249	248	77.2	192
Smith.....	18,089	64.2	11,613	8,037	82.1	6,597	3,623	68.0	2,465	6,429	39.7	2,551
Somervell.....	834	52.4	436	.....	.....	.....	353	63.2	223	481	44.3	213
Starr.....	2,555	25.7	658	.....	.....	.....	1,670	35.2	587	885	8.1	71
Stephens.....	3,568	72.5	2,591	1,777	78.6	1,396	940	70.5	663	851	62.5	532
Sterling.....	399	73.7	295	.....	.....	.....	250	75.1	188	149	71.5	107
Stonewall.....	1,367	60.1	821	.....	.....	.....	438	69.1	303	929	55.8	518
Sutton.....	1,022	56.1	573	632	58.6	370	74	33.8	25	316	56.3	178
Swisher.....	1,768	81.9	1,446	.....	.....	.....	856	87.9	752	912	76.1	694
Tarrant.....	64,512	83.2	53,708	52,815	85.5	45,156	6,964	74.9	5,214	4,733	70.5	3,338
Taylor.....	11,757	80.3	9,444	7,450	87.0	6,479	2,117	74.1	1,569	2,190	63.8	1,396
Terrell.....	753	52.3	395	.....	.....	.....	579	51.4	298	174	55.6	97
Terry.....	2,863	70.0	2,004	1,112	74.4	827	196	77.2	151	1,555	66.0	1,026
Throckmorton.....	1,134	66.7	756	.....	.....	.....	489	67.5	330	645	66.1	426
Titus.....	5,085	55.4	2,819	1,314	66.8	878	1,152	76.3	755	2,619	45.3	1,186
Tom Green.....	10,503	75.6	7,936	7,233	79.8	5,775	1,614	62.5	1,009	1,656	69.6	1,152
Travis.....	28,070	73.5	20,627	22,519	78.9	17,775	1,864	60.5	1,128	3,687	46.8	1,724
Trinity.....	3,358	43.8	1,468	.....	.....	.....	1,584	52.1	825	1,774	36.2	643
Tyler.....	2,942	48.0	1,412	.....	.....	.....	1,208	58.0	701	1,734	41.0	711
Upshur.....	6,484	52.8	3,427	934	67.3	629	1,502	63.2	949	4,048	45.7	1,849
Upton.....	1,263	81.4	1,028	781	80.6	629	397	84.1	334	85	76.2	65
Uvalde.....	3,356	54.2	1,819	1,641	52.4	859	819	53.1	435	896	58.6	525
Val Verde.....	3,664	52.7	1,931	3,084	52.9	1,632	173	46.2	80	407	53.8	219
Van Zandt.....	7,996	63.4	5,072	.....	.....	.....	2,723	74.5	2,029	5,273	57.7	3,043
Victoria.....	6,189	62.2	3,847	3,294	72.7	2,396	943	54.9	518	1,952	47.8	933
Walker.....	4,562	44.8	2,039	1,000	81.0	810	1,389	47.0	653	2,173	26.5	576
Waller.....	2,739	36.6	999	.....	.....	.....	1,105	51.6	570	1,634	26.2	429
Ward.....	2,612	70.5	1,842	1,139	77.8	886	1,133	74.3	841	340	33.9	115
Washington.....	6,624	35.6	2,367	1,912	65.7	1,256	628	39.4	248	4,084	21.1	863
Webb.....	10,025	44.5	4,465	8,523	45.9	3,912	642	62.3	400	860	17.8	153
Wharton.....	9,314	51.4	4,790	2,468	72.5	1,789	2,249	59.9	1,347	4,597	36.0	1,654
Wheeler.....	3,232	70.4	2,276	895	80.2	718	904	74.4	673	1,433	61.8	885
Wichita.....	19,954	82.2	16,407	15,423	84.3	13,009	3,081	75.2	2,317	1,450	74.6	1,081
Wilbarger.....	5,478	75.7	4,146	2,663	77.8	2,073	858	85.7	735	1,957	68.4	1,338
Willacy.....	3,106	44.0	1,369	1,008	52.3	527	615	44.4	273	1,483	38.3	569
Williamson.....	10,962	59.8	6,558	3,326	72.9	2,425	2,252	63.0	1,419	5,384	50.4	2,714
Wilson.....	3,872	39.0	1,512	.....	.....	.....	1,384	51.9	719	2,488	31.9	793
Winkler.....	1,763	77.7	1,370	750	75.6	567	969	80.0	775	44	62.8	28
Wise.....	5,140	62.5	3,220	758	78.6	596	1,575	65.4	1,030	2,807	56.8	1,594
Wood.....	6,274	58.2	3,651	933	68.9	643	1,606	66.6	1,070	3,735	51.9	1,938
Yoakum.....	1,494	68.1	1,017	.....	.....	.....	1,232	70.7	871	262	55.7	146
Young.....	5,179	72.5	3,753	2,473	83.4	2,062	972	67.0	651	1,734	60.0	1,040
Zapata.....	859	20.0	171	.....	.....	.....	613	25.6	157	246	5.8	14
Zavala.....	2,439	31.1	760	1,327	32.0	424	268	39.7	107	844	27.1	229
State Total.....	1,678,396	66.9	1,122,042	802,601	78.6	630,911	359,745	65.7	236,144	516,050	49.4	254,987

Cities of 25,000 or More Population

City	County	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Abilene.....	Taylor	7,450	87.0	6,479
Amarillo.....	Potter	14,479	91.9	13,305
Austin.....	Travis	22,519	78.9	17,775
Beaumont.....	Jefferson	16,199	77.6	12,568
Corpus Christi.....	Nueces	15,608	72.6	11,335
Dallas.....	Dallas	84,091	87.1	73,218
El Paso.....	El Paso	24,831	77.5	19,244
Fort Worth.....	Tarrant	51,620	85.5	44,111
Galveston.....	Galveston	16,474	84.8	13,968
Houston.....	Harris	107,530	85.7	92,165
Laredo.....	Webb	8,523	45.9	3,912
Lubbock.....	Lubbock	8,674	84.9	7,364
Port Arthur.....	Jefferson	12,401	84.3	10,450
San Angelo.....	Tom Green	7,233	79.8	5,775
San Antonio.....	Bexar	65,745	76.8	50,505
Tyler.....	Smith	8,037	82.1	6,597
Waco.....	McLennan	15,870	78.5	12,465
Wichita Falls.....	Wichita	13,057	84.6	11,048

NAB Research Department

July 22, 1942

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

FCC MONITORING

By action of the FCC on July 28 the name of the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service was changed to Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service. It was believed that the term "monitoring" describes the single operation of listening, whereas the service also involves news intelligence and news analyses.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION DOCKET

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, August 3. They are subject to change.

Tuesday, August 4

WMAW—C. T. Sherer Co., Inc., Worcester, Mass.—Modification of C. P. for extension of completion date to 8-17-42, under C. P. only; 1200 kc., 250 watts. Amplifier stations: 100 watts, unlimited.

Thursday, August 6

WIBC—Indiana Broadcasting Corp., Indianapolis, Ind.—C. P., 1070 kc., 5 KW night, 10 KW day, unlimited, DA-night.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION ACTION

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

KGHI—Arkansas Broadcasting Co., Little Rock, Ark.—Granted construction permit (B3-P-3495) to install a new trans-

mitter (replacement for present equipment). (Unqualified recommendation by FCC Inspector that present equipment is obsolete and new transmitter on hand.)

KOVC—KOVC, Inc., Valley City, N. Dak.—Granted modification of license (B4-ML-1131) for changes in antenna. (Use 65 foot antenna in lieu of 150 foot antenna partially destroyed by storm.) Granted on applicant's representations that an appropriate application will be made for authority to install an antenna in accordance with the Standards of Good Engineering Practice as soon as it is feasible to obtain the necessary materials and construct the same.

WARK—Summit Radio Corp., Akron, Ohio.—Granted modification of license to operate with 5 KW power, non-directional daytime.

KGEI—General Electric Co., San Francisco, Calif.—Granted modification of license for international broadcast station to add frequencies 7250, 9550 and 15210 kc., on condition that authorization for these frequencies may be deleted at any time without advance notice or hearing (B5-MLIB-54). Same, for addition of frequency 11730 kc. (B5-MLIB-55).

W65H—WDRRC, Inc., Hartford, Conn.—Granted request for waiver of the requirements of Section 3.261 of the Commission's Rules (regarding minimum operating schedule); station to continue to operate only from 6 p. m. until midnight.

KRKO—The Everett Broadcasting Co., Inc., Everett, Wash.—Granted modification of license authorizing unlimited time operation and cancelled the outstanding Special Service Authorization.

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

KTRH Broadcasting Co., Houston, Tex.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit for Portable-Mobile relay station to operate on 1606, 2074, 2102 and 2758 kc., with 50 watts power (B3-PRY-276). Same, B3-PRE-426, to operate on frequencies 30820, 33740, 35820 and 37980 kc. with 3 watts power.

Houston Printing Corp., Houston, Tex.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit for new relay broadcast station to operate on frequencies 1646, 2090, 2190 and 2830 kc., 100 watts power (B3-PRY-274).

Larus and Brother Co., Inc., Richmond, Va.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit for new relay broadcast station to operate on 1616, 2090, 2190 and 2830 kc., 40 watts power (B2-PRY-277). Same, B2-PRY-275, with power of 35 watts.

W. A. Patterson, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit for new relay broadcast station to operate on frequencies 1622, 2058, 2150 and 2790 kc., with power of 35 watts (B3-PRY-278).

WHEC, Inc.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit for new relay broadcast station to operate on fre-

quencies 30820, 35820 and 37980 kc., with 30 watts power (B1-PRE-427).

WBNY—WBNY-Brooklyn, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Designated for hearing application for modification of license to move main studio from 1 Nevins St., Brooklyn, to 132 West 43rd St., New York, N. Y. (B1-ML-1126).

K51L—St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.—Designated for hearing application for extension of time for completion of construction of FM station (B4-MPH-109).

LICENSE RENEWALS

KGB—Don Lee Broadcasting System, San Diego, Calif.—Granted renewal of license for the period August 1, 1942, to not later than October 1, 1944 (B5-R-38).

WSMB—WSMB, Inc., New Orleans, La.—Granted renewal of license for the period August 1, 1942, to not later than October 1, 1944 (B3-R-448).

WBNX—WBNX Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.—Granted extension of license upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, in no event later than September 1, 1942 (B1-S-250).

WEVD—Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Granted extension of license upon a temporary basis only, pending receipt and determination upon application for renewal of license, in no event later than October 1, 1942 (B1-S-270). (For auxiliary transmitter.)

Granted renewal of license of following stations for the period August 1, 1942, to not later than December 1, 1942:

KTBS and auxiliary, Shreveport, La.; WOKO and auxiliary, Albany, N. Y.

Granted renewal of license of following stations for the period August 1, 1942, to not later than August 1, 1944:

KHJ and auxiliary, Los Angeles, Calif.; KOMO and auxiliary, Seattle, Wash.; WSUI, Iowa City, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS

WDEL—WDEL, Inc., Wilmington, Del.—Granted modification of construction permit as modified, for increase in power, install new transmitter and install directional antenna for day and night use, for extension of completion date from July 20, 1942, to September 19, 1942 (B1-MP-1607).

WWVA—West Virginia Broadcasting Corp., Wheeling, W. Va.—Granted modification of construction permit as modified, for increase in power, change in hours of operation, move of transmitter, install new transmitter and install directional antenna for night use, for extension of completion date from August 6, 1942, to November 4, 1942 (B2-MP-1606).

WEVD—Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Granted license to cover construction permit for move of former RCA 1-G main transmitter to location of new main transmitter and use as an auxiliary transmitter, employing directional antenna day and night (B1-L-1685).

WSUI—The State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.—Granted license to cover construction permit for increase in power and changes in directional antenna for day and night use and authority to determine operating power by direct method (B4-L-1687; B4-Z-1419).

KPQ—Wescoast Broadcasting Co., Wenatchee, Wash.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power on special service authorization (B5-Z-1418).

KEGA—Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Portable-Mobile, area of Los Angeles, Calif.—Granted license to cover construction permit for changes in equipment and increase in power of relay broadcast station (B5-LRE-420).

KAQY—Don Lee Broadcasting System, Portable-Mobile, area of Los Angeles, Calif.—Granted modification of construction permit as modified for new relay broadcast station, for extension of commencement and completion dates only, from September 1, 1941, and February 28, 1942, to February 28, 1942, and August 27, 1942, respectively (B5-MPRE-54).

WJSM—United Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, Ohio.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized new relay broadcast station (B2-LRE-411).

KTRB—KTRB Broadcasting Co., Inc., Modesto, Calif.—Granted modification of construction permit as modified, for in-

crease in power, change hours of operation, install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, and move transmitter, for extension of completion date from August 30 to November 30, 1942 (B5-MP-1598).

W9XAK—Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, Manhattan, Kans.—Granted modification of construction permit as modified, which authorized new experimental television broadcast station, for extension of completion date from July 15, 1942, to January 15, 1943 (B4-MPVB-85).

WMHC—Textile Broadcasting Co., Greenville, S. C.—Granted authority to make changes in automatic frequency control equipment (B3-F-248).

KOB—Albuquerque Broadcasting Co., Albuquerque, N. Mex.—Granted modification of construction permit as modified, which authorized new equipment and increase in power, for changes in equipment and extension of commencement and completion dates from July 7, 1940, and August 1, 1942, to 30 days after date of grant and 90 days thereafter, respectively (B5-MP-1803).

WJW—WJW, Inc., Akron, Ohio.—Granted modification of construction permit as modified, which authorized new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, change frequency, increase power, and move transmitter, for change in type of transmitter and extension of commencement and completion dates from July 17, 1942, and January 13, 1943, to 30 days after grant and 60 days thereafter, respectively (B2-MP-1600).

KGLO—Mason City Globe-Gazette Co., Mason City, Iowa.—Granted modification of construction permit, which authorized changes in directional antenna, install new transmitter, and increase power, for change in type of transmitter.

KITE—First National Television, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.—Granted petition to continue hearing on application for renewal of license; hearing continued until September 3, 1942. (Docket No. 6300.)

A. M. Burton, Nashville, Tenn.—Upon consideration of petition, dismissed without prejudice application for construction permit for new station. (Docket 6109.)

WAPO—W. A. Patterson, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Denied petition for grant of application for construction permit to increase nighttime power from 1 KW to 5 KW, using directional antenna; and set forth issues upon which the application will be heard. (Docket 6291.)

WKZO—WKZO, Inc., Kalamazoo, Mich.—Granted modification of construction permit, which authorized increase in night power and changes in directional antenna, for extension of completion date from July 24, 1942, to October 25, 1942 (B2-MP-1616).

Beauford H. Jester, Waco, Tex.—On the Commission's own motion, ordered that the issues heretofore released on application for construction permit for new station be supplemented; present hearing date retained. (Docket 6218.)

WIBC—Indiana Broadcasting Corp., Indianapolis, Ind.—On the Commission's own motion, ordered that Issues Nos. 2 and 3 of the issues heretofore released on application for construction permit be stricken; present hearing date retained. (Docket 6267.)

WCAU—WCAU Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Granted motion for extension of time within which to file proposed findings now due August 4, 1942, to August 11, 1942, in re applications of WGAR, Cleveland, Ohio (Docket 6309), WHBC, Canton, Ohio (Docket 6310), and WADC, Akron, Ohio (Docket 6311).

H. Ross Perkins and J. Eric Williams, d/b as New Haven Broadcasters, New Haven, Conn.—Granted petition for dismissal without prejudice application for construction permit for new station. (Docket 6355.)

Sacandago Broadcasting Corp., Gloversville, N. Y.—Granted petition for dismissal without prejudice application for construction permit for new station. (Docket 6299.)

KSD—The Pulitzer Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application for construction permit. (Docket 6284.)

WFCI—Pawtucket Broadcasting Co., Pawtucket, R. I.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application for construction permit. (Docket 6343.)

Hugh Francis McKee, Portland, Ore.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application for new station. (Docket 6356.)

Capital City Broadcasting Co., Inc., Topeka, Kans.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application for new station. (Docket 6358.)

WHAS—Courier-Journal and Louisville Times Co., Louisville, Ky.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application for construction permit to operate on 840 kc., with 750 KW, unlimited. (Docket 6348.)

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

550 Kilocycles

KOY—Salt River Valley Broadcasting Co., Phoenix, Ariz.—Modification of construction permit (B5-P-3068) which authorized increase in daytime power and installation of new transmitter for extension of completion date indefinitely from 8-16-42.

590 Kilocycles

WKZO—WKZO, Inc., Kalamazoo, Mich.—Modification of construction permit (B2-P-3281) which authorized increase in night power and changes in directional antenna for extension of completion date from 7-25-42 to 10-25-42.

610 Kilocycles

WSGN—The Birmingham News Co., Birmingham, Ala.—License to cover construction permit (B3-P-3440) which authorized increase in daytime power and change in equipment.

690 Kilocycles

KFEQ—KFEQ, Inc., St. Joseph, Mo.—Modification of construction permit (B4-P-2477 as modified), which authorized installation of new transmitter, move transmitter, directional antenna for day and night use, increase in power and change in hours of operation for extension of completion date from 7-30-42 to 9-30-42.

930 Kilocycles

NEW—Edwin A. Kraft, Ketchikan, Alaska.—License for new standard broadcast station to be operated on 930 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time. (Facilities assigned to KGBU.)

1190 Kilocycles

WLIB—WLIB, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.—License to use formerly licensed main transmitter as an auxiliary using 250 watts power.

1240 Kilocycles

WSNY—Western Gateway Broadcasting Corp., Schenectady, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-P-2690 as modified), for new standard broadcast station.

WSNY—Western Gateway Broadcasting Corp., Schenectady, N. Y.—Authority to determine operating power by direct method.

WFTM—Fort Myers Broadcasting Co., Fort Myers, Fla.—Transfer of control of licensee corporation from W. E. Bennis, Jr., Mrs. W. E. Bennis, Sr., Fred S. Mellor, T. F. Skinner and W. E. Bennis, Sr., to Ronald B. Woodyard (150 shares).

1290 Kilocycles

WTOC—Savannah Broadcasting Co., Savannah, Ga.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-2944 as modified), which authorized installation of directional antenna for night use and increase in night power, requesting extension of completion date from 8-15-42 to 10-15-42.

KHSL—Golden Empire Broadcasting Co., Chico, Calif.—Modification of construction permit (B5-P-3100 as modified), which authorized installation of directional antenna for day and night use and increase in night power requesting extension of completion date from 8-16-42 to 9-16-42.

1330 Kilocycles

KFAC—Los Angeles Broadcasting Co., Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.—Construction permit to increase power from 1 KW to 5 KW, install new transmitter, install directional antenna for night use and move transmitter. Amended: re changes in directional antenna.

1360 Kilocycles

KSCJ—Perkins Bros. Co. (The Sioux City Journal), Sioux City, Iowa.—Modification of license to change corporate name to Perkins Brothers Company.

1450 Kilocycles

KGIW—E. L. Allen, Alamosa, Colo.—License to cover construction permit (B5-P-3220) for increase in power from 100 watts to 250 watts and installation of new transmitter.

1510 Kilocycles

WLAC—J. T. Ward, d/b as WLAC Broadcasting Co., Nashville, Tenn.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-1250 as modified), which authorized installation of new transmitter, directional antenna for night use, increase power and move transmitter requesting extension of completion date from 8-1-42 to 9-1-42.

1590 Kilocycles

WAKR—Summit Radio Corp., Akron, Ohio.—Modification of construction permit (B2-P-3038 as modified), which authorized increase in power, changes in directional antenna for night use only, and installation of new transmitter for extension of completion date from 9-1-42 to 11-1-42.

FM APPLICATION

W59NY—Interstate Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.—Modification of construction permit (B1-PH-109 as modified), which authorized construction of new high frequency broadcast station requesting extension of required date of completion from 8-17-42 to 2-17-43.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

NEW—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.—Extension of authority to transmit programs originating in NBC's studios at Rockefeller Plaza, New York, and/or points in U. S. where network programs may originate to CMX, Havana, Cuba, for the period beginning 8-20-42.

KMPC—KMPC, The Station of the Stars, Inc., Beverly Hills, Calif.—Modification of construction permit (B5-P-2804 as modified), which authorized increase in power and installation of directional antenna, new transmitter and move transmitter requesting extension of completion date from 8-2-42 to 9-2-42.

WLAB—Larus and Brother Co., Inc., Richmond, Va.—Modification of construction permit (B2-PRE-418) which authorized construction of new relay broadcast station requesting changes in transmitting equipment and decrease in operating power from 100 watts to 31.4 watts.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION DOCKET

Any NAB member wishing to have the full text of any of the FTC releases, printed in part below, should write to the NAB, referring to the number in parentheses at the end of each item.

COMPLAINTS

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

Blue Ridge Coal Co., Inc., 1212 West North Ave., Baltimore, with coal yards in South Washington, Va., Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, is charged in a complaint with misrepresentation in the sale of coal. (4787)

Red Cross Shoe Company—Misuse of the American National Red Cross name and emblem for commercial purposes in the sale and distribution of shoes is charged in a complaint against United States Shoe Corp., also trading as Red Cross Shoe Co., Cincinnati. The respondent company has branch factories at Chillicothe, Greenfield, and Harrison, Ohio. (4786)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

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

Agricultural Insecticide & Fungicide Association, New York, and 26 manufacturers of agricultural insecticides, fungicides and related products, and 11 officers and directors of the association, have been ordered to cease and desist from certain practices, including price fixing, having the tendency and effect of restraining and suppressing competition in the sale and distribution of their products. (4145)

National Lacquer Manufacturing Co., and trading as National Titanium Co., 2330 East 37th St., Vernon, Calif., has been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentation in the sale of paints. (4088)

United Diathermy, Inc., 100 West 42nd St., New York, engaged in the sale and distribution of an electrical device designated "United Short Wave Diathermy", has been ordered to cease and desist from false advertising and misrepresentation of its product. (4453)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

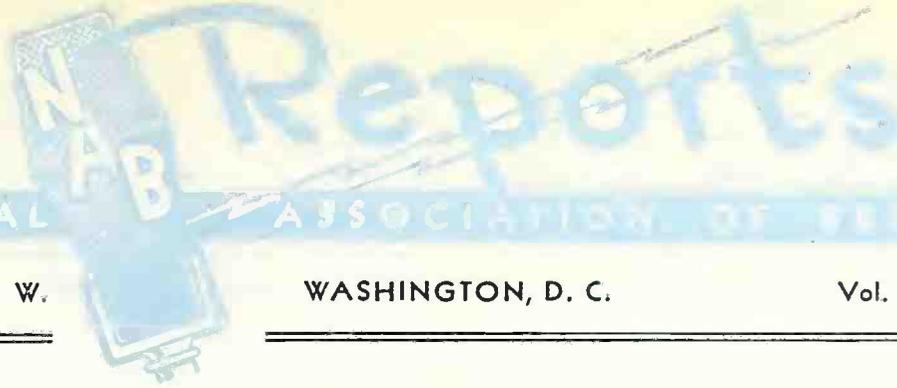
Samuel Berg Co., 49 East 21st St., New York, engaged in the sale and distribution of upholstery fabrics, stipulated to discontinue the use of the word "SUNFAST," or other words of similar import, to describe or refer to a fabric which changes or loses color or otherwise deviates from its original color when exposed to the light of the sun. (3512)

B. E. Sanders, Inc., Tulsa, Oklahoma, engaged in selling a permanent wave solution designated "Floating Oil-of-Castor", has stipulated that it will cease representing that its preparation is a new type of permanent wave solution, will nourish the hair, or contains less ammonia than is contained in other permanent wave solutions. The respondent further agrees to cease representing that the preparation is sold by means of a special, introductory or limited offer, and, by use of the words "Floating Oil-of-Castor" in the designation of its product, that the oil ingredient of the preparation is composed principally of castor oil. (03028)

Sun-Ra Co., Gloucester, Mass., engaged in selling "Sun-Ra Vitamin Ointment," has stipulated to cease representing that the preparation is a remedy, treatment or cure for eczema, or has any therapeutic value in the treatment of psoriasis, insect bites, abrasions or skin irritations in excess of having a limited value in the treatment of bites of non-venomous insects and in the relief of minor abrasions and skin irritations; that the preparation is healing; that it contains boric acid, or that it does not contain harmful ingredients. (03026)

Waterbury Pen Co., and Radio Advertising Service, 706 Insurance Center, Chicago, engaged in selling Waterbury Fountain Pens, entered into a stipulation in which he agrees to discontinue using the name "Waterbury" in connection with or as part of the trade name for his fountain pens; representing that the pens are manufactured by a nationally known manufacturer or that he manufactures such pens or actually owns or controls the factory or plant in which they are manufactured; or representing that his fountain pens are sold at a lower price than is customary, or at an introductory price or as a special offer, when the indicated price is the usual and regular price at which the pens are customarily sold. (03025)

Western Natural Foods Co., 1518 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash., engaged in selling medicinal preparations designated "Kema Tablets" and "Kema Tea," has stipulated to discontinue representing that either of his products is of value in bringing about weight reduction or as an accessory or supplemental food or dietary aid or has any significant food value; that either of the products supplies mineral colloids essential to hydrolysis, saponification, oxidation or elimination of fat; that Kema Tea is of value in keeping organs of elimination in proper working order, or that either of the products is harmless. (03027)



NBC Joins NAB

Niles Trammell, NBC President, in his letter transmitting NBC's application for membership in NAB, stated that this action was taken in recognition of the majority sentiment expressed by the NAB membership at the Cleveland convention. He pledged whole-hearted cooperation through NAB in meeting industry problems. His letter and the reply of President Neville Miller follow:

Trammell's letter—

"I am transmitting to you with this letter a signed application for network membership for the National Broadcasting Company in the National Association of Broadcasters.

"At the recent convention of the Association in Cleveland, I stated the position of our company relative to network membership as being, first, that we saw no particular need for this type of membership; second, that we were opposed to mandatory placement of a network representative of our company on the Board of Directors of the Association; and third, that we considered the dues for such membership to be unduly excessive.

"I wish to state that our views relative to the foregoing are unchanged.

"The Cleveland convention, however, through its democratic processes voted against the position I took and in applying for membership now I am doing so because I feel it advisable to abide by the decision of the Association.

"As I have stated many times it is our sincere wish to do everything in our power to contribute to harmony in the ranks of the broadcasters. We are subordinating our own views to those evidenced by the large majority of NAB members and are accepting their desire that we become network members with the hope that we can thus make a contribution to industry peace and cooperation.

"I still feel very strongly that the network companies, and NBC in particular, are paying too high a proportion of the total dues which support the NAB. I trust that this situation can be rectified. I also think it would be more desirable to have network membership on the Board of Directors only if such representative is elected by the Association through normal procedures.

"I would be less than frank if I did not acquaint you with my concern over the lack of unity existing in the Association today. I feel that immediate steps should be taken to create, develop and maintain a strong, cohesive association in the broadcasting industry, to adequately gather together and represent all of the group interests. The present differences in the ranks of the broadcasters, with many voices speaking in Washington for them, has led to confusion and ineffectiveness for the entire industry, and this situation demands prompt correction. It is our desire to cooperate fully to achieve industry objectives."

Miller's reply—

"I am delighted to acknowledge receipt of your recent letter enclosing application of NBC for membership in the NAB. I shall present this to our Board at its next meeting at which time I also shall call the Board's attention to your views as expressed in your letter.

"The dues schedule for networks is based on volume of business similar to the dues schedule for stations. Last fall when we discussed the various methods for determining network dues, we

AFM Bulletin

All news relative to the developments in the AFM situation are covered in AFM Bulletin No. 3, mailed with this week's REPORTS.

all agreed that this was the proper method, and I was under the impression that the schedule as adopted met with your approval.

"Regarding network representation on the Board, the By-Laws covering this subject have been changed twice during the past few years, and if you desire to propose an amendment in accordance with the views expressed in your letter, I know the membership will gladly consider it.

"The lack of unity within the industry to which you refer has existed, but I believe it has in many cases been more vocal than real. The membership of the NAB on the whole has been loyal and there have been but few resignations. There have been some differences of opinion as to policies, but all policies of the NAB have been decided by the Board only after full discussion. Many who rightfully claim under our democratic process the right to express their views seem to fail to recognize any obligation to abide by the decision of the majority. Therefore, I especially appreciate the spirit behind your action as evidenced by your statement that though your views remain unchanged you feel it advisable to abide by the decision of the Association. I am sure this action on your part will contribute to industry, peace and cooperation, and I hope others who have disagreed with NAB policies will follow your example. Certainly at a time such as this, we need to devote all our energies to winning the war.

"You may rest assured that I shall do all within my power to promote a strong Association truly representative of all interests. I am delighted that we shall have the support and cooperation of your organization."

HAGGERTY AGAIN

On Monday, John B. Haggerty, president of the International Allied Printing Trades Council, appeared before the Senate Finance Committee and again requested a discriminatory tax on radio time sales so that current radio advertising revenue will be diverted to printed media. It was similar to the proposal he made before the House Ways and Means Committee on April 14, without results, and before the Finance Committee last summer, which NAB was successful in killing.

NAB's position is on record with the Ways and Means Committee and will shortly be presented again to the Senate Finance Committee.

Sales

According to NEWSWEEK (August 3) Radio Station KFEL in Denver, recently surveyed the radio tastes of some 25,000 soldiers at Lowry Field, Fitzsimons General Hospital, and Fort (Continued on page 478)

Neville Miller, *President* C. E. Arney, Jr., *Assistant to President*

Joseph L. Miller, *Director of Labor Relations*; Paul F. Peter, *Director of Research*; Russell P. Place, *Counsel*; Howard Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*

SALES

(Continued from page 477)

Logan. It found at least one radio to every barracks, while many had between 10 and 40, each of which was listened to by between 50 and 150 men. As for their tastes: "Variety programs are any sponsor's best bet in the evenings . . . Heavy stuff doesn't interest them . . . They've got enough drama in their own lives what with a war to be fought . . . Good music is a rare choice. They want 'gut-bucket' swing by the masters . . . They like to hear Army talent, but they don't want to hear Army brass hats making speeches."

P-I DEALS

The Van De Mark Advertising Agency of Cincinnati asks a P-I deal on Foto Color.

The Charles H. Mayne Company, Los Angeles, seeks P-I business on a Civilian First Aid Kit.

The Radio Training Association of America, Youngstown, Ohio, is soliciting information from radio stations, stating that they are interested in placing some advertising at a cost-per-inquiry basis.

All of these parties have been written to the effect that P-I deals are not consistent with the ethics of advertising and have been asked to use radio at regular advertising rates.

Programs for Victory

Swap Broken Records for New

WCAU, Philadelphia, is doing a big business in broken records, according to Kenneth W. Stowman, director of station promotion.

In cooperation with the American Legion in the Philadelphia metropolitan area, WCAU is inducing listeners to donate old, scratched, cracked and broken discs. The money raised will be used to buy new records for fighting men.

Ten thousand records were collected on the opening night of the campaign, August 4.

Here's the Plan

WCAU Mobile Bandstand makes tour of neighborhoods. Ross Mulholland and his "Moonlit Music Hall", and the "Swanee Singers" provide entertainment. Legion posts in each locality are on hand to greet the roving unit with bands or drum and bugle corps. That's the ballyhoo of Old Stager, Ken Stowman.

The plan is for two stops at 8 and 9:30 p.m. on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 12th and 13th of August. Three stops are scheduled August 11—eight, nine and ten p.m.

KVOO Recruits Destroyer Crew

KVOO became one of Uncle Sam's accredited Navy "recruiters" July 18 when the station sponsored "Navy Victory Day" in which an attempt was made to recruit 125 men, complement of a destroyer crew.

The station featured a full schedule of spot announcements and four special broadcasts, two half hours and two 15-minutes, spread over the day. State and district Naval recruiting officers took the program time in "round tables" and in interviews to explain all phases of Naval recruiting and what the Navy offered young American men and older men, too.

Climax of the day was a mass induction ceremony in an evening half hour broadcast of approximately 75 men enlisted during the day. Remainder of the program was taken up with a round table at which Naval officers reported the day's results.

Counting actual enlistments and applications, more than 130 recruits joined up to make the day an outstanding success inasmuch as the quota for that day for the entire state was only 40 men. "The effects of the day's programs over KVOO will be felt for a long while to come," Lieut. F. F. Adams, state recruiting officer, told KVOO Program Director Eddie Coontz, in commenting on the station's fine job.

Atlantic Charter Day—August 14

Radio Bureau of Office of War Information has mailed all stations a kit of material for use in the promotion of Atlantic Charter Day, August 14.

Inspection of this material indicates that it will be exceedingly helpful to stations participating in the day's observance. Attention is called to three important points which need to be stressed at this time."

(1) The Four Freedoms and what the Charter means in concrete terms to the man in the street.

(2) The fact that the Atlantic Charter is world-wide in scope.

(3) The importance of the United Nations Idea in winning the peace as well as winning the war.

Anti-Sabotage Campaign

William Wise, president, KWBW, Hutchinson, Kansas, is engaged in an anti-sabotage campaign of his own, with the full sanction of the Hutchinson police department and the city council. An announcement has been running daily since August 1, indicating that a \$50 war bond will be paid for information leading to the arrest and conviction of enemies of the United States engaged in subversive activities and sabotage. The announcement continues: "If you suspect anyone of plotting sabotage—keep the information to yourself and report to the proper police authorities in your town or communicate with Chief of Police, Marion Scott of the Hutchinson Police Dept. Stamp out the Axis. Keep your eyes and ears open for saboteurs."

The Peoria Bond Plan

From the pool of ideas that are submitted by aggressive broadcasters will come ideas for improvements in selling bonds and stamps. As indicated before, reports of local plans are solicited from stations.

Here is the way WMBD, Peoria, is conducting its campaign according to a letter from Vernon Nolte, program director.

Bank Is Issuing Agent

"In order to avoid all the extra bookkeeping and devote all of our time to the actual sales, WMBD contacted one of our very best clients and one of the most progressive financial institutions in the city, Peoples Federal Savings & Loan Association and requested them to be our issuing agent. They readily agreed and so every bond and stamp that is sold over WMBD, goes through the hands of Peoples Federal.

"We started our Bond Selling Campaign Thursday night, July 30, with a one hour program from 8:00 to 9:00 o'clock. This program featured all of the station talent and a little talk by Edgar Bill, president of WMBD, a representative from Peoples Federal Savings & Loan Association, telegrams from the Governor of the State of Illinois and the Congressman and all sales were made direct by telephone. Our inaugural program sold over \$5,000 worth of Bonds and Stamps in one hour and this morning as I write this letter, more and more orders are coming in by mail.

Broadcast Promotions

"In addition to this one hour program every Thursday night, we are devoting our entire morning farm period, 5:45-6:45 to the sale of bonds, with our farm director, Farmer Bill. Also two special programs every afternoon and a program, a half hour show, 10:30-11 every night, handled by a different personality announcer each evening. This 10:30 program is in the spirit of competition and our announcers and personalities try to outdo each other in selling the most bonds. The man who wins, having the most sales for any one week, will receive a special award which hasn't been decided upon as yet.

Sells Bonds 3 Ways: Stamps 2 Ways

"That in brief is our program schedule for the sale of Bonds. In checking with Peoples Federal Savings & Loan Association, we found that we were in a position to sell bonds in three different ways and stamps in two different ways. We have a special form made out, that our telephone operators and receptionists fill out upon the receipt of an order. On bonds, we will either mail them C.O.D., await the arrival of a check and mail the bond registered mail, or the bond may be picked up and paid for at the WMBD Tank Booth in front of our building. On stamps, we will either mail the stamps out on receipt of the cash or the stamps may be paid for and picked up at the WMBD Tank Booth.

Government Pays for C.O.D.'s

"Incidentally, the Government is standing the cost of the C.O.D. and I think that is a point that other stations may be able to work out in their own communities.

Tank Booth

"At this writing, our Tank Booth is not yet completed, but we expect to have it erected within a very few days. This booth is an exact replica of a United States Army M-3 Tank, complete with guns, gun turrets, tractor treads and everything. It is made and molded out of wood and the sides are plate glass. The dimensions are approximately 8'x16'x10'. This tank is air conditioned in summer, heated in the winter. Telephone will be installed and of course a microphone. We are planning to have our various personalities appear in this Tank Booth at various times of the day, and perhaps we will also take some news broadcasts from there."

TO THE MARINES

Edward C. Coontz, program director, KVOO, Tulsa, has joined the Marine Corps. When he gets the signal he expects to leave for Quantico as a member of the Candidates Class.

MICHIGAN

Estimated Radio Homes, 1940

Number of Occupied Dwelling Units as reported by U. S. Bureau of the Census in advance release, Series H-7. Percent radio-equipped calculated from Series H-7 Bulletin following the Census Bureau practice. Number of radio units, or radio homes, estimated by applying percent ownership to those units not answering radio question and adding such to those reporting radio.

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Alcona.....	1,412	83.0	1,171	.....	.....	.....	520	84.3	438	892	82.2	733
Alger.....	2,486	77.8	1,932	1,071	89.0	953	829	66.1	548	586	73.5	431
Allegan.....	11,676	88.3	10,305	2,343	93.9	2,199	3,158	91.0	2,874	6,175	84.7	5,232
Alpena.....	5,217	82.6	4,307	3,359	91.2	3,065	384	69.9	268	1,474	66.1	974
Antrim.....	2,958	73.7	2,180	.....	.....	.....	1,557	78.7	1,226	1,401	68.1	954
Arenac.....	2,358	74.0	1,744	.....	.....	.....	822	82.9	681	1,536	69.2	1,063
Baraga.....	2,389	81.2	1,938	659	91.4	602	845	77.6	656	885	76.9	680
Barry.....	6,592	88.3	5,824	1,662	95.7	1,590	1,518	89.7	1,362	3,412	84.2	2,872
Bay.....	19,325	92.8	17,930	12,787	95.8	12,246	2,884	91.5	2,639	3,654	83.3	3,045
Benzie.....	2,208	82.5	1,822	.....	.....	.....	1,230	88.8	1,092	978	74.6	730
Berrien.....	25,332	91.4	23,150	11,800	95.0	11,206	6,547	91.6	5,999	6,985	85.1	5,945
Branch.....	7,713	89.8	6,928	2,257	94.7	2,138	2,070	90.2	1,866	3,386	86.4	2,924
Calhoun.....	26,817	94.1	25,227	16,893	95.5	16,129	5,673	94.9	5,384	4,251	87.4	3,714
Cass.....	6,508	86.4	5,627	1,542	94.5	1,457	2,041	84.8	1,731	2,925	83.4	2,439
Charlevoix.....	3,513	80.3	2,821	800	88.0	704	1,518	83.0	1,260	1,195	71.7	857
Cheboygan.....	3,441	76.2	2,625	1,477	85.9	1,269	730	76.7	560	1,234	64.5	796
Chippewa.....	6,725	84.8	5,699	3,811	94.3	3,594	1,387	72.2	1,001	1,527	72.3	1,104
Clare.....	2,451	80.4	1,973	.....	.....	.....	1,227	88.1	1,081	1,224	72.8	892
Clinton.....	7,255	91.2	6,615	1,311	93.5	1,226	2,192	92.2	2,021	3,752	89.8	3,368
Crawford.....	947	79.6	754	.....	.....	.....	825	82.2	678	122	62.0	76
Delta.....	8,724	86.0	7,509	5,240	92.6	4,852	1,922	76.4	1,468	1,562	76.1	1,189
Dickinson.....	7,506	90.4	6,782	5,478	92.5	5,070	1,402	84.2	1,181	626	84.9	531
Eaton.....	9,982	91.2	9,103	3,831	94.1	3,604	2,049	91.0	1,865	4,102	88.6	3,634
Emmet.....	4,209	77.2	3,252	1,648	91.4	1,506	1,282	73.8	946	1,279	62.5	800
Genesee.....	60,380	95.5	57,660	41,568	96.4	40,056	12,573	94.4	11,870	6,239	91.9	5,734
Gladwin.....	2,397	81.8	1,961	.....	.....	.....	773	87.5	677	1,624	79.1	1,284
Gogebie.....	8,091	89.8	7,263	5,479	93.4	5,117	1,661	83.5	1,387	951	79.8	759
Grand Traverse.....	5,842	85.6	5,002	3,456	91.8	3,174	618	80.8	499	1,768	75.2	1,329
Gratiot.....	8,831	86.7	7,662	2,825	93.5	2,641	1,804	85.0	1,533	4,202	83.0	3,488
Hillsdale.....	8,576	87.1	7,475	1,987	94.2	1,871	2,373	89.6	2,127	4,216	82.5	3,477

MICHIGAN—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Houghton.....	12,554	90.6	11,377	3,716	94.8	3,523	7,111	91.2	6,484	1,727	79.4	1,370
Huron.....	8,069	86.7	6,994	696	96.0	668	2,630	91.9	2,418	4,743	82.4	3,908
Ingham.....	36,894	95.7	35,306	25,069	97.0	24,311	7,917	94.1	7,451	3,908	90.7	3,544
Ionia.....	9,535	90.0	8,583	3,138	94.3	2,960	2,804	90.0	2,523	3,593	86.3	3,100
Iosco.....	2,347	83.3	1,952	.....	.....	.....	1,493	90.0	1,343	854	71.3	609
Iron.....	5,237	85.3	4,466	1,932	88.1	1,703	2,404	85.2	2,049	901	79.3	714
Isabella.....	6,693	86.2	5,769	2,301	92.7	2,134	975	84.2	821	3,417	82.4	2,814
Jackson.....	25,148	94.3	23,707	14,416	96.0	13,842	6,591	94.1	6,204	4,141	88.4	3,661
Kalamazoo.....	27,564	95.0	26,175	14,867	96.0	14,278	9,056	95.6	8,657	3,641	89.0	3,240
Kalkaska.....	1,363	71.1	969	.....	.....	.....	611	73.9	452	752	68.8	517
Kent.....	69,220	94.9	65,723	48,821	95.9	46,840	14,061	94.5	13,293	6,338	88.2	5,590
Keweenaw.....	1,070	81.6	873	.....	.....	.....	991	82.7	819	79	68.4	54
Lake.....	1,454	62.9	915	.....	.....	.....	715	63.0	450	739	62.9	465
Lapeer.....	7,402	90.5	6,699	1,139	96.2	1,095	2,310	91.1	2,105	3,953	88.5	3,499
Leelanau.....	2,145	72.4	1,553	.....	.....	.....	842	81.9	690	1,303	66.2	863
Lenawee.....	214,835	91.7	13,608	5,065	95.8	4,853	4,542	91.5	4,155	5,228	88.0	4,600
Livingston.....	5,710	92.0	5,251	1,130	96.1	1,086	1,885	93.0	1,752	2,695	89.5	2,413
Luce.....	1,488	74.5	1,103	672	90.7	610	585	57.5	336	231	67.8	157
Mackinac.....	2,362	75.9	1,793	679	83.6	568	1,153	75.1	866	530	67.6	359
Macomb.....	27,509	95.8	26,357	12,523	96.7	12,110	10,634	94.7	10,068	4,352	96.0	4,179
Manistee.....	5,230	86.1	4,504	2,591	94.4	2,446	1,133	86.1	975	1,506	71.9	1,083
Marquette.....	12,077	89.7	10,833	8,290	94.4	7,824	2,717	80.7	2,193	1,070	76.3	816
Mason.....	5,441	86.4	4,695	2,558	93.4	2,390	780	82.7	645	2,103	79.0	1,660
Mecosta.....	4,631	82.8	3,835	1,448	89.1	1,290	726	82.8	601	2,457	79.1	1,944
Menominee.....	6,373	87.5	5,583	2,791	96.1	2,682	1,201	83.2	1,000	2,381	79.8	1,901
Midland.....	6,930	88.4	6,129	2,696	96.7	2,606	1,836	87.0	1,597	2,398	80.3	1,926
Missaukee.....	1,997	72.0	1,440	.....	.....	.....	652	77.4	505	1,345	69.5	935
Monroe.....	15,122	92.6	14,003	4,759	93.7	4,457	5,688	93.6	5,324	4,675	90.3	4,222
Montcalm.....	8,352	85.4	7,133	1,603	93.5	1,499	2,416	88.0	2,127	4,333	80.9	3,507
Montmorency.....	972	69.6	676	.....	.....	.....	441	71.3	314	531	68.3	362
Muskegon.....	25,774	94.4	24,324	17,496	96.3	16,844	5,687	91.6	5,211	2,591	87.6	2,269
Newaygo.....	5,366	80.0	4,295	747	95.0	710	1,263	83.1	1,049	3,356	75.6	2,536
Oakland.....	66,587	96.7	64,389	37,377	97.7	36,510	24,313	96.0	23,339	4,897	92.7	4,540
Oceana.....	4,128	79.0	3,262	.....	.....	.....	1,684	86.9	1,463	2,444	73.6	1,799
Ogemaw.....	2,267	72.7	1,649	.....	.....	.....	1,050	75.8	796	1,217	70.1	853
Ontonagon.....	2,939	83.4	2,452	.....	.....	.....	1,681	87.1	1,464	1,258	78.5	988
Osceola.....	3,574	79.4	2,836	.....	.....	.....	1,484	85.7	1,272	2,090	74.8	1,564
Oscoda.....	667	72.9	486	.....	.....	.....	380	78.4	298	287	65.5	188
Otsego.....	1,375	71.2	979	.....	.....	.....	787	77.0	606	588	63.4	373
Ottawa.....	16,075	94.8	15,240	7,425	97.7	7,253	3,880	95.0	3,687	4,770	90.1	4,300
Presque Isle.....	2,759	75.2	2,076	735	91.3	671	844	73.9	623	1,180	66.2	782
Roscommon.....	1,102	77.2	851	.....	.....	.....	847	78.6	666	255	72.7	185
Saginaw.....	34,542	93.1	32,143	22,386	95.4	21,366	5,913	92.0	5,440	6,243	85.5	5,337
St. Clair.....	20,691	94.0	19,456	11,157	96.0	10,713	4,605	93.1	4,285	4,929	90.4	4,458
St. Joseph.....	9,501	89.8	8,532	4,165	95.0	3,955	2,568	90.1	2,315	2,768	81.7	2,262
Sanilac.....	7,999	87.1	6,968	.....	.....	.....	2,641	91.0	2,403	5,358	85.2	4,565
Schoolcraft.....	2,366	83.0	1,963	1,362	89.6	1,200	581	72.6	422	423	75.8	321
Shiawassee.....	11,353	92.3	10,484	4,887	95.3	4,656	2,523	92.6	2,336	3,943	88.6	3,492
Tuscola.....	9,302	84.9	7,892	947	93.3	883	2,778	90.1	2,504	5,577	80.8	4,505
Van Buren.....	10,573	87.4	9,237	1,464	96.9	1,418	3,786	90.3	3,418	5,323	82.7	4,401
Washtenaw.....	22,198	96.1	21,332	12,749	97.2	12,398	5,593	95.6	5,346	3,856	93.0	3,588
Wayne.....	522,414	97.0	506,958	503,093	97.1	488,490	15,298	96.0	14,683	4,023	94.1	3,785
Wexford.....	4,877	84.0	4,100	2,739	92.4	2,530	711	82.5	587	1,427	68.9	983
State Total.....	1,396,014	93.4	1,304,149	924,913	96.4	891,661	252,211	90.9	229,348	218,890	83.7	183,140

Cities of 25,000 or More Population

City	County	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Ann Arbor.....	Washtenaw	9,194	97.9	9,002
Battle Creek.....	Calhoun	12,874	95.6	12,313
Bay City.....	Bay	12,787	95.8	12,246
Dearborn.....	Wayne	16,061	98.3	15,782
Detroit.....	Wayne	425,547	97.0	412,747

Flint.....	Genesee	40,567	96.4	39,097
Grand Rapids.....	Kent	47,523	95.8	45,549
Hamtramck.....	Wayne	11,546	96.5	11,147
Highland Park.....	Wayne	14,221	97.9	13,917
Jackson.....	Jackson	14,416	96.0	13,842
Kalamazoo.....	Kalamazoo	14,867	96.0	14,278
Lansing.....	Ingham	22,481	96.9	21,782
Muskegon.....	Muskegon	13,271	96.5	12,807
Pontiac.....	Oakland	17,252	96.5	16,652
Port Huron.....	St. Clair	9,138	95.7	8,745
Royal Oak.....	Oakland	6,612	98.9	6,539
Saginaw.....	Saginaw	22,386	95.4	21,366
Wyandotte.....	Wayne	7,649	97.7	7,474

NAB Research Department

July 30, 1942

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The FCC early this week received an announcement from Tulsa, Okla., of the death of Walter D. Humphrey, one of its principal attorneys, on August 1st.

Mr. Humphrey was born March 5, 1876 in Onslow County, North Carolina. He was a pioneer Oklahoma lawyer and for about 8 years was a member of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission. He was one of the organizers of the Oklahoma Tax Commission, and was a member of that Commission for 4 years. Originally lived in Nowata, Oklahoma.

Came to the FCC February 25, 1935. Surviving are his wife and two daughters in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and a sister, Mrs. Abee, of Washington, D. C.

On August 1 the FCC took over the operation of the Columbia Broadcasting System's listening post in San Francisco, chairman James Lawrence Fly announced at his press conference on Monday.

He stated that the listening post has been in operation for a considerable period and recently had been operated in cooperation with the Office of War Information. Mr. Fly said, however, that it was thought best to combine the various listening services and so CBS facilities were made available to the Commission. Mr. Fly explained that it will be useful to the Commission by increasing the coverage of the Pacific area. The Commission is not taking over ownership of the station, just operation.

A transmitter vacuum tube industry advisory committee has been appointed at WPB as follows:

Frank H. McIntosh, Chief of the Radio Section, is the Government Presiding Officer.

Committee members are:

W. W. Eitel, Eitel-McCullough, Inc., San Bruno, California.	S. Norris, Amperex Electronics, Inc., Brooklyn, New York.
Rex L. Munger, Taylor Tubes, Inc., Chicago, Illinois.	H. D. Wilson, Western Electric Co., New York City.
St. George Lafitte, Federal Telegraph Co., Newark, New Jersey.	C. E. Wilson, General Electric Co., Schenectady, New York.
Henry C. Bonfig, RCA Manufacturing Co., Camden, New Jersey.	Roy Burlew, Ken-Rad Tube & Lamp Co., Owensboro, Kentucky.

FCC States Policy for Licensing High Frequency (FM) and (ST) Broadcast Stations

Because war conditions have caused great shortages in materials, equipment and skilled personnel necessary to radio broadcasting, the FCC has announced that holders of construction permits for new frequency modulation (FM) radio stations may obtain licenses

during the war to operate presently existing facilities, provided construction has reached a point where the transmitter is capable of rendering a substantial public service. FM broadcasters securing licenses under this policy will have to show that additional construction is not possible at this time and must assure the Commission that construction will be completed according to Rules, Regulations and Standards of the FCC as soon as the required materials and engineering personnel have become available.

According to FCC records there are 5 licensed FM stations now in operation. Twenty-three stations are operating under special temporary authorization pending completion of construction in accordance with the construction permits. Upon appropriate application these would receive licenses to replace the special temporary authorizations. An additional 7 stations are now conducting program tests and have filed applications for operating licenses. The new policy under which the FCC will consider applications for operating licenses on the basis of partial construction probably will affect also 20 other holders of FM construction permits. Six permittees now building studio transmitter links (ST), which connect with station transmitters, would come under the policy. Applicants for new facilities however are barred, except under special circumstances, by an earlier "freeze" policy announced in the Memorandum Opinion of April 27, 1942, which recognized the necessity for conserving critical materials and banned new grants for FM as well as most other types of broadcast radio.

The Commission observes that the Communications Act does not contemplate extensions of time within which to complete construction unless it appears that construction can be completed within a reasonable length of time. Nor is it desirable to continue the issuance of special temporary authorizations upon a short term basis. However, it is desirable to encourage such service as is now possible to listeners having FM receivers. Accordingly, the Commission will give consideration to applications for licenses to cover partial construction of FM and ST stations where such construction has proceeded to the point where it is possible to provide a satisfactory though limited FM service. The Commission will also consider applications where construction has been completed and the permittee has been unable to secure equipment and technical personnel to make measurements, required as a prerequisite to issuance of a license. Such licenses will be granted on the definite understanding that immediately the required materials and personnel are available, steps will be taken to comply fully with the original construction permit.

To secure a grant of such an application for license, it will be necessary for each applicant to show (1) *diligence in proceeding with construction and the reasons for failure to complete construction*; (2) *the actual status of construction which the applicant believes sufficient to provide an acceptable FM service*; (3) *the materials and technical personnel needed to complete construction and make proof of performance (Section 6, Form 320)*; and, (4) *the applicant's determination to proceed to final completion in accordance with the Rules, Regulations and Standards of the Commission when materials for further construction and needed technical personnel become available*.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION DOCKET

HEARING

The following broadcast hearing is scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, August 10. It is subject to change.

Monday, August 10

Further Consolidated Hearing

- NEW—Hennessy Broadcasting Co., Butte, Mont.—C. P., 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
NEW—Barclay Craighead, Butte, Mont.—C. P., 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION ACTION

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

- KWID—The Associated Broadcasters, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.—Granted modification of construction permit (B5-MPIB-36) to add the frequency 7230 kc., with unlimited time of operation, and extend completion date to 180 days after grant.
Burns Avenue Baptist Church, Detroit, Mich.—Granted extension of authority to transmit programs to Station CKLW, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.
W2XMT—Metropolitan Television, Inc., New York City—Granted application (B1-MPVB-82) for modification of construction permit for experimental television station for extension of commencement and completion dates, subject to submitting to the Chief Engineer within 30 days a satisfactory report as to plans, personnel, and program of research and experimentation.

ACTIONS ON DOCKET CASE

The Commission announced its Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions (B-152), proposing to grant the application for renewal of license of Puerto Rico Advertising Co., Inc. (WPRA), Mayaguez, Puerto Rico (Docket No. 5929), and to deny the applications of Puerto Rico Advertising Co., Inc., for construction permits for new standard broadcast stations at Arecibo, Puerto Rico (Docket No. 5930), and at San Juan, Puerto Rico (Docket No. 5938), and also to deny the application of Caribbean Broadcasting Association, Inc., for construction permit for new standard broadcast station at San Juan, Puerto Rico (Docket No. 5898).

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

- WMRO—Martin R. O'Brien, Aurora, Ill.—Designated for hearing application for modification of license (B4-ML-1112) for increase in hours of operation from daytime to unlimited, using 100 watts night, 250 watts LS.
WHAT—Independence Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Designated for hearing application for modification of license (B2-ML-1129) to change frequency from 1340 to 1550 kc., and increase hours of operation from sharing with WTEL to unlimited.
WALB—Herald Publishing Co., Albany, Ga.—Designated for hearing application for renewal of license (B3-R-1134); 1590 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time, directional antenna night.
WALB—Herald Publishing Co., Albany, Ga.—Designated for hearing application (B3-P-3383) to change frequency to 1550 kc., and make changes in directional antenna system for night use.
WALB—Herald Publishing Co. (Assignor), Albany Herald Broadcasting Co. (Assignee), Albany, Ga.—Designated for hearing application (B3-AL-346) for consent to voluntary assign-

ment of license of station WALB from Herald Publishing Company to Albany Herald Broadcasting Company.

LICENSE RENEWALS

The following stations were granted renewal of licenses for the period ending October 1, 1944:

WHBL, Sheboygan, Wisc.; WKAT and auxiliary, Miami Beach, Florida; WLOL, Minneapolis, Minn.

The following stations were granted renewals for the period ending August 1, 1944:

WJHL, Johnson City, Tenn.; WKY and auxiliary, Oklahoma City, Okla.; WSAZ, Huntington, W. Va.; WTAD, Quincy, Ill.

Licenses for the following stations were renewed for the period ending December 1, 1942:

KDFN, Casper, Wyo.; KGCX, Wolf Point, Mont.; KLO, Ogden, Utah; KLPM, Minot, No. Dak.; WAAB and auxiliary, Boston; WHIS, Bluefield, W. Va.; WIRE and auxiliary, Indianapolis, Ind.; WWSR, St. Albans, Vermont.

MISCELLANEOUS

- KFEQ—KFEQ, Inc., St. Joseph, Mo.—Granted modification of construction permit as modified, which authorized installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, increase in power, change in hours of operation, and move transmitter, to extend completion date from July 30 to September 30, 1942 (B4-MP-1619).
WINS—Hearst Radio, Inc., New York City.—Granted modification of construction permit as modified, for increase in power, change hours of operation, install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, and move transmitter, for extension of completion date from August 3 to November 3, 1942 (B1-MP-1610).
WMAW—C. T. Sherer Co., Inc., Worcester, Mass.—Granted continuance of hearing now set for August 4, on application for extension of completion date of its construction permit, until August 17, 1942 (Docket No. 6313).
J. Marion West, Wesley W. West, and P. M. Stevenson, Houston, Texas.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application (B3-P-2864) for new station and cancel hearing.
KCMO—KCMO Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice and cancel hearing on application (B4-P-3389) for construction permit.
Peter Q. Nyce, Alexandria, Va.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application (B2-P-3172) for new station.
KOAM—The Pittsburg Broadcasting Co., Inc., Pittsburg, Kans.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application (B4-P-3198) for construction permit.
WMBR—Florida Broadcasting Co., Jacksonville, Fla.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application (B3-P-3036) for construction permit.
Lexington Broadcasting Co., Lexington, N. C.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application (B3-P-3122) for new station.
Louisiana Communications, Inc., Baton Rouge, La.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application (B3-P-3242) for new station.
Fort Smith Newspaper Publishing Co., Fort Smith, Ark.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application (B3-P-3117) for new station.
Dorman Schaeffer, Klamath Falls, Ore.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application (B5-P-2951) for new station.
WWNY—The Brockway Co., Watertown, N. Y.—Granted modification of construction permit which authorized installation of directional antenna for night use, change frequency, increase power, change hours of operation, and move transmitter, for extension of completion date from August 16, 1942, to October 16, 1942 (B1-MP-1605).
KMPC—KMPC, The Station of the Stars, Inc., Beverly Hills, Calif.—Granted modification of construction permit, as modified, for increase of power, installation of directional antenna for day and night use, new transmitter, and move of transmitter, for extension of completion date from August 2 to September 2, 1942 (B5-MP-1614).
WCAO—The Monumental Radio Co., Baltimore, Md.—Granted modification of construction permit as modified, for increase in power, move of transmitter, installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, for extension of completion date from August 8 to September 8, 1942 (B1-MP-1608).

WLAC—J. T. Ward, tr/as WLAC Broadcasting Service, Nashville, Tenn.—Granted modification of construction permit as modified, for installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, increase in power, and move transmitter, for extension of completion date from August 1 to September 1, 1942 (B3-MP-1615).

WIS—Surety Life Insurance Co., Columbia, S. C.—Granted license to cover construction permit as modified, for changes in directional antenna and increase in power (B3-L-1688); granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power (B3-Z-1421).

W85A—General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.—Granted modification of construction permit for new station, for change in type of transmitter and extension of commencement and completion dates to 10 days after grant hereof and 30 days thereafter, respectively (B1-MPH-110).

KOVC—KOVC, Inc., Valley City, N. Dak.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct method in accordance with terms of B4-ML-1131 (B4-Z-1420).

WRLC—R. G. LeTourneau, Toccoa, Ga.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application (B3-P-3451) for construction permit.

WHEB—WHEB, Inc., Portsmouth, New Hampshire—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application (B1-P-3448) for construction permit.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

740 Kilocycles

KTRH—KTRH Broadcasting Co., Houston, Texas.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-3011 as modified), which authorized installation of new transmitter, directional antenna, change in frequency, increase in power and move transmitter for changes in transmitting equipment.

770 Kilocycles

KOB—Albuquerque Broadcasting Co., Albuquerque, N. Mex.—Extension of special service authorization to operate on **770 kc.**, 25 KW night, 50 KW daytime, unlimited time, using the transmitter as specified in modification of construction permit (B5-MP-1603) for the period 10-1-42 to 4-1-44.

1300 Kilocycles

WOOD—King Trendle Broadcasting Corp., Grand Rapids, Mich.—Modification of construction permit (B2-P-2874), which authorized increase in power, installation of new transmitter, directional antenna for night use, and move of studio and transmitter for extension of completion date from 8-23-42 to 9-23-42.

1410 Kilocycles

WKBH—WKBH, Inc., LaCrosse, Wis.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1450 Kilocycles

WILM—Delaware Broadcasting Co., Wilmington, Del.—License to cover construction permit (B1-P-3387) for move of transmitter and use of WDEL's south tower of directional array.

1490 Kilocycles

WWSW—Walker and Downing Radio Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Modification of license to change corporate name to WWSW, Inc.

FM APPLICATIONS

W47NY—Muzak Radio Broadcasting Station, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Modification of construction permit (B1-PH-48 as modified), which authorized construction of new high frequency broadcast station for extension of completion date from 8-4-42 to 2-4-43.

W53H—The Travelers Broadcasting Service Corp., Hartford, Conn.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PH-12 as modified) for new high frequency broadcast station.

W85A—General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PH-19 as modified) for new high frequency broadcast station.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

WRET—Ralph A. Horton, Portable-Mobile, area of Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—License to cover construction permit (B3-PRE-410) for new relay broadcast station.

WAAD—Ralph A. Horton, Portable-Mobile, area of Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Modification of construction permit (B3-PRY-259), which authorized a new relay broadcast station for change in type of transmitter and extension of commencement and completion dates.

NEW—The Ohio State University, Portable-Mobile, area of Columbus, Ohio.—Construction permit for new relay broadcast station to be operated on **1622, 2058, 2150, 2790 kc.**, 25 watts, and A3 Emission.

WFMJ—William F. Maag, Jr., Youngstown, Ohio.—Voluntary assignment of license to The WFMJ Broadcasting Company.

WMNH—The Radio Voice of New Hampshire, Inc., area of Manchester, N. H.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PRY-272) for a new relay broadcast station.

W2XMC—Muzak Corporation, New York, N. Y.—Modification of construction permit (B1-PEX-36 as modified), which authorized construction of new developmental broadcast station for extension of completion date from 9-1-42 to 3-1-43.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION DOCKET

Any NAB member wishing to have the full text of any of the FTC releases, printed in part below, should write to the NAB, referring to the number in parentheses at the end of each item.

COMPLAINTS

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

Britt-McKinney Co., in Greenville, S. C., and as Britt & Co., in Spartanburg, S. C., engaged in business as brokers of canned foods and fruits and miscellaneous merchandise, are charged in a complaint with violation of Section 2(c) of the Clayton Act, as amended by the Robinson-Patman Act. (4792)

Haband Company, et al.—Complaints have been issued charging Max Habernickel, Jr., and John A. Anderson, trading as Haband Co., Paterson, N. J., and Clermont Cravat Co., Inc., 39 West 29th St., New York, with misrepresentation of the constituent fiber or material of neckties they sell. The Clermont Cravat Company, manufactures certain neckties designated "The Aldrich No. 1202," which are labeled "all silk," and others called "The Cherokee No. 1275," which bears an Indian head on the label and the legend "Hand Made Tie." These ties are sold and distributed by the Haband Company respondents. (4790-4791)

National Technical Institute (formerly National Diesel Institute), Virginia, Ill., conducting correspondence courses of instruction in Diesel engineering, air conditioning, aeronautical engineering, electrical engineering, and commercial training, is charged in a complaint with misrepresentation. (4789)

Universal Fingerprint Systems, Ltd., Seattle, Wash., is charged with misrepresentation in a complaint. (4788)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDER

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

Success Portrait Co., trading as Chattanooga Art Medallion Co. and as Art Trade Studios, Chattanooga, Tenn., its officials, and scores of agents and employees operating under various trade names, have been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentations in the sale of tinted or colored photographic enlargements and miniatures, and frames. (4522)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

Alpine Corp., 565 Broadway, New York, engaged in selling a preparation designated "Girolamo Pagliano Syrup," has stipulated that it will discontinue representing that the preparation has a purifying effect on the blood or on the humors of the body; that it eliminates noxious substances from the organisms; and that it is a remedy or cure for any disease or has any therapeutic value except as a cathartic. (03030)

Hempstead Selipon Co., Hempstead, N. Y., engaged in selling "Elip," a medicinal preparation containing potassium bitartrate, sulphur, and emodin, stipulated to discontinue representing that the product is a remedy for or that it will cure hemorrhoids or cause that condition to dry up; that it will cause the suffering resulting from hemorrhoids to cease; that it is safe, or that it will relieve the itching, inflammation, or bleeding caused by hemorrhoids. (03032)

Reese Chemical Co., 10617 Frank Ave., Cleveland, selling a medicinal preparation designated "Red Hearts," has stipulated to cease and desist from representing that the product will restore youthful vigor or sex vitality or act as an aphrodisiac or stimulant. (03031)

B. E. Sanders, Inc., Tulsa, Oklahoma, engaged in selling a permanent wave solution designated "Floating Oil-of-Castor", has stipulated that it will cease representing that its preparation is a new type of permanent wave solution, will nourish the hair, or contains less ammonia than is contained in other permanent wave solutions. The respondent further agrees to cease representing that the preparation is sold by means of a special, introductory or limited offer, and, by use of the words "Floating Oil-of-Castor" in the designation of its product, that the oil ingredient of the preparation is composed principally of castor oil. (03028)

Western Land Roller Co., Hastings, Nebr., engaged in selling a farm implement designated "Western Pulverizer, Packer and Mulcher," also as "New Western," "Western," and "Western Land Roller," have entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from representing:

That use of the machine in preparing a seed bed will save one-third, one-half or more of the seed ordinarily used when planting alfalfa, winter wheat, barley, and oats over other methods of properly preparing seed beds for such crops;

That when it is used for preparing a seed bed every seed will germinate and make a strong growth or that a good stand may be obtained every year;

That it will be effective in causing potato crops to mature eight to ten days earlier or to produce a larger yield than a potato crop planted in a seed bed properly prepared by other implements and methods;

That its use will increase profits of sugar and wheat growers from 25 to 50 percent or effect any other definitely stated increased percentage of profit;

That it will prevent or protect against crop failures except to the extent that such failures may be caused by or attributed to loose unpacked soil;

That its use will increase the yield of corn from 20 to 40 bushels an acre or effect any definitely stated increased yield over such yield as may be obtained by generally recognized good farming practices; and that it will prevent soil from blowing except insofar as such blowing may be caused by or attributable to loose, unpacked soil. (03029)

Western Natural Foods Co., 1518 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash., engaged in selling medicinal preparations designated "Kema Tablets" and "Kema Tea," has stipulated to discontinue representing that either of his products is of value in bringing about weight reduction or as an accessory or supplemental food or dietary aid or has any significant food value; that either of the products supplies mineral colloids essential to hydrolysis, saponification, oxidation or elimination of fat; that Kema Tea is of value in keeping organs of elimination in proper working order, or that either of the products is harmless. (03027)

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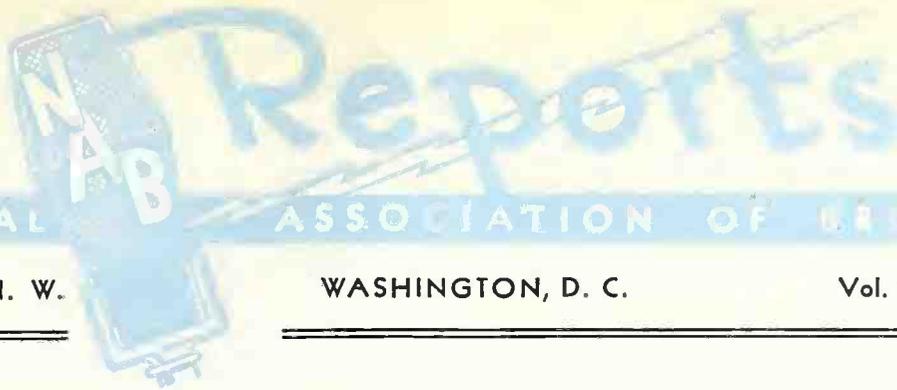
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The Broadcast Industry Prepares For Its Most Important Season

The following article was prepared by Earl J. Glade, vice-president of Station KSL, Salt Lake City, and recently reappointed chairman of the NAB Code Compliance Committee. It will be reprinted, in pamphlet form, for distribution with "Is Your Hat in the Ring?"

The broadcasting industry is fully aware of the extraordinary cautions that must be observed by it this fall in its treatment of news and politics. This is obviously because of:

1. The World War; and
2. The national election in the United States.

The recent vigorous consideration of these vital issues in the House of Representatives and the Senate was, indeed, timely. Informative and constructive discussions can always clear the atmosphere. The injection of political issues into news discussions by sponsored commentators is, of course, a problem of serious concern.

Probably at no time in the country's history has there been such an avid interest in news. Every family in the land is so close to the national war effort that not only the tension, but also the attention, is snapping taut.

Our station managements realize this most keenly. Almost without exception, they have taken elaborate precautions to protect the sensitivities of America's millions of listeners. By and large, this has been done superbly well. With the unprecedented volume of business being handled from coast to coast, occasionally some enthusiast gets out of bounds and has to be brought back in. That will happen in a democracy, under freedom.

Co-operating with the press, the broadcasting industry has made world news instantly available throughout the far-reaches of the land, with the result that today undoubtedly the nation stands more fully and more accurately informed than at any previous time.

The Industry's Code

The news section of the Code indicates the high standard for news broadcasting which members of the National Association of Broadcasters have set for themselves. Here it is in its entirety:

News

"News shall be presented with fairness and accuracy and the broadcasting station or network shall satisfy itself that the arrangements made for obtaining news insure this result. Since the number of broadcasting channels is limited, news broadcasts shall not be editorial. This means that news shall not be selected for the purpose of furthering or hindering either side of any controversial public issue nor shall it be colored by the opinions or desires of the station or network

(Continued on page 488)



The NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

1626 K St., N. W.

WASHINGTON

Phone NAational 2080

Neville Miller, *President* C. E. Arney, Jr., *Assistant to President*

Joseph L. Miller, *Director of Labor Relations*; Paul F. Peter, *Director of Research*; Russell P. Place, *Counsel*; Howard Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*

THE BROADCAST INDUSTRY PREPARES FOR ITS MOST IMPORTANT SEASON

(Continued from page 487)

management, the editor or others engaged in its preparation or the person actually delivering it over the air, or, in the case of sponsored news broadcasts, the advertiser.

"The fundamental purpose of news dissemination in a democracy is to enable people to know what is happening and to understand the meaning of events so that they may form their own conclusions and, therefore, nothing in the foregoing shall be understood as preventing news broadcasters from analyzing and elucidating news so long as such analysis and elucidation are free of bias.

"News commentators as well as all other newscasters shall be governed by these provisions."

All news commentators should re-read these three paragraphs.

The difficulties involved in living up scrupulously to this forthright statement of policy are at once apparent, but an earnest effort is being made by the industry so to do.

An American radio station is presumed to have no editorial policy. However, the mere selection of a news item for broadcast is an exercise of the editorial function. The choice of each feature, therefore, has a direct bearing on the character of the news period. Selecting news material for broadcasting is considered so significant by listeners, as indicating the sympathies of the station management, that extreme caution must be constantly observed to keep the station free from the charge of bias. This appears to be more necessary with radio than with the press.

Freedom of Speech

Nothing is more repugnant to the radio industry than to have to interfere with complete freedom of speech as far as that freedom applies to well known news commentators, and others of recognized standing. Station managements would naturally prefer to edit, merely, but not to censor. Responsibility of the station under the law, however, necessitates a most careful follow-through. All of the networks and all well managed stations have clearly defined policies covering the entire handling of this vital issue.

As was convincingly stressed by Senator O'Mahoney in the recent senate discussion, data utilized by radio news analysts must be factual. Only the utmost in accuracy both as to the material used and deductions drawn is good enough for radio.

Controversial Public Issues

A controversial public issue is one in which the welfare of the general public as a whole is affected and in which there exists a discernible, divided public opinion.

In its Code, the broadcasting industry has laid down explicit rules for guidance in the handling of this most difficult phase of radio programming.

The Code states in part:

"As part of their public service, networks and stations shall provide time for the presentation of public questions including

those of controversial nature. Such time shall be allotted with due regard to all the other elements of balanced program schedules and to the degree of public interest in the questions to be presented. Broadcasters shall use their best efforts to allot such time with fairness to all elements in a given controversy.

"Time for the presentation of controversial issues shall not be sold, except for political broadcasts. * * *"

The exception is made for political broadcasts because, at certain times the contending parties want to use and are entitled to use more time than broadcasters can possibly afford to give away.

The functioning of the controversial issue section of the Code has been one of the most beneficent provisions, not only for the public, but also for the industry.

At a very heavy cost to itself, by refusing to accept money for broadcasting discussions of controversial issues, the radio industry has proved to the nation its earnest desire to be scrupulously fair in handling all public matters where controversy is involved. It definitely guarantees to the poor as well as to the rich, not only the right to be heard, where it can be demonstrated that there is a public interest, but, *more importantly, the right to hear.*

If any radio station is not conscientiously observing this important section of the Code, it is failing in one of broadcasting's most vital trusts.

Political Broadcasts

With regard to political broadcasts, reference is invited to Sections 3.421-3.424 of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Regulations.

On July 2, 1938, Chairman Frank R. McNinch, speaking for the Commission, admitted that "no set of rules or statute can specifically cover all situations that may arise," and that, "conformity to the spirit as well as the letter of these rules will enable stations to make their facilities available to political candidates upon terms and conditions which will assure fair treatment to all."

"The commission," he continued, "will, of course, insist upon good faith in the application of these rules and will deal vigorously with infractions thereof."

The record is convincing evidence of how earnestly the radio industry has striven to live up to the spirit and the letter of the law in the matter of political broadcasts. Against the almost insuperable odds of time limitations, there being only so many hours in a broadcast day, and the equitable allocation of this time to all contending parties, radio station managements have done a highly creditable piece of work. Isolated mistakes have occurred—some, it would seem, inexcusable. However, it may well be asked: What other industry has a more satisfactory general record for distinguished public service than radio broadcasting?

It is understandable, under the frustration of disappointment where contending political interests are demanding the same broadcast time, and numerous other impossible considerations, that tempers should flare. But these differences can always be equitably composed and fair consideration dealt every one, if all the parties will just take time to get together.

Operating an average of eighteen hours per day, or seventy-two 15 minute periods, with every second of that time, every note played, every measure sung, every word uttered, under the relentless scrutiny of the government, the public, the sponsor, and, possibly, several official checkers, the various station managements have an assignment that represents a real challenge. But they are not too absorbed, as experience clearly reveals, gladly to show their patrons and the public the thoughtful courtesies and consideration which are their full due.

Under the extraordinary pressure of political campaigns, mistakes will sometimes occur. Actually they are rare. The human factor is still functioning. It is most certainly the earnest effort of the industry to have these errors fewer and fewer.

The fall of 1942 with the world war fighting away at our very doors and a national election inviting our attention and our interest, radio broadcasting will have the greatest opportunity of its twenty years for an incomparable public service.

It will not disappoint America!

Programs for Victory

BONNIE BAKER HELPS WROK

At WROK, Rockford, Ill., they're selling bonds by phone, mail and in person, according to Bill Traum, promotion director. "Songstress Bonnie Baker," said Bill, "helped to get us off to a swell start on the fifth."

Starting this week, the Rockford Morning Star, with which WROK is affiliated, is contributing four advertisements a week "for the duration," to keep the readers posted on the station's war bond sales activities.

Mr. Traum has suggested to Vincent Callahan of the Treasury Department that he authorize a suitable emblem for incorporating in such advertisements, perhaps with such words as "Station XXXX Qualified Issuing Agent, U. S. Treasury Department."

WCBI ANNOUNCERS' BOND CONTEST

A productive angle in the promotion of the sale of war bonds and stamps has been worked out with J. O. Slaughter, chairman of the War Savings Committee of Lowndes County by station WCBI, Columbus, Miss. General Manager Bob McRaney has divided twelve quarter hour programs per week among four staff announcers, Phil Gulley, Buck Hinman, Bert Craig and Bill Shackelford, giving each a free hand in producing three shows each per week to encourage the listeners to buy more bonds and stamps.

They ask buyers to write them a card, giving their name, address, date of purchase and place of purchase of bonds. Listeners are to give credit to announcer of their choice. At the end of the month-long contest the sales credited to each announcer will be tabulated, and the one having largest total will receive a \$25 war bond.

CERTIFICATES FOR WHO BOND BUYERS

Between July 23 and August 6 WHO sold \$85,081 worth of war bonds and stamps.

According to Woody Woods, WHO publicity director, the station will soon be giving their bond purchasers a membership in the WHO U. S. WAR SAVINGS BOND CLUB with a windshield sticker in red, white and blue.

On the evening of July 24 at 9:30 p. m. the station played the 10 minute transcription, featuring "I'm Saving a Dime Out of Every Dollar" and the talk by Secretary Morgenthau. This was followed by a 5 minute talk by J. O. Maland, vice president of the Central Broadcasting company and manager of WHO. On Thursday evening, July 30, there was another 30 minute show at 7:30 p. m. entitled "This Is Your War." It featured a 30 piece orchestra, male quartet, girl trio and chorus. Messrs. Burlingame and Palmbeck, who are slugging it out in a bond sales competition, appealed to their friends for sales.

"The Iowa Bond Dance Frolic," another 30 minute show, followed on August 6. This was a barn dance type production with a cast of forty, also featured by Messrs. Burlingame and Palmbeck in a two-minute talk.

WHAM AT WAR

William Fay, general manager, WHAM, Rochester, has just issued a handsome illustrated, hard cover brochure entitled "WHAM Goes to War."

Contents concern War Week in Rochester, June 14-21, 1942, and the part played by the station. The weeks promotion was in charge of Mr. Fay and Charles Siverson, program director. WHAM now operates on a 24 hour basis. Dick Toole, who takes over at midnight, has received mail from all 48 states, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Alaska, Hawaii, Australia, etc.

RADIO CAN DO IT

KGBS, Harlingen, Texas, has come to the support of the Cameron County Selective Service Board in an unusual manner. The Board experienced difficulty in getting returns on Selective Service questionnaires. A week or so ago the Board turned over a list of 11 delinquents to KGBS. Ingham S. Roberts, general manager, called out the names on a Spanish program with a proper explanation of what was wanted. By noon of the day following, 9 of the 11 delinquents had reported.

WPDQ TO START SEPT. 15

Radio Station WPDQ, Jacksonville, Fla., Robert R. Feagin, general manager, expects to be on the air by Sept. 15.

On Aug. 12, Mr. Feagin told members of the Jacksonville Kiwanis Club all about radio's part in the war effort. Station will operate on 1270 kc. with 5,000 watts, day and night.

Open Season

No Limit

JAPANESE HUNTING LICENSE

Free Ammunition
and Equipment—With Pay

Those headlines, some additional copy with a place for a name complete the license. Rights to use this unique license are distributed by the Marine Corps.

TO THE MARINES

Staff Sergeant Fann, formerly commercial manager, WBRW, Welch, W. Va., is Marine recruiting officer in Welch. Close Marine-station cooperation has boosted recruiting, according to James M. Flenniken, program director.

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS

A new streamlined edition of "Broadcasting to the Youth of America" by Dorothy Lewis will be released in the near future. To bring this material up to date, please send us a complete story of your successful shows of 1941-42. From those submitted, the most unique will be selected for detailed description. Also please send us information of how your station has used children, children's programs and the schools to aid in the war effort.

Please be prompt so that if your station has a story to tell in the children's program field, it may be included in "Radio Patterns for Children's Programs."

You will recall that Dorothy Lewis visited about 350 stations in 1940 taking down data on 1500 program series. The findings were released in "Broadcasting to the Youth of America," of which 30,000 copies have been distributed to date.

SCHOOL WORKSHOP AT WGY

WGY is cooperating with the Schenectady Public Schools in a Radio Workshop for elementary and secondary school teachers and supervisors. This is believed to be the first venture of this kind undertaken jointly by radio and school authorities.

The workshop will be in session three weeks with Max U. Bilderssee, supervisor of the Bureau of Radio and Visual Aids of the New York State Education Department, as director. The purpose of the workshop is to train teachers for better use of radio in the classrooms and in the writing of radio scripts and in production.

Twenty teachers enrolled for the three-weeks' course which will consist of morning and afternoon sessions, with plenty of "home-work" to supplement the day's lectures and discussions. The enrollment limit was set at twenty but, according to Dr. Howard Pillsbury, superintendent of Schenectady schools and the in-

stigator of the workshop, double that number tried to sign up for the lecture series. All sessions will be held at the Education Building, Union Street, Schenectady. Victor Campbell is WGY's representative on the workshop staff.

Max Bildersee has been with the New York State Education Department less than two years. Prior to that association he was connected with the education department of the British Broadcasting Corporation and later with the National Broadcasting Company.

Dr. Pillsbury, is past president of the American Association of School Administrators, past president of the New York State Teachers Association and president of the New York State Council of City and Village Superintendents.

DOROTHY LEWIS REVIEWS

"All Children Listen"

By what magic did Hitler enslave the minds of Nazi youth so that they would become robots, facing death joyously, and perishing in battle with Hitler's name on their lips?

Dorothy Gordon, the well-known radio artist, author and lecturer, gives us the answers to these questions in her newest book, "All Children Listen" published by George Stewart, Inc. Miss Gordon made an intensive study of broadcasting in Germany, Italy, Russia and in fact, the entire European continent in 1933 and in 1936. She saw how radio was seized in Germany, immediately upon Hitler's ascension to power, to indoctrinate the Nazi youth with the virus of fascist poison, and to teach children to hate . . . to destroy . . . and to live only for the supposedly glorious opportunity of dying for Hitler. She watched the effect of Hitler's broadcasts upon his young people, as they were piped into every classroom . . . and she realized, with sinking heart, that the time would come when only savage fighting, pillaging and ruthless murder would satisfy the young Nazis.

Upon her return to the United States, Miss Gordon began to crusade for radio programs which would instill in our youth the same burning devotion to democracy as the dictators had developed for fascism through clever radio programs.

"All Children Listen" provides much food for thought . . . for Miss Gordon makes it clear that parents, educators and broadcasters must share alike the blame for their failure to use radio for promoting democratic precepts in American youth. She paints a vivid picture of contrasts, as she reviews the history of children's radio programs in the United States, and in the dictator nations.

The author, who is a staunch advocate of the American system of broadcasting, proposes that considerably more time a day be devoted to children's radio programs than at present. She recommends that the finest artistic talent be employed to present radio programs which will dramatize democratic ideals, and prepare our young people for the post-war world.

"America," says Miss Gordon, "must not lose the chance of making our young people the standard bearers of a goal for human liberty; a goal of progress and intellect and the pursuit of human happiness!"

Commercial sponsors will be particularly interested in Miss Gordon's interesting views on educating the consumer of the future. She points out that children are consumers of more than a third of all the merchandise sold in the country, and says that the children's market has scarcely been touched.

Miss Gordon also rebukes the educational groups which have refused to cooperate with anything "commercial" and says that they must accept the disadvantages of commercialism that go with the advantages of sponsored programs.

Altogether, "All Children Listen" is well worth the attention of broadcasters for the fresh slant on their own problems they will receive from Miss Gordon's book.

—Dorothy Lewis, Coordinator of Listener Activities, NAB.

Lyman Bryson, Chairman of the Adult Education Board of the Columbia Broadcasting System, was today appointed educational advisor in the Office of War Information, Gardner Cowles, Jr., Director Domestic Operations of OWI, announced.

Bryson will continue his work with the Columbia Broadcasting System, serving the Office of War Information part time, without compensation. His immediate work will be to assist the Domestic Branch of the OWI in perfecting a better flow of war information to the public schools via radio and other channels. He will also assist in the establishment of an adult education branch of the OWI which will stimulate discussion of the war and the war aims of the United Nations among all organized groups in the country.

Bryson has had extensive experience throughout the country in the adult education field. His work with the Office of War Information will be done in close cooperation with the United States Department of Education.

PER-INQUIRY REQUEST

The radio industry has been flooded this week with a letter from the John P. Myers Co., New York City, soliciting a per-inquiry deal for the Overman Tire Company's product, *Rubber Life*.

The NAB has written the John P. Myers Company, pointing out that this procedure is an unsound business practice, and has requested that they employ radio time at regular, established rates.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO WPB REGULATION NO. 10

Compliance by the broadcaster with Amended WPB Regulation No. 10 will not be difficult. When ordering merely place the Production Code number X 11.20 on all purchase orders and PD-1A Forms. This requirement is in addition to the regulations applying to Preference Ratings, with all of which there must be full compliance.

This Regulation was originally issued June 1, 1942, under the title "Allocation Classification System." The proposed amendment would change the title to "Production Code." Broadcast stations are required to use the appropriate code letter and numbers on all purchase orders, either verbal or written, placed after August 31, 1942, or calling for delivery after August 31, 1942. Prior to August 31, 1942 purchase orders may comply with the original Regulation No. 10 as amended June 26 and July 22, 1942 or the proposed amendment of Regulation No. 10.

The purpose of the new regulation is to supply information regarding the flow of basic materials for the war program and related civilian economy. The supply is not large enough to satisfy all essential requirements. It is, therefore, necessary to review in their relation to the war program the most essential requirements of finished products and to determine their urgency of manufacture. To this end a standard method of identification and reporting must be established for all industry, and consequently, any information requested from time to time by the War Production Board as to the distribution of an industry's products will be reported and classified on the basis of this Production Code.

A dual system of letters and numbers is to be used on all purchase orders, except as exempted in Priorities Regulation No. 10.

Letters indicate the broad classes of ultimate purchaser, i.e., Army (A), Navy (N), all others (X).

Numbers indicate the classes and subclasses into which certain industries have been grouped.

Neither the code number nor letter indicates the order of importance. They are not preference ratings nor do they serve the same purpose as preference ratings. They simply serve to identify the purpose for which any particular product or material is to be used. The mere fact that an order may bear the number 14.00 does not mean that it is any more or any less important than an order bearing either the numbers 1.10, 2.20, 11.10, or 19.00.

WPB COMMITTEES

WPB has announced the following radio transmitter manufacturers industry advisory committee and a similar committee for the radio receiver vacuum tube industry:

Radio Transmitter Manufacturers Industry

Frank H. McIntosh, Chief of the Radio Section, is the Government Presiding Officer.

Committee members are:

W. J. Barkley Collins Radio Co. New York, N. Y.	A. Lloyd, Mgr. Hammerlund Co. New York City
H. E. Bonfig RCA Mfg. Company Camden, N. J.	Chas. M. Srebroff, Pres. Radio Engineering Labs. Long Island City, N. Y.
Sosthenes Behn, Pres. International Telegraph & Telephone Co. East Newark, N. J.	M. H. Willis Spokane Radio Co. Spokane, Wash.
Walter Evans Westinghouse Electric Co. Bloomfield, N. J.	H. N. Willets Western Electric Co. New York, N. Y.
Fred M. Link, Pres. Link Radio Corp. New York City	C. E. Wilson, Pres. General Electric Co. New York, N. Y.

Radio Receiver Vacuum Tube Industry

Frank H. McIntosh, Chief of the Radio Section, is the Government Presiding Officer.

Committee members are:

M. F. Balcolm, Vice Pres. Hygrade Sylvania Corporation Emporium, Pa.	Raymond E. Carlson, Vice Pres. Tung-Sol Lamp Works, Inc. Newark, N. J.
Henry C. Bonfig, Vice Pres. RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc. Camden, N. J.	L. H. Coffin, President Hytron Corporation Salem, Mass.
Roy Burlew, President Ken-Rad Tube & Lamp Co. Owensboro, Ky.	Lawrence K. Marshall, Pres. Raytheon Production Corp. Newton, Mass.

Labor

WAGE POLICY

All of us are worried about inflation. We all remember that it took a wheelbarrow load of paper money to buy a loaf of bread in post-war Germany. We don't want that to happen here.

One of the things we can do to prevent inflation is to stop indiscriminate wage and salary increases. We shudder about an increase in steel wages, when increases in our own business, along with the thousands of other comparatively small industries, are much more important in the aggregate.

President Roosevelt has said that there should be *no* increases unless wages or salaries are substandard or inequal.

If there are any *substandard* salaries in radio, they are so few and far between that they can be rectified easily.

What the President meant by *inequalities* is still much discussed. The best thought we have found on the matter is that there should be *substantially* equal pay for equal work of equal quality in a community. Naturally competitive conditions would have to be taken into account.

The War Labor Board, in an effort to head off wage freezing by the federal government, has added a third factor to this policy. So far, Mr. Roosevelt has allowed it to stand. The War Labor Board, upon request, will grant wage increases up to 15 per cent (no higher) above pay received in January, 1941. This corresponds to the 15 per cent increase in the cost of living since January, 1941. If these employees have received

any increases since January, 1941, the amount of these increases should be deducted from the 15 per cent.

It should be remembered, too, that this War Labor Board "formula" has been applied only to employees who must spend most of their earnings for the necessities of life. It certainly was not meant for those whose earnings provide luxuries that might well be sacrificed in wartime.

In summary, unless serious consideration is given to proposed wage increases, we probably are in for wage freezing by the government. We probably wouldn't like that. Because managerial salaries, bonuses and dividends probably would be frozen along with wages. And because once the government started fixing wages, it might be a long time before it got out of that business.

Here's a tip: how about giving (and taking, Mr. Manager) increases in war bonds.

JOINT NEGOTIATIONS

Broadcasters in cities where more than one station deals with the same labor union should read the following editorial from the *Baltimore Sun*, then think about the possibility of joint negotiations.

Such joint negotiations have worked out successfully in Birmingham, St. Louis, San Francisco and other cities. The NAB Labor Relations Director will be glad to discuss this problem with any members.

WLB's Mr. Davis Thinks Employers Should Organize

Chairman William H. Davis of the War Labor Board thinks the time has come for general organization among employers for collective bargaining with the unions. Mr. Davis makes this comment in his capacity as chairman of a Twentieth Century Fund committee which has supervised a survey of contemporary labor relations for the fund. The committee has no responsibility for the findings reached by a research staff which found that employer organization was extending. But Mr. Davis himself believes employer organization for collective bargaining is a good thing.

"It makes for greater stability throughout an industry," says Mr. Davis. It works toward "more responsible unions and puts management on a more fair and equitable competitive basis so far as wage costs are concerned. . . ."

Mr. Davis has been saying that employers ought to organize for collective bargaining for some time. When he went to England and Sweden in the summer of 1938 as a member of a Presidential commission studying labor relations, he found that nation-wide employer organization for bargaining with the unions was taken as a matter of course in those countries. In 1936 British employers were organized into 266 general associations or federations, while there were some 1,550 local or district organizations. Organization was similarly widespread in Sweden. Apparently, Mr. Davis has felt ever since the 1938 trip that America might come to the same evolutionary development.

Presumably, Mr. Davis' earlier feeling on this issue has been reinforced by his work as chairman of the War Labor Board. Surely such a post should have provided him unparalleled opportunity for detecting the flaws in collective bargaining as now practiced in the United States. Here Mr. Davis has possibly begun to find that employers are sometimes actually at a disadvantage when up against some of the great new nation-wide unions. At any rate, he says that employer organization "would do much to promote an equality of bargaining power between management and labor."

Of course, it is not as though the employer organization for which Mr. Davis calls were unknown in the United States. On the contrary, as stated above, the Twentieth Century Fund study shows that it is already growing in this country. The employer associations which deal with Mr. John L. Lewis' coal-miners' union are an example. As the power of organized labor increases, doubtless organization of employers for collective bargaining will extend.

TIME SPENT DRIVING AUTOMOBILE

The time spent by an outside employee driving an automobile on business of his employer must be considered as time worked under the Fair Labor Standards Act, according to an opinion released by the Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor.

The Division's statement of its position was specifically directed to the case of an insurance company with outside employees engaged in the insurance business, but it was pointed out that the principle involved would apply equally to other outside employees.

"Since an employee who drives an automobile is required to expend continuous effort and energy and has no opportunity to relax, sleep, eat or otherwise pursue his own interests, it is the opinion of the Wage and Hour Division," the statement said, "that all the time which an employee spends in driving an automobile on the business of his employer is time worked under the Fair Labor Standards Act. If, however, an employee works regularly at a fixed place of employment, the time he

spends driving to and from work is not ordinarily to be considered time spent on the business of his employer and need not be treated as hours worked."

BELO CASE

A petition asking the United States Supreme Court to grant a rehearing in the Wage-Hour case against the A. H. Belo Corporation, publishers of the *Dallas Morning News*, has been presented to the court by the Solicitor General, acting on behalf of L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor, Mr. Walling announced.

The Supreme Court on June 8, 1942, in a 5 to 4 decision, ruled that the salary arrangement of the A. H. Belo Corporation, whereby it contracted with its employees to establish a certain "regular rate" of hourly pay to yield a guaranteed weekly wage regardless of the number of hours worked, up to a specified number of hours in a week, and with extra compensation thereafter, did not violate the overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

CALIFORNIA

Estimated Radio Homes, 1940

Number of Occupied Dwelling Units as reported by U. S. Bureau of the Census in advance release, Series H-7. Percent radio-equipped calculated from Series H-7 Bulletin following the Census Bureau practice. Number of radio units, or radio homes, estimated by applying percent ownership to those units not answering radio question and adding such to those reporting radio.

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Alameda.....	165,201	96.4	159,213	153,645	96.7	148,583	6,800	92.1	7,917	2,956	91.8	2,713
Alpine.....	100	64.3	64				80	65.4	52	20	60.0	12
Amador.....	2,661	82.9	2,205				2,273	83.7	1,903	388	77.8	302
Butte.....	13,414	84.8	11,373	4,470	92.0	4,111	5,791	79.2	4,587	3,153	84.8	2,675
Calaveras.....	2,797	78.5	2,197				2,218	80.2	1,779	579	72.1	418
Colusa.....	2,911	85.7	2,495				1,857	86.9	1,614	1,054	83.6	881
Contra Costa....	29,830	94.9	28,315	15,623	95.9	14,980	11,262	95.4	10,743	2,945	88.0	2,592
Del Norte.....	1,567	72.1	1,130				1,262	73.0	922	305	68.1	208
El Dorado.....	4,420	77.7	3,434	997	90.3	900	2,270	74.3	1,687	1,153	73.5	847
Fresno.....	50,012	87.8	43,924	22,106	92.2	20,373	12,893	87.1	11,224	15,013	82.1	12,327
Glenn.....	3,527	86.8	3,063				1,902	86.9	1,653	1,625	86.8	1,410
Humboldt.....	14,321	85.1	12,192	5,577	88.3	4,922	6,334	83.8	5,307	2,410	81.5	1,963
Imperial.....	15,263	69.8	10,650	6,945	75.9	5,274	3,783	66.9	2,530	4,535	62.8	2,846
Inyo.....	2,372	73.8	1,750				2,223	72.9	1,621	149	86.7	129
Kern.....	37,961	85.1	32,283	10,686	93.4	9,982	21,440	82.7	17,736	5,835	78.2	4,565
Kings.....	9,615	84.5	8,131	2,339	86.0	2,010	3,747	88.6	3,319	3,529	79.4	2,802
Lake.....	2,728	88.6	2,416				1,748	89.3	1,560	980	87.3	856
Lassen.....	4,286	85.4	3,659				3,628	87.1	3,158	658	76.2	501
Los Angeles.....	893,602	95.8	855,799	773,596	95.9	741,608	110,248	95.6	105,366	9,758	90.4	8,825
Madera.....	6,211	77.4	4,810	1,757	85.4	1,500	1,198	70.8	848	3,256	75.6	2,462
Marin.....	13,576	96.5	13,095	7,459	97.6	7,280	5,263	96.1	5,060	854	88.4	755
Mariposa.....	1,983	72.5	1,437				1,527	72.4	1,106	456	72.7	331
Mendocino.....	7,800	81.4	6,347	2,182	90.2	1,969	2,962	79.8	2,365	2,656	75.8	2,013
Merced.....	12,927	82.6	10,676	2,776	82.5	2,290	4,462	84.9	3,787	5,689	80.8	4,599
Modoc.....	2,695	80.7	2,175				1,853	80.3	1,488	842	81.6	687
Mono.....	776	73.4	570				655	73.9	484	121	70.8	86
Monterey.....	20,057	88.8	17,803	9,212	93.0	8,570	7,316	86.4	6,324	3,529	82.4	2,909
Napa.....	7,679	92.1	7,075	2,557	95.4	2,440	2,808	90.7	2,548	2,314	90.2	2,087
Nevada.....	6,021	85.8	5,165	1,767	94.5	1,669	3,597	83.5	3,003	657	75.0	493
Orange.....	41,027	94.4	38,731	25,461	95.3	24,257	10,849	92.5	10,034	4,717	94.1	4,440
Placer.....	8,414	86.3	7,271	3,171	94.9	3,010	3,264	81.8	2,671	1,979	80.4	1,590
Plumas.....	3,489	81.2	2,834				3,270	81.1	2,653	219	82.5	181
Riverside.....	31,011	86.0	26,663	15,920	92.6	14,747	9,835	79.1	7,807	5,256	78.2	4,109
Sacramento.....	49,134	91.3	44,868	33,082	94.0	31,096	10,920	85.8	9,374	5,132	85.7	4,398
San Benito.....	3,256	88.7	2,887	1,206	92.2	1,113	593	84.8	503	1,457	87.2	1,271

CALIFORNIA—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
San Bernardino..	47,666	89.8	42,798	28,877	91.1	26,317	13,636	86.2	11,750	5,153	91.8	4,731
San Diego.....	90,179	93.5	84,343	74,917	94.8	70,993	9,237	88.5	8,175	6,025	85.9	5,175
San Francisco...	206,011	94.4	194,442	206,011	94.4	194,442	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Joaquin.....	36,569	88.7	32,452	19,412	92.2	17,895	8,501	87.7	7,453	8,656	82.1	7,104
San Luis Obispo..	10,231	85.7	8,771	3,786	93.2	3,529	3,923	82.0	3,216	2,522	80.3	2,026
San Mateo.....	33,516	96.5	32,333	24,474	97.2	23,798	8,078	95.3	7,702	964	86.5	833
Santa Barbara...	21,239	91.6	19,463	14,781	93.6	13,833	4,214	89.1	3,757	2,244	83.5	1,873
Santa Clara.....	51,916	94.0	48,829	33,883	95.6	32,407	10,803	91.4	9,874	7,230	90.6	6,548
Santa Cruz.....	14,968	90.9	13,607	8,783	92.6	8,131	3,987	90.5	3,609	2,198	84.9	1,867
Shasta.....	8,985	78.7	7,071	2,486	91.0	2,261	4,954	75.0	3,716	1,545	70.8	1,094
Sierra.....	1,082	78.8	853	.....	.....	.....	981	79.7	782	101	70.1	71
Siskiyou.....	8,737	84.6	7,390	.....	.....	.....	7,185	85.1	6,113	1,552	82.3	1,277
Solano.....	14,559	92.5	13,466	6,014	96.0	5,774	6,057	95.1	5,759	2,488	77.7	1,933
Sonoma.....	21,641	91.9	19,882	7,865	94.7	7,445	5,660	89.9	5,086	8,116	90.6	7,351
Stanislaus.....	21,883	89.5	19,596	7,439	92.8	6,906	6,761	85.8	5,802	2,683	89.7	6,888
Sutter.....	5,539	83.0	4,599	1,594	91.8	1,464	1,554	74.5	1,157	2,391	82.7	1,978
Tehama.....	4,476	84.9	3,798	1,215	86.4	1,050	1,218	86.6	1,055	2,043	82.9	1,693
Trinity.....	1,438	70.9	1,019	.....	.....	.....	1,045	70.5	737	393	71.8	282
Tulare.....	29,638	83.6	24,775	10,963	88.5	9,465	7,784	74.0	5,760	11,161	85.6	9,550
Tuolumne.....	3,598	82.4	2,965	.....	.....	.....	3,038	83.5	2,535	560	76.8	430
Ventura.....	19,051	91.5	17,425	9,873	91.3	9,015	5,568	91.2	5,075	3,610	92.4	3,335
Yolo.....	7,776	85.6	6,652	2,003	94.2	1,887	3,514	81.5	2,865	2,259	84.1	1,900
Yuba.....	5,001	79.4	3,975	1,912	88.6	1,695	2,321	71.7	1,664	768	80.2	616
State Total..	2,138,343	92.9	1,987,204	1,568,552	95.1	1,490,991	393,950	88.5	348,375	175,841	84.1	147,838

Cities of 25,000 or More Population

City	County	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Alameda.....	Alameda	11,648	97.9	11,402
Alhambra.....	Los Angeles	12,759	97.9	12,491
Bakersfield.....	Kern	8,529	94.7	8,080
Belvedere township*	Marin	8,927	91.8	8,199
Berkeley.....	Alameda	28,210	97.9	27,627
Beverly Hills.....	Los Angeles	8,420	99.1	8,348
Burbank.....	"	10,638	98.0	10,423
Fresno.....	Fresno	17,469	92.7	16,198
Glendale.....	Los Angeles	26,250	98.4	25,834
Huntington Park.....	"	9,576	97.1	9,296
Inglewood.....	"	9,436	98.5	9,293
Long Beach.....	"	58,385	96.7	56,456
Los Angeles.....	"	493,087	95.3	469,836
Oakland.....	Alameda	99,325	96.1	95,441
Pasadena.....	Los Angeles	27,361	96.4	26,387
Riverside.....	Riverside	10,422	94.3	9,833
Sacramento.....	Sacramento	32,178	93.9	30,227
San Bernardino.....	San Bernardino	13,482	90.8	12,248
San Diego.....	San Diego	63,962	94.9	60,687
San Francisco.....	San Francisco	206,011	94.4	194,442
San Jose.....	Santa Clara	21,634	95.4	20,647
Santa Ana.....	Orange	10,422	94.7	9,875
Santa Barbara.....	Santa Barbara	11,428	93.7	10,705
Santa Monica.....	Los Angeles	18,025	96.5	17,399
South Gate.....	"	8,199	98.0	8,036
Stockton.....	Joaquin	14,848	92.1	13,680

* Urban under special rule.

OHIO

Estimated Radio Homes, 1940

Number of Occupied Dwelling Units as reported by U. S. Bureau of the Census in advance release, Series H-7. Percent radio-equipped calculated from Series H-7 Bulletin following the Census Bureau practice. Number of radio units, or radio homes, estimated by applying percent ownership to those units not answering radio question and adding such to those reporting radio.

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Adams.....	5,883	68.2	4,013	.....	.....	.....	2,707	76.9	2,083	3,176	60.8	1,930
Allen.....	20,255	93.7	18,991	13,667	96.0	13,116	3,499	92.1	3,222	3,089	85.9	2,653
Ashland.....	8,673	90.2	7,826	3,855	96.1	3,705	2,161	88.8	1,919	2,657	82.9	2,202
Ashtabula.....	19,573	91.2	17,852	10,095	95.6	9,655	4,554	92.0	4,189	4,924	81.4	4,008
Athens.....	12,251	81.8	10,042	4,909	92.5	4,539	4,695	76.3	3,582	2,647	72.6	1,921
Auglaize.....	7,931	90.8	7,200	3,214	93.8	3,014	2,084	89.8	1,871	2,633	87.9	2,315
Belmont.....	25,046	85.6	21,436	12,335	91.6	11,304	8,973	82.2	7,372	3,738	73.8	2,760
Brown.....	6,256	75.1	4,694	.....	.....	.....	2,820	80.7	2,276	3,436	70.4	2,418
Butler.....	32,496	92.3	29,979	23,400	93.5	21,875	5,757	89.7	5,163	3,339	88.1	2,941
Carroll.....	4,726	83.1	3,928	1,208	94.9	1,146	1,391	82.2	1,144	2,127	77.0	1,638
Champaign.....	7,263	88.4	6,422	2,415	92.9	2,244	2,289	85.9	1,966	2,559	86.5	2,212
Clark.....	26,653	93.0	24,780	20,093	93.6	18,814	3,752	91.4	3,428	2,808	90.4	2,538
Clermont.....	9,732	83.4	8,114	.....	.....	.....	6,004	86.3	5,181	3,728	78.7	2,933
Clinton.....	6,824	86.8	5,924	1,877	95.1	1,786	2,417	84.3	2,037	2,530	83.1	2,101
Columbiana.....	24,435	90.4	22,082	15,204	94.5	14,371	5,071	86.4	4,384	4,160	80.0	3,327
Coshocton.....	8,720	84.6	7,381	3,459	94.1	3,255	2,351	82.6	1,942	2,910	75.0	2,184
Crawford.....	10,386	91.9	9,548	6,965	94.9	6,611	1,028	84.7	871	2,393	86.3	2,066
Cuyahoga.....	336,519	96.2	323,878	328,004	96.3	315,713	6,688	96.4	6,446	1,827	94.1	1,719
Darke.....	11,145	86.7	9,663	2,416	94.0	2,270	3,532	88.1	3,113	5,197	82.4	4,280
Defiance.....	6,860	88.9	6,101	3,617	94.9	3,432	655	86.5	566	2,588	81.3	2,103
Delaware.....	7,586	87.9	6,665	2,739	92.8	2,542	1,685	85.5	1,440	3,162	84.9	2,683
Erie.....	12,042	93.3	11,239	7,146	96.0	6,857	3,005	89.7	2,696	1,891	89.2	1,686
Fairfield.....	13,274	88.2	11,712	6,243	94.2	5,879	3,539	84.7	2,998	3,492	81.2	2,835
Fayette.....	6,066	82.6	5,013	2,733	86.9	2,375	993	75.1	746	2,340	80.8	1,892
Franklin.....	105,742	95.1	100,569	90,418	95.6	86,441	11,360	92.4	10,492	3,964	91.7	3,636
Fulton.....	6,801	88.0	5,983	979	93.7	917	2,607	90.6	2,362	3,215	84.1	2,704
Gallia.....	6,051	68.3	4,144	1,617	87.5	1,415	1,399	66.9	936	3,035	59.1	1,793
Geauga.....	5,193	83.2	4,318	.....	.....	.....	2,438	89.6	2,183	2,755	77.5	2,135
Greene.....	9,661	87.8	8,481	3,610	89.2	3,221	3,338	88.1	2,942	2,713	85.4	2,318
Guernsey.....	11,055	82.6	9,156	4,368	92.6	4,045	3,679	80.3	2,954	3,008	71.7	2,157
Hamilton.....	181,342	93.7	169,927	161,094	94.0	151,357	16,727	92.4	15,459	3,521	88.4	3,111
Hancock.....	11,950	92.5	11,057	6,746	95.7	6,458	1,768	89.5	1,582	3,436	87.8	3,017
Hardin.....	7,966	86.7	6,906	2,349	92.8	2,179	2,696	85.4	2,303	2,921	83.0	2,424
Harrison.....	5,545	81.7	4,533	843	90.7	764	2,769	85.2	2,360	1,933	72.9	1,409
Henry.....	6,320	88.9	5,621	1,477	95.5	1,411	1,822	90.1	1,641	3,021	85.1	2,569
Highland.....	8,014	82.0	6,572	2,742	90.5	2,481	1,908	76.9	1,468	3,364	78.0	2,623
Hocking.....	5,729	78.3	4,486	1,827	92.8	1,696	2,060	77.0	1,586	1,842	65.4	1,204
Holmes.....	4,532	67.5	3,063	.....	.....	.....	1,991	83.8	1,668	2,541	54.9	1,395
Huron.....	9,920	91.4	9,069	4,696	95.8	4,500	2,271	89.6	2,034	2,953	85.8	2,535
Jackson.....	7,079	78.6	5,562	3,410	87.8	2,994	1,905	71.9	1,370	1,764	67.9	1,198
Jefferson.....	24,565	88.5	21,742	12,693	93.0	11,806	9,593	86.4	8,285	2,279	72.5	1,651
Knox.....	9,153	88.3	8,087	3,084	96.0	2,960	2,971	88.6	2,632	3,098	80.5	2,495
Lake.....	13,774	95.9	13,217	6,528	96.6	6,308	5,268	96.5	5,084	1,978	92.3	1,825
Lawrence.....	11,430	76.1	8,699	4,253	90.7	3,859	3,749	72.2	2,705	3,428	62.3	2,135
Licking.....	18,346	89.5	16,420	9,460	93.5	8,845	4,480	88.1	3,946	4,406	82.4	3,629
Logan.....	8,767	88.8	7,785	2,936	96.3	2,828	3,018	87.5	2,640	2,813	82.4	2,317
Lorain.....	30,228	94.3	28,497	21,478	95.5	20,517	4,876	92.8	4,524	3,874	89.2	3,456
Lucas.....	96,079	95.9	92,162	80,557	96.4	77,692	12,597	94.3	11,884	2,925	88.4	2,586
Madison.....	5,451	81.0	4,414	1,363	88.7	1,209	1,764	83.7	1,477	2,324	74.4	1,728
Mahoning.....	59,065	92.7	54,759	48,041	93.0	44,679	8,115	93.2	7,562	2,909	86.6	2,518
Marion.....	12,761	92.2	11,769	8,744	94.3	8,247	1,644	89.5	1,471	2,373	86.4	2,051
Medina.....	9,307	92.3	8,597	3,233	96.8	3,129	2,505	91.2	2,286	3,569	89.2	3,182
Meigs.....	6,708	74.9	5,019	2,041	86.9	1,774	1,846	75.4	1,391	2,821	65.7	1,854
Mercer.....	6,658	89.0	5,927	1,408	95.5	1,344	2,163	90.4	1,956	3,087	85.1	2,627
Miami.....	15,047	94.0	14,148	8,468	96.8	8,197	3,366	91.4	3,075	3,213	89.5	2,876
Monroe.....	4,915	67.8	3,333	.....	.....	.....	2,021	74.2	1,500	2,894	63.3	1,833
Montgomery.....	82,139	95.1	78,076	63,626	95.4	60,712	13,765	95.2	13,109	4,748	89.6	4,255
Morgan.....	3,973	76.0	3,020	.....	.....	.....	1,695	83.9	1,422	2,278	70.1	1,598
Morrow.....	4,571	83.7	3,824	.....	.....	.....	2,039	86.2	1,757	2,532	81.6	2,067
Muskingham.....	19,845	89.0	17,656	10,962	92.5	10,143	5,088	88.4	4,499	3,795	79.4	3,014

OHIO—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Noble.....	4,017	68.7	2,760	.....	.....	.....	1,660	75.3	1,250	2,357	64.1	1,510
Ottawa.....	6,886	91.0	6,264	1,357	96.8	1,313	3,371	92.0	3,102	2,158	85.7	1,849
Paulding.....	4,384	84.9	3,723	.....	.....	.....	2,314	86.6	2,005	2,070	83.0	1,718
Perry.....	8,357	82.4	6,884	1,951	94.8	1,849	3,990	81.9	3,266	2,416	73.2	1,769
Pickaway.....	6,960	80.8	5,622	2,346	87.9	2,063	1,859	76.3	1,418	2,755	77.7	2,141
Pike.....	3,919	62.2	2,437	.....	.....	.....	1,820	66.4	1,209	2,099	58.5	1,228
Portage.....	12,798	90.2	11,545	4,872	95.9	4,674	3,977	89.2	3,547	3,949	84.2	3,324
Preble.....	6,764	86.6	5,858	1,193	90.6	1,080	2,523	88.5	2,233	3,048	83.5	2,545
Putnam.....	6,493	88.9	5,775	.....	.....	.....	3,259	90.5	2,950	3,234	87.3	2,825
Richland.....	20,050	92.6	18,570	12,707	95.9	12,188	4,077	89.7	3,658	3,266	83.4	2,724
Ross.....	13,095	80.2	10,516	5,755	93.0	5,355	3,356	74.8	2,509	3,984	66.6	2,652
Sandusky.....	11,691	92.3	10,791	6,176	95.3	5,885	2,557	92.1	2,356	2,958	86.2	2,550
Scioto.....	21,590	83.4	18,029	12,325	90.7	11,184	5,594	77.8	4,351	3,671	67.9	2,494
Seneca.....	13,205	91.2	12,047	7,756	95.1	7,373	2,120	87.1	1,847	3,329	84.9	2,827
Shelby.....	7,009	91.3	6,400	2,867	96.0	2,753	1,598	87.3	1,395	2,544	88.5	2,252
Stark.....	62,183	93.6	58,199	45,419	94.7	43,022	11,548	93.4	10,788	5,216	84.1	4,389
Summit.....	91,561	95.9	87,816	79,377	96.3	76,478	9,073	93.7	8,498	3,111	91.3	2,840
Trumbull.....	33,752	92.2	31,127	19,646	95.1	18,690	9,684	89.7	8,686	4,422	84.8	3,751
Tuscarawas.....	18,925	88.4	16,733	10,750	93.7	10,071	5,079	86.3	4,385	3,096	73.6	2,277
Union.....	5,757	87.8	5,056	1,248	95.7	1,194	1,813	85.5	1,551	2,696	85.7	2,311
Van Wert.....	7,667	90.7	6,956	3,569	95.6	3,412	1,281	88.0	1,128	2,817	85.8	2,416
Vinton.....	2,956	66.0	1,952	.....	.....	.....	1,466	70.0	1,027	1,490	62.1	925
Warren.....	8,205	87.6	7,192	2,470	94.1	2,324	2,754	85.8	2,364	2,981	84.0	2,504
Washington.....	12,116	77.9	9,443	4,372	90.8	3,972	3,640	78.9	2,871	4,104	63.4	2,600
Wayne.....	13,497	86.3	11,639	5,479	95.6	5,236	3,945	85.6	3,378	4,073	74.3	3,025
Williams.....	7,662	90.9	6,969	2,884	96.7	2,790	1,862	91.2	1,698	2,916	85.1	2,481
Wood.....	14,581	91.0	13,268	4,029	94.6	3,812	5,885	91.2	5,367	4,667	87.6	4,089
Wyandot.....	5,439	87.3	4,747	2,055	94.7	1,946	1,108	84.1	932	2,276	82.1	1,869
State Total.....	1,897,796	91.7	1,739,399	1,291,248	95.1	1,227,295	338,164	87.8	296,949	268,384	80.2	215,155

Cities of 25,000 or More Population

City	County	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Akron.....	Summit	66,501	96.3	64,064
Canton.....	Stark	29,466	95.1	28,021
Cincinnati.....	Hamilton	135,809	93.2	126,592
Cleveland.....	Cuyahoga	242,267	95.3	230,980
Cleveland Heights.....	Cuyahoga	15,190	99.5	15,115
Columbus.....	Franklin	83,597	95.3	79,670
Dayton.....	Montgomery	59,740	95.2	56,887
East Cleveland.....	Cuyahoga	12,131	99.2	12,033
Elyria.....	Lorain	7,192	96.7	6,955
Hamilton.....	Butler	14,165	92.9	13,158
Lakewood.....	Cuyahoga	20,842	98.5	20,536
Lima.....	Allen	12,828	96.0	12,311
Lorain.....	Lorain	11,325	94.8	10,733
Mansfield.....	Richland	10,755	95.8	10,302
Marion.....	Marion	8,744	94.3	8,247
Massillon.....	Stark	7,319	92.8	6,789
Middletown.....	Butler	8,340	94.1	7,847
Newark.....	Licking	9,460	93.5	8,845
Norwood.....	Hamilton	9,946	98.8	9,830
Portsmouth.....	Scioto	10,865	91.2	9,909
Springfield.....	Clark	20,093	93.6	18,814
Steubenville.....	Jefferson	9,619	93.4	8,988
Toledo.....	Lucas	79,341	96.5	76,529
Warren.....	Trumbull	11,249	96.3	10,835
Youngstown.....	(Mahoning Trumbull)	41,197	93.6	38,562
Zanesville.....	Muskingham	10,962	92.5	10,143

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

FLY OPPOSES TAX

Some rather extravagant demands have been made on the broadcast industry from adverse competitive sources that a heavy tax be laid on the industry, FCC Chairman James Lawrence Fly told his press conference on Monday.

"Of course we have been through that problem time and time again, and I think it is obvious to everybody that a tax of 25 or 30 million dollars on the industry as has been suggested from some quarters would be not merely unfortunate but it would be tragic from the standpoint of the industry."

Mr. Fly said further on this point that "the broadcast industry just simply couldn't carry any such burden." He said also that he doubted if this would receive any serious consideration.

Stories have been spreading in certain competing advertising circles, Mr. Fly told the conference also, "that radio stations may have to go off the air for lack of materials. Now that's a lot of eye wash. It is true that we have problems in the broadcasting industry just as there are in many industries and as there must be in competing industries. But I have talked this matter over with the WPB representative and others concerned with it and I find no reasonable justification for any such rumors. We not only plan to have the broadcasting industry continue to do its job but that is quite essential from the standpoint of general morale, war information, and other essential purposes. It is not merely true that every effort be made to keep broadcasting going but we see no basis for any suggestions that there be any demolition of the service. I think that it is very unfortunate that these adverse interests display themselves in these forms at a time like this. Broadcasting industry is doing a big job in the war effort. It is rendering a great deal of public service and is carrying on very splendidly. When it is moving along successfully with this burden it should not be bothered with this bunch of pups snipping at its heels all the way."

CLEVINGER TO FCC

The FCC announces the appointment of Russell R. Clevenger as Director of Information to fill that position during the absence of George O. Gillingham, now on active duty with the Army.

Mr. Clevenger was on the staff of the New York Times for five years, spending part of that time in Europe writing special articles. He has had wide experience in the field of public relations and is now on leave of absence as vice president of Albert Frank-Guenther Law, Inc. He received his B.A. and B.Litt., from Columbia University. Mr. Clevenger was born in 1899 at Wilmington, Ohio; is married and has one child.

During the past several years he has advised the following firms on their public relations: Warner Bros. Picture Corp.; Texas Corp.; Crucible Steel; Dow Chemical; New Jersey Central; Baltimore & Ohio; Consolidated Edison; National Power and Light; Virginia Public Service; Columbia Gas & Electric; Chase National Bank; Marine Midland Trust Co.; New York Curb Exchange and the Automatic Phonograph Manufacturers Assoc. In 1940 he established the public relations department of Broadcast Music, Inc., during the days that organization contested for music supply for broadcast radio with ASCAP, and he conducted its operations until March 1942. More recently he has been a consulting expert to the Secretary of the United States Treasury.

FCC QUESTIONNAIRE ON RECORDINGS

The Commission authorized the sending of a questionnaire within the next few days to all licensees of standard broadcasting stations seeking to learn the extent to which recordings and elec-

trical transcriptions are used by the radio industry. The questionnaire also is to inform the Commission with respect to the problem raised by the recent cancellation of a broadcast scheduled to originate at Interlochen, Mich.

921 STATIONS

During the month of July, 1942, the Federal Communications Commission granted no permits for the construction of new stations, and no operating licenses were issued. Three CP stations and one licensed station were deleted. The stations deleted are as follows: CP Station KTOM, Brainerd, Michigan; CP Station KTRN, Tacoma, Washington; CP Station WHAL, Saginaw, Michigan; and licensed Station KFPL, Dublin, Texas.

A comparative table by month follows:

	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	July 1	Aug. 1
Operating	859	859	869	877	882	887	891	893	897	899	906	906	905
Construction	44	53	44	38	37	36	32	31	27	25	18	19	16
	903	912	913	915	919	923	923	924	924	924	924	925	921

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION DOCKET

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, August 17. They are subject to change.

Monday, August 17

WMAW—C. T. Sherer Co., Inc., Worcester, Mass.—Modification of C. P., for extension of completion date to 8-17-42, under C. P. only; 1200 kc., 250 watts, amplifier stations: 100 watts, unlimited.

Tuesday, August 18

WLW—The Crosley Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio.—C. P., 700 kc., 650 KW, unlimited, DA-night.

Thursday, August 20

WROL—S. E. Adcock, d/b as Stuart Broadcasting Co., Knoxville, Tenn.—Modification of license, 620 kc., 1 KW, unlimited, DA-night.

Friday, August 21

KHQ—Louis Wasmer, Inc., Spokane, Wash.—C. P., 590 kc., 5 KW night, 10 KW day, unlimited.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION ACTION

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

KTTS—O. E. Jennings (Transferor), J. H. G. Cooper (Transferee), Independent Broadcasting Co. (Licensee), Springfield, Mo.—Granted consent to the acquisition of control by J. H. G. Cooper over the Independent Broadcasting Company, licensee of Station KTTS, through the purchase of 20 shares of common stock from O. E. Jennings, for a consideration of \$1,000 or par value (B4-TC-306).

KWBW—The Nation's Center Broadcasting Co., Inc. (Assignor), William Wyse and Stanley Marsh (a partnership) doing

business as The Nation's Center Broadcasting Co. (Assignee), Hutchinson, Kans.—Granted consent to assignment of license (B4-AL-342) for station KWBW, from The Nation's Center Broadcasting Co. to William Wyse and Stanley Marsh (a partnership) doing business as The Nation's Center Broadcasting Company.

WSXUM—WBNS, Inc., Columbus, Ohio.—Granted application for renewal of license for facsimile broadcast station.

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

WAAT—Bremer Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N. J.—Denied petition filed pursuant to Memorandum Opinion of April 27, 1942, to prosecute the application and designated for hearing said application for construction permit (B1-P-3374) to install a new transmitter, make changes in directional antenna system, and increase day and night power from 1 to 5 KW.

Raymond C. Hammett, Talladega, Ala.—Designated for hearing pursuant to policy with respect to new construction under the present emergency, application (B3-P-3365) for construction permit for new broadcast station to operate on 1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.

John W. Choate, Leonore V. Choate, E. P. Nicholson, Jr., and John Wallbrecht (a partnership), Middlesboro, Ky.—Designated for hearing pursuant to policy with respect to new construction under the present emergency, application (B3-P-3493) for construction permit for new broadcast station to operate on 1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.

MISCELLANEOUS

Wilkes-Barre Broadcasting Corp., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Granted petition for an extension of time within which exceptions may be filed to the proposed findings of fact and conclusions of the Commission on its application (Docket 6135) and those of Central Broadcasting Co. (Docket 6169), Northeastern Pennsylvania Broadcasters, Inc. (Docket 6170), and Key Broadcasters, Inc. (Docket 6171) for new standard broadcast stations; time extended for five days—from August 7 to August 12, 1942.

KTRH—KTRH Broadcasting Co., Houston, Tex.—Granted modification of construction permit as modified, which authorized installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, increase in power, change in frequency, and move of transmitter, for changes in transmitting equipment (B3-MP-1620).

South Florida Broadcasting, Inc., Miami, Fla.—Granted petition for an extension of time within which to file its proposed findings and conclusions on its application for a construction permit for a new standard broadcast station (Docket No. 6153); time extended 10 days.

KPAC—Port Arthur College, Port Arthur, Texas.—Denied petition to grant application for modification of license without hearing, and ordered the issues heretofore released to be amended.

KWK—Thomas Patrick, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application for modification of construction permit for approval of directional antenna for day and night use. (Docket 6262)

KMLB—Liner's Broadcasting Station, Inc., Monroe, La.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application for construction permit to operate on 1410 kc., 1 KW, unlimited, directional antenna at night. (Docket 5994)

WTEL—Foulkrod Radio Engineering Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Granted motion to dismiss without prejudice application for construction permit to operate on 1340 kc., 250 watts, sharing WHAT. (Docket 6305)

LaCrosse Tribune Co., LaCrosse, Wisc.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice and cancel hearing on application for construction permit for new high frequency station. (Docket 6373)

Herald Publishing Co., Klamath Falls, Ore.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application for construction permit for new standard broadcast station. (Docket 6090)

KSL—Radio Service Corp. of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application for construction permit to operate on 1160 kc., 300 KW, unlimited time. (Docket 4361)

WMAW—C. T. Sherer Co., Inc., Worcester, Mass.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application for modifica-

tion of construction permit for extension of completion date to August 17, 1942. (Docket 6313)

WSAR—Doughty & Welch Electric Co., Inc., Fall River, Mass.—Granted motion to dismiss without hearing application for construction permit to operate on 1470 kc., 1 KW, directional antenna day and night, unlimited time. (Docket 6381)

WHOM—New Jersey Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N. J.—Granted motion to dismiss without hearing application for construction permit to operate on 1480 kc., 5 KW, unlimited, directional antenna day and night. (Docket 6382)

WLW—The Crosly Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio.—Granted motion for leave to amend application so as to eliminate the need for any construction by reducing power requested and eliminating directional antenna; amendment to be filed within 15 days; dismissed without prejudice request for removal from hearing docket; on Commission's own motion continued hearing now set for August 18 to October 19, 1942. (Docket 6341)

KHQ—Louis Wasmer, Inc., Spokane, Wash.—Granted motion for continuance of hearing on application for construction permit to operate on 590 kc., 5 KW night, 10 KW day, unlimited time, now set for August 21 to September 28, 1942. (Docket 6342)

J. C. Kaynor, Ellensburg, Wash.—Granted motion for continuance of hearing on application for new station, now set for August 26 to September 29, 1942. (Docket 5965)

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

1240 Kilocycles

KICD—Iowa Great Lakes Broadcasting Co., Spencer, Iowa—Modification of construction permit (B4-P-3178 as modified) which authorized construction of new station for extension of completion date from 8-16-42 to 11-16-42.

1250 Kilocycles

WDAE—Tampa Times Company, Tampa, Fla.—Special Service Authorization to operate on 770 kc., with power of 5 KW, unlimited time, employing directional antenna for night use.

1270 Kilocycles

WPDQ—Jacksonville Broadcasting Corp., Jacksonville, Fla.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-3385 as modified) which authorized construction of a new standard broadcast station requesting change in type of transmitter, change type of frequency monitor and extension of commencement and completion dates of construction.

1290 Kilocycles

WHKY—Catawba Valley Broadcasting Co., Inc., Hickory, N. C.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-3259) which authorized installation of new transmitter, directional antenna for night use, change frequency, increase power and move transmitter for extension of completion date from 9-6-42 to 11-5-42.

1340 Kilocycles

WALL—Community Broadcasting Corp., Middletown, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-P-2594 as modified) which authorized construction of new standard broadcast station.

WALL—Community Broadcasting Corp., Middletown, N. Y.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1380 Kilocycles

WSYB—Philip Weiss, trading as Philip Weiss Music Co., Rutland, Vermont—License to cover construction permit (B1-P-3090 as modified) which authorized change in frequency, increase in power, installation of new transmitter, directional antenna for night use.

WSYB—Philip Weiss, trading as Philip Weiss Music Co., Rutland, Vermont—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

- WCBX—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Modification of license to add the frequency of **9480 kc.** to present licensed frequencies, sharing time with WCDA and WCRC on this frequency.
- WCDA—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Modification of license to add the frequency of **9480 kc.** to present licensed frequencies, sharing time with WCBX and WCRC on this frequency.
- WCRC—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Modification of license to add the frequency of **9480 kc.** to present licensed frequencies, sharing time with WCBX and WCDA on this frequency.
- KRED—Redwood Broadcasting Co., Inc., Portable-Mobile, area of Eureka, Calif.—Construction permit for reinstatement of (B5-PRY-263) which expired 7-19-42 which authorized construction of new relay broadcast station to be operated on **1622, 2058, 2150, 2790 kc.**, 75 watts, A3 Emission.
- WBCZ—WHEB, Inc., Portable-Mobile area of Portsmouth, N. H.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PRE-416) which authorized construction of new relay broadcast station.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION DOCKET

Any NAB member wishing to have the full text of any of the FTC releases, printed in part below, should write to the NAB, referring to the number in parentheses at the end of each item.

COMPLAINTS

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

Philip Morris and R. J. Reynolds—Complaints have been issued charging Philip Morris & Co., Ltd., Inc., and R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., manufacturers and distributors of cigarettes and smoking tobacco, with misrepresentation and false advertising. Philip Morris cigarettes, Dunhill cigarettes and Revelation smoking tobacco are named in the complaint against the Philip Morris company as the products misrepresented, and Camel cigarettes and Prince Albert smoking tobacco are involved in the complaint against the Reynolds company. Both complaints allege that in newspaper advertising, radio broadcasts and through other media the respondents have made false and misleading representations concerning the merits of their products. (4794-4795)

Neva-Wet Corporation of America, 500 Fifth Ave., and Neva-Wet Bottling Co., Inc., 683 Fifth Ave., New York, and Samuel Howard Lefkowitz and Irving Lefkowitz, as officials of both companies and also trading as Sani-Age Co. and Sani-Age Corporation of America, are charged in a complaint with misrepresentation. (4793)

Westinghouse Electric Supply Company et al.—Nine complaints involving collusion and fraudulent bidding in connection with Navy Department shipyard contracts have been issued. The bids were on electrical and construction materials required to rehabilitate the facilities of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, Philadelphia. The respondents and their agents, most of whom are located in Philadelphia, are engaged in selling either electrical supplies, mill work, lumber, or other building materials, and machinery.

The respondents named in the complaints are:

Westinghouse Electric Supply Company and R. R. Dewees, as its agent; Grater-Bodey Company and S. W. Roberts as its presi-

dent; J. P. Rainey, trading as J. P. Rainey & Company; James A. Clancy, M. A. Webster, and Joseph R. Duffy, trading as J. R. Duffy Manufacturing Company; American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey; Walter H. Cave, as agent of Cyclone Fence Company and American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey; Paul W. Crawford, trading as Adams-Crawford Company, and A. F. Crawford as agent of the company; P. J. McBride and George B. McClennen, trading as Delta Equipment Company; Russell Keely and F. Oliver Keely, individually and trading as S. S. Keely & Sons; A. Wilt & Sons Company and Frank R. Bowers as president; Frank L. O'Brien and Clarence J. O'Brien, individually and trading as The O'Brien Machinery Company; William J. Cattie, trading as Cattie Tool Company; W. B. Rapp; Walker Brothers and Anthony M. Callanan, individually and as vice president of Walker Brothers and Adelphia Electric Company, and Norman T. Liethold, individually and as secretary of the company; and Charles F. Rohleder and his agents, Allen McLaine Ward and J. R. Baldrige, Jr. (4708 to 4807)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

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

Empire Merchandise Corp., et al.—Orders to discontinue the use of lottery methods in the sale and distribution of merchandise and candy have been issued against Empire Merchandise Corp. and Sophie Rubman, an officer of the corporation, 414 Broadway, New York; Popular Products Corp. and Mitchell Cinader and Esther Cinader, officers of the corporation, 243 West 17th St., New York; and Vinton T. James and George E. James, doing business as J. and J. Candy Co., 1507 West Trade St., Charlotte, N. C. (3357-3479-4769)

Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 121 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, has been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentation in connection with the sale of pianos covered or finished in whole or in part with a material designated "Kordevon." (4525)

Tiger Yarn Co., Minnette Yarn Co., Bengo Yarn Shop, and Goldman's Yarn Shop, 1643 Bathgate Ave., New York, has been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentation in the distribution and sale of certain knitting yarns. (4625)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., Louisville, Ky., stipulated to cease certain representations in the sale of "Kool" mentholated cigarettes. (3486)

Morck Brush Manufacturing Co., 236 Eighth St., San Francisco, engaged in the manufacture of paint and brushes, including so-called Morck Speed-Line Brushes, one type of which is designated "No. 248 Stucco Brush," has entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from use in advertising matter of any representation that its brushes will give 65 per cent more coverage, or wear, or last 50 per cent longer, or have 20 per cent more carrying capacity than other brushes of comparable size and quality on the competitive market; and from using any representation which may convey the belief to prospective purchasers that its brushes possess either coverage, wearing or carrying capacity qualities in excess of what is actually the fact, or that they exceed the coverage, wearing or carrying capacity qualities of comparable competitive brushes in any represented amount when such indicated superiority does not exist. (3514)

Anna Plotz, 2315 South Central Park Ave., Chicago, engaged in the preparation and sale of "Kitrab," a salve having an iodine content and alleged to be useful as a treatment for goiter and

FTC CLOSES CASES

scrofula, has stipulated in connection with the sale and distribution of the product, to cease and desist from any representation which conveys the impression or belief that its use constitutes a cure or competent treatment for scrofula or goiter generally or any type of goiter other than simple goiter arising from iodine deficiency. The respondent also agrees to cease any representations which attribute to the product, when used by sufferers from goiter, scrofula or similar diseases, any therapeutic values or effects in excess of what it actually possesses. (3513)

ThoroBread Co., Inc., 1125 West Sixth St., Cincinnati, engaged in selling certain dry dog food preparations designated "ThoroBread T Squares (biscuits)," "ThoroBread Kibbled," "ThoroBread Fine Kibbled (meal)," and "ThoroBread Meat Cereal Dog Feed," and The Keelor & Stites Co., 3001 Carew Tower, Cincinnati, advertising agency which disseminates advertisements for the ThoroBread corporation, have stipulated to cease and desist from using the terms "meat," "dehydrated meat," "meat cereal," or any other terms of similar import to describe dehydrated meat meal or any product which is not meat. (03034)

Veltex Co. and **Vi-Co Sales Co.**, 1811 First Ave., North, Birmingham, Ala., engaged in selling a medicinal preparation designated "Vi-Co Compound," have stipulated to discontinue representing that the preparation is a vegetable and mineral compound; that it will afford relief for indigestion or sour stomach; that they guarantee any specific profit or any specific investment of money made by purchasers of the preparation; and that prospective agents, salesmen, distributors, dealers or other representatives can make profits or earnings within a specified period of time which are in excess of the average net earnings consistently made in like periods of time by active full-time agents, salesmen or other representatives in the ordinary and usual course of business and under normal conditions and circumstances. (03033)

The Federal Trade Commission has closed without prejudice the case growing out of the complaint against Economy Sales Co., Inc., and Samuel Knight, alias Samuel Nitke, Jersey City, N. J., charged with the use of lottery methods in the distribution and sale of merchandise. The corporate respondent no longer is in existence, having been dissolved by proclamation of the Secretary of State of New York.

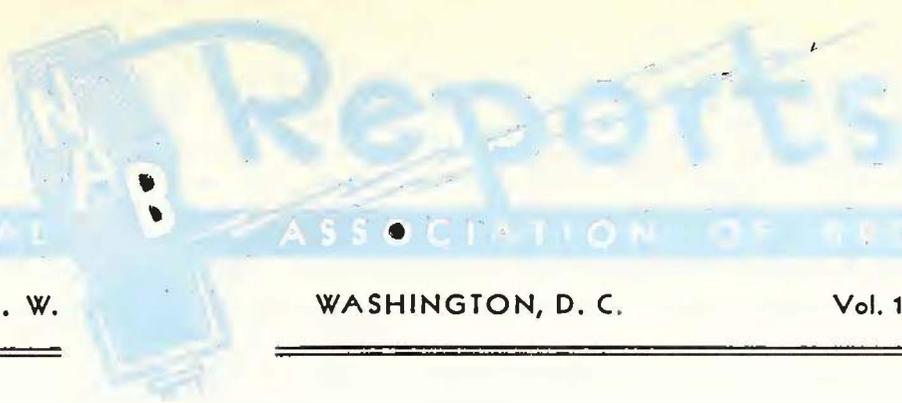
The Commission has also ordered that the case growing out of its complaint against Stayner Corp. and Erwin, Wasey & Company of the Pacific Coast, both of San Francisco, be closed as to the latter respondent.

Stayner Corp. is engaged in compounding and selling a medicinal preparation designated "Minra," and advertisements of the product were prepared by Erwin, Wasey & Company of the Pacific Coast, an advertising agency. The complaint alleged that both respondents had disseminated advertisements containing false representations concerning the therapeutic value of Minra.

A stipulation as to the facts and an agreement to cease and desist having been entered into by Erwin, Wasey & Company of the Pacific Coast, the Commission ordered the case against it closed without prejudice.

Under the stipulation, Erwin, Wasey & Company of the Pacific Coast agrees to discontinue disseminating any advertisement which represents, among other things, that the preparation is a remedy or cure for acidosis, indigestion, influenza, infection, headaches, or toxemia; that it furnishes the necessary materials to produce sound teeth, bones, muscles, or good health, and that it gives protection against mineral deficiencies.

The advertising agency further agrees to cease and desist from representing that any of the results claimed for Minra have been proved by tests made at universities or colleges, or by competent trainers or coaches, or on college athletes.



Talent Fees

A question regarding "talent fees" under the Wage and Hour Act is becoming increasingly serious.

Several stations have been forced to pay out considerable sums in "back-pay" because they had calculated announcers' overtime on a salary basis rather than a gross earnings basis.

The Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor contends that the gross earnings basis is the proper basis for calculating overtime when talent fees are involved.

We contend that this is not always correct. We contend that an announcer while working on a commercial program is often, in fact, the employee of the sponsor. Hence, when the announcer is the employee of the sponsor, his talent fee should not be added to his station salary in determining his overtime rate.

The Wage and Hour people have advised us that they are willing to modify their opinion if we can convince them that they have erred. This we shall endeavor to do.

Meantime, it would be well for all stations to look at the facts in their own cases, to see whether their announcers' overtime should be based on station salary or gross earnings.

This whole problem disappears, if (1) the announcers involved are limited to a 40-hour week, or (2) the announcers can be classified as professional employees. In neither case need any overtime be paid, as far as the law goes.

With the growing shortage of manpower, however, a strict 40-hour week for all announcers is impractical. Many announcers can be classified as professional employees, but the \$200-a-month factor eliminates many others. For the definition of a professional employee, see the NAB Wage and Hour booklet, page 11.

The Wage and Hour people's "gross earnings" theory grows out of the extremely broad definition of the word "to employ" in the Wage and Hour Act itself. "To employ" is defined as "to suffer or permit to work." To the best of our knowledge there has been no comprehensive judicial interpretation of that definition. And so we must turn to what might be called the common standards for establishing the employer-employee relationship.

Who *in fact* hires and fires the man? Who pays him? Where does he work? Who directs or controls his work? Whose tools does he use? Who pays his social security taxes?

These are basic questions. In the complicated talent fee structure now existing in the broadcasting industry there are many others. Just for instance, is the station acting merely as the agent for talent or sponsor in establishing the relationship? Even if the station actually pays the talent, isn't the station just acting as paying agent for the sponsor?

Is the station paying the announcer his salary while he is working for a sponsor, or does he "mark out" that period?

To make all this a little more clear, let us cite some examples. A highly paid staff announcer at one of the large New York network stations is approached by an advertiser to handle a network commercial out of his regular hours as a staff announcer. The advertiser clearly is the employer, because he hires and fires directly, directs and controls the announcer's work and pays his social security tax.

In this case, then, any overtime the announcer put in on his staff job would be based on his staff salary and not on his gross earnings, because the network was not the employer of this announcer while he was working on the commercial program.

(This announcer probably would be classified as a professional employee anyway, but we cite the case as a good example of a clear employer-employee relationship between the advertiser and the announcer.)

On the other hand, take the case of an announcer who is doing a news broadcast in a small station. Without even knowing that announcer's name, an advertiser starts to sponsor that newscast. The advertiser is billed for \$100 time and \$10 talent. The talent fee is turned over to the announcer. The station retains complete direction and control over the announcer's work. The station hired him and, in fact, is free to fire him at any time.

In this case, the station appears clearly to be the employer and the announcer's overtime rate must be based on his staff salary plus his fee.

In between these two extremes are hundreds of variations. Probably you have some variation in your station. If you do, please send every detail to the NAB for our opinion. We are convinced that the sponsor is the employer in many cases. If the facts in your case do not warrant this opinion, we will be glad to suggest changes. Better safe than sorry.

We are in entire sympathy with AFRA's contention that the overtime provisions of AFRA contracts should be accepted as legal. These contracts provide that overtime should be based on staff salary and not on gross earnings. Those hours spent on "fee" jobs, under AFRA contracts, are marked out of working hours, in recognition of the principle that the announcer is not working for the station when he is handling a commercial program for a sponsor.

The Belo decision supplies the possibility of a partial but far from a whole answer to this problem. The Supreme Court stated that there was nothing in the Wage and Hour Act to prevent payment of *more* than time and one half for overtime.

And so, if an announcer works on a commercial *after the completion of his regular work week*, the fee he receives undoubtedly is greater than his regular overtime rate. Hence his fee would be ample compensation.

Don't get stuck for any undue back pay. If in doubt, write the NAB.

REPORTS UNTRUE THAT U. S. PLANS TO CLOSE STATIONS

Considerable anxiety was created within the industry by a news story to the effect that WPB had recommended to the Federal Communications Commission that "All radio stations, with the exception of a number of key stations scattered throughout the country, should shut down operations at midnight."

The story went on to the effect that suggestions had been drawn up by the Communications Branch of the WPB which called for the operation after midnight of certain large stations for emergency purposes only. It further said that "Small radio stations or chains

(Continued on page 502)



The NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

1626 K St., N. W. WASHINGTON Phone NAational 2080

Neville Miller, President C. E. Arney, Jr., Assistant to President

Joseph L. Miller, Director of Labor Relations; Paul F. Peter, Director of Research; Russell P. Place, Counsel; Howard Frazier, Director of Engineering; Arthur C. Stringer, Director of Promotion

REPORTS UNTRUE THAT U. S. PLANS TO CLOSE STATIONS

(Continued from page 501)

which are experiencing difficult times because of the war as a result of lower earnings should be taken off the air, the WPB believes. It contends that these stations should be permitted to cease operations voluntarily and to resume after the war."

Many stations have written to NAB, evidently thinking that some discussions were being carried on about the subject of compelling certain stations to cease operation as a means of conserving materials. Such is not the case and NAB has so advised those inquiring.

There have been almost continuous discussions between representatives of the industry, the FCC and the Communications Branch of the WPB on the subject of material conservation. At no time in these discussions has the slightest suggestion or intimation been made of any arbitrary or compulsory orders regarding operation. Some operators have been apprehensive as to the future and have made inquiries as to whether or not consideration is being given to the possibility of curtailing the hours of service required under their license and the effect which such curtailment might have upon the license. This gave rise to a discussion of the wisdom of permitting licensees to voluntarily curtail service.

FCC Chairman James Lawrence Fly at his press conference on Monday discussed this subject and observed that the newspaper accounts referred to "are markedly out of order."

Mr. Fly told the conference that "no measure has been suggested by anyone in the government or in the industry which is not aimed toward establishing stability and durability of broadcast service and coverage."

Mr. Fly said that no suggestion has been made which would result in any real impairment of the service being rendered to the public by radio or the service rendered to advertisers. "There have been a number of points raised," he said, "for consideration from different sources, including our own staff and including the staffs of the WPB, but all of those suggestions are aimed along constructive lines."

The various suggestions, Mr. Fly said, will be given study by the Domestic Broadcasting Committee of the Board of War Communications. That will be done promptly.

The survey of tubes, Mr. Fly said, was conducted by the Board and "I don't think that returns are complete yet and of course it is essential that the committee have the benefit of that survey since the tubes are almost undoubtedly at choke point. I have great confidence that we shall come off with some constructive results in terms of conservation and in the renewed assurances of continuity and stability. In light of the job which broadcasting has been doing for the war effort I don't think anyone will sit by and permit that service to be impaired."

WPB CONSOLIDATION

All wireless communication equipment requirements, civilian and military, have been consolidated under the direction of the Radio and Radar Branch of the Aircraft Production Division, the War Production Board announced.

Formerly there were two groups that covered this field. The Radio and Radar Branch handled military requirements and the Radio Section of the Communications Branch handled civilian

requirements. The latter section has been transferred to the Radio and Radar Branch and has been named the Civilian Radio Section.

Frank H. McIntosh, who was chief of the section under the Communications Branch, will continue to be chief under the Radio and Radar Branch. Ray C. Ellis, chief of the Radio and Radar Branch, will head the augmented group.

A. F. OF M.

In place of the special A. F. of M. bulletin which has been instituted to acquaint NAB members with developments in the musicians situation, there will be mailed to stations this week from New York a broadside containing some of the outstanding editorials inspired in the nation's press by the ban against recordings.

Thus you will be given an advance mailing of this broadside which will be widely distributed next week among heads of influential organizations, members of appropriate House and Senate Committees, Federal officials, newspaper columnists and radio commentators, chief editorial writers and other leaders in forming public opinion.

That the country is thoroughly aroused and overwhelmingly critical of the ban on recordings is definitely shown in the more than 9,000 press clippings already received at NAB New York office.

WAR DAMAGE INSURANCE

Broadcast studios, transmitter buildings and towers come under Occupancy Code 14, the War Damage Corporation stated this week in response to NAB's plea for classification under Occupancy Codes 4 and 5. All communications systems, it was said, are military objectives and consequently command rates appropriate to such a classification. Buildings and structures taking the rates provided for Occupancy Code 14, if of fire resistant construction according to fire insurance standards (classifiable under Construction Code 1), receive substantial credits in rates which bring the net rates down to the level of Occupancy Code 5.

The War Damage Corporation's letter of August 19 to NAB Council, Russell Place, reads as follows:

"Your letters of the 3rd of July and 7th of August were considered by the Directors of the War Damage Corporation at a recent meeting and Occupancy Code Classification No. 14, as provided under Regulations "A" of the War Damage Corporation, was re-affirmed.

"Communication systems, as such, have been considered as military objectives and consequently commanding the rates appropriate to such a classification. May we draw your attention to modifications which have been bulletined since July 1st as to broadcasting stations housed in office buildings or hotels, or any other class of business. The predominant occupancy by area governs the classification of tenants. Consequently, radio broadcasting equipment within a hotel or mercantile building would enjoy the rates as provided at Occupancy Code 04. However, where the predominant occupancy would be the broadcasting facility, the rates provided at Code 14 would apply, but in your connection we draw your attention to Memorandum No. 6 issued by the War Damage Corporation to its Fiduciary Agents on July 25th, 1942. Item 13 modifies the original rates as published in connection with Occupancy Code 14 to give effect to construction eligible for Construction Code No. 1 classification. For your reference I attach an excerpt from the Memorandum, quoting in detail the revised ruling.

"Consequently, it appears that the objectives sought through your letters of the 3rd of July and 7th of August have been achieved as outlined above."

EXCERPT FROM MEMORANDUM TO FIDUCIARY AGENTS NO. 6—JULY 25, 1942

"13. Utility Properties. The rates applicable to publicly or privately owned utilities as set forth in the Rate Schedule opposite Occupancy Code No. 14 do not provide any credits for fire resistive construction. Notwithstanding, utility properties classifiable under Construction Code No. 1 are eligible for the following rates, effective July 1, 1942:

Coinsurance and Annual Rates			
50%	80%	90%	100%
.20	.14	.13	.12"

Radio Classes Prove Worth

HUNDREDS MORE NEEDED

WHEN noses were counted last spring there were Radio Technician Training Courses in 46 states with a total enrollment in excess of 20,000.

More proposals from state schools are being OK'd currently and broadcast engineers are still assisting educators in the teaching job. Reasons why the Engineering, Science, Management, Defense Training-NAB radio program is so highly regarded by the military and industry are two: (1) it is effective; and (2) there is no loss in production while students learn.

The Big Need

The big need as stated a year ago, is for people grounded in the fundamentals of radio. That's exactly what students get when they complete Parts I and II of "Fundamentals of Radio." Then graduates can absorb specialized training. Many can pass a first class radiotelephone license examination with a few weeks of extra study.

News from the Teaching Front

Rutgers and New Jersey

Ordinarily it would be poor psychology to lead off with the account of what is undoubtedly the largest pre-service radio teaching job in the country. But this is being risked because the Nation, as a whole, made one big mistake in the beginning. It failed to make plans that were big enough. That applies to everything we did. So we do need hundreds of additional classes in "Fundamentals of Radio" . . . as many as qualified institutions have the facilities for teaching. And even then sufficient personnel will be lacking.

At any rate, here's the Rutgers and New Jersey story, in part, from M. A. Chaffee, associate director, Engineering Defense Training, Rutgers University:

"Rutgers University is very much alive to the old NAB course in radio. After enrolling, last January, over 2,000 in 'Fundamentals of Radio, I,' we started in June on 'Fundamentals of Radio, II,' with 1,000 students carried over from the first course. We could easily have taken 1,500 but were limited by Washington to 1,000. Part II is now operating very successfully with about 125 already enlisted in the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the U. S. Signal Corps. We helped Governors Island in obtaining these enlistments."

Between 1,500 and 3,000 men are now being recruited for "Fundamentals of Radio, I," with simultaneous enlistment in the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the U. S. Signal Corps. To save time, listeners to the radio recruiting announcements and programs are directed to write Rutgers direct.

All Stations Active

The recruiting campaign began over WOR on July 27. It was augmented on the thirtieth when Captain Kenneth A. Laplant, enlistment officer, Second Service Command Area, Governors Island, and Mr. Chaffee went on the air at 6:25 P. M.

As soon as possible thereafter, men from Mr. Chaffee's office made personal calls on WBAB, and WFPG, Atlantic City; WTNJ, Trenton; WAWZ, Zarephath; WCAP, Asbury Park; WSNJ, Bridgeton; WCAM, Camden; WAAT, and WHOM, Jersey City; WHBI, Newark; WPAT, Paterson; WBRB, Red Bank; and WTTM, Trenton, in order that the size and importance of the job might be explained in detail. Calls were preceded by a letter from the NAB War Committee.

In addition to the above, Rutgers has found time to give additional radio instruction. One hundred ninety-six out of 200 students in Civil Service Junior Engineering aids, from Philadelphia

Memo to Managers:

"1942 WAR IS RUN BY RADIO"

Urge Educators To Arrange More Radio Classes

INTERVIEW — TELEPHONE — TELEGRAPH !

It's not only how much we do but how quickly we do it that counts in winning this war.

Hundreds more radio classes are needed and needed without delay. Urge educators to send their proposals for more night classes and sections of "Fundamentals of Radio" to the ESMDT Director, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C. Please make this your first order of business. We can't win with too little, too late.

Be sure to keep us advised. Course outlines available on application

Signal Depot, recently finished their course—a total of 576 hours of pre-radar. One hundred additional students started a similar course, 12 weeks of 48 hours per week, on August 3.

Louisville Activity

The University of Louisville and the Louisville broadcasters continue their cooperation in the radio technician training program. Three sections of "Fundamentals of Radio, II," began August 10. In September three classes of "Fundamentals of Radio, I," will be started. This is in addition to the six earlier sections.

Information came from W. E. Hudson, chief engineer WAVE, and industry engineering advisor for the program. All instructors for the courses are technical men from Stations WHAS and WAVE. While several instructors have been called to the armed forces, competent replacements from station staffs have so far been available. Mr. Hudson wrote that:

"Representatives of the University of Louisville are to be complimented on their efforts in cooperating and supervising to make this course a success."

Rockford Going Strong

WROK, Rockford, is again engaged in recruiting students for "Fundamentals of Radio" under direction of the University of Illinois Extension Division.

Classes begin September 14. The teaching staff includes two WROK engineers, Thomas C. Cameron and Maurice Nelson. Bill Traum, station promotion director, said that many of the students of the first "Fundamentals of Radio" course, last spring, are now in the Signal Corps.

Jamestown, N. Y.

Simon Goldman, manager, WJTN, has been in contact with Paul B. Orviss, director of the New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute at Alfred University, as to future plans with the ESMDT-NAB course. Alfred is now operating two courses in Jamestown and in many other cities in that general area of New York.

Mr. Orviss indicated that there would be marked expansion in the radio training program. As reported by Mr. Goldman, Director Orviss said, "The desire at the present time seems to have us expand the program as much as possible, both in the old areas and also in the new areas."

Manager Goldman wrote that the reactions by the students themselves are very fine and there have been vast benefits locally through the radio instruction.

Manhattan College

Several weeks ago, Brother Amandus Leo, Dean of Engineering, Manhattan College, NYC, visited NAB headquarters to learn whether the Signal Corps, in particular, had any additional constructive suggestions to make about "Fundamentals of Radio."

He was put on the telephone to the proper officer and learned that the big demand, as previously announced by NAB, is for men trained in the "Fundamentals of Radio." Without first acquiring fundamentals, it is impossible to train a man for real specialized communication tasks in any service. Manhattan is teaching both I and II of Fundamentals of Radio.

State of Wisconsin

Over a month ago, a report from Dean F. Ellis Johnson and A. G. Pulver, ESMDT Director, University of Wisconsin, and Ed Allen, WIBA, industry representative, stated that 12 "Fundamentals of Radio" classes with approximately 350 students in ten cities had been started since May; and that more would be started as soon as ok had been received from ESMDT, Washington. These cities are:

Appleton	Hurley	Wausau
Ashland	Marinette	Wis. Rapids
Eau Claire	Medford	Madison

Green Bay, St. Norbert's College

Classes, outside of Milwaukee, begun last March, produced over 500 graduates.

More Classes Needed

No present teaching activities conflict with the ESMDT-NAB program. Major Richard R. Kilgore, U. S. Army Signal Corps, Military Personnel Division, Washington, and Captain J. Elroy McCaw, Army Air Forces, War Department, Washington, have authorized us to say to you and all other interested persons that the need is for as many ESMDT-NAB radio classes as possible. This takes into consideration the various other radio training classes now formed or contemplated.

New Book Written for Course

Prentice-Hall, book publishers, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, has published "Fundamentals of Radio" for use with the course outline, "Fundamentals of Radio, I and II." The book was edited by Dr. W. L. Everitt, Professor of Electrical Engineering, Ohio State University, now on duty as Chief Consultant on Air Communication to the Chief Signal Officer of the Signal Corps. The authors are: Edward C. Jordan, Instructor in Electrical Engineering, Ohio State University; Paul H. Nelson, Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering, The University of Connecticut; William Carl Osterbrock, Professor of Electrical Engineering, University of Cincinnati; Fred H. Pumphrey, Professor of Electrical Engineering, Rutgers University, now on leave as a Major in the military training branch of the Signal Corps; Lynne C. Smeby, former NAB Director of Engineering, now consultant on air communication for the Signal Corps, and associated with Dr. Everitt.

Programs for Victory

BING CROSBY AIDS BOND SALE AT KFBC

Uncle Sam was \$15,000 richer after a bond sale held in the studios of KFBC, Cheyenne, Wyo., August 11. Bing Crosby, Phil Silvers and Jimmy Van Heusen, in town for a USO Camp Show at Fort Francis E. Warren, visited the studios and conducted a whirl-wind bond selling campaign and an impromptu ad lib show. Many bonds were purchased in the offices of KFBC during the campaign and many others were ordered over the phone. A novel idea for the sale created tremendous interest as the largest bond purchaser, A. V. Tyrrell, local Chevrolet dealer, who purchased \$2,000 in bonds, was the winner of a song dedicated and sung by Bing Crosby.

William C. Grove, manager of KFBC, made arrangements for the program with A. E. Wilde, state administrator for the War Savings Staff, and Hy Blane, traveling USO Camp Show Representative. The affair was "MC'd" by Art Peterson, KFBC Production Manager.

KXOK PUTS SHOWMANSHIP IN DRIVE

KXOK, the St. Louis Star-Times and the Fanchon and Marco St. Louis Amusement Company chain of theatres, have joined forces in an all out drive to collect every spare ounce of rubber and scrap metal in Greater St. Louis, in direct response to the nation's needs, for the production of war material.

In addition to free admission to the thirty-one theatres to anyone bringing in scrap material, two live western Pinto horses, completely equipped, will be given away to the two boys or girls bringing in the largest amount of material.

In order to promote the campaign, horses completely equipped and ridden by western-costumed riders are touring the city, the thirty-one theatres are running screen trailers, KXOK is running interviews, spots and programs calling attention to the drive, and the Star-Times is playing the drive in the news columns.

All money received for salvage of the scrap metal and rubber will be turned over to the USO in St. Louis to be used for the purchase of needed furniture and equipment.

KGNC BOND-WAGON

KGNC, Amarillo, Texas, inaugurated, on August 11, the first of a weekly series of studio programs expressly designed to promote the sale of War Bonds, for which the station has been appointed issuing agent.

According to Raymond Hollingsworth, assistant manager, the program will continue to feature a completely new cast of popular entertainers and guest speakers each week. KGNC Bond-Wagon of the Air is broadcast 7:30-8:00 p. m.

Members of the station War Bond Department will be on hand to issue bonds to studio visitors who wish immediate purchases. Others are invited to phone their names and addresses.

M-3 IS BOND SALES OFFICE

A photograph arrived this morning of the WMBD Victory Tank. This is a reproduction of the M-3, commonly referred to as the "General Grant," and was built by E. B. Hulsebus and Wallace Nyberg, of the Home Building Service division, Peoples' Federal Savings and Loan Association of Peoria, issuing agents of war bonds and stamps for radio station WMBD. It looks like the real thing. The tank is insulated and air conditioned for use in winter and summer. The booth is open six days a week, 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. Various WMBD entertainers come to the Victory Tank at announced times.

For the first two weeks of the plan to sell bonds and stamps over the air the total sale was \$26,327.65. Since there are four special shows plugging the sale over WMBD, aside from booth sales, it is expected that the monthly total will exceed the \$50,000 mark.

WPAT SAYS "SWEET AND LOW"

Since a great many three-shift war workers are located in the territory served by WPAT, Paterson, N. J., Henry Miller, program director, is promoting the idea of keeping radio volume down at all times.

One of his announcements reads, "Maybe you like this program. We're glad if you do. But there may be a fellow trying to sleep near you, who has been working all night in a war plant. And he probably doesn't want to hear it. So keep your radio low, please."

READER'S DIGEST ARTICLE

The article, "Radio's Plug-Uglies," in the August issue of the *Reader's Digest* has been the subject of considerable correspondence between the stations and the NAB.

An effort is being made to obtain the early printing of a factual reply to the article. It seems to be agreed that the best answer to the charges and insinuations made in this article is a recitation of the facts regarding radio advertising and the results which it has produced. Word has come to NAB that several trade publications will shortly run articles responsive to the charges made in the *Reader's Digest* article.

NAB is following the situation very closely and will do all within its power to offset any misconceptions which the article may have created.

1942 PEABODY RADIO AWARDS

Meritorious public service by individual radio stations, regional and local, will this year be recognized in the George Foster Peabody radio awards.

This was decided at a meeting Thursday of a committee of the Board at the NAB offices. This meeting was attended by Edward Weeks, Boston, editor, *Atlantic Monthly*; Neville Miller, C. E. Arney, Jr., and Joseph L. Miller of NAB; John E. Drury, dean, Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, the University of Georgia.

December 15 was set as the closing date for this year's entries. Proper forms may be secured from either the NAB offices in Washington or from Dean Drury.

Last year the Peabody awards went primarily to programs. The year before stations and networks were recognized. For 1942 both programs and stations are to be eligible.

The Peabody awards, as originally set up, were designed to recognize the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered each year by the broadcasting industry, and to "perpetuate the memory of George Foster Peabody, benefactor and life trustee of the University of Georgia, and friend of educational progress everywhere."

This original purpose will be borne in mind in this year's selections, but an effort will be made to narrow the bases of measurement, both in terms of stations and programs.

Awards will be made in at least six categories:

1. That program or series of programs inaugurated and broadcast during 1942 by a regional station which made an outstanding contribution to the welfare of the community the station serves.
2. That program or series of programs inaugurated and broadcast during 1942 by a local station which made an outstanding contribution to the welfare of the community the station serves.
3. Outstanding reporting of the news.
4. Outstanding entertainment in drama.
5. Outstanding entertainment in music.
6. Outstanding educational program.

The awards under reporting, drama, music and education may go to either a station or a network program.

TAX ADVERTISING

Any station knowing of a provision in a city charter permitting the city to use radio facilities in advertising water taxes, poll taxes, etc., when due, will kindly communicate with Radio Station WSYB, Rutland, Vermont.

SELECTIVE SERVICE 1-B OUT

Elimination of Class 1-B, the Selective Service designation for registrants considered fit for limited military service only, beginning August 20 was announced yesterday by National Headquarters, Selective Service System. Thereafter all registrants who are not totally disqualified will be reclassified in Class 1-A and the Army will decide, after induction, on their individual assignment to full or limited military service. Registrants found to be unsuited for any military service will be placed in Class IV-F.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN DIRECTORS

One of our most distinguished members is Alma Kitchell, known in nearly every household in America. Miss Kitchell has broadcast over NBC and the Blue Network for years, through her delightful song recitals and programs directed to women listeners. Her "Brief Case" and "Streamlined Journal" have made history in this field. One of the reasons Alma has made such a success has been that besides being a broadcaster, she is a mother and home maker who practices these arts conscientiously and consistently.

Miss Kitchell has made the great sacrifice to the war effort, through the enlistment of her son last spring. She wanted to do even more and was inspired to buy a stamp every day and put it aside for that son against the day of his return. Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., heard about it—and she told her Secretary of the Treasury husband. Both of them were delighted with this splendid thought that both embodied patriotism and thrift. In consequence, on Sept. 2nd, Alma will have a new thrill, for instead of interviewing a celebrity as she often does, she will be interviewed herself by Mrs. Morgenthau. The program will inaugurate a drive to inspire all American mothers of sons in our armed forces, to follow her example and get solidly behind the slogan of this campaign—

"A stamp every day
For the son who's away."

We hope that every woman director in the country will get behind this plan because it certainly appeals to all mothers and offers an opportunity to do a job for Uncle Sam and the cause of freedom.

PER-INQUIRY REQUESTS

The William S. L. K. Laboratories, Milwaukee, Wis., is seeking P-I business for their drug products.

The J. L. Stewart advertising agency, Chicago, is trying to place P-I deals for their client, an insurance company.

Again the Mendenhall Manufacturing Company of Mendenhall, Miss., is soliciting a P-I offer, this time for perfume.

Similar attempts have been reported of the Martin J. Pollak publishing firm for their *Soldier's, Sailor's and Air Force Souvenir Handybooks*, and of the Midwest Specialty Company, Omaha, Neb., for a *Sterling Silver Victory Ring*.

Stations are asked to continue reporting to the NAB all per-inquiry and free time offers.

BMI MEMBERSHIP

District Seven (Ohio-Kentucky) leads the list in percentage of stations which are BMI member.

BMI on August 1 had 788 members, 86.6 per cent of all operating stations. District 7 has 45 of its 46 operating stations in BMI. Other district percentages:

District	No. of Stations in BMI	Total Stations	Per Cent of Stations in BMI
1	53	59	89.8
2	62	75	82.7
3	45	49	91.8
4	83	89	93.3
5	67	77	87.0
6	47	56	83.9
7	45	46	97.8
8	40	46	87.0
9	47	59	79.7
10	48	55	87.3
11	28	34	82.4
12	26	32	81.3
13	51	57	89.5
14	34	42	81.0
15	33	35	94.3
16	44	49	89.8
17	35	50	70.0
	<hr/> 788	<hr/> 910	<hr/> 86.6

Note: Count includes 28 FM and short wave stations in BMI.

Included in count of stations not in BMI are 10 which according to our best information are presently in construction permit status, but which may have gone on the air.

NEW BMI CATALOGUE

BMI announces the acquisition of the performance rights in the catalogue of France Music, making available to BMI licensees, when records are so badly needed, upwards of one hundred excellent recorded titles by such artists as Sablon and Trenet, to which will be added many records of French derivation in the future. BMI will announce this acquisition in its next bulletin.

NAB OPPOSES TAX

On Tuesday, the NAB filed with the Senate Finance Committee its reply to the appearance of John B. Haggerty advocating a special tax on radio. Haggerty had inserted in the record an exploratory staff memorandum prepared for inter-office use by the Treasury in 1941, and which had been placed at the disposal of one or two members of the House Ways and Means Committee

when the 1941 Revenue Act was under consideration. That this memorandum does not reflect Treasury policy was made clear in a letter from Randolph E. Paul, General Counsel of the Treasury, entered in the record for August 13, 1942.

Also submitted for the record by Mr. Paul was a statement of the plan prepared jointly by the Treasury and the FCC, and submitted without recommendation as to its adoption. This plan was prepared pursuant to the Senate Finance Committee's request made to the Treasury in 1941 that they explore the possibilities of a tax on radio broadcasting.

The NAB's statement:

"The National Association of Broadcasters respectfully invites the attention of your Committee to the testimony and memoranda submitted to your Committee during its hearings on the Revenue Bill of 1941 (Hearings, pp. 726, 740, 741, 1476) and to the Committee on Ways and Means this year (Hearings, pp. 3298-3309), in opposition to the suggestion, which Mr. John B. Haggerty has again made, that a special tax be imposed upon the radio industry.

"The Association also desires, as a matter of record, to summarize briefly the conclusive replies to Mr. Haggerty's statements:

"(1) The Treasury has not recommended and is not recommending (jointly with the Federal Communications Commission, or otherwise) the adoption of a special tax upon the radio industry. (See letter of Randolph E. Paul, General Counsel, Treasury Department, to Honorable Walter F. George, dated August 13, 1942—Hearings before the Committee on Finance, Part 16 (unrevised), August 13, 1942, pp. 1996-1997).

"(2) The proposed tax is not supported by labor generally. Mr. W. C. Hushing, of the legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor; Mrs. Emily Holt, of the American Federation of Radio Artists; and Mr. Lawson Wimberly, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, are among the witnesses who appeared on behalf of labor before the Senate Committee on Finance and the Committee on Ways and Means in opposition to the proposition.

"(3) The proposed tax would seriously jeopardize the extraordinary and commendable contribution to the Nation's war effort which radio is now making.

"(4) There is no justification for the imposition of a discriminatory tax of this nature upon any industry, and most certainly not an industry engaged in the dissemination of facts and information.

"We trust that your Committee will again reject any proposal to impose a special tax upon the radio industry; and we are confident that your Committee will afford the industry and others interested an adequate opportunity to be heard in the event that any plan (such as the plan prepared jointly by the Federal Communications Commission and the Treasury Department and which was submitted *without recommendation as to its adoption* in the letter from Mr. Paul, dated August 13, 1942, above referred to) is under consideration by your Committee."

The American Federation of Labor, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Morris Lynch in behalf of Radio Station WCFL also filed statements opposing a special radio tax.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

H. R. 7441 (HOFFMAN, R.-MICH.) FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION—To make it unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, association, or group to, directly or indirectly, intentionally or willfully interfere in any way with the lawful production, transmission, transportation, dissemination, or movement of any music, musical program, or radio broadcast thereof from any point within the continental United States or any of its Territories or possessions or land under its control or jurisdiction, to any point lying beyond the State or Territorial line of the State, Territory, or possession where such music or musical program, entertainment or broadcast originates, is offered for transmission, or transportation, dissemination or movement, either over the air, the land, or the sea. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ILLINOIS

Estimated Radio Homes, 1940

Number of Occupied Dwelling Units as reported by U. S. Bureau of the Census in advance release, Series H-7. Percent radio-equipped calculated from Series H-7 Bulletin following the Census Bureau practice. Number of radio units, or radio homes, estimated by applying percent ownership to those units not answering radio question and adding such to those reporting radio.

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Adams	18,694	85.9	16,058	11,974	90.2	10,806	2,837	79.4	2,253	3,883	77.2	2,999
Alexander	7,230	59.5	4,311	4,403	65.3	2,877	1,658	50.5	837	1,169	51.1	597
Bond	4,325	74.0	3,203	1,115	91.2	1,017	1,395	74.7	1,042	1,815	63.0	1,144
Boone	4,375	94.6	4,138	2,500	97.3	2,432	540	92.1	497	1,335	90.6	1,209
Brown	2,463	75.2	1,851	.....	.....	.....	1,158	79.9	925	1,305	71.0	926
Bureau	10,793	92.0	9,929	3,083	93.4	2,880	4,225	90.6	3,829	3,485	92.4	3,220
Calhoun	2,152	73.3	1,578	.....	.....	.....	752	76.9	578	1,400	71.4	1,000
Carroll	5,289	90.0	4,760	1,413	93.4	1,319	2,000	89.9	1,799	1,876	87.5	1,642
Cass	4,744	83.9	3,981	1,970	89.0	1,753	1,378	81.1	1,118	1,396	79.5	1,110
Champaign	19,443	94.0	18,271	11,355	96.1	10,913	3,953	90.6	3,583	4,135	91.3	3,775
Christian	11,060	86.9	9,607	4,261	90.5	3,857	3,680	83.1	3,060	3,119	86.2	2,690
Clark	5,553	77.5	4,304	1,668	87.3	1,457	1,231	82.3	1,013	2,654	69.1	1,834
Clay	5,421	81.2	4,400	1,606	90.3	1,450	1,447	80.9	1,171	2,368	75.1	1,779
Clinton	5,913	79.3	4,690	935	91.0	851	3,185	80.8	2,573	1,793	70.6	1,266
Coles	11,225	88.6	9,945	7,158	92.0	6,589	1,575	81.4	1,282	2,492	83.2	2,074
Cook	1,125,468	96.3	1,083,788	1,100,838	96.4	1,060,805	20,925	93.9	19,647	3,705	90.0	3,336
Crawford	6,267	79.6	4,991	1,313	93.0	1,221	2,622	80.4	2,108	2,332	71.3	1,662
Cumberland	3,291	81.9	2,696	.....	.....	.....	1,360	81.6	1,110	1,931	82.1	1,586
DeKalb	9,871	94.8	9,358	4,935	96.4	4,755	2,261	93.4	2,112	2,675	93.1	2,491
DeWitt	5,246	88.5	4,642	1,859	91.7	1,705	1,642	86.7	1,424	1,745	86.7	1,513
Douglas	5,073	87.4	4,432	882	92.0	811	2,399	87.5	2,099	1,792	85.0	1,522
DuPage	27,538	97.1	26,745	19,852	98.5	19,554	6,070	94.2	5,720	1,616	91.0	1,471
Edgar	7,292	86.3	6,298	2,893	90.3	2,612	1,747	84.3	1,472	2,652	83.5	2,214
Edwards	2,724	76.5	2,083	.....	.....	.....	1,562	80.7	1,261	1,162	70.8	822
Effingham	5,844	82.1	4,797	1,753	91.4	1,603	1,837	86.9	1,596	2,254	70.9	1,598
Fayette	7,811	78.2	6,103	1,599	91.4	1,462	2,604	81.7	2,129	3,608	69.6	2,512
Ford	4,380	93.2	4,081	962	96.2	925	1,733	92.7	1,607	1,685	91.9	1,549
Franklin	15,462	79.5	12,295	8,046	87.0	7,000	4,736	72.9	3,451	2,680	68.8	1,844
Fulton	13,248	86.6	11,475	3,531	93.5	3,302	5,702	85.2	4,856	4,015	82.6	3,317
Gallatin	3,123	70.9	2,213	.....	.....	.....	1,683	71.9	1,210	1,440	69.6	1,003
Greene	5,763	77.8	4,484	1,694	85.0	1,441	1,836	78.0	1,432	2,233	72.2	1,611
Grundy	5,115	93.1	4,760	1,758	95.9	1,687	1,895	91.4	1,733	1,462	91.6	1,340
Hamilton	3,782	69.7	2,635	800	90.6	725	555	64.0	355	2,427	64.1	1,555
Hancock	8,090	82.2	6,652	852	89.4	762	3,803	81.1	3,085	3,435	81.7	2,805
Hardin	2,024	67.4	1,364	.....	.....	.....	978	76.9	752	1,046	58.5	612
Henderson	2,595	81.4	2,111	.....	.....	.....	1,292	78.7	1,016	1,303	84.0	1,095
Henry	12,733	92.2	11,739	7,014	93.6	6,567	2,388	91.1	2,176	3,331	89.9	2,996
Iroquois	9,182	90.5	8,311	1,153	93.5	1,078	3,865	90.4	3,496	4,164	89.8	3,737
Jackson	10,543	78.3	8,261	5,194	84.2	4,375	2,653	77.1	2,046	2,696	68.3	1,840
Jasper	3,812	77.1	2,938	.....	.....	.....	1,376	82.7	1,138	2,436	73.9	1,800
Jefferson	9,857	80.1	7,899	4,445	87.7	3,896	1,889	78.9	1,491	3,523	71.3	2,512
Jersey	3,802	73.3	2,782	1,470	85.7	1,259	831	67.7	562	1,501	64.0	961
Jo Daviess	5,760	86.0	4,952	1,332	84.5	1,126	2,297	87.7	2,015	2,131	85.0	1,811
Johnson	2,930	66.4	1,947	.....	.....	.....	1,113	70.4	783	1,817	64.0	1,164
Kane	34,617	96.2	33,289	27,145	96.9	26,303	5,094	94.0	4,787	2,378	92.5	2,199
Kankakee	13,899	93.8	13,045	7,247	95.9	6,948	3,816	93.8	3,581	2,836	88.7	2,516
Kendall	3,053	92.9	2,837	.....	.....	.....	1,670	92.7	1,548	1,383	93.2	1,289
Knox	15,495	90.5	14,026	9,734	94.2	9,170	2,702	85.2	2,301	3,059	83.5	2,555
Lake	30,214	95.9	28,987	21,162	96.8	20,486	7,030	94.5	6,645	2,022	91.8	1,856
LaSalle	26,389	93.5	24,673	17,704	95.1	16,830	3,992	89.9	3,590	4,693	90.6	4,253
Lawrence	5,781	78.4	4,534	1,669	89.8	1,499	1,902	78.6	1,496	2,210	69.6	1,539
Lee	8,517	94.4	8,036	3,172	95.5	3,028	2,560	94.2	2,411	2,785	93.2	2,597
Livingston	10,004	92.1	9,217	2,098	93.8	1,969	4,010	91.3	3,663	3,896	92.0	3,585
Logan	7,144	90.4	6,457	2,818	92.1	2,596	2,011	87.9	1,768	2,315	90.4	2,093
McDonough	8,172	88.3	7,207	3,678	91.4	3,363	1,754	80.8	1,417	2,740	88.6	2,427
McHenry	10,330	94.9	9,806	3,812	97.6	3,719	3,632	94.6	3,436	2,886	91.9	2,651
McLean	20,967	92.9	19,482	11,549	94.8	10,944	4,596	90.1	4,140	4,822	91.2	4,398
Macon	24,349	92.9	22,627	17,298	94.5	16,352	4,166	90.5	3,771	2,885	86.8	2,504
Macoupin	13,896	83.1	11,554	6,004	89.9	5,400	4,450	82.4	3,665	3,442	72.3	2,489
Madison	40,882	88.9	36,340	29,269	91.0	26,630	8,015	88.0	7,050	3,598	73.9	2,660

ILLINOIS—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Marion.....	13,808	80.7	11,147	6,698	85.9	5,757	3,588	80.0	2,870	3,522	71.5	2,520
Marshall.....	3,794	88.8	3,370	.....	.....	.....	2,408	88.0	2,118	1,386	90.3	1,252
Mason.....	4,603	83.4	3,839	1,251	86.1	1,077	1,769	82.9	1,466	1,583	81.9	1,296
Massac.....	4,246	70.3	2,985	1,867	79.7	1,488	933	64.7	604	1,446	61.8	893
Menard.....	3,085	83.7	2,582	784	85.7	672	1,017	83.9	853	1,284	82.3	1,057
Mercer.....	5,156	88.0	4,540	825	91.1	752	2,003	86.3	1,729	2,328	88.5	2,059
Monroe.....	3,489	74.2	2,588	.....	.....	.....	1,954	81.3	1,588	1,535	65.2	1,000
Montgomery.....	10,155	83.1	8,438	4,274	91.1	3,892	2,768	81.3	2,251	3,113	73.7	2,295
Morgan.....	9,251	85.7	7,932	4,646	91.0	4,227	2,097	83.2	1,744	2,508	78.2	1,961
Moultrie.....	3,827	83.0	3,177	1,000	89.0	890	1,214	84.2	1,022	1,613	78.4	1,265
Ogle.....	8,722	91.8	8,010	2,118	95.1	2,015	3,399	91.2	3,100	3,205	90.3	2,895
Peoria.....	43,105	93.2	40,198	31,735	94.1	29,853	8,427	92.5	7,792	2,943	86.8	2,553
Perry.....	6,536	77.7	5,075	3,209	86.8	2,785	1,562	77.2	1,206	1,765	61.4	1,084
Piatt.....	4,147	89.6	3,717	780	95.6	746	1,735	87.1	1,512	1,632	89.4	1,459
Pike.....	7,424	77.0	5,720	891	91.1	811	3,122	75.7	2,365	3,411	74.6	2,544
Pope.....	2,229	65.6	1,466	.....	.....	.....	756	73.9	559	1,473	61.6	907
Pulaski.....	4,273	60.0	2,563	.....	.....	.....	2,758	63.7	1,758	1,515	53.1	805
Putnam.....	1,518	84.2	1,278	.....	.....	.....	938	81.9	768	580	87.9	510
Randolph.....	8,260	78.9	6,528	2,510	91.3	2,293	3,305	79.4	2,625	2,445	65.8	1,610
Richland.....	4,971	81.1	4,034	2,360	91.4	2,158	680	76.3	519	1,931	70.3	1,357
Rock Island.....	31,725	94.8	30,074	26,055	95.9	24,976	3,507	91.9	3,225	2,163	86.6	1,873
St. Clair.....	46,985	88.0	41,356	30,936	90.5	28,012	13,013	86.1	11,202	3,036	70.6	2,142
Saline.....	10,850	80.0	8,682	4,937	86.2	4,255	3,398	78.1	2,653	2,515	70.5	1,774
Sangamon.....	33,207	91.5	30,404	21,585	94.0	20,289	7,394	87.3	6,455	4,228	86.6	3,660
Schuyler.....	3,275	80.3	2,629	.....	.....	.....	1,537	81.4	1,252	1,738	79.2	1,377
Scott.....	2,390	77.3	1,847	.....	.....	.....	1,325	78.0	1,033	1,065	76.4	814
Shelby.....	7,737	83.3	6,446	1,296	90.1	1,172	2,612	81.6	2,131	3,829	82.1	3,143
Stark.....	2,563	87.7	2,248	.....	.....	.....	1,368	89.1	1,219	1,195	86.1	1,029
Stephenson.....	11,669	92.8	10,823	6,422	95.4	6,128	2,416	88.4	2,137	2,831	90.4	2,558
Tazewell.....	16,260	92.4	15,026	8,530	94.8	8,086	5,174	90.5	4,681	2,556	88.4	2,259
Union.....	5,105	73.7	3,750	1,156	92.0	1,064	1,448	73.0	1,057	2,501	65.1	1,629
Vermilion.....	24,576	88.8	21,819	14,732	91.1	13,425	5,921	85.0	5,031	3,923	85.7	3,363
Wabash.....	3,936	83.9	3,305	2,098	89.0	1,868	666	77.6	517	1,172	78.5	920
Warren.....	6,252	89.7	5,609	2,747	91.7	2,519	1,263	87.2	1,102	2,242	88.7	1,988
Washington.....	4,491	71.7	3,225	.....	.....	.....	2,351	79.6	1,871	2,140	63.3	1,354
Wayne.....	6,107	73.9	4,512	1,163	89.3	1,039	1,203	72.4	871	3,741	69.6	2,602
White.....	5,691	77.7	4,423	1,306	86.2	1,126	2,001	75.3	1,506	2,384	75.1	1,791
Whiteside.....	12,314	92.3	11,363	6,477	95.4	6,177	2,807	88.8	2,491	3,030	89.0	2,695
Will.....	29,045	93.9	27,285	12,996	94.8	12,316	12,611	94.4	11,909	3,438	89.0	3,060
Williamson.....	14,858	81.1	12,063	8,088	87.6	7,083	3,942	77.3	3,046	2,828	68.1	1,934
Winnebago.....	34,818	95.3	33,194	25,570	96.1	24,577	6,895	94.1	6,485	2,353	90.6	2,132
Woodford.....	5,256	89.9	4,724	.....	.....	.....	3,093	90.7	2,805	2,163	88.7	1,919
State Total.....	2,192,724	92.3	2,023,969	1,633,017	95.3	1,555,637	310,446	86.3	267,839	249,261	80.4	200,493

Cities of 25,000 or More Population

City	County	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Alton.....	Madison	8,663	92.3	7,992
Aurora.....	Kane	13,155	97.0	12,760
Belleville.....	St. Clair	8,563	93.5	8,006
Berwyn.....	Cook	13,901	99.1	13,774
Bloomington.....	McLean	9,678	94.5	9,143
Chicago.....	Cook	949,744	96.1	912,473
Cicero.....	Cook	17,918	97.9	17,547
Danville.....	Vermilion	11,248	91.4	10,284
Decatur.....	Macon	17,298	94.5	16,352
East St. Louis.....	St. Clair	21,148	89.1	18,847
Elgin.....	{Kane Cook	9,972	96.8	9,651
Evanston.....	Cook	18,150	98.1	17,805
Galesburg.....	Knox	8,784	94.2	8,273
Joliet.....	Will	11,538	94.8	10,934
Maywood.....	Cook	7,207	98.3	7,083

ILLINOIS—Continued

City	County	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Moline.....	Rock Island	10,246	96.2	9,859
Oak Park.....	Cook	19,104	99.2	18,960
Peoria.....	Peoria	30,459	93.9	28,599
Quincy.....	Adams	11,974	90.2	10,806
Rockford.....	Winnebago	24,822	96.2	23,883
Rock Island.....	Rock Island	12,357	95.8	11,835
Springfield.....	Sangamon	21,585	94.0	20,289
Waukegan.....	Lake	9,501	96.7	9,184

PENNSYLVANIA

Estimated Radio Homes, 1940

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Adams.....	10,194	84.0	8,561	1,656	94.8	1,570	5,116	86.0	4,399	3,422	75.7	2,592
Allegheny.....	360,094	95.2	342,860	307,009	95.6	293,400	48,481	93.7	45,435	4,604	87.4	4,025
Armstrong.....	20,098	86.8	17,447	6,249	95.2	5,951	9,938	86.2	8,571	3,911	74.8	2,925
Beaver.....	38,832	91.9	35,681	25,915	93.2	24,154	10,049	91.5	9,198	2,868	81.2	2,329
Bedford.....	10,188	75.9	7,738	920	94.6	870	5,814	76.2	4,433	3,454	70.5	2,435
Berks.....	63,692	93.5	59,579	39,365	96.2	37,882	17,752	92.3	16,381	6,575	80.9	5,316
Blair.....	36,284	92.7	33,624	26,707	95.3	25,456	7,352	87.2	6,414	2,225	78.8	1,754
Bradford.....	13,936	84.3	11,741	4,441	93.5	4,152	4,324	82.8	3,580	5,171	77.5	4,009
Bucks.....	28,112	94.1	26,447	8,241	96.9	7,984	13,805	94.8	13,088	6,066	88.6	5,375
Butler.....	22,225	88.6	19,696	6,464	96.3	6,222	10,117	88.4	8,946	5,644	80.2	4,528
Cambria.....	48,512	89.5	43,438	27,538	92.9	25,589	17,829	87.2	15,554	3,145	73.0	2,295
Cameron.....	1,872	89.5	1,676	1,116	91.3	1,019	608	87.6	533	148	83.8	124
Carbon.....	14,780	94.1	13,903	9,246	96.8	8,955	4,781	91.1	4,356	753	78.7	592
Centre.....	13,271	87.1	11,564	4,386	96.5	4,232	6,516	83.8	5,463	2,369	78.9	1,869
Chester.....	33,046	90.4	29,885	13,797	94.1	12,989	12,099	89.9	10,874	7,150	84.2	6,022
Clarion.....	9,730	81.3	7,906	1,023	96.1	983	5,742	83.6	4,802	2,965	71.5	2,121
Clearfield.....	22,657	85.2	19,299	6,548	94.0	6,155	11,881	83.5	9,918	4,228	76.3	3,226
Clinton.....	8,904	88.0	7,835	3,890	93.7	3,643	4,074	85.7	3,492	940	74.5	700
Columbia.....	13,565	88.1	11,944	6,349	93.8	5,954	4,702	86.9	4,087	2,514	75.7	1,903
Crawford.....	19,966	87.8	17,530	7,912	94.1	7,443	5,786	90.5	5,238	6,268	77.4	4,849
Cumberland.....	20,419	90.4	18,439	10,820	94.4	10,211	6,499	89.1	5,790	3,100	78.6	2,438
Dauphin.....	46,572	94.4	43,978	32,959	96.3	31,739	11,100	92.6	10,275	2,513	78.2	1,964
Delaware.....	80,057	97.2	77,840	60,505	97.6	59,047	18,125	96.3	17,456	1,427	93.7	1,337
Elk.....	8,066	90.5	7,302	4,534	96.0	4,354	2,702	86.1	2,326	830	75.0	622
Erie.....	48,010	93.4	44,849	35,721	95.4	34,064	7,251	93.1	6,753	5,038	80.0	4,032
Fayette.....	47,902	86.4	41,407	12,957	92.4	11,976	30,910	85.3	26,378	4,035	75.7	3,053
Forest.....	1,558	79.2	1,234	.....	.....	.....	1,151	83.6	962	407	66.9	272
Franklin.....	17,766	84.2	14,972	8,029	94.1	7,554	5,392	79.8	4,303	4,345	71.7	3,115
Fulton.....	2,614	77.0	2,013	.....	.....	.....	942	82.0	773	1,672	74.1	1,240
Greene.....	10,944	80.8	8,846	1,447	94.3	1,364	6,174	83.2	5,136	3,323	70.6	2,346
Huntingdon.....	10,405	81.3	8,460	3,303	92.4	3,051	5,106	78.7	4,016	1,996	69.8	1,393
Indiana.....	19,221	84.8	16,298	4,853	95.6	4,641	9,923	84.3	8,369	4,445	74.0	3,288
Jefferson.....	13,571	85.5	11,603	5,399	92.8	5,008	5,141	83.0	4,267	3,031	76.8	2,328
Juniata.....	3,979	75.8	3,016	.....	.....	.....	2,357	80.0	1,885	1,622	69.8	1,131
Lackawanna.....	72,374	93.5	67,682	65,437	94.0	61,512	5,049	90.6	4,575	1,888	84.5	1,595
Lancaster.....	55,376	86.7	48,007	26,250	94.3	24,745	19,200	86.9	16,692	9,926	66.2	6,570
Lawrence.....	24,797	92.1	22,847	15,488	94.2	14,588	6,573	91.4	6,008	2,736	82.3	2,251
Lebanon.....	19,028	91.2	17,350	9,664	95.0	9,178	6,795	90.3	6,135	2,569	79.3	2,037
Lehigh.....	45,563	95.1	43,317	34,495	97.1	33,493	8,439	91.4	7,711	2,629	80.4	2,113
Luzerne.....	102,117	93.6	95,546	78,208	94.9	74,235	20,918	90.9	19,017	2,991	76.7	2,294
Lycoming.....	25,704	90.2	23,181	17,344	94.2	16,341	5,292	85.4	4,520	3,068	75.6	2,320
McKean.....	15,212	91.4	13,914	6,671	94.8	6,326	6,910	90.8	6,275	1,631	80.5	1,313
Mercer.....	25,771	91.6	23,612	15,229	95.7	14,568	5,875	90.3	5,306	4,667	80.1	3,738
Mifflin.....	10,908	84.6	9,234	4,457	93.3	4,159	5,135	83.5	4,289	1,316	59.7	786
Monroe.....	8,079	89.1	7,194	3,562	95.3	3,396	2,911	86.7	2,524	1,606	79.3	1,274
Montgomery.....	71,142	96.4	68,553	46,610	97.4	45,416	20,335	95.5	19,416	4,197	88.7	3,721
Montour.....	3,468	84.9	2,950	2,018	92.3	1,863	667	79.4	530	783	71.1	557
Northampton.....	43,312	94.8	41,060	31,382	96.3	30,219	8,709	92.7	8,071	3,221	86.0	2,770
Northumberland.....	31,632	90.8	28,732	18,325	94.4	17,292	11,074	88.2	9,772	2,233	74.7	1,668
Perry.....	6,208	82.0	5,093	.....	.....	.....	3,999	86.8	3,470	2,209	73.5	1,623

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Philadelphia.....	506,980	96.2	487,635	506,980	96.2	487,635	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pike.....	2,314	84.5	1,955	.....	.....	.....	1,732	87.3	1,511	582	76.2	444
Potter.....	5,068	79.7	4,038	895	92.6	828	2,438	79.9	1,947	1,735	72.8	1,263
Schuylkill.....	53,621	90.6	48,604	31,304	93.7	29,332	19,625	88.4	17,348	2,692	71.5	1,924
Snyder.....	5,348	79.8	4,269	865	95.0	821	2,593	82.6	2,143	1,890	69.1	1,305
Somerset.....	20,423	82.1	16,761	4,429	93.4	4,136	11,648	81.2	9,462	4,346	72.8	3,163
Sullivan.....	1,927	76.1	1,467	.....	.....	.....	1,168	77.5	906	759	73.9	561
Susquehanna.....	9,025	82.9	7,480	1,828	93.3	1,705	3,574	86.0	3,072	3,623	74.6	2,703
Tioga.....	9,671	83.5	8,072	1,124	94.8	1,066	5,103	83.7	4,271	3,444	79.4	2,735
Union.....	4,909	87.4	4,292	1,129	94.8	1,071	2,631	87.2	2,294	1,149	80.7	927
Venango.....	16,277	88.0	14,335	8,456	93.8	7,935	5,087	86.9	4,420	2,734	72.4	1,980
Warren.....	11,105	86.6	9,628	4,295	95.6	4,105	4,556	86.4	3,937	2,254	70.4	1,586
Washington.....	52,333	89.7	46,949	22,756	94.2	21,436	24,662	88.1	21,737	4,915	76.8	3,776
Wayne.....	7,785	85.3	6,642	1,720	95.1	1,635	2,895	87.0	2,517	3,170	78.6	2,490
Westmoreland.....	74,215	90.0	67,467	37,581	94.6	35,566	30,984	88.4	27,379	5,650	80.0	4,522
Wyoming.....	4,538	81.9	3,714	.....	.....	.....	2,710	84.8	2,299	1,828	77.4	1,415
York.....	48,252	90.8	43,789	23,332	95.3	22,240	16,515	90.5	14,948	8,405	78.5	6,601
State Total....	2,515,524	92.4	2,323,980	1,711,133	95.5	1,634,454	595,341	88.7	527,953	209,050	77.3	161,573

Cities of 25,000 or More Population

City	County	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Aliquippa.....	Beaver	6,195	89.5	5,543
Allentown.....	Lehigh	25,320	97.0	24,560
Altoona.....	Blair	21,361	95.4	20,380
Bethlehem.....	{Lehigh	14,898	96.5	14,377
Chester.....	{Northampton	14,834	94.1	13,956
Easton.....	Delaware	9,383	95.9	8,999
Erie.....	Northampton	30,721	95.9	29,460
Harrisburg.....	Erie	23,764	96.9	23,030
Haverford township ¹	Dauphin	7,405	99.0	7,331
Hazleton.....	.....	8,879	95.7	8,495
Johnstown.....	Luzerne	16,305	93.0	15,170
Lancaster.....	Cambria	16,955	94.3	15,984
Lebanon.....	Lancaster	7,384	94.7	6,993
Lower Marion township ¹	Lebanon	9,714	98.6	9,580
McKeesport.....	.....	14,271	94.8	13,530
New Castle.....	Allegheny	12,722	93.6	11,912
Norristown.....	Lawrence	8,421	96.8	8,148
Philadelphia.....	Montgomery	506,980	96.2	487,635
Pittsburgh.....	Philadelphia	175,163	95.2	166,761
Reading.....	Allegheny	29,798	95.8	28,534
Scranton.....	Berks	35,631	95.1	33,895
Sharon.....	Lackawanna	6,561	97.4	6,389
Upper Darby township ¹	Mercer	16,093	99.0	15,930
Washington.....	.....	6,993	94.3	6,593
Wilkes-Barre.....	Washington	20,361	94.9	19,330
Wilkes-Barre.....	Luzerne	8,705	98.6	8,580
Williamsport.....	Allegheny	12,434	93.8	11,668
York.....	Lycoming	15,833	95.2	15,070

¹ Urban by special rule.

**FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION DOCKET**

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, August 24. They are subject to change.

Monday, August 24

Further Hearing

WFAS—Westchester Broadcasting Corp., White Plains, N. Y.—
Modification of license, 1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

Tuesday, August 25

Further Hearing

NEW—Air-Waves, Inc., Baton Rouge, La.—C. P., 1400 kc.,
250 watts, unlimited.

Thursday, August 27

Further Hearing

NEW—Hawaiian Broadcasting System, Ltd., Honolulu, T. H.—
C. P., 1310 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION ACTION

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

- Edwin A. Kraft—Granted application for license (B-L-1691) to operate a radio station at Ketchikan at the location of former Station KGBU (which license expired without renewal), on 930 kc., 1 KW power, unlimited time; subject to conditions.
- National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York City, N. Y.—Granted extension of authority (B1-FP-103) to transmit programs to Station CMX, Havana, Cuba, through the facilities of RCA Communications, Inc.
- WESX—North Shore Broadcasting Co., Salem, Mass.—Granted modification of license (B1-ML-1135) to move main studio from Salem to Marblehead, Mass., and granted petition for waiver of Rule 3.30 so as to permit announcement of station location as Salem.
- W39NY—City of New York Municipal Broadcasting System.—Granted request for extension of time to November 14, 1942, for completion of construction of FM station (B1-MPH-96).

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

- National Broadcasting Co., Inc., area of Chicago, Ill.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit (B4-PRY-285) for new relay broadcast station.
- National Broadcasting Co., Inc., near Addison, Ill.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit (B4-PRY-282) for new relay broadcast station.
- Frontier Broadcasting Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit (B5-PRY-283) for new relay broadcast station.
- Frontier Broadcasting Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit (B5-PRE-430) for new relay broadcast station.
- WQAM—Miami Broadcasting Co., Miami, Fla.—Designated for hearing application for modification of construction permit (B3-MP-1543) for change in type of transmitter, approval of present antenna, and approval of present transmitter site.
- WHCU—Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.—Designated for hearing applications for construction permits (B1-P-3086 and B1-P-3318) to change facilities.
- KOY—Salt River Valley Broadcasting Co., Phoenix, Ariz.—Designated for hearing application for modification of construction permit (B5-MP-1617) for indefinite extension of completion date.

LICENSE RENEWALS

- KVAN—Vancouver Radio Corp., Vancouver, Wash.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending not later than August 1, 1944 (B5-R-1027).
- WTAQ—WHBY, Inc., Green Bay, Wisc.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending not later than October 1, 1944 (B4-R-607).
- Granted further extension of following licenses upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon applications for renewal of licenses, in no event later than October 1, 1942:
- KABR, Aberdeen, S. D.; KBST, Big Springs, Tex.; KBWD, Brownwood, Tex.; KCMC, Texarkana, Tex.; KFEL, Denver, Colo.; KFJB, Marshalltown, Iowa; KFKA, Greeley, Colo.; KFPY, Spokane, Wash.; KFRO, Longview, Tex.; KGGF, Coffeyville, Kans.; KGIW, Alamosa, Colo.; KGKL, San Angelo, Tex.; KID, Idaho Falls, Idaho; KIEM, Eureka, Calif.; KMTR, Los Angeles, Calif.; KPLT, Paris, Tex.; KRBC, Abilene, Tex.; KSEI, Pocatello, Idaho; KSWO, Lawton, Okla.; KTFI, Twin Falls, Idaho;

KUOA, Siloam Springs, Ark.; KVAK, Atchison, Kans.; KVGB, Great Bend, Kans.; KWKH, Shreveport, La.; KXL, Portland, Ore.; WADC, Tallmadge, Ohio; WBNX, New York, N. Y.; WBRB, Red Bank, N. J.; WCAX, Burlington, Vt.; WCAZ, Carthage, Ill.; WCBT, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.; WCOC, Meridian, Miss.; WCOP, Boston, Mass.; WFCI, Pawtucket, R. I.; WFPG, Atlantic City, N. J.; WGES, Chicago, Ill.; WSAR, Fall River, Mass.; WING, Dayton, Ohio; WMRO, Aurora, Ill.; WMUR, Manchester, N. H.; WNBZ, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; WOV and auxiliary, New York, N. Y.; WQBC, Vicksburg, Miss.; WSPB, Sarasota, Fla.; WSPD, Toledo, Ohio; WTJS, Jackson, Tenn.; WTSP, St. Petersburg, Fla.

MISCELLANEOUS

- WPDQ—Jacksonville Broadcasting Corp., Jacksonville, Fla.—Granted modification of construction permit as modified, for change in type of transmitter, change of frequency (B3-MP-1622).
- WTOC—Savannah Broadcasting Co., Savannah, Ga.—Granted modification of construction permit as modified, which authorized installation of directional antenna for night use, increase in night power, for extension of completion date from August 15 to October 15, 1942 (B3-MP-1613).
- KHSL—Golden Empire Broadcasting Co., Chico, Calif.—Granted modification of construction permit as modified, which authorized installation of directional antenna for day and night and increase in night power, for extension of completion date from August 16 to September 16, 1942 (B5-MP-1612).
- KGIW—E. L. Allen, East of Alamosa, Colo.—Granted license to cover construction permit for increase in power and installation of new transmitter (B5-L-1692).
- WSGN—The Birmingham News Co., Birmingham, Ala.—Granted license to cover construction permit for increase in power and changes in equipment (B3-L-1693).
- WEMP—Milwaukee Broadcasting Co., Milwaukee, Wis.—Granted license to cover construction permit for installation of new transmitter (B4-L-1686).
- WSNY—Western Gateway Broadcasting Corp., Schenectady, N. Y.—Granted license to cover construction permit as modified, which authorized construction of new broadcast station (B1-L-1690); granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power (B1-Z-1423).
- WEMP—Milwaukee Broadcasting Co., Milwaukee, Wis.—Granted license to use old main transmitter as auxiliary transmitter for emergency use only (B4-L-1639).
- WLIB—WLIB, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Granted license to use formerly licensed composite 250 watt transmitter as an auxiliary transmitter on 1190 kc., 250 watts, for auxiliary purposes only (B1-L-1684).
- WKBH—WKBH, Inc., La Crosse, Wis.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power (B4-Z-1424).
- WLAB—Larus and Brother Co., Inc., Richmond, Va.—Granted modification of construction permit which authorized construction of a new relay broadcast station, for changes in transmitting equipment and decrease in operating power from 100 watts to 31.4 watts (B2-MPRE-55).
- WGHB—The Tribune Company, Arca of Tampa, Fla.—Upon request cancelled license for relay broadcast station (B3-LRY-229).
- Tidewater Broadcasting Corp., Norfolk, Va.—Adopted order dismissing without prejudice application for construction permit for new broadcast station (Docket No. 6162).
- Camden Radio, Inc., Camden, Ark.—Dismissed without prejudice application for construction permit for new broadcast station (B3-P-3494).
- WHKC-WCLE—United Broadcasting Co., Columbus, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio.—Denied petitions filed pursuant to the provisions of the Memorandum Opinion of April 27, 1942, in re applications for construction permits (B2-P-2533 and B2-P-2834) to change facilities, and designated said applications for hearing.
- WBJG—North Carolina Broadcasting Co., Inc., Greensboro, N. C.—Denied petition for partial grant of application to authorize only change in frequency at this time, and designated for hearing said application to change frequency from 1170 to 640 kc., increase power from 5 KW to 50 KW unlimited time with directional antenna (B3-P-3391).

WOKO—WOKO, Inc., Albany, N. Y.—Denied petition requesting that application be retained in the pending files; and designated for hearing said application to change facilities (B1-P-3238).

WCKY—L. B. Wilson, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.—Dismissed without prejudice application for construction permit (B2-P-3227) to change frequency from 1530 kc., 50 KW, unlimited time, to 640 kc., unlimited time, with modifications in its directional antenna system.

WKRC—Cincinnati Times-Star Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.—Dismissed without prejudice application for construction permit (B2-P-3390) to change facilities from 550 kc., 1 KW night, 5 KW day, unlimited time, to 640 kc. with power of 50 KW, unlimited time, with new directional antenna system.

Granite District Radio Broadcasting Co., Murray, Utah.—Dismissed without prejudice application for construction permit for new standard broadcast station (Docket No. 6003).

KFSD—Airfan Radio Corp., Ltd., San Diego, Calif.—Denied (1) petition to reconsider and grant without hearing application for modification of construction permit (Docket 6245), and (2) the petition filed pursuant to the Memorandum Opinion of April 27, 1942; and amended the issues upon which the application will be heard.

WSAV—WSAV, Inc., Savannah, Ga.—Denied petition for grant of application for construction permit to change frequencies from 1340 to 1370 kc., increase power from 250 watts unlimited time to 1 KW unlimited time with directional antenna at night; and designated said application for hearing (B3-P-3453).

WPRP—Julio M. Conesa, Ponce, Puerto Rico.—Denied petition requesting authority to construct an antenna at a new site as proposed in applications for construction permit and modification of construction permit (Docket Nos. 5678 and 6107).

WLEU—WLEU Broadcasting Corp., Erie, Pa.—Granted motion to dismiss without prejudice application for construction permit to operate on 1260 kc., 1 KW night, 5 KW day, directional antenna night, unlimited time (Docket 6303).

WFAS—Westchester Broadcasting Corp., White Plains, N. Y.—Granted motion for continuance of hearing from August 24 to September 24, 1942, in re application for modification of license (Docket 6216).

Hawaiian Broadcasting System, Ltd., Honolulu, T. H.—Granted motion for continuance of hearing from August 27 to October 30, 1942, in re application for new station (Docket 6097).

WKBW—WGR—Buffalo Broadcasting Corp., Buffalo, N. Y.—Granted motion to postpone hearing from September 10 to October 20, 1942, in re applications for renewal of licenses of WKBW and WGR (main and auxiliary) stations (Dockets Nos. 6324 and 6325).

KDYL—Intermountain Broadcasting Corp., Salt Lake City, Utah.—Granted motion for order to take depositions in re application for construction permit (Docket 6351).

KROW—Educational Broadcasting Corp., Oakland, Calif.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application for modification of construction permit (Docket 6376).

WOV—Wodaam Corp., New York, N. Y.—Granted motion to dismiss without prejudice application for transfer of control from Arde Bulova and Harry D. Henshel (transferor) to Murray Mester and Meyer Mester (transferee) (Docket 6378).

WSAN—Lehigh Valley Broadcasting Co., Allentown, Pa.—Granted motion to dismiss without prejudice application for modification of construction permit as modified (Docket 6380).

Air Waves, Inc., Baton Rouge, La.—Granted motion to withdraw without prejudice application for construction permit for new station (Docket 6155).

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

590 Kilocycles

WAGA—Liberty Broadcasting Corp., Atlanta, Ga.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-2938 as modified) which authorized change in frequency, increase in power, move of transmitter, installation of directional antenna for night use and new transmitter, requesting extension of commencement and completion dates.

620 Kilocycles

WLBZ—Maine Broadcasting Co., Inc., Bangor, Maine.—Involuntary transfer of control of licensee corporation from Thompson L. Guernsey to Eastland Broadcasting Co.

770 Kilocycles

KXA—American Radio Telephone Co., Seattle, Wash.—License to cover construction permit (B5-P-3272) for move of transmitter and installation of new antenna.

1300 Kilocycles

KOL—Seattle Broadcasting Co., Seattle, Wash.—License to cover construction permit (B5-P-3030 as modified) which authorized increase in power and installation of directional antenna.

KOL—Seattle Broadcasting Co., Seattle, Wash.—Authority to determine operating power by direct method.

1320 Kilocycles

KTRH—KTRH Broadcasting Co., Houston, Texas.—License to cover construction permit (B3-P-2788 as modified) which authorized installation of directional antenna for night use and increase in night power to 5 KW.

KTRH—KTRH Broadcasting Co., Houston, Texas.—Authority to determine operating power by direct method.

1450 Kilocycles

KMYC—Marysville-Yuba City Broadcasters, Inc., Marysville, Calif.—License to cover construction permit (B5-P-3472) for move of transmitter and studio.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

KAQY—Don Lee Broadcasting System, Portable-Mobile, Area of Los Angeles, Calif.—Modification of construction permit (B5-PRE-297 as modified) which authorized construction of new relay broadcast station for extension of commencement date from 2-28-42 to 8-27-42 and completion date from 8-27-42 to 1-23-43.

NEW—General Electric Co., San Francisco, Calif.—Construction permit for special relay broadcast station to be operated on 31220, 35620, 37020, 39260 kc., 75 watts and A3 Emission.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION DOCKET

Any NAB member wishing to have the full text of any of the FTC releases, printed in part below, should write to the NAB, referring to the number in parentheses at the end of each item.

COMPLAINTS

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

Bee-Dew Cosmetic Co., 703 East Forest Ave., Detroit, is charged in a complaint with misrepresentation. (4811)

L. L. Edwards, Shelbyville, Tenn., engaged in the sale and distribution of nut products and candy to jobbers and retail dealers, is charged in a complaint with the use of lottery methods in the sale of his products. (4797)

Fox Studios, formerly United Studios, and Saul C. Fineman, Isla Fineman Lucas, Harry Becko, Howard Sheld, Harvey Grastey, Dick Sperling, and Nicholas Mock, all of Boise, Idaho, are charged

in a complaint issued with misrepresentation in the sale and distribution of tinted or colored enlargements and miniatures of photographs. (4807)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

Globe Cardboard Novelty Co., Inc., 515 Greenwich St., New York; **Globe Printing Co.**, 1023 Race St., Philadelphia, and **Morris Aaron and Louis Broudo**, as co-partners and officials of both companies, are charged in a complaint with manufacturing lottery devices which they sell and distribute to manufacturers of and dealers in various lines of merchandise. (4808)

Kaiden-Kazanjian Studios, Inc., Frances Kaiden and Aram Kazanjian, officials of the corporation and also trading individually as **Keystone News & Photo Service**, 21 West 46th St., New York, are charged in a complaint with misrepresentation. The complaint charges that to obtain negatives from which they produce and sell photographs and miniatures, the individual respondents have falsely represented that they conduct a news and photo service under the name of **Keystone News & Photo Service** and are in touch with and assist in handling various publicity features for the press. (4812)

M. J. Kellner Brokerage Company, Illinois Brokerage Company, and **O-K Sales Company**, Springfield, Ill., is charged in a complaint with violation of Section 2(c) of the Clayton Act, as amended by the Robinson-Patman Act. (4796)

J. Silverman & Associates, et al.—Questionnaires, falsely indicating that they are issued by branches of the United States Government and which are used by collection agencies to procure information of the whereabouts and employment of debtors, are the basis of two complaints. The requests for information bear a Washington, D. C., postmark, and replies, received in Washington, then are remailed to collection agencies in various cities. Communications and replies, resulting from the questionnaires, have been received by the Selective Service System of the United States and other Government divisions from persons who believed the queries were issued by these agencies.

Respondents named in the complaints are Michel Lipman and Jack Silverman, trading as Chief Statistician and as J. Silverman & Associates, 821 Market St., San Francisco, and Leo Greenberg, trading as Bureau of Research, Reclassification Department, 215 West Fifth Street, Los Angeles. William Edgar Spicer, whose office and place of business is at 302 Bond Building, Washington, D. C., is named as respondent in each complaint.

Michel Lipman, Jack Silverman and Leo Greenberg are all engaged in the business of selling printed mailing cards designed and intended to be used by collection agencies, merchants and others, to whom they are sold, in obtaining information concerning the purchasers' debtors.

The products of the San Francisco respondents are made up of units comprising two cards separated by a perforated line designed to enable the addressee of the cards to detach the "information" card, which is self-addressed to "Chief Statistician, Bond Building, Washington, D. C." The complete cards are addressed to the debtor at his last known address or to anyone thought to have information concerning him, by purchasers of the cards. The returned "information" cards then are relayed by the respondent Spicer, the complaints charge, to the respondents Lipman and Silverman in San Francisco or Greenberg in Los Angeles, who forward them to the original purchasers. (4809-4810)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDER

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

Louis A. Walton Co., 407 South Market St., Chicago, **Kling Bros. & Co., Inc.**, 333 West Van Buren St., Chicago, and **Leopold Kling and Samuel Kling**, individually and as officers of both corporations, have been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentation in the sale of men's clothing. (4528)

Cardinal Paint Corp., 4610 Geraldine Ave., St. Louis, Mo., engaged in the sale and distribution of paints, varnishes, enamels and stains, has stipulated to discontinue representing by the use of statements or labels on containers or in any other manner that its paint products contain lead or other ingredient in stated percentages or proportions unless the products do in fact contain such ingredients in the percentages or proportions represented; using any quantitative analysis on labels or other advertisements which does not truthfully and unambiguously designate all ingredients of every kind contained therein, together with the correct percentage or proportion of each such ingredients; and using labels bearing the statement "Net contents one gallon U. S. standard measure" on containers the actual net content of which is less than one gallon, or otherwise representing that the quantity of paint or other substance in any container is in excess of the true content. (3517)

Chamberlain Sales Corp., and **L. H. Chamberlain**, its president, Des Moines, Iowa, engaged in selling a hand lotion designated "Chamberlain's Lotion" has stipulated that it will cease representing that any test made to show that Chamberlain's Lotion flows more readily than other lotions indicates that it is superior to other lotions, or that other lotions containing tragacanth gum or other filler are sticky. (03035)

Fuller Blade Co., Inc., 294 Badger Ave., Newark, N. J., engaged under the trade name "Wonder Blade Co." in the wholesale distribution of razor blades, has stipulated to desist from use on containers or in printed or advertising matter, or in any other way, of any price marking or other means of purportedly representing the retail selling price of the products, when such price marking or purported selling price is fictitious, exaggerated, or in excess of the price for which the products are customarily sold in the usual course of retail trade. (3518)

Kennedy Car Liner & Bag Co., Shelbyville, Ind., engaged in the manufacture of food bags, bowl covers and similar items under the trade designation "Keko," has stipulated to desist from use of the word "odorless" or any other explicit or categorical term of similar implication as descriptive of food bags, bowl covers, or other articles of merchandise which are not in fact devoid of scent or odor. (3515)

Makasar Beauty Products Co., and as **Mme. Gensie Jenious & Co.**, 178 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J., engaged in selling hair preparations designated "Makasar Wonderful Pomade" and "Makasar Wonderful Pomade Double Strength," have stipulated to discontinue representing that either of the preparations has any therapeutic value in the treatment of conditions which cause falling hair. (03036)

PDQ Camera Co., 109 East 35th St., Chicago, engaged in selling a camera designated "PDQ Camera," has entered into a stipulation in which it agrees to discontinue representing that the camera is automatic; that gold-tone sepia photos can be made with it, or that the camera can be successfully used in photographing drivers or chauffeurs for procuring licenses. (03037)

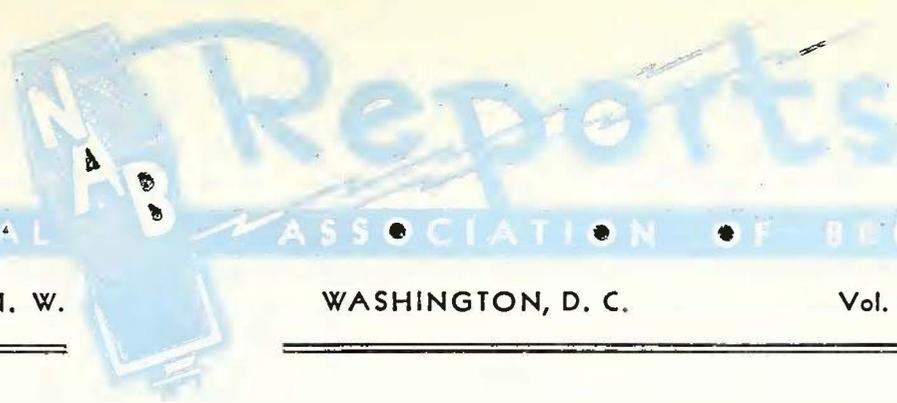
Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills, doing business under the trade name of **Burrus Feed Mills**, Dallas, Tex., engaged in selling livestock and poultry feeds designated "Texo Poultry Fatner," "Texo Laying Mash," "Texo Calf Meal," "Texo Horse and Mule Feed," "Texo

Protein Supplement," "Texo 24% Protein Dairy Feed," "Texo All Mash Chick Starter," and "Texo Broiler Mash"; and Rowland Broiles, trading as Rowland Broiles Co., Fort Worth, Tex., engaged in conducting an advertising agency which disseminated advertisements for the above named products on behalf of Burrus Feed Mills, have stipulated to cease and desist from representing that the Texo Feeds bring greater profits at lower feeding costs; that the "Fatner" produces the most pounds at lowest costs; that the "Laying Mash" gives assurance of most eggs at lowest feeding cost; that the "Calf Meal" or "Horse and Mule Feed" assures the building of calves into a healthier herd or maintains horses and mules in a sleek or healthy condition; that the "Protein Dairy Feed" satisfies the demand for a peak milk production the year round; that the "All Mash Starter" produces better or healthier chicks at lower feed costs, without limiting such basis of comparison to natural as distinguished from other prepared feeds; or that the "Broiler Mash" makes choice, white, juicy or fine-flavored meats. (03038)

Dr. Henry Yee Herb Co., 707 J St., Sacramento, Calif., engaged in the sale and distribution of herbs offered as treatments for various diseases, has stipulated to cease representing by means of advertisements sent through the mail, radio broadcasts, or other media, that the herbs can be depended upon to purify the blood or impart normal healthy tone to the entire body, or that they constitute a competent treatment or effective remedy for nerve symptoms or pains, nervousness, neuritis, rheumatism, liver or kidney disorders, cancer of the bowels, heart trouble, anemia, or other ailments. (3516)

FTC DISMISSES COMPLAINT

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered dismissal of its complaint against The Howell Co., St. Charles, Ill., manufacturer of household and office furniture. The complaint had alleged misrepresentation of a plain carbon steel tube product as a steel alloy containing chromium.



A. F. OF M. BULLETIN

Now being prepared is a complete roundup of developments in the Petrillo recording ban. A special bulletin will be issued with next week's *Reports*, which will bring all matters up to date.

TAX EXEMPTION OF ADVERTISING

Paul B. West, President of the Association of National Advertisers, Inc., has written a letter of confirmation and clarification to Mr. Guy T. Helvering, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, following a conference on the subject of the deductibility of advertising expense on corporate income tax returns.

This is a subject of vital interest to all broadcasters and its importance justifies the printing of the entire communication. It follows:

"General Advertising Policy

"The Treasury Department and the Bureau of Internal Revenue fully appreciate the important part advertising plays in our national economy and there is no intention to restrict reasonable and normal advertising by disallowing it as a deductible expense. This was attested to by Secretary Morgenthau in testifying before the Joint Congressional Committee on Taxation when he said:

'The test of whether expenditures for advertising are deductible is whether they are ordinary and necessary and bear a reasonable relation to the business activities in which the enterprise is engaged. This is not intended to exclude institutional advertising in reasonable amounts or good will advertising calculated to influence the buying habits of the public. If such expenditures are extravagant and out of proportion to the size of the company or to the amount of its advertising budget in the past, or if they are not directed to public patronage which might reasonably be expected in the future, such payments will be disallowed.'

Duties of the Bureau

"The Internal Revenue Bureau is charged with the responsibility of collecting Federal taxes, among which are the Income Tax and the Excess Profits Tax. It is governed by statute and expects full cooperation from the taxpayer whereby the Government receives its full share of taxes. Thus it is the duty of the Bureau, particularly in view of Excess Profits Tax, to prevent abuses and attempts to avoid the high tax rate. The Bureau has full power to disallow unreasonable expenses for tax purposes.

Increased Advertising Costs

"The Bureau recognizes that advertising costs have been forced upward by reason of increased space and time rates, increased cost of printing, engraving, art work and other advertising production costs. In this connection, the Bureau suggests that advertisers keep their cost records as complete as possible.

Increased Need for Advertising

"The Bureau recognized that in many cases the rationing of gasoline and tire restrictions have cut down on the number and frequency of calls salesmen can make on dealers and that this has thrown an added burden on advertising since expenditures for direct mail and dealer house organs must be increased to keep necessary contact with wholesalers and dealers. This also affects the cost of installation of displays formerly handled by salesmen.

Salvage Campaigns

"Many advertisers are using a large part of their appropriations, and, indeed, have increased them, for the purpose of salvaging materials necessary for the war effort, such as fats and grease, iron, steel, non-ferrous metals, rubber, etc. The Bureau recognizes that such advertising efforts, if they bear a direct relation to the business carried on by the corporation, are essential to obtain raw materials and are, therefore, a normal business expense. As such they will be deductible if made with a reasonable expectation that the corporation's business will be benefited by an increase in materials essential to its operations. The Bureau further recognizes that such use of advertising is normal under abnormal conditions, conditions which have never before existed.

New Products

"Priorities, the cutting off or curtailing of imports, and new research have resulted in some manufacturers bringing out new products. In other cases substitutes have had to be made. In these cases, the manufacturer must inform the public and the trade through advertising in justice to himself, his dealers and the consumer. The Bureau does not question this and will take into consideration all normal factors incident to launching a new product. Such expenditures which are reasonable in amount, taking into consideration the facts in each case, will be allowed as deductions for Federal income tax purposes.

Added Lines

"In certain instances, manufacturers, in order to keep their dealers in business, have been supplying them with alternate products. For example, a rubber manufacturer, to aid his dealer outlets, has added such items as luggage, tools, sports equipment, furniture, etc., to replace tires no longer available. The Bureau recognizes that such a manufacturer must merchandise these to the dealer and the public through advertising. Expenditures for this purpose which are reasonable in amount taking into consideration the facts in each case will be allowed as deductions for Federal income tax purpose.

Changes in Buying Habits

"Some manufacturers, because of priorities, must attempt through advertising to change buying habits. Curtailment of the use of metals has meant the elimination of many types of containers, of small size packages, etc. For example, beverage manufacturers, because of the shortage of plate for bottle caps, must try to educate the public to use large instead of small size bottles. The Bureau recognizes that this calls for advertising expenditures. Such expenditures if reasonable in amount taking into consideration the facts in each case will be allowed as deductions for Federal income tax purposes.

(Continued on page 516)



1626 K St., N. W.

WASHINGTON

Phone NAional 2080

Neville Miller, President C. E. Arney, Jr., Assistant to President

Joseph L. Miller, Director of Labor Relations; Paul F. Peter, Director of Research; Russell P. Place, Counsel; Howard Frazier, Director of Engineering; Arthur C. Stringer, Director of Promotion

Advertising for the Government

"Under Section 23 (o) of the Code, an individual may make a gift to the government and deduct that gift from his income tax. Section 23 (q), however, referring to corporations, omits this provision. There is, therefore, no provision in the law for allowing as a deductible expense monies or time or space given directly to the government for advertisements signed solely by a government bureau or department. If, on the other hand, advertisements featuring the sale of War Bonds, conservation, nutrition or other government objectives are clearly signed by a corporation, such as "This space donated by the John Jones Co., manufacturers of Jones' vitamins," the advertisement will be considered as an institutional or good will advertisement of the manufacturer and hence, deductible, provided, of course, that the expenditure is reasonable and not made in an attempt to avoid proper taxation.

TAX EXEMPTION OF ADVERTISING

(Continued from page 515)

Advertising to Speed War Production

"Many companies are using advertising and advertising technique to speed the war effort among their own employees. So far this has been directed at one objective—to convince the shop and office worker that he is part of the all-out war effort and hence that carelessness and inefficiency, unnecessary absences and accidents on the production front are detrimental to the men on the fighting front. To accomplish this job, posters, banners, house organs, local newspaper advertising, direct mail, local window displays, motion pictures, spot radio, and many other advertising devices have been used. Undoubtedly, many companies will call on advertising to do a similar job in furthering the sale of war bonds through the payroll-deduction plan. The Bureau recognizes that the expense incident thereto is a justifiable one so long as it is reasonable, whether that expense is listed as a production or a selling (advertising) cost.

New Companies

"Since the war began, certain new companies have come into being and have invested many thousands of dollars in plant equipment for the production of war material. As long as the war lasts, they will have nothing at all to sell the public. Those companies deem it but good business practice to advertise so that when the war ends and they turn to peace time production, the public will be familiar with their names and hence their plant investment may be protected. The Bureau recognizes that advertising by such companies is a proper deductible expense so long as such expenditures are reasonable. As Secretary Morgenthau has said: "The test of whether expenditures for advertising are deductible is whether they . . . bear a reasonable relation to the business activities in which the enterprise is engaged. . . . If such expenditures are extravagant and out of proportion to the size of the company . . . or if they are not directed to public patronage which might reasonably be expected in the future such payments will be disallowed."

In General

"It is, of course, impossible for the Bureau to lay down a definite rule in advance which will fit all situations. In general and as Secretary Morgenthau has indicated, the Bureau will be rational and fair, recognizing that advertising is a necessary and legitimate expense of doing business as long as it is not carried on to unreasonable extent or becomes an obvious attempt to avoid tax payments. This principle applies whether the company has no government contracts, whether it is selling both to government and to consumers or industry, whether it is wholly converted to war production, whether it is a new company selling only to government, or whether it is a new company selling to government and industry.

"The Bureau has no desire to be arbitrary but it will, of course, uphold the statutes. Its collectors will, in each individual case, examine the records and act accordingly. If an advertiser feels the decision of the collector is wrong, the burden of proof of that fact rests upon him. He can, of course, appeal the decision if he feels an injustice has been done.

"Advertising"

"By 'advertising,' the Bureau includes all forms of advertising recognized by the industry of which the individual company is a part, such as newspaper, periodical, business paper, radio, car card, outdoor, display, motion pictures, house organs, direct mail; etc.

Advance Rulings in Individual Cases

"In view of the foregoing matter the Bureau feels that applications for rulings in advance on advertising expenditures of specific companies should be necessary only in most unusual circumstances. If an advertiser will follow the rules laid down, he should have no difficulties in determining whether a given advertising expense is justifiable or not.

"The Bureau will consider applications for individual rulings on specific items but the advertiser should realize that no obligation rests upon the Bureau to render such rulings, that the Bureau is busy with an unusual volume of work, and that, in general, it believes such rulings will be unnecessary in the light of information put forth in this letter."

BWC LABOR QUESTIONNAIRE

At the direction of the Board of War Communications and with the cooperation and approval of the War Manpower Commission, the Industry and Labor Advisory subcommittees of the Board are conducting a current survey of labor requirements and supply in the communications industry. In cooperation with the War Manpower Commission, lists of critical occupations are being prepared for the various branches of communications. In addition, the United States Employment Service is extending its regular surveys of labor supply to cover the communications industry. This will mean that future forecasts of potential shortages will be predicated on the same reporting basis as for other vital industries. The fullest cooperation of all branches of the industry, both with the Board and with the agencies associated with the War Manpower Commission, is necessary.

A questionnaire was mailed to all radio station licensees and communication companies on August 20 and is returnable one week after receipt.

Broadcast stations have requested information concerning proper tabulation of employees not included under classifications appearing on the questionnaire.

In order that the information received from broadcast stations will be of maximum value to the Domestic Broadcast Committee of BWC it is important that the method of classifying employees be uniform. It is therefore suggested that employees listed below be tabulated under the column indicated on the questionnaire.

Classification	of Questionnaire
Station Managers	(E) (2)
Asst. Station Managers	(E) (2)
Sales Managers	(E) (1)
Salesmen	*
Program Directors	E - 1
Announcers	*
News Editors	*

Classification	of Questionnaire
Continuity Writers	*
Musicians	*
Chief Engineers	G
Technical Super.	G
Maintenance Men (Technical)	H
Operators (Licensed)	I
Operators (No License—or Restricted License)	J
Office Managers	E - 1
Clerical & Accounting	F
Non-skilled, General	*

* Enter on additional vertical columns to be added to form 62348.

Employees performing dual duties should be entered as one employee in each classification and a statement attached setting forth the approximate portion of time devoted to each classification.

The same procedure also applies to part time employees.

THURMAN ARNOLD CONDEMNS ASCAP INTERPRETATION OF CONSENT DECREE

In a letter dated August 18, 1942 addressed to Broadcast Music, Inc., Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, refers to a letter written by John G. Paine, General Manager of ASCAP to all ASCAP members as putting too narrow an interpretation upon the Department of Justice's communications with respect to the consent decree signed by ASCAP.

Mr. Arnold points out that a portion of his letter is construed by Mr. Paine "to mean that ASCAP has the right to institute disciplinary action against any member who seeks to discuss or advise with any third party, including BMI, concerning the issuance direct to users of performing licenses." Says Mr. Arnold:

"This is too narrow an interpretation of the language of my letter of July 13th. Discussions between third parties (including BMI) and an ASCAP member for the purpose of determining the free and voluntary wishes of an ASCAP member in connection with the issuance of performing licenses direct to users is not prohibited by the decree provided such third party offers no secret inducement."

This letter is a vindication of BMI's position that ASCAP members, under the decree, may issue gratuitous licenses permitting the performance by broadcasters of works published by BMI and its affiliates.

The letter of the Department of Justice indicates clearly that ASCAP has no right to institute disciplinary action against any ASCAP member who freely and voluntarily issues such performing licenses. A copy of Thurman Arnold's communication in full is appended hereto.

In accordance with the letter from Thurman Arnold, BMI expects to publish the works of a number of ASCAP writers who have indicated their intention to grant gratuitous licenses directly to broadcasting stations.

Priorities

Inquiries have been received at NAB concerning the assignment of a preference rating of A-1-J to orders for replacement vacuum tubes. A WPB informant states as follows:

"The rating of A-1-J under P-129 is applicable to vacuum tubes and other items which contain copper as a functional part for maintenance and repair items used in broadcast stations. Items not containing copper should be assigned the preference rating A 3."

WHILE CONGRESSMEN ARE HOME

While the capital city continues to be a veritable beehive of industry incident to the war effort, things on Capitol Hill these days are more quiet than usual. Although Congress has not officially adjourned, most of the senators and representatives have gone back home to look after their political fortunes and to talk to the home folks.

With many legislative matters vitally affecting radio pending before Congress, such as the Sanders bill and the Tax bill, broadcasters should make it a point, where convenient, to contact their congressmen and senators and assist them in gaining a better understanding of radio's problems.

All stations have received the reprint of Earl Glade's article, "The Broadcast Industry Prepares for Its Most Important Season" (NAB REPORTS, page 487). This is excellent material to place in the hands of congressmen or senators. The very effective contribution radio is making to the war effort should be emphasized to members of congress, for while most of them appreciate what radio has done, few of them have any conception of the magnitude of the contributions made.

While NAB is vigilant in matters of legislation affecting the industry, the best results can be obtained by a continuing interest on the part of local broadcasters and effective contact with their representatives and senators.

DRAMATIZED POLITICAL BROADCASTS

Several inquiries have been received at NAB headquarters regarding the question of dramatized political broadcasts. This is a subject which recurs at the outset of every political campaign. Some misunderstanding seems to exist with reference to the industry policy upon the matter.

While there is no specific provision in the NAB Code covering this subject, the Board of Directors of the NAB in 1940 reaffirmed the position which it had previously expressed at the time the Code was adopted. This position enunciated an industry policy which limits political broadcasts to "political speeches, interviews and announcements, and the remote control broadcast of any bona fide political meeting."

While the subject of dramatization of political announcements and programs is not specifically mentioned, they are by every reasonable implication excluded. The reasons underlying this exclusion of dramatized political broadcasts would seem to be quite apparent.

Broadcasters in making their facilities available for political campaigns and to candidates for public office are instrumentalities for the dissemination of accurate information and facts as an aid to the voters in determining policy and selecting public officials. Every precaution should be taken to see that this obligation is fully and honestly discharged. Dramatizations of any kind often resort to what may be termed "dramatic license." Frequently dramatic techniques do not always conform to fact. The NAB Board of Directors has consistently felt that the interests of the industry, as well as of the voting population is best served by elimination of dramatized announcements and programs.

FAT SALVAGE CAMPAIGN

Inquiries continue to come into NAB from stations regarding the Fat Salvage campaign. Information regarding this campaign was published in an earlier issue of "NAB Reports" (page 453). The campaign is, as there stated, sponsored by the Association of Soap and Glycerine Institutes, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City. The agency handling the account is Kenyon & Eckhardt, 247 Park Avenue, New York City.

Listener Activities

KTMS SCHOOL BROADCAST

Ken Peters, program director of KTMS, Santa Barbara, Calif., tells of a program recently inaugurated by that station, which seems worthy of consideration by other broadcasters.

"According to our plans," writes Mr. Peters, "every school in both Santa Barbara and Ventura counties will tune in KTMS for a special school news broadcast each morning at 9:15 A.M. This news broadcast will be given from our studios by one of the teachers. At the same time every teacher in every classroom will be at the blackboard before a map of the world, pointing out the location where the war is being waged at that particular time.

"These broadcasts, of course, are public service features of our station, and the only commercials to be used will be in the form of plugs for defense stamps and bonds."

RADIO COUNCIL AT WORK

The Minnesota Radio Council, with a representation through its members of 100,000, has served since its organization 3 years ago, to develop outstanding original sustaining programs, to improve the discrimination of radio listeners and to teach them to take advantage of the cultural opportunities offered by the broadcasters, and above all, to give practical training in radio techniques to its members to enable them to use radio effectively as a medium for informing and entertaining the public.

This broad objective has enabled the Council to serve this state in a very practical and definite way. It has served organizations such as the American Association of University Women, The Minnesota State Library Association, The Minnesota Public Health Association, and others, by assisting them to become articulate through the medium of radio. It has served the broadcasting stations by acting as a training ground for those who want to use the radio.

To a great extent, The Minnesota Radio Council is responsible for the high standard of sustaining shows presented to the local stations for broadcasting. This has been accomplished through Council meetings where demonstration broadcasts, analyses of radio techniques, actual demonstrations of radio production have constituted an intensive short-course in professional radio. This instruction has given organizations requesting time on the air a working knowledge of what a radio program is, difficulties involved in its production, and a conscientious desire to serve the radio station by meeting its requirements for entertainment in sustaining shows. Incidentally, through its demonstration programs, the Council has assisted many young people to recognition. Through the use of this talent on organization shows, this service to young aspirants in the field of radio has been continued and amplified. Obviously, no statement of service can be given which excludes the wider service to the people of the Northwest, the radio audience itself. For there is a vast difference between a good sustaining show, based upon the historical background of the state, for example, than the now fast-becoming-obsolete organization program with its "talk" by a chairman, or board representative, its perfunctory airing of some group ego, in a dull and lifeless and thoroughly non-professional manner.

Because its meetings form a work-shop for radio problems, the Council's programs have had many far-reaching effects. For example, Luther Weaver, member of the University of Minnesota faculty in its Extension Division, discussed radio script at a July '42 meeting. So interested was Mr. Weaver in the work of the Council and its objectives, that he has persuaded the University of Minnesota to offer a course in "How To Listen To Radio" as a new feature in the Extension Division. A statement concerning the course, from the new University of Minnesota Extension Division 1942-43, follows:

"Though millions of Americans listen to the radio every day, few of us know how to get the most out of this source of information and enjoyment. This course aims to make radio the efficient public servant it can become to each of us. It will point out sources of information about programs, clear up deaf spots in listening habits, and suggest standards for evaluation and criticism."

There is no pre-requisite to this course, which is probably unique in education.

Directing women's organizations toward more effective war service by helping them create radio programs on the vital subjects of nutrition, morale-building, the problems of the home front, has been and is the chief task of the Minnesota Radio Council during the forthcoming year. Its war service programs, public health programs and programs for children bear the stamp of alertness to the nation's needs, and a growing consciousness of the effective part which radio which reaches and holds the attention of women in the home, can play in these times.

WOMEN DIRECTOR'S ASSOCIATION

In response to the first call for membership in the Association of Women Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters every district replied enthusiastically. Letters were received from 40 states, only Vermont, Wyoming, Nevada, Virginia, Arkansas, North Dakota, Colorado and Southern California are yet to be heard from. All members report success in using the releases already sent out and anticipate the regular Bulletin when it appears under the Editorship of Miss Jane Weaver, Station WTAM Cleveland, Ohio. Every member is urged to send an item to her for inclusion in the first issue.

Mrs. Dorothy Lewis, Coordinator of Listener Activities, was asked to appoint Chairmen in each NAB District, who, in turn, will ask one Director in each state to serve as Vice Chairman. These chairmen will seek to reach every eligible member so that at meetings in each district all may get acquainted and better cooperate in the war effort and the field of radio itself.

The following women have been asked to serve as District Chairmen:

- District 1 Miss Caroline Cabot, WEEL, Boston, Mass.
- District 2 Miss Jean Lawrence, WGY, Schenectady, N. Y.
- District 3 Miss Virginia Covey, KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- District 4 Miss Mary Mason, WMAL, Washington, D. C.
- District 5 Miss Evelyn Hicks, WSGN, Birmingham, Ala.
- District 6 Miss Marjorie Cooney, WSM, Nashville, Tenn.
- District 7 Miss Ruth Lyons, WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- District 8 Miss Ruth Crane, WJR, Detroit, Mich.
- District 9 Miss Millicent Polley, WHBK, Rock Island, Ill.
- District 10 Miss Peggy Cave, KSD, St. Louis, Mo.
- District 11 Mrs. Hayle Cavenor, WCCO, Minneapolis, Minn.
- District 12 Miss Dorothy McCune, KVOO, Tulsa, Okla.
- District 13 Miss Peggy Morris, WFAA, Dallas, Texas.
- District 14 Mrs. H. M. Fletcher, KSEI, Pocatello, Idaho.
- District 15 Miss Ann Holden, KGO, San Francisco, Calif.
- District 16 Miss Leah McMahan, KFSD, San Diego, Calif.
- District 17 Miss Susan Allen, Spokane, Wash.

"THE UNCONQUERED PEOPLES"

The National Council of Women, through the Listeners Activities Department, has prepared another series of spot announcements for the Association of Women Directors, under the title, "The Unconquered Peoples". Here is a subject that is filled with drama and pathos. It stirs our imaginations and should serve as a stimulus to all Americans to increase their all-out effort to win the war. In this country we are, in reality, working side by side with these courageous, unconquered peoples, who by indirection are aiding in the ultimate fall of the Axis powers. These people are ingeniously and relentlessly implementing the adage, "Where there's a will, there's a way". The spirit of these unconquered peoples points the way to freedom.

Programs for Victory

John Gunther
John W. Vandercook
Earl Godwin
Lowell Thomas
Raymond Gram Swing
Pearl Buck

2 GOOD SHOWS AT KMA

Earl May's KMA, Shenandoah, Iowa, is currently involved with a couple of good programs.

"The first, 'News For Americans,' a five-a-week quarter-hour, explains Bill Bates, program director, was conceived to organize and correlate much of the flow of government information into a listenable unit. The material, handled by two announcers, is presented under four sub-heads: 'News From The Home Front,' 'News From the Farm Front,' 'News From the Factory Front,' and 'News From The Fighting Front'. Organ provides dramatic background and transitions.

"This program also promotes the second, 'The K M A Victory Auction, a Saturday afternoon half-hour. A professional auctioneer donates his services to auction off to participating audience articles brought in by listeners. Anything saleable worth ten cents up is auctioned, and contributors are paid off in stamps or bonds.

"Station talent provides draw; and to add interest, hats, ties, wigs, etc., worn by talent are offered for auction. 'Auction,' takes place on half-block vacant lot across the street from K M A.

WCLO AND GAZETTE WORK TOGETHER

Well placed announcements and one to three fifteen minute programs daily sell war stamps and bonds for WCLO, Janesville, Wis. The Janesville Gazette with which the station is associated also has a part in the big push. On August 15 the paper ran a full page and the WCLO Bond Wagon received a big play. James F. Kyler says "We're doing all right."

KVOO SAVES STRAWBERRIES

An issue of "Oklahoma Extension News," monthly publication of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College Extension Division, just received, features an article dealing with KVOO's hard hitting campaign which saved a large part of eastern Oklahoma's strawberry crop.

The rescued strawberries, said Walt Dennis, sales promotion manager, will be eaten this winter by our allies. He thinks the station's service is just another example of how the medium contributes to the nation's war effort.

OWI RADIO CAMPAIGN

The Office of War Information today announced a special radio campaign designed to inform the American people of the facts of the war effort of the United Nations.

The campaign—described as the most important ever attempted thus far by the United States Government through the medium of radio—will begin September 14 and continue through October 26, 1942.

All radio stations throughout the country were sent a telegram this morning announcing the plan, and a complete presentation was sent by mail later in the day.

In a memorandum to stations, William B. Lewis, Chief of the Radio Bureau of the Office of War Information, said "I need not stress the importance of acquainting the American public with the true facts about the United Nations. It is obvious that for complete unity of effort by our people, every American should be completely informed on the contributions of every member of the United Nations."

Stations will be furnished with 43 transcribed one-minute spot announcements, featuring such famous news commentators as:

H. V. Kaltenborn
William Shirer
Gabriel Heatter
Walter Winchell
Raymond Clapper

Transcriptions will feature war effort facts, in concise announcements, on fourteen of the major United Nations including England, Russia, China, Greece, The Fighting French.

V-MAIL CAMPAIGN

The War Department has assigned United States broadcasters the major role in promoting the use of the revolutionary new V-Mail system of handling letters to and from American armed forces overseas. Last week, over the signature of Lt. Col. E. M. Kirby, chief of the Radio Branch of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations, regular V-mail letters were sent out to broadcasters, news commentators, network program producers and women's commentators, calling upon them for cooperation in promoting the use of V-Mail. The opening gun was sounded August 23 on *The Army Hour*.

The new V-Mail technique, developed as a large-scale operation to facilitate the handling of the huge volume of correspondence to and from American soldiers, sailors and Marines on overseas duty, is based on a process of micro-filming letters written on special V-Mail forms. These special forms are available free of charge at U. S. post offices at present, although it is planned to permit their manufacture, under government license, and sale at retail. V-Mail service is supervised by the Army Postal Service, cooperating closely with the Post Office Department.

When facilities for reproduction are available at overseas posts, V-Mail letters are photographed on 16 mm. film in this country, and reels of this film, containing thousands of letters in a small space and with little weight, are flown overseas, where photographic copies are made for delivery to the addressee. The same idea holds for letters from overseas to addresses in this country. When reproduction facilities are not available, the V-Mail letter, in its original form, is dispatched to the overseas address under the highest mail priority. Ultimately, it is planned, the micro-film process will be used for most of the overseas mail to members of the armed forces.

WARTIME FOREST FIRE PREVENTION

The following letter of appreciation for the work done by the broadcasting industry in behalf of the Wartime Forest Fire Prevention was received by President Neville Miller from R. F. Hammatt, director of the campaign:

"The splendid manner in which the American broadcasting industry is cooperating in the nationwide Wartime Forest Fire Prevention campaign merits far more appreciation than can be expressed in any ordinary letter.

"Here are three typical examples of that cooperation.

"One: On July 20 Wallace Kadderly, of the Radio Service of the Department of Agriculture, solicited 800-odd individual stations on the possibility of using prepared transcription material relating to the campaign. To date more than 55 per cent of the contacted stations have expressed a desire to use that forest fire prevention material.

"Two: On Friday night, July 24, CBS devoted its entire 'Report to the Nation' program to forest fire prevention.

"Three: Station KTFI, affiliated with NBC, says it has scheduled the forest fire transcription as follows:

"The one-minute spots on Tuesday at 6:45 p. m., Wednesday at 3:15 p. m., and Friday at 10:30 p. m.; the 4½-minute spots on Mondays and Fridays at 5:25 p. m.; the 20-second spot, Tuesday at 3:45 p. m.; the 15-second spot at 4:45 p. m. on Thursdays. This schedule will continue through September 15, and the transcription will be returned after the above date."

"Through you, and on my own behalf as well as for the Forest Service, I want to express sincere thanks to the members of your Association for such generous and helpful cooperation."

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF BBC VISITS

Sir Cecil Graves, director general of the BBC, who recently came to the United States to study American broadcasting, was a visitor at NAB headquarters this week. He was accompanied by Mr. Lindsay Wellington, North American director of BBC.

A branch office has been established in Washington, in charge of Miss Annette Ebsen.

MILLER LOANED TO WAR DEPARTMENT

Joseph L. Miller, NAB director of Labor Relations, was requisitioned by the War Department to serve temporarily as Labor counsellor in connection with the taking over, under War Labor Board orders, of the S. A. Wood Machine Company plant at Boston.

The assignment will consume a week or ten days, after which Mr. Miller will return to full time service at NAB headquarters.

LEE DE FOREST FELICITATED

Lee deForest, pioneer radio figure, was felicitated by President Miller on behalf of the industry on his sixty-ninth birthday.

Mr. deForest is now living in retirement in Los Angeles.

NOT A GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

Several stations have queried NAB for information regarding a questionnaire sent by Robert J. Coar, director, Radio Room, Old House Office Building.

The question most frequently raised was whether this was a government agency. The answer is "No"; this is a commercial proposition.

What apparently raised the question was the address, "Radio Room, Old House Office Building", and question six of the survey, "We will or will not make records for the government."

COURSE FOR ANNOUNCERS IN CANADA

President Glen Bannerman, Canadian Association of Broadcasters, writes that a special course for radio announcers has been arranged by the association and the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

The course begins September 1 with twenty-five students, and ends on the 25th. It is especially designed to impart a knowledge of microphone technique, and is open to men and women eighteen years and over. But only men ineligible for active war service will be admitted.

WCAU BEGINS PAID RADIO COLUMN

WCAU, Philadelphia has inaugurated a daily radio column, "This Is Radio", as paid advertising, in the Philadelphia Inquirer.

It is assembled by the station's publicity staff and maintains the news-room approach. Items are not devoted exclusively to WCAU and CBS, but drawn from the Mutual, NBC and Blue, as well as from other Philadelphia stations. Copy is set two columns by half column deep.

Harry Murdock, formerly with the Evening Public Ledger, is the station's new assistant director of publicity and station promotion.

WAKEFIELD SPEAKS OPTIMISTICALLY

FCC Commissioner Ray C. Wakefield, speaking before the Public Utility Section of the American Bar Association at its annual convention in Detroit, August 25, gave an over-all picture of the difficulties which communications agencies are experiencing in their wartime operations. He spoke of the tremendous change which the war had wrought in the Commission's regular work and in the number of people required to discharge the tasks which it has been called upon to perform.

He revealed that in July of 1940 the peacetime staff of the Commission numbered about 750, consisting of lawyers, engineers, accountants and necessary administrative and clerical staffs. Today the Commission has a staff of some 2,000, the majority of which devotes full time to work directly connected with the war effort, while the others find more and more of the impact of war on their work. He also referred to the additional burden put upon the Commission by the Board of War Communications work, of which FCC Chairman Fly is also chairman.

Speaking of priorities, Commissioner Wakefield said, "Although WPB has recognized the vital needs fulfilled by communication services in its priority systems, allocation of materials has been insufficient to enable the companies to maintain their peacetime efficiency." He also referred to the tremendous turnover in personnel and sounded a warning note. He said, "The difficulties of communications companies in handling the increased traffic have been aggravated by the substantial loss of personnel to the armed forces. The strain on experienced technical employees has been heavy and will probably continue to be so for some time. To fill the gap the companies have had to recruit inexperienced persons and engage in a general program of training."

Referring specifically to the Commission's activities in the broadcasting field, Mr. Wakefield said, "Since that time, the Commission's work in broadcasting has been sharply affected by the scarcity of materials and the necessity of conserving whatever materials and personnel are available. As you may know, by opinions issued on February 24 and April 27, the Commission has adopted a policy which, in effect, has placed a halt on broadcast construction and expansion. In the field of high frequency (FM) broadcasting, the Commission has deemed it advisable to grant licenses where the construction, though not fully completed, has proceeded to the point where it is capable of rendering a substantial public service. Unfortunately, it became necessary to dismiss a number of applications which has been pursued diligently, and in some cases, with a great deal of expense. These applicants, through no fault of their own, had been caught in the web of circumstances. But I must say that, by and large, they have graciously accepted their fate in a spirit indicative of an all-out desire to aid the war effort.

"However, research and the development of the art of broadcasting is being steadily encouraged. It is our hope that just as radio emerged from the first world war as an industry of great national significance, the coming of peace will find radio an even more advanced medium of communication. Television, high frequency (FM) and facsimile broadcasting all appear as bright spots in the radio picture. They present distinct possibilities as post-war industries to take up the inevitable slack in employment and production that comes with the release of armed forces and the closing of war industries."

NEW YORK

Estimated Radio Homes, 1940

Number of Occupied Dwelling Units as reported by U. S. Bureau of the Census in advance release, Series H-7. Percent radio-equipped calculated from Series H-7 Bulletin following the Census Bureau practice. Number of radio units or radio homes estimated by applying percent ownership to those units not answering radio question and adding such to those reporting radio.

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Albany	62,616	95.8	59,994	49,323	96.3	47,505	10,592	95.5	10,117	2,701	87.8	2,372
Allegany	11,191	85.6	9,585	1,703	95.7	1,630	6,060	88.0	5,331	3,428	76.5	2,624
Bronx	377,843	97.9	370,084	377,843	97.9	370,084	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broome	43,739	94.3	41,249	30,152	95.9	28,919	9,859	94.5	9,313	3,728	80.9	3,017
Cattaraugus	19,869	90.0	17,878	8,975	94.8	8,512	6,192	90.0	5,571	4,702	80.7	3,795
Cayuga	18,057	91.0	16,434	9,418	95.7	9,013	4,342	89.5	3,888	4,297	82.2	3,533
Chautauqua	35,976	93.1	33,487	22,547	95.5	21,526	7,024	92.9	6,529	6,405	84.8	5,432
Chemung	20,576	93.8	19,296	14,600	95.3	13,916	4,152	94.3	3,917	1,824	80.2	1,463
Chenango	10,387	87.5	9,082	2,588	95.8	2,479	4,120	89.9	3,705	3,679	78.8	2,898
Clinton	11,859	82.7	9,982	4,100	94.7	3,882	4,555	80.3	3,659	3,204	76.2	2,441
Columbia	11,708	89.8	10,514	3,054	93.6	2,858	5,800	89.7	5,205	2,854	85.9	2,451
Cortland	9,689	91.6	8,879	5,581	96.0	5,358	1,975	88.5	1,749	2,133	83.1	1,772
Delaware	11,414	84.0	9,592	2,021	92.5	1,869	5,282	83.6	4,415	4,111	80.5	3,308
Dutchess	28,532	92.5	26,386	15,224	94.3	14,358	9,899	90.7	8,974	3,409	89.6	3,054
Erie	208,868	97.1	202,875	175,737	97.5	171,345	25,318	96.9	24,524	7,813	89.7	7,006
Essex	8,707	85.8	7,473	2,272	93.5	2,124	4,740	84.6	4,009	1,695	79.1	1,340
Franklin	11,186	82.6	9,235	5,091	93.3	4,749	3,089	78.1	2,414	3,006	68.9	2,072
Fulton	14,648	92.3	13,523	10,504	95.7	10,056	2,748	86.6	2,381	1,396	77.8	1,086
Genesee	11,872	93.2	11,074	5,845	96.4	5,637	2,926	90.7	2,655	3,101	89.7	2,782
Greene	8,201	89.8	7,363	1,638	93.6	1,533	4,447	89.3	3,972	2,116	87.8	1,858
Hamilton	1,184	82.0	971	.....	.....	.....	926	83.1	770	258	78.1	201
Herkimer	16,412	92.4	15,170	10,876	95.9	10,426	2,946	89.1	2,624	2,590	81.9	2,120
Jefferson	23,113	90.1	20,834	10,464	94.0	9,831	8,043	89.6	7,203	4,606	82.5	3,800
Kings	716,933	97.2	696,679	716,933	97.2	696,679	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis	5,980	82.0	4,905	1,063	92.1	979	2,666	82.1	2,188	2,251	77.2	1,738
Livingston	9,521	90.1	8,577	2,307	94.0	2,168	4,355	93.0	4,048	2,859	82.6	2,361
Madison	11,272	90.2	10,163	4,118	95.0	3,911	4,026	90.8	3,655	3,128	83.0	2,597
Monroe	121,086	97.2	117,687	100,720	97.3	98,001	15,074	97.5	14,697	5,292	94.3	4,989
Montgomery	16,497	94.5	15,588	10,792	96.7	10,434	3,652	93.1	3,399	2,053	85.5	1,755
Nassau	108,051	97.6	105,487	52,736	98.0	51,679	54,141	97.3	52,683	1,174	95.8	1,125
New York	548,378	94.1	515,992	548,378	94.1	515,992	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara	42,018	96.3	40,453	32,127	97.3	31,269	5,211	95.3	4,968	4,680	90.1	4,216
Oneida	52,783	93.7	49,453	37,448	95.1	35,602	10,340	93.0	9,615	4,995	84.8	4,236
Onondaga	80,630	96.3	77,634	61,932	97.2	60,227	12,981	94.5	12,267	5,717	89.9	5,140
Ontario	14,869	92.8	13,805	6,443	95.6	6,162	4,621	92.4	4,272	3,805	88.6	3,371
Orange	36,975	93.1	34,416	21,613	94.7	20,467	11,060	91.8	10,151	4,302	88.3	3,798
Orleans	7,954	89.8	7,147	3,112	94.4	2,939	2,132	88.3	1,882	2,710	85.8	2,326
Oswego	19,554	90.8	17,752	9,418	95.7	9,015	4,932	88.5	4,364	5,204	84.0	4,373
Otsego	13,486	87.1	11,737	4,287	94.9	4,067	5,039	85.9	4,331	4,160	80.3	3,339
Putnam	4,428	90.9	4,023	.....	.....	.....	3,743	91.5	3,426	685	87.2	597
Queens	361,689	98.5	356,324	361,689	98.5	356,324	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer	34,447	94.9	32,681	23,953	96.3	23,070	7,173	94.3	6,761	3,321	85.8	2,850
Richmond	43,076	97.3	41,934	43,076	97.3	41,934	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockland	16,252	94.3	15,333	5,823	94.3	5,489	9,739	94.3	9,187	690	95.2	657
St. Lawrence	23,058	86.3	19,904	9,932	94.4	9,381	6,574	82.7	5,434	6,552	77.7	5,089
Saratoga	18,271	92.1	16,833	9,825	95.9	9,426	5,578	89.8	5,012	2,868	83.5	2,395
Schenectady	35,246	97.0	34,199	27,711	97.2	26,925	6,466	97.8	6,325	1,069	88.8	949
Schoharie	6,116	83.8	5,127	812	94.1	764	2,504	84.8	2,123	2,800	80.0	2,240
Schuyler	3,780	86.0	3,254	869	95.2	827	1,395	87.3	1,218	1,516	79.7	1,209
Seneca	6,351	89.9	5,706	2,891	93.9	2,714	1,704	88.8	1,513	1,756	84.2	1,479
Steuben	23,575	88.0	20,748	11,297	95.1	10,741	6,877	87.7	6,033	5,401	73.6	3,974
Suffolk	47,626	93.7	44,651	9,667	95.7	9,249	34,830	93.5	32,556	3,129	91.0	2,846
Sullivan	10,810	88.0	9,515	2,257	94.1	2,124	5,425	87.5	4,745	3,128	84.6	2,646
Tioga	7,914	86.4	6,850	3,239	92.7	3,002	2,270	86.4	1,961	2,405	78.5	1,887
Tompkins	12,345	92.1	11,369	6,009	96.6	5,804	3,759	91.1	3,423	2,577	83.1	2,142
Ulster	24,761	90.6	22,427	10,620	94.4	10,025	9,868	88.0	8,685	4,273	87.0	3,717
Warren	10,348	88.9	9,199	5,396	95.7	5,164	3,749	84.7	3,177	1,203	71.3	858
Washington	12,369	87.5	10,823	4,932	93.7	4,621	4,219	85.4	3,604	3,218	80.7	2,598
Wayne	15,023	90.7	13,630	4,176	96.3	4,022	5,311	91.1	4,838	5,536	86.2	1,770
Westchester	147,735	97.4	143,924	124,262	97.5	121,169	22,481	97.1	21,821	992	94.2	934

NEW YORK—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Wyoming.....	8,310	89.9	7,471	2,418	94.7	2,290	2,956	92.0	2,718	2,936	83.9	2,463
Yates.....	4,949	88.8	4,394	1,692	96.2	1,628	1,393	87.1	1,213	1,864	83.3	1,553
State Total....	3,662,113	95.5	3,498,754	3,055,529	96.7	2,953,894	423,279	92.4	391,218	183,305	83.8	153,642

Cities of 25,000 or More Population

City	County	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Albany.....	Albany	37,976	96.4	36,591
Amsterdam.....	Montgomery	9,040	96.7	8,742
Auburn.....	Cayuga	9,418	95.7	9,013
Binghanton.....	Broome	20,553	95.4	19,614
Buffalo.....	Erie	151,937	97.5	148,105
Elmira.....	Chemung	12,476	95.4	11,904
Jamestown.....	Chautauqua	13,235	95.3	12,609
Kingston.....	Ulster	8,217	94.2	7,738
Mount Vernon.....	Westchester	18,228	97.5	17,769
Newburgh.....	Orange	9,157	94.7	8,670
New Rochelle.....	Westchester	14,361	97.2	13,954
New York City.....	.....	2,047,919	96.7	1,981,013
Bronx Borough.....	Bronx	377,843	97.9	370,084
Brooklyn Borough.....	Kings	716,933	97.2	696,679
Manhattan Borough.....	New York	548,378	94.1	515,992
Queens Borough.....	Queens	361,689	98.5	356,324
Richmond Borough.....	Richmond	43,076	97.3	41,934
Niagara Falls.....	Niagara	20,322	97.4	19,799
Poughkeepsie.....	Dutchess	11,336	93.9	10,646
Rochester.....	Monroe	90,039	97.1	87,466
Rome.....	Oneida	7,811	95.4	7,453
Schenectady.....	Oneida	25,306	97.0	24,535
Syracuse.....	Onondaga	57,009	97.3	55,452
Troy.....	Rensselaer	19,672	96.1	18,906
Utica.....	Oneida	26,915	95.0	25,563
Watertown.....	Jefferson	9,293	94.0	8,734
White Plains.....	Westchester	10,435	98.2	10,243
Yonkers.....	Westchester	38,516	97.4	37,522

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

FCC STUDIES FREEZE ORDER

The FCC has appointed a Committee composed of Commissioners Craven, Payne and Durr, to make a study of pending applications and problems arising thereunder, having to do with the use of materials and the construction or change of broadcasting facilities; and to submit to the Commission their conclusions as to what changes, if any, the Commission should recommend to the Board of War Communications and the War Productions Board.

RADIO COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT UP

The FCC Report shows that employment in broadcasting, including station and network staff employees, had increased in the sample week of 1941 over a similar week in 1940. Following is the comparison:

	Week beginning Oct. 13, 1940	Week beginning Oct. 12, 1941
Full time staff employees..	21,646	23,666
Part time staff employees	4,007	3,978
Total	25,653	27,644

The above figures include only those employees hired directly by stations and networks. They do not include those engaged in radio, hired by advertising agencies and clients, recording companies, etc.

The Commission's report is as follows:

"Personnel increases and advances in average salaries in the radio broadcasting industry again were reflected in annual financial reports of stations and networks which are filed with the Federal Communications Commission. Using the week beginning October 12, 1941 as a base period, three national networks, five regional chains and 817 standard broadcast stations reported that 23,666 persons were employed on a full time basis having a weekly payroll of \$1,138,249. This showed a personnel increase of 2,020 people for the industry, and a growth of the weekly salary total by \$121,883 over a similar period in 1940.

"Exclusive of executive personnel the average weekly wage at the national radio chains was \$57.41, representing a dip of four-tenths cents from the year before, while the \$48.39 average at regional networks represented a \$6.81 climb, and individual station increases of \$1.13 brought average pay envelopes to \$38.88. Staff musicians and artists employed full time are included in the totals but those persons hired by radio departments of advertising agencies or program sponsors are not. The eight broadcasting systems had 4,009 full time workers and the remaining employees were on the rolls of individual stations. FCC accountants after studying earlier reports stated that 1941 returns show the consistent growth of employment and average compensation within the broadcasting business.

"The average weekly compensation for the 19,567 full-time employees of the 817 stations was \$45.15, an increase of \$1.64 over 1940. Of these full-time employees 2,426 were in the execu-

tive class with an average weekly pay of \$89.46, an increase of \$5.04 over 1940, while the remaining 17,141 below the grade of executive had an average weekly income of \$38.88, an increase of \$1.13 over 1940. For the major network executives the average was \$258.83 as compared with \$251.68 for 1940, while the major network employees below the grade of executive was \$57.41, a decrease of 14 cents from 1940. It is noted that the employees of the regional networks had a more encouraging experience with the executive class advancing from an average weekly pay of \$91.50 in 1940 to \$137.57 in 1941 while those below the grade of executive were having an increase in pay from \$41.58 in 1940 to \$48.39 in 1941.

"Reports from the licensees of 817 stations were included in the tabulations for 1941 compared with 765 stations for the year 1940. The 1941 tabulations for full-time employees of unlimited time stations reveal the following:

Class of Station	Type of Employee	Number of Stations	Number of Employees		Compensation of Employees	
			Total	Average Number Per Station	Total	Average Compensation Per Employee
Clear Channel	Executives	59	284	5	\$ 39,897	\$140.48
	Other than Executives		3,924	66	200,633	51.13
	Total—Clear Channel	59	4,208	71	\$240,530	\$ 57.16
Regional	Executives	251	965	4	101,070	\$104.75
	Other than Executives		6,948	28	273,604	39.38
	Total—Regional	251	7,913	32	\$374,674	\$ 47.35
Local	Executives	401	865	2	52,568	\$ 60.77
	Other than Executives		4,445	11	123,346	27.75
	Total—Local	401	5,310	13	\$175,914	\$ 33.13
All Classes	Total for Executives	711	2,114	3	\$193,535	\$ 91.55
	Total for all other than Executives		15,317	22	597,583	39.01
	Total—All stations	711	17,431	25	\$791,118	\$ 45.39

"Stations in the more densely populated regions employ more people per station than stations of the same class located in less densely populated regions. This was also true in 1940. For example, there were 18 clear channel unlimited time stations in the northeastern region that employed 1438 people full time, or an average of approximately 80 people per station, while in the southeastern region there were 8 clear channel unlimited time stations that employed 466 people full time, or an average of approximately 58 people per station. It is also found that there were 133 unlimited time stations in the northeastern region that employed 4,691 people full time, or an average of approximately 35 people per station, while in the southeastern region there were 162 unlimited time stations that employed 2,682 people full time, or an average of approximately 17 people per station. If considered from the pay roll angle it develops that in the northeastern region the average pay for all the full time employees of the 18 clear channel unlimited time stations was \$62.40, while in the southeastern region the average pay for all the full time employees of the 8 clear channel unlimited time stations was \$39.38. In the northeastern region the average pay for all the full time employees of unlimited time stations was \$50.24, while in the southeastern region the average pay for all the full time employees of unlimited time stations was \$37.98.

"The increase in employment, due in a certain degree to an increase in number of stations, was distributed with a fair degree of evenness throughout the several operating departments of stations at the rate of 7 to 13 percent of the 1940 figures except for the miscellaneous which showed a decrease of 8 percent. The increase in station employment for full time employees was:

	Number of Employees	Percent of Increase
Executive	229	10
Technical	243	7
Program	793	12
Commercial	174	9
General and Administrative	350	13
Miscellaneous	(27)	(8)
Total increase	1,762	10

The total number of part time employees in the industry during the week beginning October 12, 1941, was 3,978 with a payroll for the week of \$122,775. The stations had 3,424 part time employees, both executive and other, with a payroll of \$84,767 for the week, and the networks had 554 part time executives and other employees with a payroll of \$38,008."

CIVILIAN DEFENSE RADIOS

The FCC has issued the following press release:

"The first licenses to be granted by the Federal Communications Commission under newly-established regulations for civilian defense radio systems have been issued by the Commission to the City of Akron, Ohio, and the City of Lawrence, Massachusetts. Classified as War Emergency Radio Service these stations extend the organized civilian units functioning under the Office of Civilian Defense. In event of air raids or other enemy action, which destroy other forms of communications, the emergency radio will be available to coordinate rescue and repair work.

"Under the terms of the licenses granted Akron will have a two-way low-powered radio system of sixteen receiver-transmitters. Some of these will be in fixed locations, others will be mobile and a few will be of the type known as "walkie-talkies" because the operator may use it while moving about. Lawrence, Massachusetts, has been licensed for a system of eleven two-way radios.

"Applications of many other cities are now pending at the FCC and requests from the different communities vary to fit local conditions. Fort Wayne, Ind., has plans for more than one hundred such sets, while Dayton, Ohio, indicates that forty radios will serve its needs. Some applications are being returned to municipalities because the forms fail to indicate what arrangements exist for liaison with Defense Commanders for the purpose of receiving orders of radio silence when conditions dictate. Regulations of the FCC require that the licenses be issued to the municipal governments proper rather than any of the departments.

"Formation of the War Emergency Radio Service was announced jointly by the FCC and the OCD last June 13, at which time it was explained that radio amateurs, repairmen and others having sufficient experience would be asked to volunteer and serve in the operation of the civil defense radio systems. The two-way radios operate on ultra short-waves with power sufficiently low to limit their range to approximately ten miles. Spare parts laying around radio repair shops are considered sufficient to construct these radios, engineers declare."

The service comprises two classes of radio stations, namely, Civilian Defense and State Guard stations which are intended to provide distinct and separate communication facilities on frequencies above 112,000 kilocycles, for use by Civilian Defense Corps and State Guard, or equivalent to sufficiently recognized organizations.

In the interest of security, it is deemed necessary that an official designated as a radio aide be appointed by the station licensee, which licensee must be the municipality or state government involved. This aide is to direct and supervise the operations of all Civilian Defense radio stations within his area. He must be qualified and hold a valid radio operator's license of any class except a restricted radio telephone operator's permit. This is going to create a difficult problem in some communities, and affords an opportunity for a standard broadcasting station in the community to render worthwhile assistance in this emergency radio service.

These stations will undoubtedly contribute substantially to the war effort and to the defense of the communities in which they are located. Since the entire system is to be operated on relatively high frequencies, it is not likely to disturb in any way the interests of existing broadcasters.

Sales

CLASSIFIED AD PROGRAMS

Miss Beth Kensinger of WHBF, Rock Island, Ill., has asked for details of any classified ad programs that have been or are being used by radio stations. She desires information regarding the

set-up of such programs, the selling methods used, the rates and the format of the air shows.

Any station having this type of program is asked to communicate with Miss Kensinger.

TRADE DEAL

The Kermit-Raymond Corp., 745 Fifth Ave., New York City, is submitting a trade deal to stations. The deal involves a plan under which the stations accept thirteen 15-minute radio shows, "Famous Fathers," and in exchange gives to the Kermit-Raymond Corp. thirteen 1-minute spot announcements.

We have written the Corporation that the best results from radio advertising are secured when announcements and programs are bought under standard rates and under standard contracts.

PER-INQUIRY REQUEST

The Paul Grant Advertising Agency, Chicago, is seeking per-inquiry business for their client's "Home Book of Medicine."

We have invited this agency to use radio on the basis of established rates.

FINAL CENSUS FIGURES

The U. S. Bureau of the Census released the last of the state and county radio family figures today, Friday, August 28. The New York State figures appear in this REPORT.

The final figure for radio families at census date, April 1940, is 28,838,203. This is a correction of the figure released in the NAB REPORTS, July 31, 1942 (pages 467-468), which was based on complete figures for forty-three states and preliminary projection for the five states, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and California.

The following tabulation of state figures is repeated here for convenience. It contains final projection as prepared by the NAB Research Department for each state and for the U. S. total.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION DOCKET

HEARINGS

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

Tuesday, September 1

Further Hearing

NEW—Newark Broadcasting Corp., Newark, N. J.—C. P., 620 kc., 5 KW, unlimited, DA-night and day.

Thursday, September 3

KITE—First National Television, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.—Renewal of license, 1590 kc., 1 KW, unlimited.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION ACTION

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

KPQ—Wescoast Broadcasting Co., Wenatchee, Wash.—Granted modification (B5-MP-1558) of construction permit for
(Continued on page 526)

FINAL FIGURES Radio Homes in the United States—1940

Estimated from 1940 U. S. Census of Housing Data. Number of Occupied Dwelling units and percent radio-equipped as reported by U. S. Census, and number of dwellings having radio estimated from Census data by projecting percent ownership to the number of units not answering the radio question, applied separately to Urban, Rural-Nonfarm and Rural-farm units for each county.

	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units			
	Units	% Radio		Units	% Radio		Units	% Radio		Units	% Radio		
		Units	%		Units	%		Units	%		Units	%	
NEW ENGLAND													
Maine.....	218,968	86.5	189,300	88,406	93.2	82,384	90,186	84.0	75,756	40,376	77.2	31,160	81.6
New Hampshire.....	132,936	90.0	119,664	75,355	93.3	70,288	41,550	86.9	36,087	16,031	82.9	13,289	82.9
Vermont.....	92,435	88.6	81,905	32,465	95.5	31,022	35,164	87.6	30,806	24,806	80.9	20,077	80.9
Rhode Island.....	187,706	95.7	179,632	171,236	96.1	164,515	13,860	92.6	12,835	2,610	88.2	2,302	88.2
Massachusetts.....	1,120,694	96.2	1,077,642	1,002,433	96.6	968,046	94,541	93.5	88,406	23,720	89.3	21,190	89.3
Connecticut.....	448,682	95.7	429,260	304,364	96.4	293,316	120,205	95.3	114,605	24,113	88.5	21,339	88.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC													
New York.....	3,662,113	95.5	3,498,754	3,055,529	96.7	2,953,894	423,279	92.4	391,218	183,305	83.8	153,642	83.8
New Jersey.....	1,100,260	95.5	1,050,612	899,637	96.2	865,508	167,675	93.2	156,229	32,948	87.6	28,875	87.6
Pennsylvania.....	2,515,524	92.4	2,323,980	1,711,133	95.5	1,634,454	595,341	88.7	529,953	209,050	77.3	161,573	77.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL													
Ohio.....	1,897,796	91.7	1,739,399	1,291,248	95.1	1,227,295	338,164	87.8	296,949	268,384	80.2	215,155	80.2
Indiana.....	961,498	88.2	848,325	541,073	93.5	505,704	208,010	85.6	177,944	212,415	77.5	164,677	77.5
Illinois.....	2,192,724	92.3	2,023,969	1,633,017	95.3	1,555,637	310,446	86.3	267,839	249,261	80.4	200,493	80.4
Michigan.....	1,396,014	93.4	1,304,149	924,913	96.4	891,661	252,211	90.9	229,348	218,890	83.7	183,140	83.7
Wisconsin.....	827,207	91.7	758,449	463,231	96.5	440,813	161,089	88.9	143,154	202,887	83.0	168,482	83.0

Radio Homes in the United States—1940—Continued

	All Units		Urban Units		Rural-Nonfarm Units		Rural-Farm Units	
	Units	% Radio	Units	% Radio	Units	% Radio	Units	% Radio
WEST NORTH CENTRAL								
Minnesota.....	728,359	91.2	383,336	95.8	135,689	87.4	209,334	85.3
Iowa.....	701,824	90.2	312,393	93.7	161,077	87.6	228,354	87.3
Missouri.....	1,068,642	79.9	573,347	90.8	204,507	76.8	290,788	60.5
North Dakota.....	152,043	88.4	34,069	94.6	47,024	85.7	70,950	87.2
South Dakota.....	165,428	84.6	43,558	92.5	49,548	81.8	72,322	81.7
Nebraska.....	360,744	84.7	146,259	92.7	89,390	82.9	125,095	76.7
Kansas.....	511,109	83.0	224,314	90.4	128,059	82.4	158,736	73.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC								
Delaware.....	70,541	87.0	37,070	92.3	21,830	86.5	11,641	71.1
Maryland.....	465,683	88.1	286,505	93.4	124,112	84.4	55,066	68.7
District of Columbia.....	173,445	93.7	173,445	93.7	162,446	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	627,532	67.1	244,105	84.0	205,124	67.6	209,208	46.9
West Virginia.....	444,815	75.1	140,556	89.7	192,771	75.4	111,488	56.4
North Carolina.....	789,659	61.8	239,917	77.7	186,386	67.6	332,039	46.4
South Carolina.....	434,968	49.6	123,503	67.1	82,831	60.0	185,346	30.9
Georgia.....	752,241	52.5	288,818	68.2	196,864	57.6	292,828	34.0
Florida.....	519,887	64.8	294,410	76.1	152,395	55.1	73,082	39.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL								
Kentucky.....	698,538	65.3	238,283	84.0	179,890	65.7	280,365	49.3
Tennessee.....	714,894	62.5	276,056	77.7	152,197	65.1	286,641	46.6
Alabama.....	673,815	49.4	227,309	69.7	157,226	54.5	289,280	30.8
Mississippi.....	534,956	39.9	120,360	61.5	95,920	50.9	318,676	28.4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL								
Arkansas.....	495,825	50.9	123,528	72.4	111,636	53.7	260,661	39.5
Louisiana.....	592,528	53.3	262,927	72.6	136,615	52.5	192,986	27.3
Oklahoma.....	610,481	68.8	254,779	83.5	139,605	64.6	216,097	54.4
Texas.....	1,678,396	66.9	802,601	78.6	359,745	65.7	516,050	49.4
MOUNTAIN								
Montana.....	159,963	86.2	64,148	91.3	49,737	84.4	46,078	81.1
Idaho.....	141,727	86.4	50,774	91.3	41,235	84.1	49,718	83.3
Wyoming.....	69,374	84.4	27,332	91.5	22,842	83.2	19,200	75.7
Colorado.....	316,000	84.5	174,759	91.5	77,956	78.1	63,285	73.5
New Mexico.....	129,475	53.2	46,713	72.5	43,097	47.6	39,665	36.7
Arizona.....	131,133	69.0	48,924	82.4	55,813	69.3	26,396	43.3
Utah.....	139,487	92.4	81,758	95.0	37,115	90.2	20,614	86.3
Nevada.....	33,291	81.4	13,284	89.2	15,795	77.4	4,212	72.0
PACIFIC								
Washington.....	537,337	90.6	302,208	92.7	141,673	89.2	93,456	85.8
Oregon.....	337,492	88.7	172,560	93.1	92,667	86.1	72,265	81.4
California.....	2,138,343	92.9	1,568,552	95.1	393,950	88.5	175,841	84.1
UNITED STATES.....	34,854,532	82.8	28,838,203	91.9	7,151,473	79.0	7,106,559	60.2
								4,271,688

NAB Research Department

August 27, 1942

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

(Continued from page 524)

approval of present transmitter site, reduce power from 5 KW to 1 KW and make changes in directional antenna system.

KICA—Western Broadcasters, Inc. (assignor), Hugh DeWitt Landis (assignee), Clovis, N. Mex.—Granted consent to assignment of license for station KICA from Western Broadcasters, Inc., to Hugh DeWitt Landis, for a total consideration of \$16,000 (B5-AL-338).

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

WRDO—WRDO, Inc., Augusta, Maine.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit to increase power from 100 watts to 250 watts, install a new transmitter and antenna and move transmitter site locally (B1-P-3480).

LICENSE RENEWALS

Granted renewal of following station licenses for the period ending in no event later than December 1, 1942:

WBYN and auxiliary, Brooklyn, N. Y.; WNBC and auxiliary, Hartford, Conn.

KSCJ and auxiliary.—Perkins Brothers Co. (The Sioux City Journal), Sioux City, Iowa.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending not later than October 1, 1944.

Granted further extension of license upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon applications for renewal of licenses, not later than October 1, 1942:

W5XAU, Oklahoma City, Okla.; W9XLA, Denver, Colo.

W8XO—The Crosley Corp., near Mason, Ohio.—Granted further extension of license upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, to not later than October 1, 1942.

The Commission on August 24 adopted a final order (B-156) granting the application of the Federated Publications, Inc. (WELL), Battle Creek, Mich., for renewal of license (Docket No. 6199).

MISCELLANEOUS

WAKR—Summit Radio Corp., Akron, Ohio.—Granted modification of construction permit as modified, which authorized increase in power, changes in directional antenna for night use, and installation of new transmitter, for extension of completion date from September 1 to November 1, 1942 (B2-MP-1618).

WGEO—General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.—Granted license to cover construction permit, which authorized installation of new transmitter for international broadcast station (B1-LJB-24).

Wilkes-Barre Broadcasting Corp.; Central Broadcasting Co.; Northeastern Pennsylvania Broadcasters, Inc.; and Key Broadcasters, Inc.—Scheduled for oral argument on September 23, 1942, in re exceptions to the Commission's Proposed Findings B-153, entered in the applications for construction permits for new broadcast stations. Dockets 6135, 6169, 6170 and 6171, respectively.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

940 Kilocycles

WMAZ—Southeastern Broadcasting Co., Inc., Macon, Ga.—Construction permit to move auxiliary transmitter to location of main transmitter at Forsyth Road, Macon, Georgia, increase power of auxiliary transmitter from 1 KW to sunset KOB and 250 watts after sunset KOB to 1 KW day and night, using the directional antenna specified to be used with main transmitter day and night.

990 Kilocycles

WNOX—Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc., Knoxville, Tenn.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-2839, as modified, which authorized directional antenna for night use, increase in power, install new equipment) for changes in directional

antenna system, and extend completion date from 9-17-42 to 30 days after grant.

1010 Kilocycles

KLRA—Arkansas Broadcasting Co., Little Rock, Ark.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-3049, as modified, which authorized move of transmitter, changes in directional antenna for night use, change frequency, and increase power) for extension of completion date from 9-13-42 to 3-13-43.

1080 Kilocycles

KRLD—KRLD Radio Corp., Dallas, Tex.—License to cover construction permit (B3-P-3484), which authorized changes in directional antenna system.

KRLD—KRLD Radio Corp., Dallas, Tex.—Authority to determine operating power by direct method.

1110 Kilocycles

KPAS—Pacific Coast Broadcasting Co., Pasadena, Calif.—Modification of construction permit (B5-SSA-14), which authorized installation of a 5 KW transmitter and directional antenna requesting extension of completion date from 8-9-42 to 1-13-43.

1140 Kilocycles

KGDM—E. F. Peffer, Stockton, Calif.—Modification of construction permit (B5-P-3199, as modified, which authorized change in frequency, increase in power, change hours of operation, installation of directional antenna for night use, and new transmitter) for extension of completion date from 9-20-42 to 10-20-42.

1290 Kilocycles

KHSL—Golden Empire Broadcasting Co., Chico, Calif.—Modification of construction permit (B5-P-3100, as modified, which authorized installation of directional antenna for day and night use, and increase in power) for extension of completion date from 9-16-42 to 10-16-42.

1300 Kilocycles

KGLO—Mason City Globe Gazette Co., Mason City, Iowa.—Modification of construction permit (B4-P-3269 as modified), which authorized installation of new transmitter, increase power, and changes in directional antenna for night use requesting extension of completion date from 8-28-42 to 10-27-42.

1450 Kilocycles

WLAN—Thomas J. Watson, Endicott, N. Y.—Modification of construction permit (B1-P-1679), which authorized construction of new station requesting approval of antenna, approval of transmitter site, change type of transmitter, approval of amplifier and location. Amended: re change in transmitter site, type of transmitter and to omit request for synchronous amplifier.

WLAY—Muscle Shoals Broadcasting Corp., Muscle Shoals City, Ala.—Construction permit to install a new transmitter.

WLAY—Muscle Shoals Broadcasting Corp., Muscle Shoals City, Ala.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1490 Kilocycles

WWSW—Walker & Downing Radio Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Modification of license to change corporate name from Walker and Downing Radio Corp. to WWSW, Inc.

FM APPLICATION

W59NY—Interstate Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PH-109 as modified), which authorized construction of new high frequency broadcast station, in part, in accordance with Commission action of 8-4-42.

W67NY—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PH-55 as modified), which authorized new high frequency broadcast station, in part, in accordance with Commission action of 8-4-42.

TELEVISION APPLICATION

WBKB—Balaban and Katz Corp., Chicago, Ill.—Modification of construction permit (B4-PCT-14), which authorized construction of new television broadcast station requesting change in ESR from 800 to 860, changes in antenna systems, change in aural transmitting equipment and extension of completion date from 8-15-42 to 12-15-42.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

NEW—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.—Extension of authority to transmit recorded programs to all broadcast stations in Canada licensed to operate by the Canadian Government, which may be heard consistently in the United States for the period beginning 9-15-42.

NEW—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.—Extension of authority to transmit programs to Stations CFCF and CBL and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for the period beginning 9-15-42.

W4XGG—Gordon Gray, Winston-Salem, N. Car.—Modification of construction permit (B3-PST-6), which authorized construction of new ST broadcast station requesting extension of completion date from 9-6-42 to 11-5-42.

KWID—The Associated Broadcasters, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.—License to cover construction permit (B5-PIB-34, as modified, which authorized new international broadcast station). Amended: to add frequency 7230 kc., operating unlimited on this frequency, accordance B5-MPIB-36.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION DOCKET

Any NAB member wishing to have the full text of any of the FTC releases, printed in part below, should write to the NAB, referring to the number in parentheses at the end of each item.

COMPLAINTS

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

Ed. W. Arnold Company, a common law trust doing business under the trade names of Edward W. Arnold Company, and Edw. W. Arnold Company, and Ed. W. Arnold, individually, Logansport, Ind., engaged in the manufacture and sale of bath cabinets designated "Arnold's Electro-Vaporized Mineral Bath and New Deluxe Multi-Treatment Cabinets," and a mechanical device designated "Tu-Way Massager," is charged in a complaint with misrepresentation. (4818)

Paul Case, Brockton, Mass., engaged in the sale of medicinal preparations designated "Case Combination New Improved Method," "The New Improved Case Combination Method," and "Case Combination Formulae," is charged in a complaint with false advertising and misrepresentation. (4813)

Thomas E. Collins Co., 5036 Geary Blvd., San Francisco, engaged in the sale and distribution of a medicinal preparation designated "Alimentone," is charged in a complaint with misrepresentation. (4816)

Duo-Tint Bulb & Battery Co., Inc., and Carrie Riggs, Helen Corts and Dalton W. Riggs, as officials of the corporation, 4431 North Racine Ave., Chicago, engaged in the sale and distribution of small incandescent electric light bulbs and batteries, are charged in a complaint with misrepresentation. (4814)

Lekas and Drivas, Inc., 19 Roosevelt St., New York, importers and distributors of olive oil, are charged in complaint with misrepresentation in the sale of "L. & D. Olive Oil" and "Aristocratic Imported Virgin Olive Oil." (4815)

Nu-Tred Tire Agency, et al.—Alleging unfair and deceptive acts and practices in commerce, a complaint charges a Chicago tire recapping corporation and its officials with acquiring old casings from dealers in junk and old tires, recapping them inexpertly and carelessly, and selling the inferior and unfit product as "guaranteed" high quality recaps and casings.

The respondents named in the complaint are American Industrial Rubber Co., doing business as Nu-Tred Tire Agency, Champion Rubber Co., L. & S. Tire Distributors, and Harvester Tire Sales, 4405 South LaSalle St., Chicago, and Harold Trilling, Manny G. Tenenbaum, Olin K. Lewis, and E. F. Smith. The respondent Trilling is named as the principal stockholder and general manager of the corporation. Tenenbaum as being in charge of its purchases of old automobile tires for recapping, and Lewis and Smith as "master salesmen" or regional sales managers receiving additional over-riding commissions on sales made by other salesmen. (4819)

Pow-A-Tau Medicine Co., Huntington, W. Va., engaged in selling a medicinal preparation designated "Powatan Herb Tonic," is charged with misrepresentation in a complaint. (4817)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

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

Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Calif., with depots and branch offices at Los Angeles, Chicago, San Antonio, Seattle, Denver, Fort Worth, El Paso, Boise, and New Orleans, engaged in manufacturing, compounding and selling, among other products: a vaccine preparation designated "Blacklegol," recommended as a means of rendering cattle immune to an ailment known as blackleg, has been ordered to cease and desist from certain misrepresentations concerning its product and competing preparations. (4348)

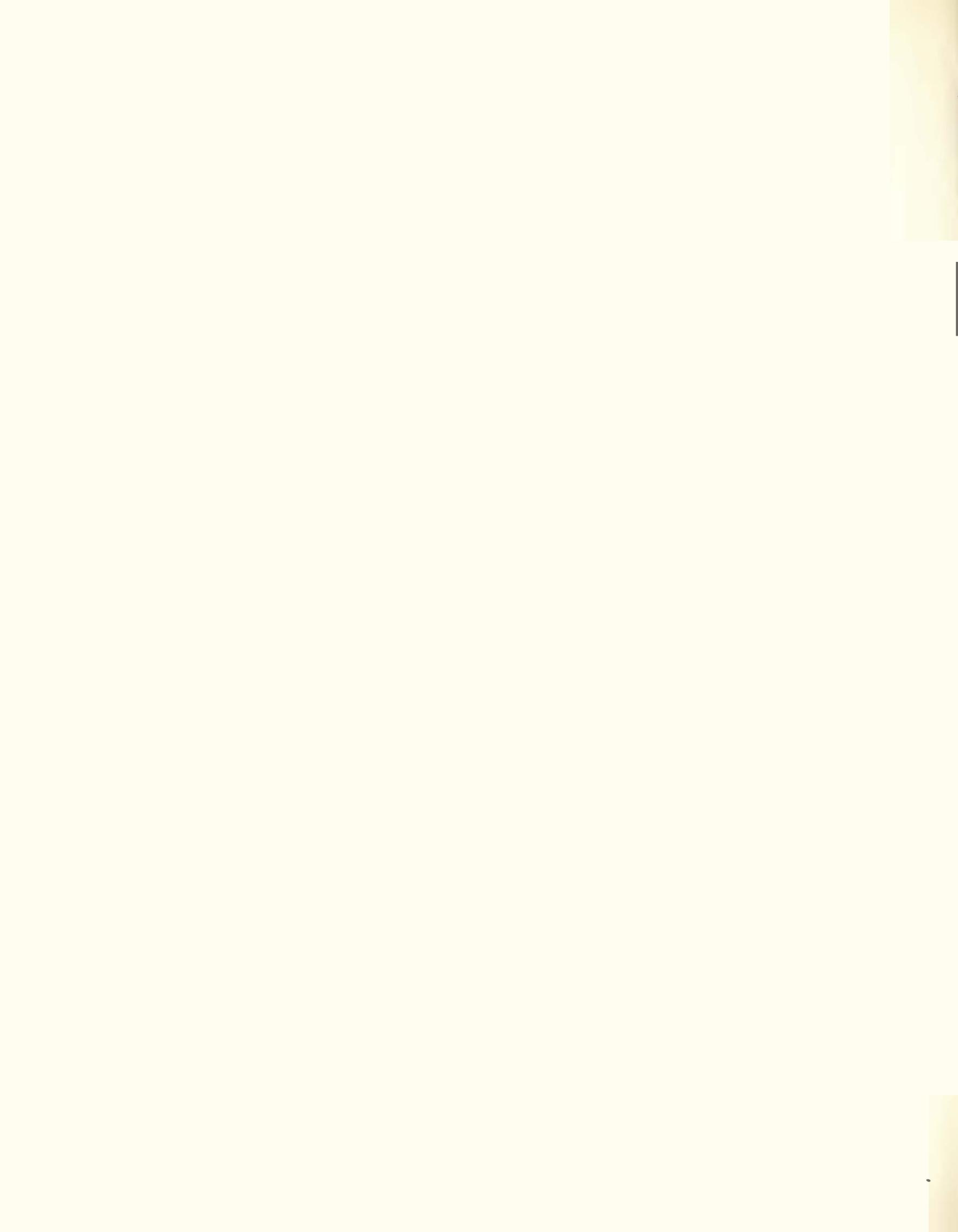
J. Freidson Shoe Co., 200 Essex St., Boston, engaged in the sale and distribution at wholesale of shoes, particularly children's shoes, has been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentation concerning its products. (4632)

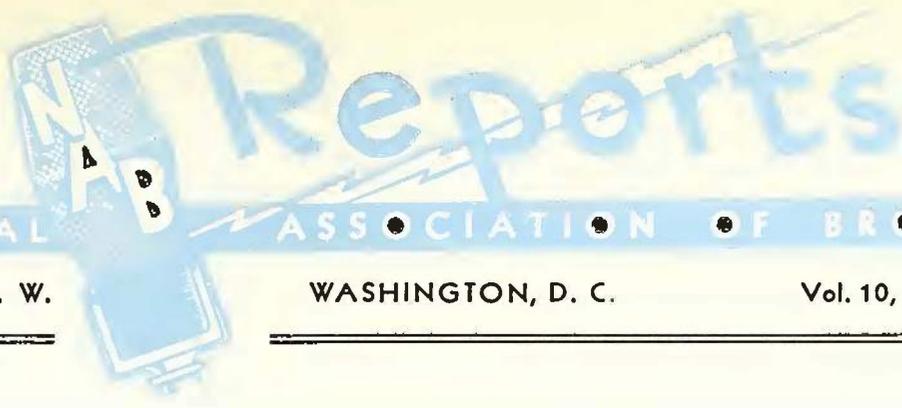
Manhattan Brewing Company—An order directing the Manhattan Brewing Company, Chicago, to cease and desist from certain representations with regard to its products, has been set aside by the Commission, with leave granted to the respondent to file a new answer to the complaint within 20 days. The ruling of the Commission was made upon the petition of the respondent which alleged misunderstanding of the circumstances under which its answer to the complaint was filed. The case was set for further hearings in accordance with the Commission's regular procedure. (4572)

N-A Company, Laurel, Miss., engaged in the sale of a medicinal preparation variously designated as "N-A No. 7," "Vicine," "Nature's Aid," and "N-A," has been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentation of his product. (4662)

John Romano, operator of a curio shop at 1004 Main St., Daytona Beach, Fla., has been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentation in the sale of a coin catalog. The complaint in the case was issued against Romano and National Coin Corporation, of which Romano was president and principal owner before it was dissolved. The Commission closed the case as to the corporate respondent. (3862)

Style & Merit Buying Service, 225 West 34th St., New York, have been ordered to cease and desist from violation of the brokerage section of the Robinson-Patman Act. (4249)





LOCALLY ORIGINATED WAR EFFORT BROADCASTS MAY—JUNE—JULY, 1942

1,541,640 Announcements . . . 186,075 Programs

The broadcast stations of the country have done a Herculean job in aiding the War Effort.

The mere tabulation of the spots and programs devoted to various departments and agencies in the government is the least important part of station contribution. The real McCoy is the end results which have been accomplished.

This is a record which stands out like Pikes Peak, "head and shoulders above the crowd."

For those who like red rot statistics the following table is recommended. Only announcements and programs of local origination are included.

	Spots	3- Min. Live	5- Min. Live	10- Min. Live	15- Min. Live	20- Min. Live	25- Min. Live	30- Min. Live	35- Min. Live	45- Min. Live	55- Min. Live
Army.....	122,120	50	970	210	3,690	....	80	830	....	10	10
Navy.....	137,200	....	2,610	200	4,240	....	....	610	....	10	....
Marines.....	90,320	....	860	30	4,840	30	....	350	....	....	....
Coast Guard.....	68,270	....	....	....	160	....	....	....	....	....	....
Civil Service.....	67,900	....	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	....
Recr. Shipyard Workers (July).....	3,280	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Health in Wartime & Recr. Nurses & Docs.....	43,570	....	50	630	1,001	....	20	20	....	....	....
War Industry Train. Info.....	27,250	....	190	10	340	....	....	10	....	....	....
Treasury.....	510,090	20	1,030	10	1,760	....	10	600	....	20	....
Army Emergency Relief.....	16,220	....	70	30	160	....	....	30	....	....	....
U S O.....	73,340	....	680	90	1,250	....	10	500	....	....	....
Red Cross.....	58,100	50	150	160	880	....	....	60	....	....	....
Civil. Defense (all kinds).....	53,980	40	3,750	1,210	4,140	....	10	160	....	20	....
Don't Spread Rumors.....	5,650	....	....	10	270	....	....	10	....	....	....
Victory Gardens.....	7,620	....	400	260	310	....	....	....	....	....	....
The Home Front—Live Local.....	....	....	120	....	810	....	....	1,170	....	....	....
OWI—OEM—OPA—Some AGRI.....	191,520	....	Total Pgms.	Various Lengths—	20,490	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Gov. Agencies.....	65,210	240	1,830	350	11,260	....	220	2,740	10	110	10
	(Live & Et)										
TOTALS.....	1,541,640	400	12,710	3,200	35,141	30	350	7,090	10	170	20

	60- Min. Live	80- Min. Live	85- Min. Live	90- Min. Live	130- Min. Live	3- Min. ET	5- Min. ET	10- Min. ET	15- Min. ET	30- Min. ET	45- Min. ET	60- Min. ET
Army.....	220	....	....	20	....	....	20	....	9,494	10	....	....
Navy.....	....	....	10	....	....	....	60	....	5,740	820	....	....
Marines.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,050	80	....	....
Recr. Shipyard Workers (July).....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....
Health in Wartime & Recr. Nurses & Docs.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....
War Industry Train. Info.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	300	....	....	....	....	....
Treasury.....	280	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	62,440	20	....	....
U S O.....	10	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Red Cross.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	10	....	....
Civil. Defense (all kinds).....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	90	....	....	....
You Can't Do Business with Hitler.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10,140	....	....	....
Neighborhood Call.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,310	....	....	....
This Is Our Enemy.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	500	....	....
Three Thirds of The Nation.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	130	....	....
OWI—OEM—OPA—Some AGRI.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,370	....	....	....
Other Govt. Agencies.....	90	10	....	....	....	30	400	10	4,020	630	30	30
TOTALS.....	610	10	10	30	10	30	780	20	102,704	2,200	30	30

Neville Miller, *President* C. E. Arney, Jr., *Assistant to President*

Joseph L. Miller, *Director of Labor Relations*; Paul F. Peter, *Director of Research*; Russell P. Place, *Counsel*; Howard Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*

SELECTIVE SERVICE REVISED

Stressing the desirability of maintaining as much uniformity in inducting types of registrants as is possible under the autonomous provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has instructed all State Directors to apportion calls for inductees from their States among their local boards so that, in so far as is feasible, no board will be calling one type of registrant with dependents substantially in advance of the other boards.

State Directors should continue to place calls on their local boards, General Hershey stated, so as to place the heaviest load right now, on boards having the most single men, or men with collateral dependents only.

General Hershey's memorandum to State Directors, also directs all local boards to complete on or before October 16, 1942, the initial classification of all registrants liable for military service. This schedule must be met, the memorandum emphasizes, because the serious military situation requires that the Selective Service System prepare to fill calls during the coming year "which will be equal to or in excess of the monthly calls made in August, September and October of this year."

The procedure outlined by his memorandum, General Hershey said, will tend to level off inductions with the ultimate objective of calling men from the small town and from the city on an approximately uniform basis. He estimated that this leveling off process might require several months to accomplish because of the time required to process registrants and accord them full rights of appeal.

"Obviously," General Hershey told the State Directors, "the distribution of registrants by types among local boards is not uniform; and for that reason efforts to speed classification should be particularly concentrated and calls should be levied upon those boards within your State from which single men without dependents can be made available for induction. Calls should then be levied upon boards with substantial numbers of registrants having collateral dependents until a reasonable uniformity among local boards in your State has been accomplished."

Pointing out that they now may give immediate consideration to allowances payable under the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942, General Hershey also directs local boards to proceed at once with the reconsideration of the classification of Class III-A and Class III-B registrants who have collateral dependents. Class III-B registrants, in addition to having dependents, must be engaged in work essential to the war effort. Registrants with collateral dependents only are to be inducted ahead of men who maintain bona fide family homes.

Collateral dependents, as they are defined in a previous memorandum are: Wives or children (with whom the registrant does not maintain a bona fide family relationship in his home); parents, brothers, sisters, grandparents, grandchildren, divorced wives, persons under 18 years of age whose support has been assumed in good faith, or persons of any age physically or mentally handicapped whose support has been assumed in good faith.

As soon as local boards have reconsidered the classification of all registrants having collateral dependents, and have notified the State Director of that fact, the current memorandum instructs that they then should reopen and reconsider the classification of all registrants who have wives (but no children) with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes. It is stressed, however, that the marriage must have taken place before December 8, 1941, or at a time when selection was not imminent.

Registrants having wives and children, or children with whom they maintain a bona fide home, and who were married before December 8, 1941, and at a time when selection was not imminent, shall not be placed in Class I-A (available for induction) until such action is authorized by the National Headquarters, General Hershey emphasized.

Heretofore local boards, which are composed of uncompensated citizens volunteering their services, have classified registrants in accordance with Army induction calls, General Hershey said. Now, he declared, mounting needs for military manpower make it desirable to complete all classifications as soon as possible so that Army requisitions for men, no matter how large, may be met promptly.

A factor preventing quick change in the order of induction with relation to dependency, General Hershey asserted, is that the Army must make provision from 2 to 3 months in advance for the reception of inductees. Army Induction Stations and Reception Centers must be equipped and staffed considerably in advance of the arrival of recruits, he pointed out.

"Since calls for inductees are sent to the States from National Headquarters 60 days in advance," General Hershey said, "at least that period of time is required to conform to any change in policy or to carry out any revision of the order in which men may be inducted."

Citing that Selective Service Regulations, in accordance with the intent of Congress in the passage of the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942, recognize certain groups of dependency. General Hershey said:

"Our policy is to follow the order of dependency deferment set up in those Regulations to the fullest extent consistent with the local board's ability to furnish the number of men required by the military forces each month. It is our further policy to follow the order of deferments on a nation-wide basis as far as possible."

As present needs for certain occupational deferments expire, General Hershey also said, single men and others not conforming to the type currently being inducted will be called.

"And the same situation," he added, "will apply to men reaching the age of 20 and thereby becoming eligible for selection."

The classification drive now under way for completion by October 16 is the first effort ever made to enumerate our Nation's total manpower of military age, General Hershey stated. He said:

"We have reached a point where such a nation-wide survey is possible and also imperative.

"Registration of all men between the ages of 18 and 65 has been accomplished by the five nation-wide registrations held since the Selective Training and Service Act became law on September 16, 1940. The Fourth Registration, of course, listed men from the ages of 46 to 65 who, under present law, are not subject to military service. In the Fifth Registration, on June 30, 1942, that of men 18 to 20 years old, inclusive, only those who have actually reached their 20th birthday anniversary are subject to call until such time as Congress may modify the law."

Through frequent reports on available manpower of the various groups, National Selective Service Headquarters maintains up-to-date information on the status of all types of registrants—single men with dependents deferred for occupational reasons, various dependency classifications, etc., General Hershey declared. Future calls will be adjusted as frequently as necessary, he said, to draw from the same pools of men in all States on as nearly a uniform basis as possible.

WILL YOU WRITE A LETTER FOR ARMY AIR FORCES?

Air Forces Need Tens of Thousands More Radio Technicians

Printed below is a statement by Army Forces

"One of the most critical needs in the Army Air Forces today is for tens of thousands additional radio technicians.

"In order to obtain more men, the Air Forces Technical Schools have been greatly expanded. However, this will only partially meet the requirements. It is therefore necessary to utilize to the maximum degree the facilities available through the ESMWT-NAB course in Fundamentals of Radio, so that many of those entering the Air Forces in months to come will have pre-induction training. This will shorten the amount of time necessary to devote to training after entering service.

"In order to meet Army Air Forces requirements for communications personnel, it will be necessary to train thousands of additional men in the Fundamentals of Radio. These technicians are needed for flying and ground duty in radio operating, maintenance and inspection duties. Successful operation of Air Forces units depends to a high degree upon communications. Prospective requirements for communications personnel far exceed the estimate of a few months ago.

"It is requested that broadcasters assist in every way possible in stimulating interest in ESMWT courses and in organizing classes in cooperation with state educational institutions.

Announce Air Forces Enlisted Reserves

"Effective immediately, it is possible to have qualified individuals enrolled in the Engineering, Science, Management, War, Training courses in Fundamentals of Radio, to enlist in the Enlisted Reserves of the Army Air Forces and be assigned to Communications Activities. Broadcasters are requested to call this to the attention of those individuals who are responsible for conducting ESMWT courses in their respective areas. Not only will broadcasters thus contribute substantially to the War Effort but they will assist materially in alleviating the ever increasing shortage of technicians in the broadcasting industry.

"Those desiring to enter the Enlisted Reserves may do so by contacting their local recruiting officer or their local ESMWT institution or by writing to the Director of Communications, Headquarters, Army Air Forces, Washington, D. C.

Other Needs

"There are other needs for people with this same type of training in addition to the requirements of the armed forces.

Direct Enlistment

"In addition, attention is called to the fact that a direct recruiting campaign, designed to obtain communications specialists for the Army Air Forces, is now in progress. Those individuals having experience in communications may enlist directly in the Army Air Forces for assignment to communications."

What Gen. Somervell Says

And if anybody still is reluctant to believe the immensity of the shortage, read this statement by Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commanding the Army's Service of Supply:

"Gen. Somervell said that on January 1 the Army needed 15 men of every 1,000 received who had some kind of training as radio operators.

"Yet from February 1 to March 31, we were getting less than one man per 1,000. We were short then almost 15 men per 1,000 inducted. Think of that. Actually, out of every 15,000 inducted

we needed 4,689 with training as radio operators. We were getting 135. We were short 4,544."

The above paragraphs were contained in Gen. Somervell's talk, August 28, to a meeting of educators in Washington.

He also told the educators:

"We can lose this total war on the battle front as a direct result of losing it on the industrial front, on the home front or on the educational front."

Industry Has Never Failed— Let's Not Now!

The Army Air Forces request our help.

It's a simple thing, they ask, namely for every station head to write:

*to every engineering school in your state
to every college with a physics department*

setting forth the following points:

- (a) That tens of thousands of additional radio technicians are needed.
- (b) That the ESMWT-NAB course in Fundamentals of Radio exactly fills the bill for the Army Air Forces Enlisted Reserves just as it does for the Signal Corps Enlisted Reserves. [The fact that there are Enlisted Reserves of the Army Air Forces will be new to them, because, at the moment, it is known only to a handful of people here.]
- (c) That facilities of the Air Forces Technical Schools have insufficient capacity to turn out the required technicians.
- (d) That the situation demands expansion of the ESMWT-NAB Fundamentals of Radio course to the maximum. Right now. Not next month, not next semester.
- (e) That they would not over produce if men counted in six figures were under simultaneous instruction.

IF YOU DO THIS

- (1) We'll be making sure that these vital facts have been called directly and personally to the attention of educators, all educators. Then and only then will we have honored the request of the Army Air Forces for help in spreading the word to all educators. Don't worry about duplicate letters. The more the merrier.

The industry has never fallen down yet on a request for help from the U. S. A. and this is no time to begin.

ADDRESS YOUR LETTERS TO

The President of all schools. Copies to the following, if an engineering school:

- (a) Head of the Department of Electrical Engineering.
- (b) The ESMWT Institutional Representative.

SEND A COPY TO

- (a) DIRECTOR OF COMMUNICATIONS
Headquarters, Army Air Forces
Washington, D. C.
- (b) SECRETARY
NAB War Committee
1626 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

There Is Nothing Else to Do At This Moment

Nothing else to do for the Army Air Forces at this moment but spread the word abroad among all of the educational institutions of America. Should you be asked by the President of a Liberal Arts College anything about the technique of participating in the teaching job, refer him to the ESMWT Institutional Representative of the nearest Engineering school. The way this thing is set up. Liberal Arts schools must clear through engineering schools. The needs are so urgent and imperative that every effort must be made to break the teaching bottle neck.

Don't Delay. Do It Today!

Engineering

BROADCAST PROGRAM FAILURE ALARM

Described in the August issue of Communications is an automatic monitoring device which provides a visual and oral alarm when the carrier, studio-transmitter program line or program fails. The article is by Elwin J. O'Brien, Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering, University of North Dakota.

It is believed the installation of this automatic alarm may be found particularly helpful at stations employing inexperienced operators and announcers. Use of the device should also improve operation, when due to present day emergency conditions, operators and announcers are assigned dual duties.

The device is installed at the transmitter, with alarm indicating positions available at the transmitter, studio control room, supervisor's office or other advantageous points. No additional wire circuits are necessary between studio and transmitter.

The operation of the alarm is instantaneous upon failure of the carrier or studio-transmitter program circuit. The program failure alarm has an adjustable time delay, which can be set for delays of 20, 46 and 76 seconds before operation of the alarm. Normal periods of dead-air will not operate the alarm.

The device can be assembled and installed by a capable technician working from the description in COMMUNICATIONS. The cost of parts should not exceed \$75.00 and many stations will find much of the required materials in the discarded and spare parts stock.

COMMUNICATIONS is published by the Bryan Davis Publishing Company, Inc., 19 East 47th Street, New York City.

NEW PRODUCTION CONTROL PLAN

WPB has announced that an experimental plan for budgeting the use of materials for prime war contractors, Contract Production Control, is being tried out in connection with three Navy contracts for radios. It is said that if the plan is successful it may be given a place in the WPB's general program for controlling the flow of materials.

Principal feature of Contract Production Control is the setting up of a complete budget of materials and parts required to fulfill a prime war contract.

The prime contractor obtains from all of his sub-contractors on a specified form (CPC-2) information which will show both materials requirements and a proposed shipping schedule for the parts which the sub-contractor will supply.

These reports will be assembled by the prime contractor on Form CPC-1, together with a statement of his own materials requirements and a production schedule of parts he will make himself, and submitted to the contracting agency. Preference ratings will be assigned to the approved deliveries of materials and parts and applied in the usual manner. It will be the intention to assign ratings high enough so that the schedules can be exactly met, with the result that deliveries should be neither earlier nor later than necessary to fulfill the contract delivery dates.

In order to avoid duplicating authorizations to purchase materials under the Production Requirements Plan, firms operating under both plans are required to deduct materials authorized under Contract Production Control from those authorized on fourth quarter PD-25A and PD-25F forms.

PRICE CEILINGS ON RADIO PARTS

An amendment to make clear that maximum prices for all radio apparatus and parts covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 136 are those charged by sellers on March 31, has been issued by OPA.

Maximum Price Regulation No. 136, as amended (Machines and Parts and Machinery Services), has two pricing dates for machines

and parts. For some items, maximum prices are those charged October 1, 1941, for others March 31, 1942.

It was the intent of OPA that all radio apparatus and parts use the March 31, pricing date, and to formalize this intent, Amendment No. 12 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 136 has been issued.

The amendment becomes effective September 8.

Programs for Victory

The following news item from the N. Y. Times is significant:

Radio Gets \$10,666,000 In War Bond Pledges

Special to *The New York Times*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—A total of \$10,666,000 was pledged for war bonds in the radio drive staged by the Blue network and the Treasury in a seven-hour coast-to-coast broadcast over the week-end, the Treasury said tonight.

The Treasury said that the final total of pledges would be much higher since the amount announced represented only pledges received during the broadcast period.

PROMOTE "WHAT CAN I DO"

This week saw the delivery to all broadcast stations of suggested promotion back of the distribution of the forty-eight page and cover pamphlet, "What Can I Do." The title was suggested by the tone of several hundred thousand letters which were received by the Office of Civilian Defense, the President and others.

Getting these books into the hands of citizens is regarded by the government as one of the highly important tasks which radio can perform.

Stations are urged by NAB to get behind the plan in an effort to effect the entire distribution of the first printing as soon as possible. There is no doubt in our minds that several times five million copies can be distributed by an aggressive and concerted drive. This is based on the fact that every family has consciously or unconsciously asked the question, "What can I do?"

Stations can supply the answers by putting this booklet in every household in the United States.

No distribution cost should be assumed by stations. It should be paid for by local Office of Civilian Defense.

WSB TRIBUTE TO RADIO

A recent WSB three column institutional advertisement in the *Atlantic Journal*, headed "The Greater Obligation," has two paragraphs which point to the heights which broadcasting has attained. Here they are:

"Service to the nation is the privilege of every man, woman, and child. And in times like these, the privilege of service is sacred.

"Radio broadcasting has attained high stature in recent months—has become a dependence for the rapid and effective dissemination of information essential to the war effort."

WDRS DOOLITTLE VISITS NAB

Franklin M. Doolittle, president, WDRS, Hartford, visited NAB headquarters yesterday in behalf of the radio technician training program. Mr. Doolittle is industry representative for Connecticut.

DR. HOLLAND AT NAB

Dr. E. O. Holland, president, State College of Washington, Pullman, visited NAB headquarters this week. State College operates station KWSC.

ART HOLBROOK TO COAST GUARD

Art Holbrook, WIBW, Topeka, is due to report to the Coast Guard today. Good luck, Art.

EDUCATION FOR FREE MEN is the theme of the 22nd annual observance of American Education Week, Nov. 8-14. This theme is most fitting at a time when the entire world is at war to determine whether freedom or tyranny shall prevail among men.

American Education Week is a time for a concerted effort on the part of all school systems thruout the nation to help the public understand why education is more and not less important as a result of the urgency of the war effort. It is a time for interpreting to the people what the schools are contributing to the war effort and the part that they must play in the peace that is to follow after military victory is achieved.

The National Education Association has prepared materials to assist local school systems in the observance, among which are posters, leaflets, stickers, manuals, plays, and other materials. Write to the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., for complete information.

IN MEMORIAM

Edward T. Hanover, General Manager of WHAM, Rochester, died while visiting at Alexandria Bay, New York, on Saturday, August 29. Mr. Hanover was 59 years old. He has been associated with Stromberg-Carlson for 41 years having come to that company at the age of 18 and been with them continuously since.

At the time of his death he was Vice President In Charge of Manufacturing and Broadcasting and a Director of the Company.

He was instrumental in fostering radio manufacturing and broadcasting by Stromberg-Carlson and played a large part in formulating the early policies of the industry in his capacity as a consultant with the original Radio Commission. He was born in Wisconsin and a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. Surviving are his widow and a mother and brother.

PER-INQUIRY REQUESTS

The France and Duff Advertising Agency, Lincoln, Neb., is seeking P-I deal for a hatchery client.

The Gibson Co., Harlan, Ia., "national distributor of many fast selling items," is soliciting P-I deals.

All stations are asked to continue reporting these P-I and free time "chisels."

**FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION DOCKET**

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, September 7. They are subject to change.

Tuesday, September 8

Further Hearing

NEW—Beauford H. Jester, Individually and as Trustee for W. W. Callan, Dewitt T. Hicks, Hilton W. Howell, Wilford W. Naman, Robert G. Levy, Ross M. Sams and Davis Stribling, Waco, Texas.—C. P., 1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

Wednesday, September 9

Further Hearing

NEW—Butler Broadcasting Corp., Hamilton, Ohio.—C. P. 1420 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

WGKV—Kanawha Valley Broadcasting Co., Charleston, W. Va.—C. P., 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

**FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION ACTION**

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

WNOX—Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc., Knoxville, Tenn.—Granted modification of construction permit (B3-MP-1627) for changes in directional antenna; on the Commission's own motion granted 30 day extension from September 17 for completion of construction.

WWRL—Long Island Broadcasting Corp., Woodside, Long Island, N. Y.—Granted in part modification of license to change hours of operation from sharing WLIB, to unlimited time, on present power of 250 watts (B1-ML-1101). Dismissed application for modification of construction permit (B1-P-3116) as modified, to extend completion date (B1-MP-1545).

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Portable or Portable-Mobile, area of San Francisco, Calif.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit for new relay broadcast station (B5-PRY-281).

National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Portable or Portable-Mobile, area of San Francisco, Calif.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit for new relay broadcast station (B5-PRE-429).

National Broadcasting Co., Inc., area of San Francisco, Calif.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit for new relay broadcast station (B5-PRY-284).

Blue Network Co., Inc., Portable-Mobile, area of San Francisco, Calif.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit for new relay broadcast station (B5-PRE-432).

W71RF—Rockford Broadcasters, Inc., Rockford, Ill.—Designated for hearing application for modification of construction permit (B4-MPH-24), pursuant to the Commission's Memorandum Opinion of April 27, 1942.

LICENSE RENEWALS

Granted renewal of following station licenses for the period ending in no event later than December 1, 1942:

KCRC, Enid, Okla.; WSPD, Toledo, Ohio.

Granted renewal of following station licenses for the period ending in no event later than February 1, 1943:

KAST, Astoria, Ore.; KGHI, Little Rock, Ark.; WMPC, Lapeer, Mich.; WTHT, Hartford, Conn.

Granted renewal of following station license for the period ending in no event later than April 1, 1943:

KWAT, Watertown, S. D.

Granted renewal of following station licenses for the period ending in no event later than June 1, 1943:

WBRK, Pittsfield, Mass.; WBRE, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; WLAK, Lakeland, Fla.

Granted renewal of following station licenses for the period ending in no event later than October 1, 1944:

WADC, Village of Tallmadge, Ohio; WATR, Waterbury, Conn.; WGBF, Evansville, Ind.; WHIO, Dayton, Ohio; WORK, York, Pa.

Granted extension of following station licenses upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, in no event later than November 1, 1942:

KAVE, Carlsbad, N. Mex.; KFXD, Nampa, Idaho; KGEK, Sterling, Colo.; KPDN, Pampa, Tex.; KVNU, Logan, Utah; KVOA, Tucson, Ariz.; KWOC, Poplar Bluff, Mo.; WAML, Laurel,

Miss.; WBIR, Knoxville, Tenn.; WCAT, Rapid City, S. Dak.; WCLS, Joliet, Ill.; WGAU, Athens, Ga.; WFTM, Fort Myers, Fla.; WHBY, Appleton, Wisc.; WHOP, near Hopkinsville, Ky.; WINN, Louisville, Ky.; WINX and amplifier, Washington, D. C.; WJW, Akron, Ohio; WKST, New Castle, Pa.; WLOF, Orlando, Fla.; WNEL, San Juan, Puerto Rico; WOLS, Florence, S. C.; WOMT, Manitowoc, Wisc.; WPAX, Thomasville, Ga.; WPID, Petersburg, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS

KICD—Iowa Great Lakes Broadcasting Co., Spencer, Iowa.—Granted modification (B4-MP-1624) of construction permit (B4-P-3178) for extension of completion date to November 16, 1942.

KGLO—Mason City Globe-Gazette Co., Mason City, Iowa.—Granted modification (B4-MP-1626) of construction permit (B4-P-3269) for extension of completion date to October 27, 1942.

WNAX—WNAX Broadcasting Co., Yankton, So. Dak.—Granted modification (B4-MP-1568) of construction permit (B4-P-3288) for extension of completion date to December 7, 1942.

WNBP—Wylie B. Jones Advertising Agency, Binghamton, N. Y.—Granted license (B1-L-1702) to cover construction permit (B1-P-3185) as modified, authorizing change in frequency, increase in power, installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, and move of transmitter, and change of studio from Arlington Hotel, 136 Chenango St. to 134 Chenango St., Binghamton; also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement (B1-Z-1431).

KPRC—Houston Printing Corp., Houston, Texas.—Granted license (B2-L-1512) to cover construction permit (B3-P-3791) as modified, for installation of directional antenna for night use, increase in power, and authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input (B3-Z-1239).

WOOD—King-Trendle Broadcasting Corp., Grand Rapids, Mich.—Granted modification (B2-MP-1621) of construction permit (B2-P-2874) for extension of completion date to 9-23-42.

WENK—WLEU Broadcasting Corp., area of Erie, Pa.—Cancelled relay broadcast station license authorization in accordance with licensee's letter of August 19.

WHEC, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.—Granted motion to dismiss without prejudice application for new relay broadcast station (B1-PRE-427).

WKBH—WKBH, Inc., La Crosse, Wisc.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application (B4-MP-1502) for modification of license to extend completion date.

WOKO, Inc., Albany, N. Y.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application (B1-PH-80) for new FM station.

KSOO—Sioux Falls Broadcast Association, Inc., Sioux Falls, So. Dak.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application (B4-P-2667) for construction permit.

WBOC—The Peninsula Broadcasting Co., Salisbury, Md.—Granted motion to dismiss application (B1-P-3352) for construction permit.

WDAE—Tampa Times Company, Tampa, Fla.—Granted motion for 30-day continuance of hearing now scheduled for October 5; hearing to be held November 4.

Fort Hamilton Broadcasting Co., Hamilton, Ohio.—Denied petition for intervention in hearing on application for construction permit for new station filed by Butler Broadcasting Corp., Hamilton, Ohio.

Raymond C. Hammett, Talladega, Ala.—Granted petition for leave to amend application for new station to specify a used transmitter and related equipment; denied as to removal from hearing docket.

J. C. Kaynor, Ellensburg, Wash.—Granted petition for order to take depositions in re application for new station.

WLW—The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio.—Granted petition for extension of time within which to file proposed amendment in re application in Docket 6341, and time for filing same extended to September 2, 1942.

KTRH Broadcasting Co., Houston, Texas.—Granted motion to dismiss without prejudice application (B3-PRE-426) for new relay station.

Houston Printing Corp., Houston, Texas.—Granted motion to dismiss without prejudice application (B3-PRY-274) for new relay station.

WSAV—WSAV, Inc., Savannah, Ga.—Withdrew motion to dismiss application (B3-P-3453) without prejudice.

W. A. Patterson, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Granted motion to dismiss without prejudice application (B3-PRY-278) for new relay station.

WAPO—W. A. Patterson, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Granted motion to dismiss without prejudice application (B3-P-3382) for construction permit.

KTRH Broadcasting Co., Houston, Texas.—Granted motion to dismiss without prejudice application (B3-PRY-276) for new relay station.

KVOE—The Voice of The Orange Empire, Ltd., Santa Ana, Calif.—Denied petition to grant application for a construction permit to change frequency from 1490 to 1480 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 1000 watts, and install new transmitter; and designated said application for hearing (B5-P-3482).

KSUB—Southern Utah Broadcasting Co., Cedar City, Utah.—Granted motion to dismiss without prejudice application (B5-P-3477) for construction permit; denied request for return of application to petitioner.

KHQ—Louis Wasmer, Inc., Spokane, Wash.—Passed over for a week motion for 30-day continuance of hearing now set for September 28 on application for construction permit.

W55NY—William G. H. Finch, New York City.—Granted petition for acceptance of appearance filed August 24, 1942, in re application for modification of construction permit (B1-MPH-104).

WABC—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York City.—Dismissed without prejudice conditional petition to intervene in the hearing on application of KDYL (B5-P-3303) for construction permit; exceptions noted.

KXKY—First National Television, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.—Granted in part petition to continue hearing now set for September 3 to September 16 only, instead of for 90 days, in re application for renewal of license.

Beauford Jester, individually and as Trustee for W. W. Callan, et al., Waco, Texas.—Granted request for continuance of hearing now set for September 8 to September 21, in re application for construction permit (Docket 6218).

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

710 Kilocycles

KMPC—KMPC, The Station of The Stars, Inc., Beverly Hills, Calif.—Modification of construction permit (B5-P-2804 as modified), which authorized increase in power, installation of new transmitter, directional antenna and move of transmitter for adjustment of directional antenna system and extension of completion date.

KMPC—KMPC, The Station of The Stars, Inc., Beverly Hills, Calif.—License to cover construction permit (B5-P-2804 as modified) in accordance with above.

KMPC—KMPC, The Station of The Stars, Inc., Beverly Hills, Calif.—Authority to determine operating power by direct method.

740 Kilocycles

KTRH—KTRH Broadcasting Co., Houston, Texas.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-3011 as modified), which authorized change in frequency, increase in power, installation of directional antenna for day and night use, new transmitter and move of transmitter requesting extension of completion date from 9-10-42 to 3-10-43.

1240 Kilocycles

WJRM—Allegheny Broadcasting Corp., Elkins, W. Va.—Modification of construction permit (B2-P-3328) which authorized construction of new standard broadcast station for approval of transmitter and studio sites and antenna. Amended: to change transmitter site to east of U. S. Route 219 and Western Maryland railroad and near Northern Corporate limits of Elkins, W. Va., and changes in antenna system.

1290 Kilocycles

WNBFB—Wylie B. Jones Advertising Agency, Binghamton, New York.—License to cover construction permit (B1-P-3185 as modified) for changes in frequency, increase in power, installation of new transmitter, directional antenna for night use, and move transmitter and studio.

WNBF—Wylie B. Jones, Advertising Agency, Binghamton, New York.—Authority to determine operating power by direct method.

1320 Kilocycles

KXYZ—Harris County Broadcast Co., Houston, Texas.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-3016 as modified), which authorized change in frequency, increase in power, move of transmitter, installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for night use for extension of completion date from 9-9-42 to 1-20-43.

WJAS—Pittsburgh Radio Supply House, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Modification of construction permit (B2-P-2947 as modified), which authorized increase in power and installation of directional antenna for night use, requesting extension of completion date from 9-27-42 to 11-27-42.

1400 Kilocycles

KFVS—Oscar C. Hirsch, trading as Oscar C. Hirsch Battery and Radio Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo.—License to cover construction permit (B4-P-3503), which authorized changes in transmitting equipment.

KFVS—Oscar C. Hirsch, trading as Oscar C. Hirsch Battery and Radio Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo.—Authority to determine operating power by direct method.

KVGB—Helen Townsley, Great Bend, Kansas.—Construction permit to move transmitter 38 feet, 6 inches (same address).

1420 Kilocycles

WOC—Tri-City Broadcasting Co., Davenport, Iowa.—Modification of construction permit (B4-P-2288 as modified), which authorized changes in frequency, increase in power, move transmitter, install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, requesting extension of completion date from 9-19-42 to 10-19-42.

1450 Kilocycles

KMYC—Marysville-Yuba City Broadcasters, Inc., Marysville, Calif.—Authority to determine operating power by direct method.

1490 Kilocycles

KPAB—Mervel M. Valentine, Laredo, Texas.—Voluntary assignment of license to Laredo Broadcasting Co.

NEW—Laredo Broadcasting Co., Laredo, Texas.—Construction permit for new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.

WRGA—Rome Broadcasting Corp., Rome, Ga.—Authority to determine operating power by direct method.

FM APPLICATIONS

W65H—WDRC, Inc., Hartford, Conn.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PH-35 as modified), which authorized construction of new high frequency broadcast station.

W71NY—Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., New York, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PH-46 as modified), which authorized construction of new high frequency broadcast station, in part in accordance with Commission action of 8-4-42.

W45CM—WBNS, Inc., Columbus, Ohio.—License to cover construction permit (B2-PH-8 as modified), which authorized construction of new high frequency broadcast station, in part in accordance with Commission action of 8-4-42.

W73PH—Wm. Penn Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—License to cover construction permit (B2-PH-118), which authorized construction of new high frequency broadcast station, in part in accordance with Commission action of 8-4-42.

W49BN—Wylie B. Jones Advertising Agency, Binghamton, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PH-10, as modified), which authorized new high frequency broadcast station, and for change in location of studio from 136 Chenango St., Binghamton, N. Y., to 134 Chenango St., Binghamton, N. Y.

W67C—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Chicago, Ill.—License to cover construction permit (B4-PH-57) as modified, which authorized a new high frequency broadcast station, in part, in accordance with Commission action of 8-4-42.

TELEVISION APPLICATIONS

W9XBB—Balaban & Katz Corp., area of Chicago, Ill.—License to cover construction permit (B4-PVB-78) as modified, which authorized a new experimental television relay broadcast station.

W9XPR—Balaban & Katz Corp., Chicago, Ill.—License to cover construction permit (B4-PVB-79) as modified, which authorized a new experimental television broadcast station.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

KEJM—Perkins Brothers Co. (The Sioux City Journal), area of Sioux City, Iowa.—Modification of license to change corporate name to Perkins Brothers Company.

WBEE—Worcester Telegram Publishing Co., Inc., Worcester, Mass.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PRY-266 as modified), which authorized construction of new relay broadcast station.

W2XYP—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PRE-386) as modified, which authorized a new ST Broadcast station. Amended: to delete request for 333400 and 336400 kc.

W47P—Walker & Downing Radio Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Modification of license to change corporate name to WWSW, Inc.

W8XAL—The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio.—Extension of special experimental authorization to operate on 6080 kc., 1 KW, sharing time with WLWO, and A0 and A1 emission for identification purposes only.

WIUC—University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.—License to cover construction permit (B4-PED-21 as modified), which authorized construction of new non-commercial educational broadcast station.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION DOCKET

Any NAB member wishing to have the full text of any of the FTC releases, printed in part below, should write to the NAB, referring to the number in parentheses at the end of each item.

COMPLAINTS

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

American Cigarette and Cigar Co., Inc., manufacturer and distributor of "Pall Mall Cigarettes," and The American Tobacco Co., manufacturer and distributor of "Lucky Strike Cigarettes," are charged in complaints with misrepresentation in the advertising of their cigarettes. (4826-4827)

Atlantic Packing Company—Samuel Perloff, Harry Perloff, Earl Perloff, and Morris Perloff, trading as Atlantic Packing Co., and Atlantic Packing Co., Distributors, 919 North Front St., Philadelphia, engaged in the wholesale distribution of canned foods, are charged in a complaint issued with misrepresentation. (4822)

Club Razor & Blade Manufacturing Corp., 36 Green St., Newark, N. J., engaged in the manufacture and sale of safety razor blades, is charged in a complaint with misrepresentation. (4820)

Fraering Brokerage Co., Inc., 423 South Front St., New Orleans, with branch offices and warehouses at Alexandria, La., and Jackson, Miss., is charged in a complaint with violation of the brokerage section of the Robinson-Patman Act. (4823)

Siegel & Alenikoff, 520 Eighth Ave., New York, engaged in the manufacture and sale of women's textile coats and other garments, are charged in the complaint with misrepresentation. (4824)

Southgate Brokerage Co., Inc., 249 West Taswell St., Norfolk, Va., which also operates branch offices and warehouses at Winston Salem, Charlotte, Wilmington, and Greensboro, N. C., is charged in a complaint with violation of the brokerage section of the Robinson-Patman Act. (4821)

Edward Wemett & Co., 1612 South San Pedro St., Los Angeles, engaged in the sale of medicinal preparations designated "Wemett's Salve" and "Wemett's Ointment." is charged in a complaint with false advertising and misrepresentation. (4825)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

Reilly Tar & Chemical Corp., Indianapolis, engaged in the manufacture and sale of various coal tar products, including one designated "Reilly Transote," formerly designated "Reilly Transparent Penetrating Creosote," recommended as a treatment for wood building construction and for the soil on which a termite-infested building stands, has stipulated that in advertising its product it will discontinue any representation conveying the belief to purchasers that the repellent effectiveness of "Reilly Transote" is of such permanence as to assure against all future termite infestations and decay, or is such as will afford permanent or complete protection against termites and decay irrespective of the lapse of time. The respondent also agrees to cease any representation implying that tests of the product have been made by the Termite Investigations Committee of California which were of such scope or time coverage as to warrant the inference that the effective value of the product would remain unimpaired or endure as complete protection against termites, irrespective of the lapse of time. (3520)

Shalem & Co., 244 Fifth Ave., New York, engaged in the importation and sale of Chinese decorative cloths and merchandise, has stipulated to desist from the use on labels affixed to their products, or in any other way, of the word "linen" either alone or in connection with the word "pure" as descriptive of products not made from the fiber of flax, from the use of the word "linen" in any way so as to convey the belief that products made from other than flax fibers are made from flax fibers. (3519)

Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Co., Yonkers, N. Y., with sales offices at 295 Fifth Ave., New York, and C. H. Masland & Sons, trading as Masland Wilton Mills, Philadelphia and Carlisle, Pa., engaged in the sale and distribution of rugs, have stipulated to cease and desist from use of the words or names "Kirman," "Sarouk" or other distinctively Oriental name or word or simulation thereof as a designation for or as descriptive of rugs which are not in fact made in the countries or localities so designated or implied and which do not contain all of the essential characteristics and qualities of genuine Oriental rugs; unless, if properly used to designate the pattern or design only, such words are immediately accompanied in equally conspicuous type by such words as "design" or "pattern" so as to indicate clearly and definitely that only the design or pattern delineated on the surface of the rug is a likeness of an Oriental design or pattern as, for example, "Kirman design" or "Sarouk pattern." (3521)

Spers Company, Le Center, Minn., engaged in selling a rat poison designated "Rat-Rid," stipulated to cease representing that the product is completely safe or non-poisonous to children, pets, livestock or poultry; that rats eating the product leave the premises to die, or that they require no handling or leave no odor, and that the product is an effective poison for mice. They further agree to cease use of the designation "Rat-Rid" as the name for the product, or otherwise representing that its use will rid premises of rats. (03042)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

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

T. H. McKenna, Inc., et al.—Three corporations engaged in wholesaling and retailing medical books have been ordered to cease and desist from entering into or carrying out any mutual agreement to fix or maintain prices or to establish or control the territory in which they sell such books.

The order is directed against T. H. McKenna, Inc., New York; Chicago Medical Book Co., Chicago, and J. A. Majors & Co., Dallas, Tex. These dealers, the Commission found, are the largest wholesale distributors of medical books in the New York area, the Middle West, and the South and Southwest, respectively. (3558)

Princess Yarn Co., 49 Essex St., New York, have been ordered to cease and desist from certain misrepresentations concerning their products. The Commission found that the respondents falsely represented in catalogs the constituent fibers or materials of which their yarns are made. (4631)

FTC DISMISSES CASE

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered that complaints issued by it against Granite Railway Co., 1245 Hancock St., Quincy, Mass., and J. S. Swingle, Inc., 327 Willard St., Quincy, Mass., be dismissed.

Both corporations are engaged in the quarrying, distribution and sale of granite blocks to be manufactured into monuments. The complaints had alleged that advertisements circulated by the corporations representing their product as "Everlasting" were misleading.

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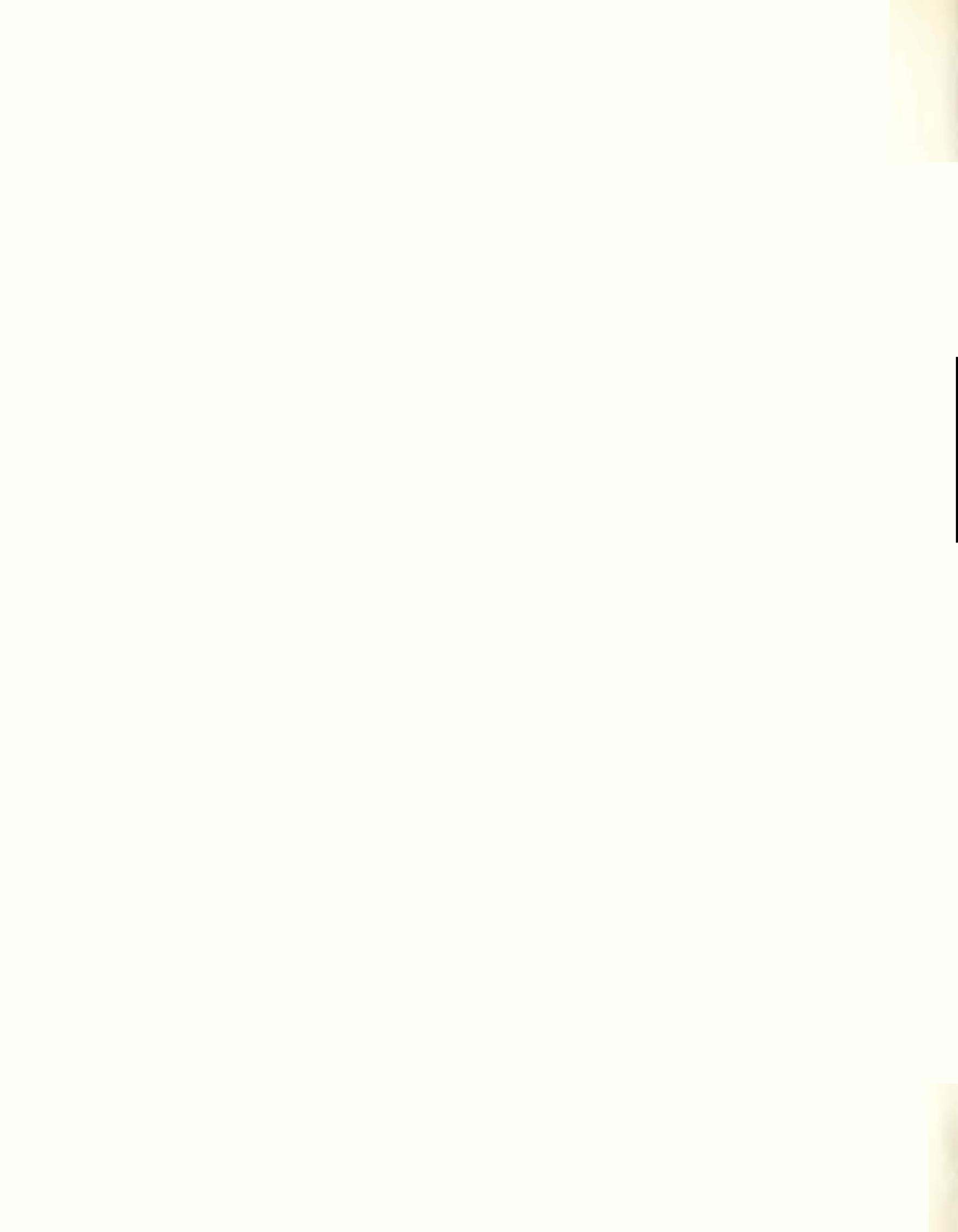
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RADIO CENSUS INDEX

For convenience, following is an index of the *Reports* in which the various state census radio figures appear:

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1626 K STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Vol. 10, No. 36, September 11, 1942

Selective Service

We print below a suggested statement to serve as the basis for filling out Selective Service Form 42-A or an attachment thereto for submission to local Draft Boards. This draft is not intended for use in its entirety, but should be modified and adapted to serve the requirements of the individual case. Paragraphs not applicable in a given case should be deleted and other pertinent information should be added.

For procedure to secure temporary deferment to "key" men, see NAB REPORTS, July 17, p. 435.

I

This plea is not for the individual registrant concerned, but rather is made on the basis of his qualifications and consequent usefulness in the radio broadcasting industry which has been designated by National Headquarters of the Selective Service System, in its memorandum of July 11, 1942, to local boards, as an industry "essential to the support of the war effort."

The probability is that as time goes on, radio broadcast stations will become more and more essential,—increasingly so if the war approaches our shores,—and it appears obvious that an essential industry should be operated at maximum efficiency. Further, in the interest of such efficiency it follows that, owing to the highly specialized nature of broadcasting from the technical, legal, business and public relations standpoints, trained and efficient personnel is indispensable.

II

As an example of the importance of radio to the war effort, the attached exhibit shows the amount of time given freely by radio stations at the Government's request, in a recent three months' period to promote recruiting, the sale of bonds, etc. (Submit copy of p. 529, NAB REPORTS of Sept. 4. Reprints available at NAB upon request.)

III

In all military defense areas the operation of radio broadcast stations has been placed directly under the authority of the Commander responsible for the defense of the area involved. Certain stations have been designated as "key" stations and required to operate twenty-four hours daily, other stations are required to keep tuned to the key stations at all times. These operations are deemed essential by the military authorities in combating enemy air raids.

IV

Radio is only effective if it is able to maintain its listening audience and this requires efficient operation. Amateurish, untrained announcers can only influence people to turn their radios off. News editors unfamiliar with the technicalities of censorship may only succeed in relaying information of value to the enemy. The technicians at a broadcast station are in effect the stage managers of the show and much of the appeal of

radio entertainment is due to the skill with which they do their work. Just as a motion picture of great artistic merit could be ruined and without appeal if the camera men were technically unskilled, so could the creation of a great radio script writer be valueless without skilled technical personnel to see that it is properly broadcast.

V

Due to the unavailability of spare parts and tubes and the rapid depreciation of equipment which cannot now be replaced, the radio broadcasting industry is currently operating within a narrow margin of safety. Breakdowns and technical interruptions will inevitably become increasingly frequent. The technical staff is responsible for the smooth operation of the station and repairs of breakdowns. Most stations have only one technician on duty at key points and during his hours of work he is solely responsible for repairs. Just as a chain is only as strong as its weakest link, the continuous operation of a station may depend at any time on the skill of any individual technician at any given point. The ability of a technician to make rapid and effective repairs is dependent upon his basic knowledge of fundamental principles, his familiarity with the wiring, lay-out and construction of the smallest detail of the entire plant and his natural aptitude to diagnose trouble. It has been said that good radio repairmen are born, not made. This is no doubt due to the fact that a peculiar process of mental reasoning is necessary to analyze and correct technical difficulties hence the successful training of replacements can only be determined after the individual trainee has progressed a great way in his studies. It is common knowledge in the industry that only a small percentage of the graduates of technical schools possess the aptitude for making speedy repairs of intricate radio equipment as well as practical, everyday operation of a radio station.

VI

The efficiency of any organization bears a direct relationship to the caliber of the management. Broadcasting is a complex industry embracing many highly specialized fields. The manager of a broadcast station should have considerable knowledge of music, the dramatic arts, literature, public relations, advertising, merchandising, the technical phases of radio, law, news reporting and general business practice. From the foregoing it can easily be recognized that replacement of top flight radio executives is virtually impossible, during the present emergency.

VII

The industry, in recognition of its obligation to supply radio technicians for the armed forces, assisted through its trade organization, The National Association of Broadcasters, is inaugurating training courses. Over 20,000 students have been enrolled in over 800 classes in 46 states. These courses, while intended primarily to train personnel for the military and for essential war production of radio equipment, will produce a certain number of apprentice technicians for radio stations. However, graduates from these thirty-two week courses are in no sense equipped to handle responsible technical jobs in a radio station. At least 6 to 8 months of specialized experience and training in a station

(Continued on page 540)



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

1626 K St., N. W.

WASHINGTON

Phone NAational 2080

Neville Miller, *President* C. E. Arney, Jr., *Assistant to President*

Joseph L. Miller, *Director of Labor Relations*; Paul F. Peter, *Director of Research*; Russell P. Place, *Counsel*; Howard Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*

SELECTIVE SERVICE

(Continued from page 539)

before they can be entrusted with even minor responsibilities is needed.

VIII

Prior to the war the Federal Communications Commission required all broadcast stations to have an operator holding a first class radio telephone operator's license on duty at the transmitter at all times. The Commission recognizing the present shortage of licensed operators has modified its Rules under Order No. 91B. This Order permits stations to be operated by a holder of a restricted radio telephone operator's license subject to the supervision and immediate availability in case of emergency of an operator holding the usual first class license. Under no circumstances does the Commission permit stations to be operated by unlicensed persons. Although stations are required by law to have only one first class radio telephone operator available at all times this represents a minimum legal requirement and should not be construed as an indication that it is practical to operate on this minimum basis. Order No. 91B specifically states that in case of a breakdown of the broadcast equipment repairs and adjustments can only be made by a holder of the first class radio telephone operator's license. (At this point in your letter to the Local Draft Board outline in detail the minimum requirements of your station for technicians and the reasons for arriving at this minimum taking into consideration hours of operation, station power and plant arrangement.)

HAVE YOU WRITTEN LETTER FOR ARMY AIR FORCES?

Have you written the letter that the Army Air Forces asked each broadcaster to write? The request is found on page 531 of last week's NAB REPORTS.

If you have not written this letter, we strongly urge you to do so today. Four or five hundred such letters will help get this program in high gear.

Right now a force of extra recruiting personnel is in the field literally scraping the bottom of the barrel for trained and semi-trained radio technicians for immediate enlistment.

In a very few weeks there aren't going to be many available radio technicians left anywhere in the United States.

How Do You Stand?

Will you be able to carry on when the going gets tougher? If there isn't a class in the Fundamentals of Radio in your territory or in your hometown to take care of present and prospective needs, we urge as strongly as we know how that you get busy and arrange for such a course.

On Thursday of this week, Dean Crothers of the Engineering,

Science and Management War Training was queried as to whether there had been any changes for admission to such classes. He said "no." Courses are open to qualified civilians as well as to enlisted reserves. He expressed the opinion, however, that students enrolled should be of military caliber and headed for the military or for industry. That's the latest advice from the U. S. Office of Education.

Schools Originate Proposals for Courses

The application for a course originates in the field with an educational institution not in Washington. Proposals for courses are sent in by properly qualified engineering schools. The place to start negotiations for a course in Fundamentals of Radio is with the Institutional Representative of a university or college having an engineering department or with the Dean of the engineering school or the President if you happen to know either of them. Some few non-engineering schools giving majors in physics, like University of Chicago and University of Buffalo, are likewise eligible for direct contracts with ESMWT. Most classes are given off campus and in cities many miles remote from the sponsoring institution—where sufficient qualified students may be recruited.

Many engineers and technicians at radio stations make good instructors for these classes. They are paid for their work of teaching just as any instructor, after approval by the educators.

In our eagerness to help the country win the war we must have capable technical personnel. Otherwise the industry would fold up and be unable to help any longer.

If women are going to ferry airplanes from factory to the take-off points you can bet your last dollar they're going to be employed as broadcast technicians when they learn how. Courses are open to both men and women and enlisted reserves.

"THIS WAR IS RUN BY RADIO."

NAB BOARD MEETING

A meeting of the NAB Board has been set tentatively for September 24-25 at the Palmer House, Chicago. Developments in the musicians situation will determine whether the meeting will be postponed to October 1-2.

DOROTHY LEWIS TOUR

Mrs. Dorothy Lewis, NAB Director of Listener Activity, leaves New York next week for an extended tour of the nation. In the course of the trip, itinerary of which is printed below, Mrs. Lewis will meet with radio station operators, station directors of women's activities, schools and colleges, with radio councils and with civic groups to organize such councils.

Among the subjects which Mrs. Lewis will discuss and upon which conferences will be held are: "Children in Wartime," "Radio's Major Role in the War," "Layman's Place in American Radio."

Conferences are scheduled in many places where she will visit and the foregoing subjects will be the theme. She will address the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs at Mankato, the University of Minnesota Conference on the "Layman's Place in American Radio." She will visit Winnipeg and Vancouver, Canada, under the auspices of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the Canadian Association of Broadcasters. She will also be in attendance at the Chicago Educational Conference.

This will be the third annual tour which Mrs. Lewis has made under the auspices of NAB. As a result of her first tour, the very splendid book, "Broadcasting to the Youth of America," was issued. This has proven very helpful to station operators, radio listeners and school people. The itinerary follows:

September 18, Syracuse; September 19, Cleveland; September 20, Chicago (Quiz Kids—Guest); September 21, Toledo; September 22, Milwaukee; September 23-24, Mankato; September 25, Minneapolis; September 26, Minneapolis (Educational Conference); September 27, to Winnipeg; September 28, Winnipeg; September 29, to Fargo; September 30, Fargo.

October 1-2, Omaha; October 3, Des Moines (luncheon—Educational Conference); October 4, to Kansas City; October 5, Kansas City; October 6, Wichita; October 7, Denver; October 8, Boulder (Educational Conference); October 9, Salt Lake City; October 10, Provo (Educational Conference); October 11, Salt Lake City; October 12, Salt Lake City—Ogden; October 13, Pocatello; October 14, to Missoula; October 15, Missoula; October 16, Spokane; October 17, Seattle (Educational Conference); October 18, to Vancouver, B. C.; October 19, Vancouver, B. C.; October 20, Seattle; October 21-22, Portland (Educational Conference); October 23, Sacramento (dinner conference); October 24, Oakland and Berkeley (Mills College Conference); October 25-26, San Francisco; October 27, Fresno; October 28-29 Los Angeles; October 30, Los Angeles (conference New England Women—West Coast); October 31, Los Angeles.

November 1-5, Los Angeles; November 6, Los Angeles (Educational Conference); November 7, Los Angeles (Tea); November 8, to Phoenix; November 9, Phoenix; November 10-11, to Chicago; November 12-13, Chicago (Chicago Educational Conference); November 14, Davenport, Iowa; November 15-17, Iowa City, Iowa; November 18, Rockford, Illinois; November 19, Peoria, Illinois; November 20, Nashville (Educational Conference); November 21, Louisville; November 22, Washington, D. C.; November 23, New York.

Listener Activities

RADIO SERVES NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The use of radio by national organizations has presented many problems both to network officials and to local station managers. Most of these organizations are staffed by voluntary workers, and, in many cases, without previous radio experience. The result has been a severe problem to radio executives, and unsatisfactory performances to the laymen concerned. It is encouraging to know that a number of such national bodies are streamlining their radio activities in an attempt to do a more effective job. The National Girl Scouts, Incorporated, have done an extraordinary thing in securing from the DuPont Company and its advertising agency, Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborne, the permission to use the "Cavalcade of America" recordings with the advertising deleted and the Girl Scout propaganda inserted. To date, 130 Councils have rented the series which means that 16% of all the radio stations in the country have signed up. A recent check by letter through the Coordinator of Listener Activities resulted in responses from over 50% of the stations using this program. Below are quotes from some of the letters received.

"I have found that the program series was well received. We naturally tied in with local leaders—mayor, etc.—so that there was a personal, homey touch. Our dramatic director coached the Scouts and local people before making the weekly transcriptions. The girls felt they would prefer transcriptions to a live appearance so that they could hear themselves." (Ed. This is the only case that has come to our attention where the local "live" script was transcribed.)

"We received numerous telephone calls the week following the last broadcast from listeners wanting to know why the show wasn't on. We regret that the series was so limited."

"We found the transcribed series excellent and the local Girl Scout council serviced the program in a commendable fashion. To the best of our knowledge the program was well received by the public—one listener sending in an unsolicited \$25 contribution to the local council."

"Even though we didn't set any new world's records for attracting listeners to these broadcasts, we feel that the whole field of public service broadcasting will benefit if more shows of this type are made available. Too much public service broadcasting is amateurish, and this project looks like a long step toward the solution of that particular program."

"We did not have, nor did we expect, much cooperation from the local Girl Scout organization. Our relations with them are

extremely friendly, but, through no fault of their own, the local organization does not have the least idea of how to make available use of the free service at their disposal through broadcasting. . . . They seem to be afraid to ask us for any cooperation and most of the time do not know what they want. . . . This lack of appreciation of how to use radio is something that needs immediate correction. Our local group is so accustomed to being turned down by our own newspaper that they are very timid about approaching us and we practically have to force our attentions on them."

"I cannot conceive of a more fundamentally sound method to inculcate the finest traditions of American manhood and womanhood into these fine young folks. It is my frank opinion that the very fine, intelligent cooperation given by the Girl Scout organization here to this series, as outlined above, does warrant the time and expense of carrying this program."

"Since you ask for a frank comment concerning the question of the use of radio as a medium for your program, I would certainly suggest that you utilize such shows as the 'Cavalcade of America' and not depend upon local talent. We have done three 'Live' shows for your organizations recently, and with all due respect to the girls, it is only natural that the result is an amateur effort and is undoubtedly listened to only by the proud parents of the participants."

At Davenport, Iowa, WOC accepted the program and the following arrangements were made:

Each of the three councils was responsible for two programs—for incorporating local interest into the live scripts furnished by National, for selecting an important civic person and a Girl Scout representative to deliver these two talks, and for rehearsing and taking charge of the program.

"The following publicity campaign took place preceding and during the broadcasts:

Essay Contest: "Which Broadcast I Like Best and Why." This was announced at the leaders' meeting. Leaders not present were contacted personally by a member of the Cavalcade Committee. A Judging Committee was announced, and the contest divided into three classifications—for Brownies, Intermediates and Seniors. Nine prizes were donated by the department store, all articles from the Girl Scout department, and they were prominently displayed with a sign calling attention to the 'Cavalcade' programs and the contest.

Newspaper Stories and Pictures: Before and during the series. Also a story in the Girl Scout Regional Journal.

Churches: Each church was contacted and the following announcement inserted in their bulletins: 'Girl Scouts, Parents and Friends: Tune in to WOC every Sunday night at eight o'clock from February 15 to March 22 and listen to "Cavalcade of America" broadcasts, an interesting and historical program.'

Spot Announcements: Every sponsor of programs over WOC was contacted relative to granting permission for a little free time for spot announcements, both prior to and during the broadcasts. Each responded graciously and eleven sponsors gave space on his programs, which covered morning, afternoon and evening hours. Each time a differently worded 'boost' was given our 'Cavalcade' program."

Other national organizations will learn much from the experience of the Girl Scouts in this unusual project and should find the comments of radio station managers enlightening.

ORDER 4 MILLION MORE COPIES OF "WHAT CAN I DO"

The speed and aggressiveness with which the broadcasters put into execution of the suggested plan for distributing "What Can I Do" booklets for OCD, increased the original print order by four million. This happened in less than a week's time after the mailing of the folio on August 29.

Entirely new to OCD operation is the speed with which this national campaign was launched and gotten under way by the broadcast industry. Because of the personal attention which broadcasters gave to the matter all delay was eliminated.

Several cities were reported whose local OCD did not know about the campaign. Naturally they got busy the minute the news was brought to them by the stations. For all this "extra" help, OCD is greatly appreciative.

New Haven Plan

In New Haven, Conn., the metropolitan area was divided into six zones. Each day requests for "What Can I Do" booklets, received from listeners, are distributed to the proper zone. Wardens make the delivery in person. They do this in New Haven because booklet delivery enables the wardens to make an additional contact with residents in their immediate communities. The booklets are mailed to all people living outside of the six zone area. This is all according to information received from James T. Milne, manager, WELI, who is also local OCD radio chairman.

Though only 12,000 booklets were on hand at the beginning of the campaign, Sept. 8, Mr. Milne was assured that he would receive as many booklets as he could give away in the metropolitan New Haven area with its 165,000 population.

Out in Logan, Utah, where the Cache County Defense Council is temporarily short of funds, the Council and Reed Bullen, manager, KVNU, decided on using the manpower of the public schools for delivery purposes.

Schools Help

Booklets were placed in the hands of principals of every school in the county. Each child takes one home to his parents and delivers as many others as are needed to cover any families, in their vicinity, without children in school. Teachers are told to impress upon the children the importance of everyone receiving one of the booklets and of reading it from cover to cover.

In order that this might be impressed further upon the minds of all of the people in the station's service area, KVNU is running a heavy campaign, advising parents to get this booklet from their children, etc., and telling why it is important that it be read.

Counties other than Cache, covered by KVNU, are being contacted and arrangements made to assist in this promotion.

A large number of letters have been received from stations which reflect the appreciation of local OCD Councils for the information that as many copies of "What Can I Do" would be available as could be used without waste.

This information reached the councils in cities having broadcast stations without having to be fanned down from the state organization which takes considerable time. Consequently, the industry was able to contribute in another way to the speed-up of distribution.

In only one or two instances has it been reported that local councils are without means for mailing the booklets. If any other stations encounter similar situations notify Arthur Stringer at NAB headquarters.

NEW HIGH IN NAVY RECRUITING

During August, 1942, Navy made a new high in recruiting. The exact figure for the month is confidential but informed broadcasters will get an idea of the number from a statement of Admiral Randall Jacobs, Chief of Naval Personnel. He said that the Navy is now enlisting the equivalent of a peacetime Navy a month.

Lt. Comdr. Dudley A. White, Bureau of Naval Personnel, said that the aggressive part played by the broadcast industry played a prominent part in making the record possible.

COAST GUARD HAS STIFF QUOTA

A folio of Coast Guard announcements for suggested use during September and October will be mailed all stations this week.

This fighting force has a stiff quota to meet which it is confidently expected will be met with the usual assistance given by the industry.

BUY A BOND—\$18.75 UP

Charlie Zurhorst, promotion manager, WOL, Washington, wonders whether it wouldn't be a good idea to intersperse announcements on bonds with an announcement on a single bond.

Most everybody has to start with one bond, says Charlie, so why not say, "Buy a bond tomorrow (today)—\$18.75 up."

NEW WBZ PUBLICITY MANAGER

George W. Slade is the new publicity manager of WBZ-WBZA, Boston and Springfield, according to Cy Young, general manager. He replaces Eugene Stafford who has entered the armed forces.

PACE IS NEW CHIEF ENGINEER AT WFBC

New Chief Engineer at WFBC, Greenville, S. C., is Wilson Pace. He replaces Hubert Brown who has joined the technical staff of WKRC, Cincinnati.

LEE DE FOREST REPLIES

Responding to a telegram of congratulations sent by President Neville Miller (NAB REPORTS, page 520), Lee de Forest has written the following letter:

"I very much appreciate the warm telegram of birthday greetings which you were so thoughtful as to send me.

"I was never in better health and strength than I am now, and judging from the way I feel and work at the present time I may hope to live to see the '69' reverse itself!

"Rest assured that one reason for my present condition is the deep and unending satisfaction which comes to me daily as I realize what radio broadcasting has done, and is continually accomplishing, in the way of aid to the war effort of the United Nations, confident that in the years to come it will prove a most powerful factor in the maintenance of World Peace."

OWI CAMPAIGN

A campaign announced by the Office of War Information designed to inform the American people of the facts of the war effort of the United Nations, originally announced in NAB REPORTS, page 519, has been revised. As a result of the excellent advice given by stations and because of the fact that other campaigns of an important nature are coming up, the number of daily announcements has been cut from 10 to 6.

Some misgivings were had on the part of station managements in cities in which several stations are located, over the effect of 10-a-day announcements on every station. OWI has cut the number of announcements to 6 but urgently requests that every station schedule these 6 announcements daily. The subject was given careful consideration at a conference held in Washington on Tuesday and it was the consensus that the best results can be obtained if all stations will cooperate fully. This they are urged to do.

PER-INQUIRY REQUESTS

The Radio Book Club, 80 Arden St., New York City, Emanuel Demby, Radio Director, is soliciting stations on a P-I deal. Although the publicity states that this is not a pre-inquiry deal in the full sense of the word, it is just that in every sense of the word. It is exactly this kind of deal that the Broadcast Advertising Department has sought to eliminate from radio stations. A letter has been written to Mr. Demby.

The United Advertising Co. is at it again, this time in behalf of the Skrudland Photo Service. In their letter they state that "over 28 radio stations of varying power" are carrying these per-inquiry deals. This is rather disappointing considering the efforts that have been made to eliminate this method of using radio.

RADIO ARTISTS VOLUNTEER

The Office of War Information Wednesday announced that top-flight radio artists of the country had offered their services to the Government in war work under the direction of the OWI.

A three-way plan, under which the talent of these stars will be utilized, was submitted to OWI by Kay Kyser who is forming a "Committee of 25" leading radio performers.

At noon Wednesday acceptances had been received by OWI from Jack Benny, Edgar Bergen, George Burns, Gracie Allen, Nelson Eddy, Clifton Fadiman, Jean Hersholdt, Frank Morgan,

Hal Peary, Lanny Ross and Major Bowes. Others invited by Kyser were Mr. and Mrs. Goodman Ace, Fred Allen, Amos and Andy, Bob Burns, Eddie Cantor, Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Andre Kostelanetz, Fibber McGee and Molly, Edward G. Robinson, Red Skelton, Kate Smith, Fred Waring, William Abbott and Lou Costello.

The "Committee of 25" will meet for the first time at a series of conferences to be held by OWI with networks and advertising agencies in New York, September 18; Chicago, September 21; and Hollywood, September 24 and 25.

The OWI stated that as the war reaches deeper into American lives there is an increasing need for the government to maintain personal contact with its armed forces, its labor forces, and its home front forces through messages of information and inspiration. The Office is aware, and deeply appreciative, of the individual contributions already made by radio talent, but feels that a united group of performers can effectively aid the OWI in the great job ahead.

Members of the group are already touring Army and Navy camps here and abroad, and performing valuable service through their radio programs by speaking to the country on such important war topics as Salvage, Bonds, Recruiting, Rationing, etc. The OWI stated that the group would also donate much time and effort in personal appearances before war plant workers, carrying to them not only entertainment but information on the progress of the war.

The "Committee of 25" will work in close cooperation with four other committees which have greatly aided the OWI in the effective use of radio for war time information. These four comprise a network committee: a committee of government radio chiefs; the Advertising Council Committee in New York, Chicago and Hollywood; and a committee of leading radio station operators.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

FCC OPERATOR EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for operators' licenses are held regularly at FCC District Headquarters' Offices throughout the country. Recently, to expedite the granting of new licenses, additional examination points were established. Exact dates on which examinations are to be held at these points have not as yet been determined. Applicants should obtain further information regarding the exact dates by corresponding with the inspector in charge of the district in which an examination point is located.

The additional examination points together with the approximate dates of the next examinations are indicated as follows:

Quarterly:	<i>Commercial</i>	<i>Amateur</i>
Des Moines, Iowa.....	Oct. 9, 1942 Jan. 9, 1943 April 10, 1943	Oct. 10, 1942 Jan. 10, 1943 April 11, 1943
St. Louis, Missouri.....	Nov. 13, 1942 Feb. 13, 1943 May 8, 1943	Nov. 14, 1942 Feb. 14, 1943 May 9, 1943
San Antonio, Texas.....	Nov. 20, 1942 Feb. 20, 1943 May 22, 1943	Nov. 21, 1942 Feb. 21, 1943 May 23, 1943
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma...	Oct. 23, 1942 Jan. 23, 1943 April 24, 1943	Oct. 24, 1942 Jan. 24, 1943 April 25, 1943

Quarterly:

Birmingham, Alabama—	Oct. 16, 1942-Jan. 1943-April 1943.
Charleston, West Va.—	Sept. 1942-Dec. 1942-March 1943-June 1943.
Cincinnati, Ohio—	November 1942-February 1943-May 1943.
Columbus, Ohio—	October 1942-January 1943-April 1943.
Davenport, Iowa—	October 1942-January 1943-April 1943.
Fort Wayne, Indiana—	November 1942-February 1943-May 1943.

Fresno, Calif.—September 1942-December 1942-March 1943-June 1943.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—October 1942-January 1943-April 1943.
Huron, So. Dakota—Sept. 1942-December 1942-March 1943-June 1943.

Indianapolis, Ind.—November 1942-February 1943-May 1943.
Little Rock, Ark.—Sept. 15, 1942-Jan. 12, 1943-Apr. 13, 1943-October 5, 1943.

Milwaukee, Wisc.—Oct. 1942-January 1943-April 1943.
Nashville, Tenn.—November 20, 1942-February 20, 1943-May 15, 1943.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—November 1942-February 1943-May 1943.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Sept. 1942-Dec. 1942-March 1943-June 1943.

Syracuse, N. Y.—October 1942-January 1943-April 1943.
Winston Salem, N. C.—Nov. 7, 1942-Feb. 6, 1943-May 1, 1943.

Semi-Annually:

Albuquerque, New Mexico—September 16, 1942-March 21, 1943.
Bangor, Maine—September 18, 1942-March 20, 1943.

Billings, Montana—November 1942-May 1943.
Bismarck, North Dakota—October 1942-April 1943.
Boise, Idaho—October 1942-April 1943.

Butte, Montana—November 1942-May 1943.
Corpus Christi, Texas—December 1942-June 1943.
Cumberland, Maryland—October 14, 1942-April 14, 1943.

Hartford, Conn.—October 14, 1942-April 15, 1943.
Hilo, T. H.—January 25, 1943.
Jacksonville, Fla.—November 21, 1942-May 16, 1943.

Lihue, T. H.—February 8, 1943.
Memphis, Tenn.—February 1943.
Mobile, Alabama—Nov. 17, 1942-May 25, 1943-November 18, 1943.

Omaha, Nebraska—October 1942-April 1943.
Phoenix, Arizona—October 1942-April 1943.
Portland, Maine—September 22, 1942-March 24, 1943.

Reno, Nevada—October 1942-April 1943.
Roanoke, Virginia—October 3, 1942-April 3, 1943.
Salt Lake City, Utah—September 1942-March 1943.

Spokane, Washington—November 1942-May 1943.
Wichita, Kansas—September 18, 1942-March 1943.
Williamsport, Pa.—November 1942-May 1943.

INSURANCE RATES DROP

The Employers Liability Assurance Corporation have reduced the rates for their Broadcasters Liability Insurance policy (NAB REPORTS, November 7, 1941, p. 834). The new rates are as follows:

	Full Cover	Full Cover Except Literary and Dramatic	Full Cover Except Network	Cover Excluding Network and Literary and Dramatic
1st \$25,000	4%	3½%	3%	2½%
Next \$25,000	2½%	2¼%	2%	1¾%
Next \$50,000	2%	1¾%	1½%	1¼%
Over \$100,000	1¼%	1%	¾%	¾%

The above rates are based on 15% participation by the insured in all cases and the minimum amount of insurance which can be written on this type of policy is \$10,000.

The experience on the insurance written during the past year has been satisfactory, it is reported, which resulted in the company's willingness to reduce rates. On a sufficiently larger volume of this business, it is said, it is altogether possible that the rates may be further reduced at some future date.

920 STATIONS

During the month of August, 1942, the Federal Communications Commission granted one permit for the construction of a new station and issued operating license to one station. One operating station and one CP station were deleted. A comparative table by month follows:

	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1
Operating	859	869	877	882	887	891	893	897	899	906	906	905	905
Construction	53	44	38	37	36	32	31	27	25	18	19	16	15
	912	913	915	919	923	923	924	924	924	924	925	921	920

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION DOCKET

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, September 14. They are subject to change.

Monday, September 14

WCOP—Massachusetts Broadcasting Corp., Boston, Mass.—C. P., 1150 kc., 1 KW, DA-night, unlimited.

Wednesday, September 16

KXXK—First National Television, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.—Renewal of license, 1590 kc., 1 KW, unlimited.

Thursday, September 17

WORK—York Broadcasting Co., York, Pa.—Modification of C. P., 1350 kc., 1 KW, DA-night, unlimited.

Friday, September 18

NEW—WCAU Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—C. P., 84000 to 90600 kc., ESR-1128, unlimited.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION ACTION

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

- KICD—Fred A. Gefke (Transferor), L. W. Andrews (Transferee), Iowa Great Lakes Broadcasting Co. (Permittee), Spencer, Iowa.—Granted consent (B4-TC-307) to the acquisition of control over Iowa Great Lakes Broadcasting Company by Lawrence W. Andrews, by purchase of 140 shares of the unissued common stock and 120 shares of the unissued preferred stock of the licensee, for a consideration of \$3,500 for the Common and \$3,000 for the preferred stock.
- Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York City.—Granted extension of authority under Sec. 325(b) of the Act to transmit programs to Stations CKAC, Montreal, Canada, CFRB, Toronto, and other stations under the control of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. (B1-FP-102).
- National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York City.—Granted extension of authority under Sec. 325(b) of the Act to transmit programs to Canadian radio stations CFCF and CBL, and to such other stations in Canada as the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. desires (B1-FP-105).
- National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York City.—Granted extension of authority under Sec. 325(b) of the Act, to transmit recorded programs to all broadcast stations in Canada licensed to operate by the Canadian government which may be heard consistently in the United States (B1-FP-104).
- WRNL—Richmond Radio Corp., Richmond, Va.—Granted construction permit (B2-P-3505) to make changes in directional antenna for nighttime use.

HEARINGS DESIGNATED

- KWG—McClatchy Broadcasting Co., Stockton, Cal.—Designated for hearing application to make changes in transmitter and antenna and increase power from 100 to 250 watts (B5-P-3498).
- KROY—Royal Miller, Sacramento, Calif.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit (B5-P-3497) to install a new transmitter and increase power from 100 to 250 watts.

LICENSE RENEWALS

The following stations were granted renewals for the period ending June 1, 1943:

WAIR, Winston-Salem, N. C.; WDMJ, Marquette, Mich.; WGH, Newport News, Va.; WGTM, Wilson, N. C.; WJPR, Greenville, Miss.; WLBC, South of Muncie, Ind.; WLAV, Grand Rapids, Mich.; WNBH, New Bedford, Mass.; WRAW, Reading, Pa.; WSTV, Steubenville, Ohio.

The following stations were granted renewals for the period ending October 1, 1944, on a regular basis:

KYA and auxiliary, San Francisco; WHBF, Rock Island, Ill.; WISH, Indianapolis, Ind.; WOOD, Grand Rapids, Mich.; WWNY, Watertown, N. Y.; WXYZ and auxiliary, Detroit, Mich.

The following stations were granted renewal of licenses on a regular basis for the period ending February 1, 1943:

KWG, Stockton, Calif.; KWNO, Winona, Minn.; WAIM, Anderson, S. C.; WBHP, Huntsville, Ala.; WCED, DuBois, Pa.; WCLO, Janesville, Wisc.; WCOL, Columbus, Ohio; WENY, Elmira, N. Y.; WITH, Baltimore, Md.; WKBO, Harrisburg, Pa.; WMOB, Mobile, Ala.; WSAM, Saginaw, Mich.

The following stations were granted renewals on a regular basis for the period ending April 1, 1943:

WBBL, Richmond, Va.; WEBQ, Harrisburg, Ill.; WHIZ, Zanesville, Ohio; WLOK, Lima, Ohio, and WSBC, Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

- WHKY—Catawba Valley Broadcasting Co., Inc., Hickory, N. C.—Granted modification of construction permit which authorized installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, increase power, change frequency, and move transmitter, for extension of completion date from September 6 to November 5, 1942 (B3-MP-1623).
- KHSL—Golden Empire Broadcasting Co., Chico, Calif.—Granted modification of construction permit, as modified, which authorized installation of directional antenna for day and night use, and increase in power, for extension of completion date from September 16 to October 16, 1942 (B5-MP-1630).
- WAGA—Liberty Broadcasting Corp., Atlanta, Ga.—Granted modification of construction permit, as modified, which authorized change in frequency, increase power, directional antenna for night use, new transmitter, and move of transmitter, for extension of commencement and completion dates from March 21, 1942, and September 17, 1942, to September 17, 1942, and March 17, 1943, respectively (B3-MP-1625).
- KGDM—E. F. Pfeffer, Stockton, Calif.—Granted modification of construction permit, as modified, which authorized change in frequency, increase in power, change hours of operation, install directional antenna for night use, and new transmitter, for extension of completion date from September 20, 1942, to October 20, 1942 (B5-MP-1629).
- WLAY—Muscle Shoals Broadcasting Corp., Muscle Shoals City, Ala.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power (B3-Z-1430).
- WALL—Community Broadcasting Corp., Middletown, N. Y.—Granted license to cover construction permit for new station (B1-L-1695); granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power (B1-Z-1425).
- KTRH—KTRH Broadcasting Co., Houston, Tex.—Granted license to cover construction permit as modified, which authorized installation of directional antenna for night use, and increase in power (B3-L-1699); also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power (B3-Z-1427).
- WSYB—Philip Weiss, trading as Philip Weiss Music Co., Rutland, Vt.—Granted license to cover construction permit, as modified, for change in frequency, increase in power, installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for night use (B1-L-1696); granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power (B1-Z-1426).
- WGNV—WGNV Broadcasting Co., Inc., Newburg, New York.—Denied special service authorization (B1-SSA-44) to operate unlimited time, using power of 1 KW.

WJZM—Roland Hughes, Clarksville, Tenn.—Denied request for permission "to cooperate with the local police department in transmitting police messages intended for officers located in patrol cars over the city", and advised that, should the city officials desire to pursue this matter further with a view to establishing a police communications system as such, they get in touch with the Commission.

WORK—York Broadcasting Co., York, Pa.—Granted motion to continue hearing to November 16 on application for modification of construction permit, now scheduled for September 17.

KDNT—Harwell V. Shepard, Denton, Texas.—Granted petition for leave to amend application for construction permit to request frequency 1400 kc., and 100 watts power, on condition that amendment is filed within 45 days.

KHQ—Louis Wasmer, Inc., Spokane, Wash.—Withdraw petition for order to take deposition and motion to continue hearing in re application for construction permit.

WINK—Mid-America Broadcasting Corp., Louisville, Ky.—Granted petition for acceptance of appearance filed August 24, in re application for modification of construction permit.

WMIS—Natchez Broadcasting Co., Natchez, Miss.—Granted petition to accept appearance in re application for renewal of license.

WGRN—P. K. Ewing, Greenwood, Miss.—Granted petition to accept appearance in re application for renewal of license.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

580 Kilocycles

WIAC—En rique Abarca Sanfeliz, Hato Rey, P. R.—Modification of license to change location of main studio from 13 Comercios St., San Juan, Puerto Rico to Stop 29, Ordonez St., Hato Rey, P. R.

600 Kilocycles

WCAO—The Monumental Radio Co., Baltimore, Md.—Modification of construction permit (B1-P-3024 as modified), which authorized increase in power, move of transmitter, installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, for extension of completion date from 9-8-42 to 10-8-42.

700 Kilocycles

WLW—The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio.—Construction permit to increase power from 50 KW to 650 KW, make changes in transmitter of W8XO for use by WLW and install directional antenna for night use. Amended: to request modification of license instead of construction permit to operate with power of 50 KW night and 500 KW daytime, using the transmitter licensed to W8XO.

900 Kilocycles

WSBA—Susquehanna Broadcasting Co., York, Pa.—License to cover construction permit (B2-P-3314 as modified), which authorized construction of new standard broadcast station.

WSBA—Susquehanna Broadcasting Co., York, Pa.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

990 Kilocycles

WNOX—Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc., Knoxville, Tenn.—License to cover construction permit (B3-P-2839 as modified), for increase in power, changes in equipment and directional antenna for night use.

WNOX—Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc., Knoxville, Tenn.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1110 Kilocycles

KPAS—Pacific Coast Broadcasting Co., Pasadena, Calif.—Modification of construction permit (B5-P-3261 as modified), which authorized construction of new standard broadcast station for approval of directional antenna for day and night use as now adjusted and extension of commencement and completion dates.

1150 Kilocycles

WDEL—WDEL, Inc., Wilmington, Del.—Modification of construction permit (B1-P-2758 as modified), which authorized increase in power, installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use for extension of completion date from 9-19-42 to 10-17-42.

1230 Kilocycles

NEW—Raymond C. Hammett, Talladega, Ala.—Construction permit for new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. Amended: re change in type of transmitting equipment.

1300 Kilocycles

WOOD—King-Trendle Broadcasting Corp., Grand Rapids, Mich.—Modification of construction permit (B2-P-2874 as modified), which authorized increase in power, installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for night use and move transmitter and studio requesting extension of completion date from 9-23-42 to 11-23-42.

1380 Kilocycles

KIDO—Frank L. Hill and C. G. Phillips, d/b as Boise Broadcast Station, Boise, Idaho.—Voluntary assignment of license from Frank L. Hill as surviving co-partner of Hill and Phillips, co-partners, and Georgia Phillips, Executrix of estate of C. G. Phillips, deceased, to Georgia Phillips, d/b as Boise Broadcast Station.

1450 Kilocycles

KEUB—Eastern Utah Broadcasting Co., Price, Utah.—Authority to install automatic frequency control equipment.

KORE—Frank L. Hill & C. G. Phillips, d/b as Eugene Broadcast Station, Eugene, Oregon.—Voluntary assignment of license from Frank L. Hill, as surviving co-partner of Hill and Phillips, co-partners, and Georgia Phillips, Executrix of estate of C. G. Phillips, deceased, to Frank L. Hill and Violet Hill, co-partners, d/b as Eugene Broadcast Station.

1480 Kilocycles

KGCX—E. E. Krebsbach, Sidney, Mont.—License to cover construction permit (B5-P-3476), which authorized move of transmitter and studio and antenna changes.

KGCX—E. E. Krebsbach, Sidney, Mont.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1490 Kilocycles

WRGA—Rome Broadcasting Corp., Rome, Ga.—License to cover construction permit (B3-P-3478) for move of transmitter and changes in antenna system.

1510 Kilocycles

WLAC—J. T. Ward, trading as WLAC Broadcasting Service, Nashville, Tenn.—License to cover construction permit, which authorized increase in power, installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for night use and move of transmitter (B3-P-1250 as modified).

WLAC—J. T. Ward, trading as WLAC Broadcasting Service, Nashville, Tenn.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

FM APPLICATIONS

W71SB—South Bend Tribune, South Bend, Ind.—License to cover construction permit (B4-PH-54 as modified), which authorized construction of new high frequency broadcast station, in part in accordance with Commission action of 8-4-42.

W59C—WGN, Inc., Chicago, Ill.—License to cover construction permit (B4-PH-7), which authorized construction of new high frequency broadcast station, in part in accordance with Commission action of 8-4-42.

TELEVISION APPLICATION

WPTZ—Philco Radio and Television Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.—Modification of construction permit (B2-PCT-4 as modified), which authorized construction of new commercial television broadcast station requesting extension of completion date from 10-1-42 to 12-1-42.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

W6XDU—Don Lee Broadcasting System, Los Angeles, Calif.—Modification of construction permit (B5-PVB-83 as modified), which authorized addition of aural equipment using special emission for extension of completion date from 9-1-42 to 12-1-42.

W4XGG—Gordon Gray, Winston-Salem, N. C.—License to cover construction permit (B3-PST-6), which authorized construction of new ST broadcast station.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION DOCKET

Any NAB member wishing to have the full text of any of the FTC releases, printed in part below, should write to the NAB, referring to the number in parentheses at the end of each item.

COMPLAINTS

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

Arco Case Co., 15 East 40th St., New York, engaged in the sale and distribution of traveling bags, brief cases, trunks, and other merchandise, is charged in a complaint with misrepresentation. (4831)

Fratelli Branca & Company, Inc., 12-14 Desbrosses St., New York, engaged in the sale and distribution of a medicinal preparation designated "Fernet-Branca" is charged in a complaint with false advertising and misrepresentation. The complaint charges that in newspaper and periodical advertising, by radio continuities and other advertising means the respondent has represented that its preparation is a cure or remedy for stomach disorders, indigestion, headaches, insomnia, and other ailments; that it gives the body resistance to the inelmeney of the weather; regulates the bodily functions and aids in digestion, and that its use will promote, maintain and improve health generally. (4828)

Vocational Placement Bureau, et al.—Use of a facsimile signature so prepared as to resemble the signature of Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, on collection agency cards which are mailed from a Washington address, is charged in a complaint issued against two Ohio distributors of such cards and their Washington, D. C., intermediary. The respondents named in the complaint are Andrew J. Lytle and Richard Carl Lytle, trading as Vocational Placement Bureau, Debtors Finance Bureau and Bureau of Records of Employment, Everett Building, Akron, Ohio, and William Edgar Spieer, 302 Bond Building, Washington. (4829)

Wisconsin DeLuxe Doll & Dress Co., trading as Wisconsin DeLuxe Corporation, 1902 North Third St., Milwaukee, engaged in the sale and distribution of blankets, clocks, electric fixtures and other merchandise, is charged in a complaint with the use of lottery methods. (4830)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

S. C. S. Chemical Co., 2617 South Crawford Ave., Chicago, engaged in selling medicinal preparations designated "S. C. S. Corn Salve" and "S. C. S. Athlete's Foot Salve," stipulated to cease and desist from representing that the corn salve is a remedy or cure for

corns or will enable one to get rid of them or that it is a remedy or cure for callouses or warts; that the foot salve will cure athlete's foot or ringworm or that it is effective in the treatment of those conditions unless limited to such cases as are not "deep-seated"; or that the foot salve is effective in the treatment of eezema. (03043)

Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., Consolidated, 17 State St., New York, engaged in selling Vaseline Hair Tonic, and McCann-Erickson, Inc., 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, an advertising agency which disseminated advertisements of the product, have stipulated to discontinue representing that Vaseline Hair Tonic prevents or tends to prevent the recurrence of dandruff scales or that it affects the cause of dry scalp or goes to the root of dry scalp trouble. (03040)

Collins Piano Co., Greenville, Tex., maintaining sales offices in other cities, including one at Texarkana, Tex., and engaged in the sale and distribution of new and used pianos, has stipulated to cease representing that it has or is offering for sale at any particular place any used or repossessed piano or other product of which a balance is represented to be due unless such representations are true. (3524)

Evergreen Hatchery, Lynden, Wash., engaged in the sale and distribution of chicks, stipulated to cease and desist from representing by use of the words "Member . . . Washington State Poultry Improvement Association," or in any other manner, that he is a member or that his hatchery is under the supervision of the Washington State Poultry Improvement Association. (3522)

Feather Mills, 1014 Thomas St., Seattle, Wash., engaged in the manufacture and sale of pillows under various brand names, has stipulated to cease and desist from use on labels of the term "Grey Goose Down" as descriptive of pillows not wholly filled with down, and from use of the word "down" either alone or with the word "goose" so as to convey the belief that the pillows are wholly filled with down or that they do not contain any material other than down. He also stipulates that he will cease representing that his pillows contain a designated amount of down, when actually the down content is less than that indicated. (3523)

Liberty Broadcasting Corp., operating Radio Station WAGA, Atlanta, Ga., engaged in selling the use of its radio transmittal facilities and power, stipulated to cease representing that WAGA has more listeners in Atlanta than any other radio station or that, when operating as authorized in its construction permit, it can be heard without interference over the entire State of Georgia; or misrepresenting through exaggeration the number of prospective purchasers who listen to the station. (03047)

Perfection Foods Co., trading as Standard Kennel Food Co., Battle Creek, Mich., engaged in selling dry dog food preparations designated "Standard Kibbled Biscuit," "Standard Whole Biscuit," "Standard Puppy Meal," "Standard Dog Food" and "Standard Cubes," and A. F. Dando, trading as Strand Agency, Battle Creek, Mich., conducting an advertising agency which disseminated advertisements for the products on behalf of Standard Kennel Food Co., stipulated to cease and desist from using the terms "meat" or "meat cereal" or any other terms of similar import or meaning to designate or describe dehydrated meat meal or any product which is not meat in fact. (03045)

Pixacol Co., P. O. Box 3583, Cleveland, Ohio, engaged in the sale of a medicinal preparation designated "Pixacol," stipulated to cease and desist from representing that the product constitutes a cure for psoriasis and also that he will cease disseminating any advertisements which fail to reveal that the preparation may irritate the skin, particularly if applied with rubbing; that one should avoid getting it into the eyes or on mucous membranes, and that it should in no case be applied to large areas of the body, provided, however, that such advertisements need only contain the statement: "Caution Use only as Directed," when the directions for use on the labeling contain a caution or warning to the same effect. (03041)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

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

Price Candy Co., 2 West 39th St., Kansas City, Mo., engaged in selling "Health Candy," stipulated to desist from representing that the product is less fattening than ordinary candies; that it will not cause fat to be stored in the body, or that its sweetening ingredient is composed entirely of dextrose. The Price Candy Co. further agrees to cease representing by use of the word "Health" in the designation of its product, or otherwise, that the product will have a significant effect upon the health of users. (03044)

Tardif Domestic Peat Sales Co., Waukesha, Wis., engaged in mining, preparing and distributing peat obtained from peat bogs at Delafield, Wis., has stipulated to desist from use of the words "Peat Moss" as descriptive of its product and from the use of the words "Peat Moss" in any way so as to convey the belief to purchasers that the product is moss peat, a product consisting chiefly of the decomposed stems and leaves derived from species of Sphagnum mosses. (3525)

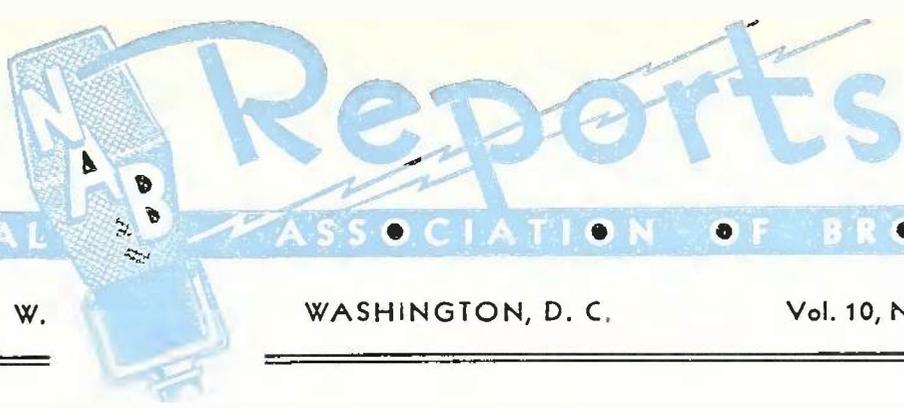
T-Lax Products Co., Birmingham, Ala., engaged in selling a drug designated "T-Lax," stipulated to cease representing that T-Lax can be relied upon to attain or maintain good health; that it is effective in the treatment of stomach, liver or kidney troubles or of indigestion, biliousness, or similar ailments; that it aids digestion; that it will act as a laxative or have any effect upon the liver or act as a diuretic or aid to the kidneys; that it will remove the poisonous accumulation from the blood stream, or that it is different from all other products offered for the same purpose. (03046)

Capitol Paint & Varnish Works, Inc., 1346 West Concord St., Chicago, engaged in the manufacture and sale of paints and varnishes, has been ordered to cease and desist from certain misrepresentations concerning its products. (4536)

Giroux Company, Inc., 401 West 13th St., New York, manufacturer and distributor of a table sauce, has been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentation concerning its product. (4731)

Merit Health Appliance Co., 707 South Hill St., Los Angeles, engaged in the sale and distribution of a therapeutic device designated "Merit Short Wave Diathermy," have been ordered to cease and desist from false advertising and misrepresentation of their product. (4543)

Teeterbabe Company of Colorado, 4714 Clay St., Denver, Colo., engaged in the sale and distribution of electric irons, electric toasters, cameras, and other merchandise, has been ordered to cease and desist from use of lottery methods in the sale of his products. The Commission finds that the respondent distributed sales literature, including letters of instruction, and pull cards as part of sales equipment. (3709)



BOND SALES GREAT, SEND IN REPORTS, SAYS CALLAHAN

"Radio Bond sales by stations that have reported to date are more than satisfactory," says Vincent F. Callahan, Director of Radio and Press for the Treasury's War Savings Staff.

"As of September 12, returns had been received from 148 stations. These stations reported a total of \$2,441,530.37—or an average of roughly \$160,000 per station reporting during the month and a half that the plan has been in operation.

"However, you will note that only 148 stations have thus far reported on their sales—and more than 750 stations agreed to sell Bonds. It is very important that *all* stations report their sales to us, so that the radio industry can receive full credit for the job it is doing. Remember, we will not release individual sales figures—and thanks again, as always, for your wonderful co-operation."

Labor

MANPOWER TRENDS

There is a growing recognition on the part of government officials of the need for swift action in protecting essential war industries against the undue inroads on the part of the military service. Of course, with the United States called upon to raise an army of some 10,000,000 men as stated by General Hershey, many men who are now working in essential war industries are bound to find their way into the Army, either by the operation of the Selective Service Act or by enlistment.

Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the Manpower Commission in testifying before the Tolan Committee investigating national defense migration on Wednesday (16) stated that it was his belief that drastic action would have to be taken to control the employment within the 34 essential activities and occupations, among which is radio broadcasting. He pointed out that these activities must be maintained if the entire war effort of the nation is to function smoothly. Already the Manpower Commission has frozen labor in the lumbering industry and in non-ferrous mining. It is likely that this policy may be pursued in the case of other industries.

On Monday of this week, Mr. McNutt signed directive No. 10 effective September 27, implementing the President's Executive Order signed September 12, and establishing procedure to cover transfers and releases of the federal government's 2,300,000 civilian employees. This directive confers upon the Civil Service Commission the authority to make findings that civilian employees in any department of the Federal Government are qualified to perform work in one of the 34 critical war occupations. Employees thus certified are at liberty to accept employment in private industry without disturbing their Civil Service status. They can serve in private industry for the duration of the war and 6 months thereafter and then return to government service with their Civil Service status unimpaired.

All of these events point to early disposition either by Congress or by the Manpower Commission of the manpower problem now confronting the essential war activities, including radio broadcasting.

OVERTIME POLICY

President Roosevelt on September 9 issued an executive order dealing with the payment of overtime which supersedes all present policy or the terms of current labor agreements. The order is effective October 1.

Double time is outlawed except in the case of the employee who works seven days in a row. On the seventh day of his work week, this employee must be paid double time.

Time and one half must be paid on New Year's, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas and Memorial Day or one other holiday of greater local importance.

Otherwise, the provisions of the Wage and Hour Act or of labor contracts prevail.

The text of the order:

Whereas many labor organizations have already adopted the patriotic policy of waiving double time wage compensation or other premium pay for work on Saturday, Sunday and holidays, as such, for the duration of the war; and

Whereas it is desirable and necessary in the prosecution of the war, and to insure uniformity and fair treatment for those labor organizations, employers, and employees who are conforming to such wage policies that this principle be universally adopted:

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, as President of the United States and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, it is hereby ordered:

1. That the following principles and regulations shall apply for the duration of the war to the payment of premium and overtime wage compensation on all work relating to the prosecution of the war:

A. No premium wage or extra compensation shall be paid to any employee in the United States, its territories or possessions, for work on Saturday or Sunday except where such work is performed by the employee on the sixth or seventh day worked in his regularly scheduled workweek and as hereinafter provided.

(1) Where because of emergency conditions an employee is required to work for seven consecutive days in any regularly scheduled workweek a premium wage of double time compensation shall be paid for work on the seventh day.

(2) Where required by the provisions of law or employment contracts, not more than time and one-half wage compensation shall be paid for work in excess of eight hours in any day or forty hours in any workweek or for work performed on the sixth day worked in any regularly scheduled workweek.

Holiday Pay

B. No premium wage or extra compensation shall be paid for work on customary holidays except that time and one-half wage compensation shall be paid for work performed on any of the following holidays only: New Year's Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and either Memorial Day or one other such holiday of greater local importance.

II. All Federal departments and agencies shall conform to the provisions in all existing and future contracts negotiated, executed, or supervised by them to the policies of this order. All such



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS
1626 K St., N. W. WASHINGTON Phone NAional 2080

Neville Miller, *President* C. E. Arney, Jr., *Assistant to President*

Joseph L. Miller, *Director of Labor Relations*; Paul F. Peter, *Director of Research*; Russell P. Place, *Counsel*; Howard Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*

OVERTIME POLICY (Continued from page 549)

departments and agencies shall immediately open negotiations to alter provisions in existing contracts to conform them to the requirements of this order.

III. Nothing in this order shall be construed as requiring a modification of the principle that every employee should have at least one day of rest in every seven days. The continuous operation of plants and machines in prosecuting the war does not require that employees should work seven consecutive days.

IV. Nothing herein shall be construed as superseding or in conflict with the provisions of the statutes prescribing the compensation, hours of work and other conditions of employment of employees of the United States.

V. All Federal departments and agencies affected by this order shall refer to the Secretary of Labor for determination questions of interpretation and application arising hereunder.

VI. The provisions of this order shall become effective October 1, 1942.

WAGE POLICY

By October 1, national wage policy should be determined. President Roosevelt set that date in his recent message to Congress about the problem of inflation.

Meantime, there appears to be a rush for pay raises. The nearest thing to a national policy available at the moment is the so-called "Little Steel" formula devised by the War Labor Board. This formula, *meant to apply only to those whose entire income goes mainly for the necessities of life*, provides a 15 per cent increase over wages prevailing in January, 1941. This increase is based on the increase in the cost of living. All wage increases since January, 1941, must be calculated into the 15 per cent.

If a union demands more, a broadcaster is within his rights in demanding that the case be referred to the War Labor Board, through the U. S. Labor Department. All unions are pledged to a no-strike-pending-arbitration policy for the duration.

COST OF LIVING

The U. S. Labor Department reports that the cost of living advanced 0.4 per cent between July 15 and August 15, and on the latter date was 19 per cent higher than it was in August, 1939, just before the outbreak of war. The increase since May 15 has been 1.2 per cent.

Sales

NAB APPOINTS AVERY

Lewis H. Avery has been named Director of NAB's Department of Broadcast Advertising, succeeding Frank Pellegrin, now a captain in Uncle Sam's growing Army.

Mr. Avery—Lew to the radio fraternity—brings to his new job a splendid background of experience in radio and in adver-

tising. He comes directly from Free and Peters whom he has served in the mid-west area for the past several years. Prior to that his radio career stretches back to his high schools days in 1917 when he built and operated a ½-kilowatt station in his home town, Seneca Falls, New York. This early radio venture ended when the sheriff received orders from the Federal Government to close all radio stations in his county.

Lew turned to engineering and started a course at Union College, Schenectady. However, his natural bent for writing led him into the publicity department of the General Electric Company. In 1926, while thus employed, he became a part-time announcer on Station WGY and within a very short time was doing news programs and conducting a half-hour weekly farm program.

After two years at this dual capacity, Lew became assistant to the advertising manager of the Mohawk Power Corporation, and in 1930 was given top spot as advertising manager of that company.

In 1930 he went to Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn and was assigned by Arthur Pryor, Jr., to handle all radio activities for that agency on accounts between Albany and Detroit. In 1932 he became manager of planning and service for Radio Stations WGR-WKBW at Buffalo. In this capacity he coordinated all sales and merchandising activities. Seven months later, in January 1933, he became Director of Sales for these two stations.

In July 1936 when the move to form a Sales Managers Division of NAB was gotten under way, Lew was one of the leaders and became a member of the first Executive Committee, and in 1937 was chairman of that committee and served through 1937 and 1938. In 1938 Avery presented a comprehensive plan of broadcast advertising to the Sales Managers Division. This was unanimously adopted and became the basis of NAB's broadcast advertising activity.

Lew Avery was born at Seneca Falls, New York. He attended Mynderse Academy before enrolling in Union College. In 1927 he married Miss Helen E. Smith of Schenectady. The Averys have an eight-year-old daughter and a two-year-old son. Mr. Avery will assume his new duties at NAB headquarters on October 1.

"JUST ANOTHER 'RADIO PLUG-UGLY'"

Joseph W. Lee, president of the Oklahoma Network, Inc., recently sent Neville Miller the following letter:

DEAR NEVILLE:

I was sitting in my office at KGFF this morning talking with a friend about the viciously unfair "Radio Plug-Uglies" diatribe in August *Readers Digest*. It was 10:55 a. m.. I noted the time because we were waiting to hear the opening of our studio AP Newscast at 11:00 a. m.

The phone rang.

My secretary came to the door and said, "Shawnee Hospital on the line."

The voice said, "This is Miss Henry at Shawnee Hospital; we have an emergency. We need a blood donor, type 2, and we can't reach any of our regulars of this type. There is a lady here who lives in Tribbey, Oklahoma, who needs a transfusion immediately. She has no relatives, and no one near who can help her. Could you help us on this?"

We prepared a brief appeal, asking volunteers to phone the Shawnee Hospital at once. The announcement was handed our newscaster just a few seconds before he went on the air with our newscast at 11:00 a. m. He gave it immediately.

At 11:10 Miss Henry called and informed us that within five minutes of our announcement two volunteers had called. One was the proper type and was even then enroute in his car to the hospital. Miss Henry said that a woman from Tribbey, Oklahoma, would be grateful . . .

Things like this happen of course everywhere in radio, constantly. Every station could probably duplicate this story.

Anyway this incident happened today, and is true as related above in exact detail.

Just another "Radio Plug-Ugly."

PER-INQUIRY OFFERS

The Juneau Agencies, 214 South Vermont Ave., Hollywood, are attempting to place per-inquiry orders for their client, the *Farm Journal*.

The Greeting Card Industry, 200 Fifth Ave., New York City, is again seeking free time for promotional purposes.

COURT REVERSES FCC IN KOA CASE

Dividing 4-2, the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia on Monday reversed the FCC in the NBC-KOA appeal in the WHDH clear channel case, and held that electrical interference to the service area of a station is sufficient to give it the right to intervene and be heard by the Commission, and to appeal in case the decision is favorable to the applicant.

The majority split three ways as to the degree of intervention the existing station is entitled to, and the stage of the proceedings when it may be had. Justice Rutledge stated that the right arose when the "Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions" were issued and not before. Chief Justice Groner and Justice Vinson declared that participation in the hearing should have been accorded from the outset. Justice Stephens concurred in the latter view, adding that a station license "whether or not it may be technically a property right, it is a thing of value to the person to whom it is issued and a business conducted under it may be the subject to injury." He further declared that "to construe doubtful language of Congress as permitting the impairment or destruction of a licensee's interests without a hearing would be to invalidate, under the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment, the action of Congress. That that clause protects against the arbitrary impairment or destruction of substantial rights even though they are limited by the public interest, is not open to doubt."

That the six Justices found it necessary to express their views in three majority and two minority opinions is regarded by radio lawyers as further evidence of need of revision of the Communications Act.

We print the opinions in full below:

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

No. 7933

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC., APPELLANT,

v.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, APPELLEE

and

MATHESON RADIO COMPANY, INC., AND BERKS BROADCASTING
COMPANY, INTERVENORS.

Appeal from the Federal Communications Commission.

On Reargument

Decided September 12, 1942.

Before GRONER, Chief Justice, and STEPHENS, MILLER, VINSON,
EDGERTON, and RUTLEDGE, Associate Justices.

RUTLEDGE, J. The appeal is from an order of the Commission entered April 7, 1941. The applicant (Matheson Radio Company, Inc.) operates Station WHDH at Boston, Massachusetts, and is intervenor here. Appellant operates Station KOA at Denver, Colorado, upon the same frequency, 830 kc, now 850 kc under the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement. The order authorized increases in power and time for WHDH. Appellant claims it is aggrieved and its interests are adversely affected by

the order. Hence it asserts both a right of appeal and one to hearing by the Commission, which denies both. The principal questions are therefore whether, on the showing made, (1) appellant has standing to appeal; (2) the Commission acted arbitrarily or erroneously in refusing to permit it to intervene as a party in the administrative proceedings.

KOA is a Class I station, operating since 1928 on a clear channel with 50 kw power.¹ By virtue of this classification it was the only station operating on its frequency at night prior to the order now in question. From 1930 WHDH had been a 1 kw station operating daytime only until sunset Denver time. The order modified its license to permit operation for unlimited time and with 5 kw power. No formal or literal modification was made in KOA's license, but modifying the license of WHDH created electrical interference after sunset in KOA's secondary service area. Roughly the region affected is that lying 700 miles or more east of Denver. To accomplish this change, the Commission had to transfer the frequency 850, on which both stations operate, from subdivision (a) to subdivision (b) of Section 3.25 of its rules.² Accordingly the order provided for this transfer.

The substantive injury of which appellant complains consisted therefore in creating new and additional electrical interference, affecting its secondary service area; degrading the status of Station KOA from a clear channel station by reclassifying it; and, in effect though not in terms, modifying its license in these respects. As appears below, appellant also asserts these changes not only affected its interests substantially and adversely, but had like effect upon the public interest, in depriving listeners within the secondary service area of its service and also in jeopardizing the status of this frequency under the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement.³

The substantive injuries, however, both to appellant and to the public, are set forth primarily not to secure substantive redress in this appeal, but (1) to establish appellant's standing to appeal; and (2) to show that appellant had a right to intervene in the Commission's proceedings of which it has been deprived either arbitrarily or erroneously. The case therefore raises again the troublesome question concerning who is entitled to appeal from the Commission's orders and upon what showing, under the nebulous provisions of the statute in this respect;⁴ and the equally difficult, perhaps more unsettled inquiry, who, if anyone,

¹ Under Sections 3.22 and 3.25 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations, the following provisions concerning clear channel stations are made:

"§ 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 adjacent channel, and from stations on the same channel in accordance with the channel designation in § 3.25 or in accordance with the 'Engineering Standards of Allocation' at page 2756. The operating power shall be not less than 10 kw nor more than 50 kw (see also § 3.25 (a) for further power limitation)."

"§ 3.25 *Clear channels; class I and II.* The frequencies in the following tabulation are designated as clear channels and assigned for use by the classes of stations as 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, 740, 750, 760, 770, 800, 810, 820, 830, 850, 860, 870, 980, 1,000, 1,070, 1,090, 1,130, 1,150, 1,170 and 1,190 kilocycles. The power of the Class I stations on these channels shall not be less than 50 kw.

"(b) To each of the channels below there may be assigned Class I and Class II stations: 680, 710, 790, 970, 1,020, 1,040, 1,050, 1,060, 1,080, 1,100, 1,110, 1,140, 1,160, 1,180, 1,460, 1,470, 1,480, and 1,490 kilocycles." CODE OF FED. REG. (Supp. 1939) 2742, 2744.

² See note 1 *supra*. Various contentions made with reference to this change, as being one in policy, "legislative" or "judicial" in character, made upon hearing before an improper official, *i. e.*, an examiner, etc., are not considered herein, since other and more important issues are sufficient to dispose of the appeal.

³ Par. B. 8 (d) of Part II of this treaty provides: "If within the period of this Agreement the country to which a clear channel has been assigned shall have made use of the channel but not in the manner above described or not to the extent required by the provisions of this Agreement, such country shall be considered as having relinquished that portion of the rights which it has not used and at the expiration of this agreement, the other countries party thereto shall have the right, if they see fit, to withdraw the unused privileges from such country and to reassign them to any or all of the other interested countries.

⁴ The question has been presented here and in the Supreme Court in numerous cases. *E. g.*, Sanders Bros. Radio Station v. F. C. C., 70 App. D. C. 297, 106 F. (2d) 321 (1939), *rev'd on other grounds*, 309 U. S. 470 (1940); WOKO, Inc. v. F. C. C., 71 App. D. C. 228, 109 F. (2d) 665 (1940); Yankee Network, Inc. v. F. C. C., 71 App. D. C. 11, 107 F. (2d) 212 (1939); Stuart v. F. C. C., 70 App. D. C. 265, 105 F. (2d) 788 (1939); Pittsburgh Radio Supply House v. F. C. C., 69 App. D. C. 22, 98 F. (2d) 303 (1938); Red River Broadcasting Co. v. F. C. C., 69 App. D. C. 1, 98 F. (2d) 282 (1938), *cert denied*, 305 U. S. 625 (1938); Pulitzer Pub. Co. v. F. C. C., 68 App. D. C. 124, 94 F. (2d) 249 (1937).

may intervene as of right in its proceedings for granting, denying or modifying a license under the equally cloudy provisions relating to these matters.

I. *The Right to Appeal*

Appellant has standing to appeal. The statute confers this upon a "person aggrieved or whose interests are adversely affected." Section 402 (b) (2). In *F. C. C. v. Sanders Brothers Radio Station*, 309 U. S. 470 (1940), the Supreme Court held that the licensee of a competing station likely to be financially injured qualifies for appeal. It went further and asserted that Congress "may have been of opinion that one likely to be financially injured by the issue of a license would be the only person having a sufficient interest to bring to the attention of the appellate court errors of law in the action of the Commission in granting the license." (Italics supplied) "Financially" was inserted by amendment of the opinion after the decision was first handed down. It does not follow that this guarded and speculative dictum makes economic injury the sole criterion of status to appeal, as the Commission and WHDH contend. The *Sanders* case involved on its facts only financial injury. The court held that sufficient. Though it suggested the possible insufficiency of other kinds of injury, no question concerning them was before it. The decision therefore cannot be taken as deciding such an issue.

There are strong reasons why the dictum should not be accepted as either stating or forecasting the law. Nothing in the statute specifies or requires a showing of financial injury as the exclusive basis to appeal. Nor are the hypotheses tenable that such injury is the only sort, of a substantial kind, likely to occur or that only persons financially hurt will be able or likely to appeal. It is true they probably will have the financial resources necessary for litigation. It does not follow that others, who may be affected adversely though not financially, will be neither willing nor able to appeal.

The contrary assumption ignores the facts that radio broadcasting is not exclusively a matter of business or financial gain, and that it is the public interest, not the private right, which is primarily at stake upon the appeal. Unfortunately, commercial enterprise has taken over the lion's share of the field. Unfortunately, because when radio was in its infancy, many persons hoped that much of its work would be done by educational, religious and eleemosynary institutions, more than the event has permitted. Notwithstanding the policy which has so favored commercial operators, there is a considerable volume of noncommercial broadcasting. It takes place through stations supported not by advertising or "plugs," but by churches, universities, colleges, charitable foundations and others who have no profit-making revenues. Many still hope that the evils apparently inherent in commercial broadcasting yet may bring about a larger allocation of frequencies to licensees whose objects are not primarily the making of money.

Limiting appeals to persons financially injured would have the practical effect of denying them to nonprofit-seeking broadcasters. Conceivably, in very rare instances, such operators could show financial injury. But obviously they could not do so in the circumstances in which commercial stations are able most frequently to demonstrate its possible incidence. The view cannot be accepted that these stations can appeal only when some action of the Commission has the practical effect of destroying their capital investment. Such a view would not be consistent with the public interest and right which is the foundation of all broadcasting and which primarily the commercial broadcaster's appeal is designed to protect. *F. C. C. v. Sanders Bros. supra*. The latter is likely to utilize the public interest as a vehicle for protecting his private standing, however tentative that may be in legal status. Few business institutions rush to the defense of the public weal when they are not affected in any private way. As between such operators, therefore, and the noncommercial broadcaster, the latter cannot be held a knight unworthy, unable or unwilling to battle for the general good in the lists of appellate litigation. Congress had no intention to exclude nonprofit stations from taking appeals, either absolutely or in practical effect. And if they can appeal by showing other than financial injury, so also can commercial operators.

Absence of economic injury however does not amount to presence of other sufficient injury. Appellant asserts it is enough that the order creates electrical interference. This the Commission now denies, in reversal of its apparent position prior to the

Sanders decision.⁵ Appellant argues that electrical interference, regardless of amount or effect, creates the right of appeal. To support this it points out that the whole occasion for regulation, including the feature of license, arises from the limited number of frequencies and the chaos electrical interference would cause, indeed did cause,⁶ if there were no authority vested with power of license, allocation and police.

It is not necessary, however, to go so far with appellant. In the present stage of radio, very few changes, either in frequency or in power, can be made without creating some degree of electrical interference. This may range from minute and practically harmless interruption with remote and very occasional listeners in secondary service areas to total obliteration in the primary field. Notwithstanding the Commission's apparently contrary view,⁷ the latter effect would appear to be more than sufficient for appeal, whether or not a showing of financial injury could be made. Likewise, at the other end, it seems doubtful that an infinitesimal amount of new electrical interference should create standing to appeal.

Presumably by the decision in the *Sanders* case the Supreme Court intended that the financial injury must be something more than nominal or highly speculative. It seems not unreasonable to read the opinion as requiring by implication that there be probable injury of a substantial character. So much by way of limitation seems necessary to prevent vindication of the public interest from turning into mass appeals by the industry at large, with resulting hopeless clogging of the administrative process by judicial review. Likewise, with electrical interference, it is hardly necessary to secure appellate championship by every broadcaster who may be affected in only a remote and insubstantial manner. It follows that electrical interference, without a showing of financial injury, may be sufficient to create standing to appeal. But for this purpose there must be a reasonable possibility that it will be substantial. And this must appear, as we have held, from the notice of appeal and statement of reasons. *Yankee Network, Inc. v. F. C. C.*, 71 App. D. C. 11, 107 F. (2d) 212 (1939).

In this case the notice sufficiently discloses appealable interest. It states that appellant is aggrieved and its interests are adversely affected by the order and by its reaffirmance on denial of appellant's petition for rehearing; sets forth in detail the nature and steps of the proceedings before the Commission; and states, among reasons relied upon, that the order:

"(a) Results in a substantial modification of the license held by appellant . . . without having afforded it an opportunity to be heard as required by Section 312 (b) of the Communications Act of 1934." (Italics supplied.)

"(b) Results in a change in the class and character of the frequency . . . without consent or hearing as required by Section 303 (f)."

"(c) Results in a degradation of service on 830 kc (850 kc) which will be prejudicial to the priority rights of the United States on this channel under Paragraph B 8 (d) of Part II of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement without affording appellant an opportunity to be heard on its own behalf and on behalf of the listeners it serves."

"(d) Results in a discrimination against service to rural listeners in order to furnish additional service to the residents of the City of Boston and as such is violative of the requirements of Section 307 (b) of the Communications Act of 1934."

Other assigned reasons include assertedly improper procedures in changing Commission policy, failure to return the application as required by its rules, amendment of the rules under improper notice, insufficiency of the evidence to support the decision, denial of hearing according to due process of law, etc.

On its face, therefore, the notice charges that the order substantially modified the license of KOA, changed the class and character of its frequency, degraded the station's service under the North American Agreement; jeopardized thereby not only appellant's

⁵ The controversy in that case, and previously, concerning Section 402 (b) (2) was with reference to whether financial injury was sufficient, it being apparently the Commission's position that injury from electrical interference was the most that Congress had in mind in enacting this section.

⁶ Prior to the Radio Act of 1927, and following the decision in *United States v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 12 F. (2d) 614 (N. D. Ill. 1926), and the Attorney General's opinion, Ops. ATT'Y GEN. (1926) 126. See MONOGRAPH OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION PROCEDURE, PART 3, FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION (1940) 83.

⁷ The Commission's position that only financial injury, whether or not resulting from electrical interference, is sufficient for appeal necessarily means that electrical interference without financial injury, regardless of the extent or effect of the interference, would be no basis for appeal. Generally, of course, extensive interference would cause financial injury. But it is not clear this would be true of nonprofit stations or necessarily, perhaps, always in other cases.

rights but the priority rights of the United States and therefore the interests, present and future, of the listening public, and created discrimination against rural and in favor of urban listeners contrary to statutory requirements. These reasons appear to be a sufficient showing of both private and public interest and of adverse affectation to sustain the appeal. They require that it be considered on the merits, that is, on the question whether appellant was wrongfully refused a hearing before the Commission.

II. The Right to Hearing

The extent of the conflict concerning intervention appears from the extreme positions taken by appellant, on the one hand, that such a right arises from the Fifth Amendment as a matter of due process of law, and by the Commission and WHDH, on the other, that Congress has given the former an absolute discretion which nothing in the Constitution inhibits or limits.

It is said that existence of a right of appeal presupposes a right to intervene. The statute does not expressly so provide. But in view of our conclusion, for reasons to be stated, that appellant was entitled to intervene, it is not necessary to decide whether in some unusual circumstance one not entitled to become a party might appeal.

On the other hand, the Commission's argument is untenable that appellant has no right to be heard because it has no vested right in the frequency, or in its license or status thereunder, *F. C. C. v. Sanders Bros., supra*, or because the statute empowers the Commission to make rules and regulations, Section 154 (i), and to "conduct its proceedings in such manner as will best conduce to the proper dispatch of business and to the ends of justice." Section 154 (j). The fallacy is that one who has no such vested right has therefore no procedural protections in relation to the more tenuous rights, privileges or status he possesses.⁸ Whatever its proper label, "qualified right," "privilege," "status," "licensee," appellant acquired something of value by virtue of its license and the statute. The label is not important. The fact that appellant has fulfilled statutory conditions and has received statutory advantages, status and protections is important. *Tutun v. United States*, 270 U. S. 568 (1926). That it may be deprived of these and that the Commission has discretion to take them away, wholly or in part, do not mean that it can do so in an unfair manner or without hearing.⁹ The protections of procedural due process do not disappear because the substantive right affected is not a full-grown vested right like that in one's castle at the common law. The right of appeal in capital criminal cases is entirely statutory. But that does not put it entirely beyond constitutional limitation. *Cf. Boykin v. Huff*, 73 App. D. C. 378, 121 F. (2d) 865 (1941), and authorities cited. Similarly, though statutory rights in the nature of occupational license, revocable in administrative discretion, may not be "property" for purposes of protections afforded by substantive due process, they are not unguarded against arbitrary administrative action.¹⁰ Procedural due process protects them against this, and does so notwithstanding the broad rule-making power and discretion given the Commission concerning the manner of conducting its business.

The crucial issue therefore comes down to whether appellant has been deprived of an opportunity for a fair hearing to which it was entitled either by the statute or by elementary due process. The two prongs of the question may be considered together. It will aid first to set forth the statutory provisions concerning hearing and those provided by the Commission's Rules and Regulations which are pertinent both to hearing and to intervention. These then may be considered in the light of what was done by appellant and the Commission.

A. The Statutory Provisions and Scheme of Hearings

Provisions concerning hearings are contained in Sections 309 (a), 303 (f), 312 (a), (b), and 409 (a) of the Act,¹¹ in addition to Section 154 (i), (j) referred to above.

⁸ See Davis, *The Requirement of Opportunity to be Heard in the Administrative Process* (1942) 52 YALE L. J. 1093, 1118-25, and authorities cited and discussed therein.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ 48 STAT. 1082, 1085, 1086-7, 1096 (1934), 47 U. S. C. §§ 303 (f), 309 (a), 312 (a), (b), 409 (a) (1941).

§ 303 (f). "Make such regulations not inconsistent with law as it may deem necessary to prevent interference between stations and to carry out the provisions of this chapter: *Provided, however*, That changes in the frequencies, authorized power, or in the times of operation of any station, shall not be made without the consent of the station licensee unless, after a public hearing, the Commission shall determine that such changes will promote public con-

Section 309 (a) relates to applications for license, for renewal and for modification. The Commission is authorized to issue, renew or modify the license, if *upon examination of the application*, it determines that public interest, convenience or necessity would be served by *granting* it. If it does not reach *such a* decision on examining the application, then it must set the matter for hearing, "notify the applicant . . . and afford such applicant an opportunity to be heard under such rules and regulations as it may prescribe." (*Italics supplied.*)

Under Section 303 (f) the Commission is authorized to "make such regulations *not inconsistent with law* as it may deem necessary to prevent interference between stations and to carry out the provisions of this Act," but with the proviso that "*changes in the frequencies, authorized power, or in the times of operation of any station shall not be made without the consent of the station licensee unless, after a public hearing, the Commission determines that such changes will promote public convenience or interest or will serve public necessity, or the provisions of this Act will be more fully complied with . . .*" (*Italics supplied.*) These are the most important provisions presently involved.

Section 312 (a), (b) requires hearing with notice to the station licensee when revocation or modification of license is proposed. In the case of modification the licensee is to be "given reasonable opportunity to show cause" why the order should not issue, after having notice in writing.

By Section 409 (a) a commissioner or examiner or the director of a division is empowered, when designated by the Commission, to hold hearings, except an examiner may not do so in administration of Title III with respect to a matter involving: "(1) a change of policy by the Commission, (2) the revocation of a station license, (3) new devices or developments in radio, or (4) a new kind of use of frequencies. In all cases heard by an examiner the Commission shall hear *oral arguments* on request of *either party.*" (*Italics supplied.*)

As has been noted, Section 154 (i), (j) confers broad power upon the Commission to make rules and regulations, issue lawful orders and determine the manner of conducting its business.

Before turning to the regulations we may note that Section 309 (a) does not *in terms* guarantee an applicant or anyone else a hearing in all cases. The matter may be determined upon examination of the application, if in that manner the Commission is

venience or interest or will serve public necessity, or the provisions of this chapter will be more fully complied with."

§ 309 (a). "If upon examination of any application for a station license or for the renewal or modification of a station license the Commission shall determine that public interest, convenience, or necessity would be served by the granting thereof, it shall authorize the issuance, renewal, or modification thereof in accordance with said finding. In the event the Commission upon examination of any such application does not reach such decision with respect thereto, it shall notify the applicant thereof, shall fix and give notice of a time and place for hearing thereon, and shall afford such applicant an opportunity to be heard under such rules and regulations as it may prescribe."

§ 312 (a). "Any station license may be revoked for false statements either in the application or in the statement of fact which may be required by section 308 hereof, or because of conditions revealed by such statements of fact as may be required from time to time which would warrant the Commission in refusing to grant a license on an original application, or for failure to operate substantially as set forth in the license, or for violation of or failure to observe any of the restrictions and conditions of this chapter or of any regulation of the Commission authorized by this chapter or by a treaty ratified by the United States: *Provided, however*, That no such order of revocation shall take effect until fifteen days' notice in writing thereof, stating the cause for the proposed revocation, has been given to the licensee. Such licensee may make written application to the Commission at any time within said fifteen days for a hearing upon such order, and upon the filing of such written application said order of revocation shall stand suspended until the conclusion of the hearing conducted under such rules as the Commission may prescribe. Upon the conclusion of said hearing the Commission may affirm, modify, or revoke said order of revocation."

§ 312 (b). "Any station license after June 19, 1934, granted under the provisions of this chapter or the construction permit required hereby and after such date issued, may be modified by the Commission either for a limited time or for the duration of the term thereof, if in the judgment of the Commission such action will promote the public interest, convenience, and necessity, or the provisions of this chapter or of any treaty ratified by the United States will be more fully complied with: *Provided, however*, That no such order of modification shall become final until the holder of such outstanding license or permit shall have been notified in writing of the proposed action and the grounds or reasons therefor and shall have been given reasonable opportunity to show cause why such an order of modification should not issue."

§ 409 (a). "Any member or examiner of the Commission, or the director of any division, when duly designated by the Commission for such purpose, may hold hearings, sign and issue subpoenas, administer oaths, examine witnesses, and receive evidence at any place in the United States designated by the Commission; except that in the administration of sections 301-362 of this title an examiner may not be authorized to exercise such powers with respect to a matter involving (1) a change of policy by the Commission, (2) the revocation of a station license, (3) new devices or developments in radio, or (4) a new kind of use of frequencies. In all cases heard by an examiner the Commission shall hear *oral arguments* on request of *either party.*"

able to conclude that the application should be *granted*. In other words, the applicant is not entitled to a hearing if the action is to be in his favor. On the other hand, if the Commission cannot decide for him by merely examining the application, it must afford *him* a hearing with due notice. In short, it cannot deny the application without a hearing and the applicant is a necessary party. Whether other persons who may be affected, including existing licensees, are or may be entitled to a hearing is not determined explicitly or perhaps implicitly by this section. It is primarily an applicant's section and deals chiefly, though not necessarily exclusively, with applicants' rights.

Section 312 (a) (revocation), (b) (modification), on the other hand, deals primarily with rights of existing licensees. Hearing on notice is prescribed. When the question is modification *the licensee* must be given "reasonable opportunity to show cause" why the order should not issue. When it is revocation the hearing is to be "conducted under such rules as the Commission may prescribe." In contrast with Section 309 (a), Section 312 deals expressly and therefore primarily, not with applicants and their rights, but with licensees and their rights. Under the one applicants cannot be affected adversely without a hearing; under the other licensees cannot be so affected by revoking or modifying the license without a hearing. Neither section purports to make the hearing provided *ex parte* or to limit it in the one case to applicants, in the other to licensees. But neither purports to bring in others or give them a right to come in. Though others are not expressly excluded, the theory seems to be in each instance that the hearing is principally, though not necessarily exclusively, for the benefit of the applicant in the one case, of the licensee in the other. Neither section is designed on its face explicitly to take care of the situation where the interests of an applicant and an existing licensee or of two licensees clash or may do so.

Section 303 (f) is in terms, particularly of the proviso, much like Section 312 (a), (b), in that it provides expressly for public hearing concerning "changes in the frequencies, authorized power, or . . . times of operation," unless "the station licensee" consents to the change. It is not stated explicitly that he is entitled to notice and participation in the hearing, but that seems clearly implied from the provision for hearing and prohibition of these changes without it unless he consents. Furthermore, the section contains no explicit statement concerning notice to or participation by any other person. On its face therefore the provisions of Section 303 (f) concerning hearing and the licensee's participation are much like those of Section 312 (b) dealing with modification, though in terms they are not entirely identical.¹² In a broad sense both may be said to deal with modification and both to require hearing, unless the licensee affected consents to the change. This is true, notwithstanding Section 303 (f) in its principal grant of authority is, as is noted later, primarily a rule-making or "legislative" section, and the proviso is in one aspect a limitation upon the Commission's rule-making power.

But to regard Section 303 (f) as merely a duplicate or alternative provision to Section 312 (b), for protection of the licensee when his license is to be modified adversely, would make it practically superfluous. This would also ignore the primary clause and purpose of Section 303 (f), as well as the differences in express terms of the two sections.¹³ The proviso is merely an incident or a limitation of the main provision, which is a grant of power to the Commission to "make such regulations *not inconsistent with law* as it may deem necessary to *prevent interference* between stations and to carry out the provisions of this Act." (Italics supplied) The principal concern of the section is interference, and the limitations of the proviso, including the requirement of hearing, relate to matters most likely to cause and most directly related to interference. In contrast with Sections 309 (a) and 312 (b), which are primarily one-party sections, Section 303 (f) deals with subject matter which necessarily involves at least two private parties in addition to the Commission, with the principal occasion for difference and dispute between or among them, namely, interference, and with the chief causes of this. The section is therefore basically a two-party or multiple-party section, not counting the Commission. This is true notwithstanding

the primary clause is cast in terms of delegating rule-making power to the Commission concerning the subject matter. It is nevertheless multiple-party subject matter. The parties affected may be two or more existing stations, or they may be one or more such stations and an applicant or applicants for license. The section does not literally designate others than "the station licensee". But it necessarily contemplates, from the very nature of the subject matter, that others similarly situated will be similarly affected, and the only persons who may be so affected are other licensees and applicants.

In my judgment this fact is of paramount importance, for determining both what is meant by "changes in the frequencies, authorized power, . . . times of operation" and the nature and character of the hearing required, each a matter in fundamental dispute here. Conceding, as I think we may, that Sections 309 (a) and 312 (b) are primarily one-party sections, that is, they involve ordinarily one party in addition to the Commission itself, and the hearings they provide are chiefly, though not necessarily exclusively, for determining matters in the first instance between the Commission and an applicant in the one case and it and a licensee under prospect of having the terms of his license changed in the other, Section 303 (f) is from the outset no such one-sided matter. It is essentially one which from the start raises issues affecting not only the Commission, but also other persons who as among themselves are opposed in interest. The conflict is not, even in the initial stage, merely Commission-applicant, as in Section 309 (a), or Commission-licensee, as in Section 312 (b). It is Commission-licensee-applicant or Commission-licensee-licensee. It is three-way, and it may turn out to be adverse three ways.

In my opinion this paramount fact makes the hearing provided by Section 303 (f) an essentially different kind of hearing or stage in hearing from those provided and required by Sections 309 (a) and 312 (b). In the first place, it differentiates that hearing from the one provided by Section 312 (b) and prevents it from becoming a mere duplicate or alternative of the latter. If their issues, purposes and application were identical, there would be no need for two such explicit, and to some extent inconsistent, provisions for hearing. The mere fact that the modifications which might be involved in the hearing under Section 312 (b) are broader and more inclusive than those specified in Section 303 (f) does not explain the duplicate provision, since the latter includes the most important respects in which modification might be required under Section 312 (b). But beyond this, the two sections have or are likely to have entirely different consequences. Many of the modifications which may be proposed under Section 312 (b) relate to matters affecting only the Commission and the particular licensee, in other words, do not affect other licensees or applicants. They involve such things as equipment, observance of regulations in broadcasting, etc., essentially Commission-licensee issues and only such. Hence, in these cases, there would be no need for giving notice and right to participate to other persons. Consequently provision for such notice and participation was not included and the Section provides these protections only for the person necessarily and ordinarily affected, the licensee faced with possible modification of the terms of his license. It does not exclude others, but it gives them no right to come in at this stage. The Commission may permit them to do so in its discretion. But it is not required to admit them until it becomes apparent their rights also may be affected.

It would be a very strange thing, however, for Congress to insist upon notice and hearing when the issues lie merely between the Commission and one party, whether applicant or licensee, and to ignore entirely or fail to make similar provision in the much more highly controversial three-party situation. It would be even more strange for it to guarantee these safeguards to one of the parties in the latter situation, as against both the Commission and the other party interested, but deny it to the latter or leave his right to be heard entirely within the Commission's unlimited discretion, especially when he is or may be the only one adversely affected. In my opinion Congress did neither. Framing Sections 309 (a) and 312 primarily for one-way conflicts, it left the more complex multiple-party situation to be dealt with by Section 303 (f). And in doing so, while it gave the Commission large discretion and rule-making power, it provided specifically for public hearing upon proposed changes relating to the most important causes of interference and of conflict and dispute between licensees or between them and applicants. This section therefore is distinguishable from Sections 309 (a) and 312 (b), in necessarily bringing together from the start the private parties with clashing interests, as well as the Commission with which

¹² Section 312 (b) is cast in terms of notice and "to show cause," specifying that notice be given the operator whose license is to be modified. Section 303 (f) has no express provision for notice and merely requires "public hearing" when "the station licensee" does not consent to the proposed change. Section 303 (f) also deals only with "changes in the frequencies, authorized power, or . . . times of operation," not broadly with *modification* of station license, as does Section 312 (b). Section 303 (f) is not limited in terms to changes made *in the license* itself, while Section 312 (b) is so limited in its terms.

¹³ See note 11 *supra*, and *circa* note 12 *supra*.

each may be at odds, and in providing a hearing for disposition of these issues. Congress, in providing for this hearing, did not intend only one of the affected parties to have notice and be heard.¹⁴

The section is not aptly drawn, particularly in the language which provides for the hearing. But only superficial reading would lead to the conclusion that only one of the interested parties is given right to a hearing. Literally read, the section merely requires a hearing if the changes specified are to be made "without the consent of the station licensee." There is no provision, as there is in Sections 309 (a) and 312 (a), (b), for notice or for any specified person to be heard. As has been said, it is only by implication from the condition of "the station licensee's" failure to consent to the proposed change that his protections in these respects can be found within the section's terms. So much, however, is necessary, unless the "public hearing" is to be one at which no one but the Commission would have the right to appear and participate.

What is more important, the section does not in terms identify the "station licensee" whose consent is required if hearing is dispensed with and who, by implication, is entitled to hearing if he does not consent. Presumably, though by inference, he is or may be the licensee in the terms of whose license some change is proposed. But the section does not say this explicitly. In this respect also it differs in terms from Section 312 (b). The latter relates expressly to modification of "station license," and prohibits making the order until "the holder of such outstanding license" is given notice and hearing. No such explicit terms appear in Section 303 (f). It nowhere mentions "station license" or "modification" of license. It does refer to "station licensee," but in no way, except by possible implication, does it identify him as the "holder of the outstanding license" which is to be "modified" in terms, or exclude the licensee whose operations may be more seriously affected, even destroyed by favorable changes made in another operator's license. In short, section 303 (f) is drawn in different terms and, in my opinion, for different purposes, from Section 312 (a), (b). Literally the hearing provision relates to "changes in frequencies, authorized power, or . . . times of operation," not to "modification" of outstanding licenses. Literally also it requires the consent "of the station licensee," if the change is made without hearing, and hearing if such consent is not given. But it does not specify whether the licensee is one in the terms of whose license a change is to be made or one only affected by a change made in another's license or by granting a new application. This further narrows the crucial issue. The Commission asserts the only person entitled to hearing under Section 303 (f) is the station licensee in whose license the change is made. Hence, in its view, KOA had no right under the section to be heard, since there was no change in its license and it continued free to operate on the same frequency, power and time after WHDH's application was granted as before. This view is presented with vigor and combated with equal force. Much of the argument revolved pedantically about the difference between "in" and "of," that is, whether "change *in* frequency" means "change *of* frequency," as if the two forms might not mean the same thing and that as well what the one as what the other asserts. The controlling principles of construction are greater than prepositional hairsplittings.

The Commission's interpretation, though possible upon the language, would ignore the fundamental character of the subject matter and of the controversies as well as the conflict of interests; make the section's provision for hearing one-sided; exclude one of the private parties interested and, in some instances, as in this case, the only one adversely affected; make the section a merely narrower duplicate of Section 312 (b), without taking account of their differences in terms, purposes and ordinarily applicable situations; and, finally, so construed, there would be serious question concerning the Section's validity. That construction would create the incongruous situation that an applicant for a license and a licensee facing literal "modification" would be entitled by the terms of the Act to hearing before adverse action, but a licensee equally or more seriously "affected" by the granting of another's application or changing another's license favorably would have no right to be heard except in the Commission's discretion. Logically this would be true, notwithstanding the interference thus created might blot out the "affected" station's operations. In this view a commercial station could wipe out a nonprofit one completely by licensed interference and, under the Commission's

argument that financial injury is the only basis for appeal, the latter would have no right to be heard before either the Commission or the courts. If the injured station were also a commercial one and could show financial injury, it could appeal, but would have no right to be heard before the Commission. If it could not show financial injury, it would be in the same boat with the nonprofit station.

Such a construction would run contrary to the policy of every other provision for hearing in the Act. Not only in Section 303 (f) itself, but in Sections 309 (a) and 312 (a), (b), the statute dispenses with hearing when the action to be taken is *favorable* to the person, whether applicant or licensee, whose interests are directly and immediately involved. It is zealous to provide for hearing when the decision is or may be adverse to him. Yet, in this situation, KOA is the only station adversely affected. The action is favorable to WHDH. It was merely an applicant. KOA was an existing station. As between the two, if either was entitled to the greater protection, it would seem to be KOA. If the action taken or proposed had been adverse to WHDH, it had a statutory right to hearing, and in fact the Commission respected it. Yet when it reached the point of proposed decision in WHDH's favor and adverse to KOA, it denied that the latter had any right to hearing, whether statutory or constitutional. This perverts the hearing policy of the Act. That is to dispense with hearing when decision is favorable to the one affected, to require it when it is adverse. Section 303 (f) is no exception. It does not specify in terms who shall be heard or have notice. But it provides for public hearing when the "station licensee" does not consent to the proposed change in frequency, power, or time. It does not say "the licensee whose license is modified in terms." Unquestionably it includes him. But he is amply protected by Section 312 (b). Whether he or the other station or stations affected will be injured depends, not on the mere fact his license is altered, but on *how* it is changed, whether favorably to him or to the others. The Commission's view posits the right to hearing, not upon the question who is hurt or likely to be hurt, as do the other sections, but upon whose letter of license is altered or likely to be changed. It ignores realities, effects and consequences in favor of the formal and literal nature of the change. "The letter killeth; the spirit keepeth alive." Section 303 (f) does not in terms exclude the station licensee who is injured by changes favorable to other licensees or applicants. Such licensees may be the only persons injured or adversely affected by the action. In such a case (and this is one), to posit hearing upon the want of consent of the licensee in whose favor the decision is made would be to deprive the only person injured or capable of being injured, and through him the public he serves, of the right to be heard. Such a view would pervert the section into an instrument for suppressing all protest by the only person hurt or likely to be hurt, except possibly as he might raise his voice on appeal, and then only, in the Commission's view, to be met with the answer that he has no right to be heard before it. It would suppress also representation of the public interest which it is the primary purpose of the statute to protect and secure.

In my judgment therefore Section 303 (f) cannot be given the narrow construction, merely duplicating the function and purpose of Section 312 (b), for which the Commission and WHDH contend. In addition to its obvious injustice, contradiction of the statute's general hearing policy, failure to take account of the differences of the two sections in language, subject matter and character of the controversies dealt with, the Commission's view refuses to recognize that the fact of interference rather than mere literal change in the terms of a license is what causes harm and chaos to stations affected, to the industry, and to the public. If accepted, it would also raise serious question concerning the section's validity, both for want of essential minima of procedural due process in some opportunity to be heard as of right and for want of essential fair play in favoring one interested party unduly as against another. Neither preservation of the public interest nor of the Commission's broad power and discretion to conduct its functions in disposing of the public's business requires acceptance of an interpretation so doubtful and unfair.

The foregoing views necessarily contemplate that the hearing provided by Section 303 (f), under the proviso, has in such an application as this "quasi-judicial" rather than merely "legislative" effect. That is true, in my opinion, notwithstanding the Section's principal grant of power is to make rules. In such an application as this, the making of rules relating to the defined changes necessarily affects existing rights by changing them, and that is as true as if the change were made by order rather than by rule.

¹⁴ This view derives some support also from the provisions of Section 409(a), note 11 *supra*, that "In all cases heard by an examiner, the Commission shall hear oral arguments on request of *either party*," explicitly recognizing the right of more than one person to be a party. (Italics supplied.)

When such an effect is achieved, whether by the one form of action or the other, the ordinary distinction between "quasi-legislative" and "quasi-judicial" action gives way before the elementary requirement that rights be not destroyed or impaired without hearing. The proviso requires hearing whether the change is in form "legislative" or "judicial."

B. The Regulations and Their Application

It remains to consider whether the regulations, as they have been applied, have violated appellant's right to a hearing. The construction given above to Section 303 (f) does not mean that every licensee who may be in some way, however minutely or remotely, affected by the change or who may consider or surmise that he will be affected, is entitled to a hearing or that the hearing must be a full-panoplied judicial proceeding. Further questions therefore are: (1) What interest or injury must an affected licensee have, and how must this be disclosed, in order for him to assert the right to hearing; (2) what is meant by hearing; (3) when does the right arise and when may it properly be asserted?

Interference may affect only a few stations or many. With frequencies crowded as they are, a change in the frequency, power or time of one station may affect dozens, possibly hundreds of others, some seriously, some only slightly. Expedition of the Commission's functions requires that hearings not become radio conventions or terminable trials like some receivership proceedings. There must therefore be some limit to the number of persons entitled to participate as parties and to the extent to which those so entitled may take part.

Apart from applicants and licensees faced with modification or revocation of license, the statute makes no express provision for determining who may be necessary parties, whether by right of intervention or as persons entitled to notice and party status from the inception of the hearing. With the two stated exceptions, the Commission has treated the matter as one of intervention under rules prescribing the basis upon which "affected" stations and others may come in. Under its former regulation, Rule 105.19, Rules and Regulations (1935), disclosure of "a substantial interest in the subject matter" was sufficient. This proved unsatisfactory¹⁵ and has been revised to add the requirement that the petition also show "the facts on which the petitioner bases his claim that his intervention will be in the public interest." Rules and Regulations (1939), Section 1.102.

The two regulations are alike in excluding persons who cannot show substantial interest. There would seem to be no valid objection to this. Participation as parties of persons only insubstantially or remotely interested or affected is not necessary for protection of either private right or public interest. Exclusion of such persons from participation as of right is necessary for efficient conduct of the Commission's functions and to keep the hearings within manageable bounds.

Affirmatively, however, the two rules operate differently. The practical effect of the old one (Rule 105.19) was that affected licensees became parties upon disclosing in the petition "substantial interest in the subject matter." Upon this showing, intervention became a matter of right. So effective, the rule may be taken as having complied with the implicit requirements of Section 303 (f). *Red River Broadcasting Co. v. F. C. C.*, 69 App. D. C. 1, 98 F. (2d) 262 (1938). Persons substantially affected by action proposed under that section had the right to come in. That it was exercised nominally as a process of intervention, by filing a petition showing the nature of their interest, rather than by receiving notice and being regarded as parties from the outset, was no more than a reasonable concession to the Commission's difficulty of ascertaining in advance who might be sufficiently interested and of confining the hearing within reasonable bounds. *Red River Broadcasting Co. v. F. C. C.*, *supra*.

The new rule (Section 1.102), however, excludes persons substantially interested, including existing licensees "affected," unless the petition states facts to show their "intervention will be in the public interest." The intended purpose was to cut down the number participating under the old rule.¹⁶ The language of the new requirement is ambiguous. If by it were meant that the intervenor must show that the public interest is tied up substantially with his private one, so that in the hearing he would be champion for both, perhaps the analogy to the conditions neces-

sary for appeal, as stated in the *Sanders* case, would sustain the further limitation.

The rule, however, has not been so applied. The Commission has not interpreted it as calling merely for a statement of specific facts to show that the public interest is involved in the petitioner's operations, will be affected substantially and adversely by the change proposed, and consequently that the petitioner's participation will be in championship of both its own and the public interest. Rather as counsel have stated the matter in the brief, the decisions denying appellant's right to intervene were "not based on appellant's lack of interest. The Commission held that whether or not appellant had a sufficient interest, it should not be permitted to intervene because it failed to show *how its participation in the hearing would be of any assistance in the determination of the issues involved.*" Referring to the practice under the former rule (Rule 105.19), it is also said that procedure "was abolished because it made impossible an efficient administration of the Act." And again, "It thus became apparent that interest alone was an insufficient test for intervention. . . . Virtually every application involves many persons who claim to be interested. . . . Most such applications are for facilities in a community which already has one or more stations which may be fearful of the petition . . . or are for facilities which cause electrical interference to existing stations. In many situations both factors combine to increase the number of potentially interested persons. . . . In practically every instance the persons who claim interest in the proceedings are existing licensees whose private interests are promoted by protracted proceedings which delay as long as possible the establishment of competing facilities. In view of these facts there is no wonder that the old intervention rule did not conduce 'to the proper dispatch of business and to the ends of justice.'"

So applied, the rule comes down at best to one of efficiency, without controlling regard to interest, public or private, or how far it may be affected; at worst to one of mere convenience to the Commission in performing its functions. That this is the meaning and effect of the rule, as it has been applied, appears not only from the argument and the briefs, but also from the Commission's key decision in support of this policy, *In re Application of Hazelwood, Inc.* (Docket 5698), from the undue reliance placed in argument upon the breadth of the Commission's discretion and rule-making power, and from the action taken in this case.

A rule which posits the basic right of hearing exclusively upon mere convenience to the Commission or whether the petitioner's participation "will be of assistance to it in determining the issues," leaving this to be determined solely in its discretion, is not reasonable. It is a denial of any right to hearing. That it may be inconvenient or time-consuming for such a body to hear persons substantially interested and affected, or that, in the Commission's exclusive discretion, they may not be able to aid it, furnishes no basis for refusal to hear their side of the case, whether on the facts or the law. Efficiency is not to be bought at such a price to essential fairness. Cf. Brandeis, J., dissenting in *Myers v. United States*, 272 U. S. 52, 240 (1926). If therefore the rule has been applied to appellant in this manner and with this effect, it has cause for complaint. Whether it has been so applied and with such consequence is the remaining question.

Upon that, the facts are important, as are also the questions whether appellant disclosed its own and the public interest and the affectation of both sufficiently. Involved also is the question of what kind of hearing appellant was entitled to have.

In my opinion there was no improper denial of hearing prior to the denial of the second petition for intervention filed December 16, 1940, when the Commission gave notice to KOA and others of its *proposed* findings and conclusions favorable to granting WHDH's application. Until then it was wholly possible the application, filed under Section 309 (a), would be denied. Until that time the proceeding was, as has been pointed out, essentially a one-way matter, involving questions primarily and initially between the applicant and the Commission. It had been unable to decide from the application in favor of the applicant. Accordingly, as the section required, it put the matter down for hearing and notified WHDH. It also gave notice to others who might be affected, including KOA, though the section did not in terms require this. Appellant then petitioned for intervention and the petition was denied, as were a petition to review this action and a motion by appellant to dismiss the application on the ground it did not conform to the rules. In none of this was there abuse of the Commission's powers or discretion or violation of appellant's statutory or constitutional rights. In this initial stage the

¹⁵ See MONOGRAPH OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE, PART 3, FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION (1940) 16 ff.; GELLHORN, ADMINISTRATIVE LAW—CASES AND COMMENTS (1940) 511.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

burden was upon the applicant to convince the Commission *prima facie* that granting its application would be in the public interest. The very fact the matter was set for hearing was a tentative indication the decision would be adverse to the applicant.¹⁷ WHDH had therefore the laboring oar. Unless and until it convinced the Commission there was apparently valid ground, at least a *prima facie* case, for granting the application, no harm was done or could be done to other stations. Hence, until it appeared from this initial stage of the total administrative process that some harm to KOA and others similarly situated possibly or probably would result, there was no essential reason either in due process or in the provisions of Sections 309 (a) and 303 (f) for bringing them in. Until then the Commission was entitled in its discretion, as Section 309 (a) contemplated, to treat the matter as one exclusively between itself and the applicant. So much by way of concession, not only to the terms and the general scheme of the statute, but also to efficiency in performing the Commission's functions, is reasonable.

Concomitant with this view of the statute, however, is the requirement that the conclusions of law and fact reached by the Commission in the initial stage, concerning issues which might affect other parties substantially, should be tentative, not final and conclusive, if they were favorable to the applicant. This, in fact, appears to have been observed, since the findings and conclusions were issued as "proposed," not as final and decisive, and notice concerning the proposed action was given to affected persons.

At this point, however, the clash between the interests of KOA and WHDH, and their respective public constituencies, became apparent, with the possibility of the latter's success. WHDH had succeeded in discharging its initial burden. The necessary effect of action in its favor would be to create electrical interference with KOA and also to require its reclassification under the Commission's rules. At this stage, then, the matter had become one no longer primarily between WHDH and the Commission, but one primarily between them, on the one hand, and KOA and other stations adversely affected, on the other. Though the process initiated under Section 309 (a) would not become final and complete until conclusive decision had been made, the provisions of Section 303 (f) then first came compellingly into play, overlapping the final phase of the proceedings under Section 309 (a), and required that persons substantially and adversely affected by the proposed decision be given opportunity to present their side of the case.

At this point appellant filed its second petition for intervention, which was denied January 7, 1941. However, the order permitted it to file a brief *amicus curiae*. It did so and participated in this character in the oral argument upon the question of adopting the proposed findings. On March 27, 1941, the proposed findings and conclusions were adopted by a vote of three to two, with two Commissioners not participating. The members voting in the negative filed a vigorous dissenting opinion. 8 F. C. C. Rep. — (1941). The decision became effective by formal order April 7, 1941. Appellant's petition for rehearing was then denied and this appeal followed.

In the final and decisive stage of the Commission's action, therefore, appellant was excluded as a party, notwithstanding it was permitted to file a brief and appear in oral argument as *amicus curiae*. Unless these concessions gave it all to which it was entitled by way of hearing, the exclusion cannot stand as justified. This is because the basis on which it was made was not valid. It is not necessary to regard Section 1.102 as invalid, since it may be possible to apply it with valid effect. However, the manner in which it has been applied generally and in this case is invalid, as being contrary both to Section 303 (f) of the Act and possibly also to elementary fair play required by due process.

Conceding appellant's interest, its substantial character, not denying its substantial relation to the public interest or that this as well as appellant's private interest might be adversely affected by the order, the Commission refused to recognize appellant as a party on the ground its petition did not disclose facts to show how its participation in the proceedings would be helpful to or would assist the Commission in deciding the issues. It then belied this action by announcing in the order of denial that appellant might file a brief as *amicus curiae*.

In view of the basis for the Commission's action, it is perhaps not necessary to inquire whether the petition, under some other

rule or some other interpretation of the present one, would be sufficient. It was denied for an invalid reason, and that in itself is error sufficient to require reversal, unless its effects were cured by allowing appellant to appear as *amicus curiae*.

The petition, however, more than complied with the rule, apart from the invalid interpretation. It set forth petitioner's interest as a dominant clear channel station on the frequency 830 kc, with freedom from interference at night; that granting WHDH's application would cause electrical interference; require change in classification of KOA's frequency under the Commission's rules; result in degradation of service on frequency 830 kc prejudicial to the priority rights of the United States under the North American Regional Broadcast Agreement; discriminate against service to rural listeners and in favor of urban ones already well served; and stated other reasons not necessary to repeat. This admittedly was sufficient to show the substantial character of petitioner's interest, and in addition its substantial relation to the public interest, including service to rural areas, possible discrimination against them in favor of urban regions, and possible injury to the nation's priority rights under the international treaty, together with possible or probable substantial injury both to appellant privately and to the public interest. So much appearing, the petition complied in every respect with Section 1.102, except the construction that "intervention will be of assistance to the Commission in its own judgment" or "will be convenient for the Commission." The petition therefore complied with the rule in all its valid aspects, and should have been granted.

The Commission argues, however, that appellant was accorded in substance its full right to hearing, notwithstanding it was excluded as a party, because, first, it was allowed to file a brief and to appear in oral argument as *amicus curiae*; and, second, under Rule 1.195 appellant had, but failed to exercise, the right to present such evidence as it might choose to submit. Rule 1.195 provides for maintaining in the office of the secretary a record of all communications received relating to the merits of any application, together with the names and addresses of the senders. When the date for hearing is set, the secretary is required to notify these persons that they will have opportunity to appear and give evidence. Under the rule they are not precluded "from giving any relevant and competent testimony" because they lack "a sufficient interest to justify . . . intervention as a party. . . ." In view of these things the Commission says appellant had, but waived, full opportunity to present evidence, and had also full opportunity for argument, oral and written, upon the legal issues—thus, in effect, to appear upon both the facts and the law. It asserts therefore that appellant actually was deprived of no substantial right. This presents the final refinement of the issue.

Appellant claims too much. The petition, among other things, sought to "reopen the proceeding in order to afford petitioner an opportunity to introduce evidence, to cross-examine all witnesses, and otherwise participate fully in the proceedings; upon such record file proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law; have the right to file exceptions to any proposed Commission decision thereafter issued; request oral argument upon such proposed decisions and upon its exceptions thereto; in all respects participate fully in the important issues involved in the application" of WHDH. In short, appellant sought not only to participate as a party in the final and crucial stage of the process under Section 303 (f), but also to reopen, repeat and participate in the initial stage under Section 309 (a) as fully as would a party in judicial proceedings in equity with the rights to present evidence, cross-examine witnesses, including all who had been heard previously, take exceptions, submit findings, take part in argument, etc. Such a view of the proceedings would convert them essentially into a judicial trial in the final stage for reexamination *de novo*, so far as appellant might demand, of issues and matters presented in the initial one. In my judgment no such extensive right of participation is contemplated by Section 303 (f) or any other section, or is required by due process, and to enforce it would pervert the statutory scheme, convert the requirement of fair administrative hearing into one for a judicial procedure, and bring about a clogging of the Commission's work and functions inconsistent with their nature, complexity and due performance.

Both the Commission and appellant therefore have gone too far in their positions. On the one hand, appellant's right to hearing is not conditioned absolutely in the Commission's discretion, as it would be if limited to participation in argument as *amicus curiae* and in presenting facts under the provisions

¹⁷ MONOGRAPH OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE, PART 3, FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION (1940) 13.

of Rule 1.195, applicable to all members of the public. Its right to participate is to do so at a matter of right, not of grace, and as a party. That is true, notwithstanding the extent of participation allowed as a matter of grace or discretion may be substantially or nearly identical with what the party is entitled to have as a matter of right. On the other hand, appellant is not entitled to a full-dress judicial proceeding or to dictate the extent of its participation, without regard to reasonable limitations which may be imposed by the Commission to achieve orderly and not unduly extended hearings. Some middle ground therefore must mark out the boundary between appellant's right and the Commission's power.

It would be enough to dispose of the appeal that appellant was excluded from appearing as a matter of right and allowed limited participation as a matter of grace. But to do this, without more, would leave the further proceedings in doubt. Two problems must be distinguished, one the determination of appellant's right to participate, the other the extent of that right. The former is not a matter of discretion with the Commission. One in appellant's position must be heard upon issues such as this proceeding involved in the final stage, under Section 303 (f). But that right is not inconsistent with the Commission's requiring its existence to be shown by something more than mere general allegations that the holder is substantially interested, will be substantially affected, and that the public interest is involved and will be likewise affected. If this were all that could be required, practically everyone affected in any way, immediately or remotely, substantially or slightly, could come in at his option by alleging these generalities. On the other hand, it is not necessary to set forth the evidence which would be presented on the merits, nor would requiring this be reasonable. Between these two extremes a middle ground may be found to enable the Commission to determine that the interest and the injury, public and private, are substantial and real rather than insubstantial or visionary, and are substantially related. Perhaps an analogy can be taken from judicial proceedings in which findings of fact are required, in the distinctions which involve evidentiary facts, basic facts and ultimate facts.¹⁸ There could be no undue limitation of the right to appear in requiring existence of the ultimate facts on which it is posited to be shown by statement of such basic facts, so that the Commission might be guided by something more than the vacuistic formulae of "substantial interest," "adversely affected," etc. So much at least would seem to be properly conceded, not to the Commission's discretion, but to the necessity that it be enabled to distinguish with reasonable certainty between persons entitled to come in as of right and others not so entitled but claiming this status on grounds insufficient once the actual facts of their situation become apparent. If at times there may be difficulty, as there is in judicial proceedings, in determining what are basic as distinguished from merely evidentiary facts, reasonable latitude toward including some of the more important of the latter will resolve it. The error if any should be made upon the side of stating more rather than less than may be actually necessary.

The other problem, involving the extent of the right to participate, is properly within the Commission's discretion under its broad rule-making power, reasonably exercised, beyond a few essential minima required by elementary notions of fair play. Neither the statute nor the Fifth Amendment prescribes specifically what these minima are. Nor has it been made clear by judicial decision what constitutes a minimum compliance with due process in the way of administrative hearing. Presumably this will vary to a considerable extent with the nature of the substantive right, the character and complexity of the issues, the kinds of evidence and factual material,¹⁹ the particular body or official, and the administrative functions involved in the hearing. In other words, essential fairness of hearing bears some relation to these factors, but beyond certain, though very few, basic requirements which may be common to all fair hearings, the extent of participation by parties and others is a matter for regulation by statute or properly conferred rule-making authority.

The Communications Commission deals with highly technical and complex engineering and economic functions and relations, a highly organized and crowded industry serving primarily a public interest, but strongly affected with private incentive. Its functions are both regulatory and quasi-judicial. Its action in a single

case often affects many persons, station licensees and others. Its hearings therefore tend to be many-party ones, in which each one appearing seeks as large a participation as possible. Often certain issues affect some, but not other parties. Yet once a party has come in, his tendency is to have a hand in all that goes on. Cross-examination especially lends itself to abuse in such a situation.²⁰ So does the opportunity to present expert testimony.²¹ Consequently, in contrast with the fundamental right to come in, to be present as a party and be heard, much in the way of discretion must be conceded to the Commission in controlling the extent to which parties may be allowed to participate. The Commission's objective of keeping the hearings within manageable bounds is to be achieved, therefore, not as has been attempted by excluding persons who rightfully should come in, but by controlling through reasonable regulation the extent to which they may take part. As to this the Commission has and rightfully may exercise much authority in various specific ways.

The essential minima for fair hearing would seem to include a reasonable opportunity to present evidence concerning disputed issues of fact and argument upon issues of law affecting the party tendering them, and to do both as a party to the proceeding, not merely in the character of one present on sufferance or favor. In neither respect however does this mean, as appellant seems to think, that a party may require retracing all steps taken before the stage at which his right to come in arises or that he may wander throughout the record upon issues affecting other parties, but not himself substantially.²² In this case, therefore, it does not mean, as appellant assumed, that it could require the entire proceedings prior to the time of its proper intervention to be reopened with right on its part to cross-examine all witnesses heard in the preliminary stage under Section 309 (a) and, apparently, in its discretion to compel reproduction of all testimony then produced. Such a view would force the Commission to incur the waste of holding the preliminary hearing upon the application under Section 309 (a) and then repeating all that had been done in it when it becomes apparent, from the proposed determination favorable to the applicant, that the final stage of hearing under Section 303 (f) must be gone through with in order to afford one in appellant's position his opportunity to be heard.

The statute contemplates no such wasteful process, and in my opinion due process does not require it. Adequate protection for appellant's rights can be secured without this, and in full consonance with the statutory scheme. It contemplates, as has been said, a preliminary hearing in which only the applicant is required to be present as a private party. It may become final, if the decision is adverse to him. If so, others affected will not be harmed, and their presence in this stage would only clutter the proceedings and the record. If not, then appellant's right to hearing arises under Section 303 (f). But nothing in the act or in the Constitution requires this to be entirely *de novo*. It is enough that it be adequate.²³ At the proper stage of intervention, the record in the preliminary hearing has been made. It may be made available to the intervenor. From the multiplicity of evidence and of issues it is not unfair to require him to specify, at least in a general way, the issues he proposes to meet, the evidence he wishes to contradict, and other matters concerning which he wishes to raise objection. This should be done with particularity, not merely by broadside charge against the entire previous proceedings. With the issues so self-limited, it will then be for the Commission to determine whether, in the exercise of its quasi-judicial discretion, the intervenor's participation should be further limited, in relation to the production of evidence, cross-examination, argument or other normal incidents of hearing. In this manner each party may be restricted fairly to the issues and participation pertinent to his case, rather than allowed to roam through the entire proceedings upon matters relevant to others, but not to himself or matters concerning which he has no objection. Perhaps a considerable part of such confinement may be accomplished by the issuance of appropriate general regulations. But whether by that method or by action in the particular case, the result may be achieved of affording the intervenor fair and adequate hear-

¹⁸ *Id.* at 1103. MONOGRAPH, *op. cit. supra* note 17, at 16, 17.

¹⁹ Particularly when the agency has a body of technical experts, such as the Commission's engineering staff, competent to give disinterested expert opinion upon the technical issues or questions. See MONOGRAPH, *op. cit. supra* note 17, at 19.

²⁰ This seems implicit in the well-recognized rule that due process requirements are satisfied if at any time before governmental action becomes final, hearings are allowed either by administrative or judicial action, and therefore persons not directly or immediately affected in the initial stages of a hearing which involve primarily the interests of others may be excluded until a later phase when their interests become directly and immediately involved. See DAVIS, *op. cit. supra* note 19, at 1104, 1136-40, and authorities cited; MONOGRAPH, *op. cit. supra* note 17, at 20.

²¹ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ *Saginaw Broadcasting Co. v. F. C. C.*, 68 App. D. C. 282, 96 F. (2d) 554 (1938).

¹⁹ See DAVIS, *The Requirement of Opportunity to be Heard in the Administrative Process* (1942) 51 YALE L. J. 1093, 1106, 1117.

ing, without at the same time permitting him to run away with the hearing, nullify all that has gone before the intervention, or unduly extend the hearing beyond what fair protection of his rights and the public interest may require.

It is not necessary to extend the discussion further. Appellant has shown sufficiently its right to come in. It should have been allowed to do so, as a party to the proceeding, not merely as a friend of the Commission or a member of the public. That is true, notwithstanding the extent of participation actually allowed may have been substantially all that a party was entitled to have, though by this statement it is not intimated that this was true. That question need not be determined. It is one thing to be present as a party, and as a matter of right. It is another to appear upon favor or by sufferance. It is still another to be heard in a particular fashion or at a particular time or stage.

Appellant's right arose, not when the preliminary proceedings upon the application were begun nor when the matter was set for hearing, nor thereafter prior to issuance of the "Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions"; but when these were issued. At that time, upon the showing made in appellant's petition, it should have been recognized as a party and allowed to participate thereafter on that basis.²⁴

The extent of its right to participate, however, was largely within the discretion of the Commission, having due regard to the principles above stated. Appellant was not entitled as a matter of right to all of the relief demanded in its second petition to intervene or in the petition for rehearing, and upon another hearing may be required, in the Commission's reasonably exercised discretion, to confine itself as has been indicated, and to point out with reasonable particularity the portions and features of the previous proceedings it wishes to challenge.

This does not amount, in substance or effect, to acceptance of the Commission's view that appellant can be excluded for failure to set forth facts to show that its intervention will be of assistance to the Commission in deciding the issues. That factor is pertinent to the question how far appellant may participate, though perhaps not conclusive of it. It is not the criterion of the right to be heard. It may, in fact, have exactly the opposite effect, that is, the intervention may present facts or legal argument, contrary to those tentatively accepted by the Commission, which will make its decision more difficult. That is one purpose of hearing. Nor does this view posit the right to be present and to take part upon an exercise of the Commission's discretion or favor. With that right established, every other has protection, and if there is violation by some attempted exercise of discretion in any other respect it may be corrected, first by argument before the Commission itself, or if it is not corrected there, then by appeal.

Without attempting therefore to blueprint the procedure to be followed with respect to the extent of appellant's participation in another hearing, we may leave such matters to the Commission's judgment, where they properly belong, subject only to compliance with the basic requirements of fair play and adequate opportunity to be heard.

For the error in excluding appellant from participation as a party in the final and controversial stage of the proceeding, contrary to the requirement of Section 303 (f) of the Act, the order must be reversed, with directions to afford appellant opportunity for hearing in accordance with the provisions of that section.

Reversed and remanded.

GRONER, C. J., and VINSON, J.: Judges Groner and Vinson concur in the conclusion of Judge Rutledge that appellant has not only a right to appeal to this court under Section 402 (b) (2) of the Act, but also the right to intervene in the proceeding before the Commission. We are, therefore, in agreement with Judge Rutledge that the case should be reversed and remanded for further hearing.

In view of the importance of the principles involved, we consider it desirable, however, to set out in a word our separate views as to the meaning and effect of those Sections of the Act upon which we all agree the decision must turn.

We are in agreement with Judge Rutledge that under Section 303 (f) the Commission should have accorded appellant the right to participate in the hearing as a party. But we are also of

²⁴ This statement is not intended as meaning that adequate hearing might not have been afforded at a later stage, by appropriate regulation, as upon petition for rehearing. Cf. *United States v. Illinois Central Ry.*, 291 U. S. 457 (1934); Comment, *Necessity for Hearing Before Enjoining Order of Interstate Commerce Commission* (1934) 43 *YALE L. J.* 1300; Davis, *op. cit. supra* note 19, at 1136-40.

opinion that, since in the facts of this case it is apparent that the granting of the application of the Matheson Radio Company, Inc., operators of Station WHDH at Boston, would result in what amounts, if substance be regarded rather than form, to a modification of appellant's license, Section 312 (b) of the Act also provides a right of participation by appellant in the proceedings under that application. While the question is no longer material here—since we assume that, in the present state of the record, the Commission will re-open the proceedings and permit the intervention of appellant as a party—we express our disagreement with the view of Judge Rutledge that the Commission, in its discretion, may exclude appellant from participation until after the proposed findings of fact have been made. It is our view that participation in the hearing, under either Section 303 (f) or Section 312 (b), should have been accorded both to appellant and to Matheson Company from the outset. It is true that Section 309 (a) appears to contemplate that if upon examination of an application for a station license, or the renewal or modification thereof, the Commission shall make a determination in favor of the application, it need not accord a hearing to the applicant. But we think, whatever the effect otherwise of this section may be, it is inapplicable in the facts of this case. Here the application of Matheson Company for an extension of its facilities is in effect an application, as we have said, the granting of which will, if substance be regarded, modify the license of appellant. In the circumstances, we think Section 312 (b) is applicable and that both appellant and the Matheson Company were entitled to participate in the proceedings as parties and with the rights of parties. We think the statute contemplates that a licensee's right, although limited and defeasible, shall not be modified or destroyed without a hearing. To allow a hearing only after proposed findings of fact have been made is to deprive appellant of participation during the crucial period of the proceeding—that is, when the evidence is being taken and the record being made up. Appellant's interest existed from the beginning, and it is not enough that that interest was considered by the Commission. It is axiomatic that one whose rights will be affected, not only may himself engage in their protection, but must do so affirmatively and at every step in the proceedings—or take the consequences of his default. *Red River Broadcasting Co. v. Federal Communications Commission*, 69 App. D. C. 1, 98 F. 2d 282. There was no default in this case.

STEPHENS, Associate Justice: I concur in the conclusion of Judge Rutledge that the appellant has not only a right to appeal to this court under § 402 (b) (2) of the Communications Act but that it had also the right to intervene in the proceeding before the Commission, and I am therefore in agreement with Judge Rutledge that the case should be reversed and remanded for further hearing. I am also in agreement with the views and conclusions expressed by Judges Groner and Vinson in their separate opinion. I desire to add the following:

I am aware that the provisions in the Communications Act for hearings speak *in terms* of licenses and rights which are undergoing alteration, suspension or revocation through direct action of the Commission thereon, and not *in terms* of the rights of existing licensees—such as those of the appellant—which will be impaired by the direct action of the Commission in extending the facilities of another licensee. But I think that by clear implication the safeguards of the Act operate for the benefit of such a licensee as the appellant. For it cannot be doubted that the modification—in the instant case the extension of facilities—of one license right may have the consequence of impairing, or even of destroying, the business of another licensee; this in practical effect is a modification or revocation of his license. A contrary view would regard form rather than substance. That the granting of new or additional station rights may have the consequence of impairing or destroying the business of an existing licensee is recognized in *Commission v. Sanders Radio Station*, 309 U. S. 470 (1940), where the Supreme Court, after stating that it is not the purpose of the Act to protect a licensee against competition but to protect the public, that Congress intended to leave competition in the business of broadcasting, stated also:

This is not to say that the question of competition between a proposed station and one operating under an existing license is to be entirely disregarded by the Commission, and, indeed, the Commission's practice shows that it does not disregard that question. It may have a vital and important bearing upon the ability of the applicant adequately to serve his

public; it may indicate that both stations—the existing and the proposed—will go under, with the result that a portion of the listening public will be left without adequate service; it may indicate that, by a division of the field, both stations will be compelled to render inadequate service. . . . [309 U. S. 475-6]

It is true that in the *Sanders* case the statement is made that the policy of the Act is that no person is to have “anything in the nature of a property right as a result of the granting of a license.” But the opinion is that case also recognizes that station licensees may be financially injured by the issue of a license to a competing station. The language first quoted must be read in connection with the opinion as a whole and in connection with the utterances of the Supreme Court in *Federal Communications Commission v. Pottsville Broadcasting Co.*, 309 U. S. 134 (1940), and *Radio Commission v. Nelson Bros. Co.*, 289 U. S. 266 (1933). In the *Pottsville* case the Court said: “To be sure, the laws under which these [administrative] agencies operate prescribe the fundamentals of fair play. They require that interested parties be afforded an opportunity for hearing.” In the *Nelson Bros.* case the Court said: “Whether the Commission applies the legislative standards validly set up, whether it acts within the authority conferred or goes beyond it, whether its proceedings satisfy the pertinent demands of due process, whether, in short, there is compliance with the legal requirements which fix the province of the Commission and govern its action, are appropriate questions for judicial decision.” In view of the *Pottsville* and *Nelson Bros.* cases, and in view of the provisions of the Communications Act which recognize rights, limited in time and quality by the terms of the licenses issued, in station licensees (see especially §§ 301, 309 (b) (1), (2), 319 (b)), I think it clear that a station license issued under the Communications Act for a definite term for the conduct of a broadcasting business requiring substantial investment is more than a mere privilege or gratuity. Whether or not it may be technically called a property right, it is a thing of value to the person to whom it is issued and a business conducted under it may be the subject of injury. I think the Supreme Court in the *Sanders* case in its reference to the absence of “anything in the nature of a property right as a result of the granting of a license” was using the term property right in the sense of a right absolute or indefeasible. It is clear of course that under the Communications Act a station licensee’s rights are subject to modification, or even to revocation, in the public interest. But I do not think the *Sanders* decision was intended to be taken as meaning that no right even of a limited and defeasible nature exists in a licensee. Nor do I think that the decision was intended to mean that an existing broadcasting station and the investment therein may be injured or destroyed by the introduction of competition or through the extension or modification of the facilities of other licensees *without a hearing before the Commission on the question whether the public interest, convenience and necessity will be served by such injury or destruction.*

Even if the Communications Act were doubtful in its recognition of the existence of rights in licensees and in its provision for hearings upon the question whether the public interest requires the reduction or destruction of such rights, I think it would be the duty of the courts to construe the Act as recognizing such rights and providing for such hearings—and this for two reasons. First, in the absence of indubitably clear language requiring such a conclusion, it would be unthinkable to conclude that the Congress would provide for the granting of station licenses for radio broadcasting contemplating, in connection with operating a station, investment in building space and equipment, the hiring of talent, the contracting for advertising, and the employment of labor, but at the same time fail to recognize that by whatever technical name they might be called, whether property rights or license rights, interests would arise, in the persons to whom licenses were granted, which should as a matter of fair play not be impaired or destroyed by the Communications Commission without a hearing upon the question whether the public interest would be served by their impairment or destruction. Right to a hearing before injury by the government in the public interest is one of the fundamental decencies guaranteed by democratic institutions. It is the safeguard of the Anglo-American legal system against arbitrary or capricious action by public authorities. No purpose should be attributed to Congress to deny such a right. Second, to construe doubtful language of Congress as permitting the impairment or destruction of a licensee’s interests without a hearing would be to invalidate, under the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment, the action of Congress. That that clause pro-

TECTS against the arbitrary impairment or destruction of substantial rights even though they are limited by the public interest, is not open to doubt. *Cf. Northern Cedar Co. v. French*, 131 Wash. 394, 230 Pac. 837 (1924).

MR. JUSTICE MILLER dissenting: I find no substantial allegation of injury in any of appellant’s reasons for appeal. Surely it is not enough, to secure standing to appeal on the basis of affectation of interest or aggrievement, that electrical interference will occur beyond that previously occurring. Surely some injury, actual or anticipated, should be the minimum requirement. And if injury has occurred or is threatened, what other test or measure of its substantiality could there be than that it is financial?

In the *Sanders* case the Supreme Court said: “Congress had some purpose in enacting §402 (b) (2). It may have been of opinion that one likely to be financially injured by the issue of a license would be the *only person having a sufficient interest* to bring to the attention of the appellate court errors of law in the action of the Commission in granting the license.”¹ [Italics supplied.] Of course, stated as it is in speculative form concerning legislative purpose, it is possible to argue that this language was not intended to say that *only* a person likely to be financially injured has a sufficient interest, within the meaning of Section 402 (b) (2). But I think that is exactly what the Supreme Court intended to say. As the Commission in its brief points out, the word financially, which I have italicized, was added after the opinion was first released.²

While intangibles such as prestige, or position, in the broadcasting world may seem valuable to a licensee, still they are unimportant—in view of that free competition which Congress intended should exist in the field of broadcasting—unless injury to them would result in financial injury. If, for example, loss of prestige should result in loss of advertising then, perhaps, a tangible injured interest would appear which would give standing to appeal. But if there is no interest, of such character, that it will reveal itself in terms of financial injury, then there is no sufficient interest to give standing to appeal.

This is true even of a licensee which is operating on a nonprofit basis, a college, a church, or a benevolent institution. Financial backing is required to maintain such a licensee. If the injury threatened, endangers that financial backing then the licensee may have standing to appeal; otherwise not. Where else could the line be drawn? Would it be sufficient that a Methodist organization was aggrieved by hearing Baptist doctrine preached in the same listening area; or that one college should be disturbed by the songs and cheers of a rival institution of learning?

It is apparent in the present case, therefore, that unless electrical interference was likely to result in financial injury appellant was not an aggrieved or affected person within the meaning of the statute. And if financial injury was likely to result, the licensee could have spelled out that fact in his reasons for appeal. It imposes no undue burden upon one who seeks judicial review of the Commission’s decision, to require that he specify clearly, unequivocally, precisely, the nature of his alleged injury. This, appellant has failed to do.³ Consequently, I would dismiss the appeal.

EDGERTON, J., dissenting: I think that “person aggrieved or whose interests are adversely affected” contemplates a substantial injury as distinguished from a trifling or negligible one. I should suppose that interference *might* affect reception of KOA’s signal so adversely, and over so large and important an area, as to cause substantial injury and give appellant standing to appeal, whether or not it caused financial loss. But interference is an elastic term; it may be of any degree. Some interference is minimal and practically harmless. Appellant’s notice of appeal, though it alleges “substantial modification” of its license, alleges neither substantial injury nor any facts which constitute substantial injury. It alleges nothing more injurious than “interference to KOA in areas where KOA’s signal is now interference free.” This

¹ *Federal Communications Commission v. Sanders Brothers Radio Station*, 309 U. S. 470, 477.

² See *Federal Communications Commission v. Sanders Brothers Radio Station*, 309 U. S. 642.

³ *Stuart v. Federal Communications Commission*, 70 App. D. C. 265, 267, 105 F. (2d) 788, 790; *Perkins v. Lukens Steel Co.*, 310 U. S. 113, 125: “Nor can respondents vindicate any general interest which the public may have in the construction of the Act by the Secretary and which must be left to the political process. Respondents, to have standing in court, must show an injury or threat to a particular right of their own, as distinguished from the public’s interest in the administration of the law.”

allegation would be supported if it were shown that in some small area, thousands of miles from Denver, and of no actual or potential importance to appellant, a few listeners could and did at rare intervals get, without interference, a feeble signal from KOA, and that their reception of that signal would be made a little worse by WHDH's modification. I think such an allegation would not show standing to appeal. Since appellant's actual allegation may mean no more, we can accept it as showing standing to appeal only if we waive the rule that pleadings are to be construed against the pleader.

If we take that step, I think we should affirm. I find nothing in the Communications Act which required the Commission to give appellant a hearing; quite the contrary. Yet the Commission gave appellant a hearing. It violated neither the Act nor due process.

The Commission was asked to and did modify the license of WHDH. Sec. 309 (a) of the Communications Act provides in effect that the Commission may grant, though it may not deny, an application for modification without a hearing. Most modifications of licenses affect other licensees, and Congress might easily have required that other licensees who stand to lose be given a hearing. It did not. So far as the Act is concerned, therefore, no hearing was necessary. True, Sec. 303 (f) requires that the licensee of a station be given a hearing if the Commission is to change that station's "frequencies, authorized power, or . . . times of operation." But that section is not applicable here, since neither the frequency, the power, nor the time of KOA, appellant's station, is being changed. Similarly, Sec. 312 (b) forbids "modification" of a license without opportunity to the licensee to show cause why the license should not be modified; but that section is not applicable, since appellant's license is not being modified in any particular.¹ Its license merely authorized it to operate with specified equipment, frequency, power, and time, and still authorizes it to operate with the same equipment, frequency, power, and time. To say that appellant's frequency or its license is being "changed" or "modified" seems to me an inapposite figure of speech. It is true that the Commission's rules, until they were changed in the course of these proceedings, stated that only one Class I station "will be assigned" to the frequency of 850 kilocycles. But that statement of the Commission's purpose or policy was not incorporated, or referred to, in appellant's license. Therefore the license cannot, unless by a most liberal construction, be regarded as intended to make any exclusive grant to appellant, whether of equipment, frequency, power or time. Appellant's license is no more exclusive in respect to frequency, power, and time than in respect to equipment. And the settled rule requires not a liberal but a strict construction of franchises and licenses.² Moreover, Section 301 of the Act provides that "no . . . license shall be construed to create any right, beyond the terms, conditions, and periods of the license," and the Supreme Court has said: "The policy of the Act is clear that no person is to have anything in the nature of a property right as a result of the granting of a license. Licenses are limited to a maximum of three years' duration, may be revoked, and need not be renewed. Thus the channels presently occupied remain free for a new assignment to another licensee in the interest of the listening public."³

The Constitution does not, in my opinion, give appellant a right to a full hearing, of the trial type, in the proceedings before the Commission. In the absence of statute, licensing authorities are usually under no duty to give any sort of hearing to license holders before changing rules which affect the value of licenses.⁴ Appellant's case is somewhat similar to that of a licensed automobile operator who would demand that he be given a hearing before the speed limits are reduced. It is stronger in one respect; for appellant is, and the particular automobile operator is not, more likely than anyone else to be affected by the change proposed. But it is weaker in another respect; for appellant is not, and the automobile operator is, forbidden to do after the change what he was free to do before the change. Only the consequences of appellant's activities, and not the activities themselves, are affected by the change which the Commission has made in the license of WHDH. Appellant is in substantially the same position as the owner of a

licensed garage or liquor store who is subjected to new competition by the licensing of a similar business nearer his own than would have been possible under the regulations which were in force when his own license was issued.

It may be that appellant was, as a matter of due process, entitled to some sort of hearing. The Commission's proceedings had a fact-finding aspect, and were more likely to affect appellant's interests than those of any other person. But appellant was not entitled to a hearing which should include "the incidents of a trial in court."⁵ Persons may be "heard" without being "permitted to intervene, and thus become parties."⁶ Appellant was entitled to no more than a hearing reasonably adequate to protect its interests and reasonably practicable for the Commission and the public; in other words, to a fair opportunity to bring its facts and arguments to the Commission's attention.⁷ It had such a hearing—whether of right or of grace we need not inquire. Pursuant to the Commission's Rule 1.195, it was given an opportunity to appear and present evidence. It chose not to do so. It was permitted to, and did, file a brief and make oral argument. Nothing more was required. It was not formally a party, and some aspects of a trial at law, including opportunity for cross-examination, may have been absent. To rule, as the majority of the court in effect do, that the Commission's action was therefore erroneous, is to cramp the administrative process by forcing it into the very mold which it is designed to avoid.⁸ Since the Commission had to decide primarily a question of policy and only incidentally a question of fact, the technique of a trial would have been clumsy and wasteful.⁹

Programs for Victory

Col. Marriner to Urge Radio Courses

In an effort to increase the number of ESMWT-NAB courses in the Fundamentals of Radio, Col. A. W. Marriner, Director of Communications, Army Air Forces, is to communicate with all qualified schools urging them to give such training.

This follows letters to state schools by broadcasters, which pointed out that tens of thousands of radio technicians were urgently required.

Burton Writes 24 Schools

Thanks are extended to the many station managers who have written educational institutions regarding the necessity for the training of tens of thousands of radio technicians.

The longest single list of educational institutions receiving letters from an individual writer has been sent by D. A. Burton, owner, WLBC, Muncie, Ind.

His list of Indiana institutions included twenty-four—liberal arts colleges, Teachers colleges, and Engineering schools.

Request to write schools was made on page 531 of the NAB REPORTS of September 4 and on page 540 of the September 11 issue. If you have not written in accordance with the September 4 and 11 requests, we sincerely believe that it will help the war effort if you will do so.

"What Can I Do" Is Going Well

Serving as an object lesson to young and old is a letter written by an 84-year-old lady, Mrs. Mary S. Dodge, Boston, Mass., in

⁵ Norwegian Nitrogen Products Co. v. United States, 288 U. S. 294, 316, 317.

⁶ The Chicago Junction Case, 264 U. S. 258, 268. "The 'hearing' is the hearing of evidence and argument." Morgan v. United States, 298 U. S. 468, 480.

⁷ When an importer has contested the valuation of his goods by the customs service, and exercises his right to have them valued by appraisers, the question "is not to be tried before the appraisers as if it were an issue in a suit in a judicial tribunal." Auffmordt v. Hedden, 137 U. S. 310, 323. If he "is afforded such notice and hearing as enables him to give his views and make his contention in respect of the value of his goods, he cannot complain." Origet v. Hedden, 155 U. S. 228, 238.

⁸ Cf. Federal Communications Commission v. Pottsville Broadcasting Co., 309 U. S. 134.

⁹ Cf. Davis, The Requirement of Opportunity to be Heard in the Administrative Process, 51 Yale L. J. 1093, 1098.

Appellant could have had a hearing of the trial type if it had chosen to comply with the Commission's rule regarding petitions to intervene.

¹ Sec. 303, including (f), deals in a summary way with the "powers and duties of Commission." Sec. 312, including (b), deals in a detailed way with "revocation and modification" of licenses and with "notice and hearing."

² Detroit United Railway v. City of Detroit, 229 U. S. 39; Piedmont Power & Light Co. v. Town of Graham, 253 U. S. 193.

³ Federal Communications Commission v. Sanders Bros. Radio Station, 309 U. S. 470, 475.

⁴ Cf. Lacquer & Chemical Corp. v. Mills, 22 F. 2d 697 (D. C. E. D. N. Y.); affirmed, 22 F. 2d 700 (C. C. A. 2); certiorari denied, 276 U. S. 617.

response to hearing one of the "What Can I Do" announcements over WMEX, Boston.

After requesting a copy of the book Mrs. Dodge wrote: "I know there must be something I could do. I am 84 years old and not as able to do as I did in the last war, but how I wish I could find something. My sight is going fast but I have been told not to give up doing all I can. Not to rest my eyes as the backs of them are hardening. Do you think I am too old to have my blood given for future use?"

BOSTON

W. S. Pote, WMEX Director, wrote that 15 to 18 announcements per day is producing a "ton" of mail.

That kind of promotion throughout the country should get rid of ten million books in short order.

VISALIA

And on the Pacific Coast comes word from Charles Niete, defense reporter, KTKC, Visalia, Calif., that "What Can I Do" is exactly what we have been looking for."

WEST PALM BEACH

WJNO, West Palm Beach, Florida, has put its first special promotion behind the distribution of WHAT CAN I DO by arranging for a complete discussion of the booklet on "Forum of Civic Progress" show.

Mayor J. O. Bowen, vice chairman of the Palm Beach County Defense Council, launched the promotion.

Since the distribution of these books is distinctly a sales job which stations themselves know how to do best, there has been released only a very small quantity of promotion material from Washington.

The only seeming possibility of running into temporary difficulty is through exhaustion of supplies of copies of "What Can I Do". But this can be overcome almost instantly by having the local Civilian Defense Council communicate with the State Office.

Books are printed and stacked in Chicago, awaiting orders.

Mass Induction in 2 Florida Cities

Norman McKay of WQAM, Miami, and Larry Roller of WJNO, West Palm Beach, have completed arrangements for a joint program of a mass induction service taking place in both cities. The program is scheduled for today 5:15 to 5:45 P. M. Mayor C. H. Reeder of Miami, Captain H. H. J. Benson, Chief of Staff, Seventh Naval District, the American Legion Band, and Mayor J. O. Bowen of West Palm Beach will participate.

KMBC Collects Million Pounds Scrap

More than one million pounds of scrap metal were collected in KMBC's \$200 "Scrap Metal Collection Contest." Contestants' poundage was proven by receipts from junk dealers. Here are the prize winners together with the amounts of their collection:

Troop 240, Harrisonville, Missouri, collected 59,590 pounds of scrap. Won first prize of \$50 in Boy Scouts contest.

Troop 120, Kansas City, Missouri, collected 38,515 pounds and won second prize of \$25. Patrol leader Tom Erwin of this troop personally collected 9,500 pounds of scrap and iron and won \$25 for the job.

Powhattan 4-H Club, of Browne County, Kansas, collected 190,465 pounds of scrap and took first place in the contest arranged for Future Farmers and 4-H boys and girls. Received \$50 in prize money. Second place and \$25 went to Lexington, Missouri, Futurc Farmers chapter. This chapter collected 91,444 pounds.

The individual award of \$25 for the farm youth turning in the most scrap metal went to Walter Skinner, Fairview, Kansas, FFA Chapter, who collected 19,880 pounds.

Sell \$157,000 Bonds in Hour

It looks as if Jack Mitchell of KTSA staff, San Antonio, has set up some kind of record in selling War Bonds.

Lew Lacey, station promotion director, is authority for the statement that "Mitchell sold \$157,000 in Bonds to an audience of 2,500 in less than one hour's time and without any advance commitments of any kind."

This occurred during a special showing of "Wake Island" and in assisting the local picture industry.

Total bond sales for the evening were \$309,000.

WHO Sells \$400,225 in Bonds

A red, white and blue membership certificate in WHO's U. S. War Savings Bond Club, for pasting on windows of members, was received at NAB headquarters this week. Woody Woods, WHO, director of public relations, said that sales through September 12, 1942, were \$400,225.

WCBI Sells \$10,000 in Bonds

During a short campaign over WCBI, Columbus, Miss., staff announcers sold \$10,000 worth of bonds, according to General Manager Bob McRaney.

Announcer Billy Shackelford topped all participating announcers in the campaign by selling \$4,000 worth of bonds.

As first place winner he was presented with a \$25 bond by the Chairman of the Lowndes County bond sales committee.

TREASURY SPOTS MAY BE SOLD

A folio of announcements which may be sponsored locally have been mailed all stations by the Treasury Department War Savings Staff.

They are known as the "Sponsored Authors Announcements," since each has been written by a nationally known writer.

Included in the list of eleven writers are:

Louis Bloomfield	Dr. Charles Beard
Faith Baldwin	Robert Ripley
Granville Hicks	Walter Duranty
Walter D. Edmonds	Robert Nathan
Clyde Brion Davis	Dale Carnegie
Hi Phillips	

"GOD'S MINUTE"

W. C. Alcorn, Vice President and General Manager of WBNX, submits a most interesting program suggestion. It calls for a 1-minute program under the title, "God's Minute," to be broadcast each day from 11:59 a. m. to high noon. The individual station would enlist the cooperation of the clergy within the community and of prominent laymen to broadcast 1 minute of prayer, the prayer to be uttered in behalf of the safety of our boys in the service and the success of our military enterprise.

The title, "God's Minute," is a copyrighted one belonging to the John C. Winston Company, publishers of a book by that name. That Company has been kind enough to release the title for use by any radio station provided the program is not commercially sponsored and that no direct quotation from the book is made.

This is a program suggestion worthy of consideration of all station managers. If further details are desired, we shall be very glad to provide them.

Listener Activities

CLEVELAND COUNCIL REGIONAL CONFERENCE

The Radio Council of Greater Cleveland will hold its second regional conference on radio Thursday, September 24, at the

Higbee Co. Auditorium. The morning session will be devoted to discussion of children's programs. Miss Mary Grannan, Supervisor of Children's Programs of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and author of the "Just Mary" stories, will entertain the children with some of her inimitable stories. This will be followed by discussion by the children of various radio programs.

The afternoon session will be devoted to a series of talks as follows: "Through a Woman's Eyes," by Miss Sheela Carter, News Commentator of MBS; and "Radio's Responsibility to Children," by Miss Grannan.

Following the talks a series of conferences will be held as follows:

Producing Children's Radio Programs—Leader, Mrs. Frederick T. McGuire, Jr., Junior League.

"The Parent's Responsibility for Radio Listening"—Leader, Mrs. Keith Weigle, Director, Northeast District, Ohio Congress of Parents and Teachers.

The Radio Chairman's Job—Leader, Mrs. J. E. Reeb, Radio Chairman, Lakewood Council of Parents and Teachers.

Standards for Evaluating Radio for Children—Leader, Miss Margaret L. White, Supervisor of English, Cleveland Elementary Schools.

MINNESOTA RADIO COUNCIL MEETS

The Minnesota Radio Council opens its season on Friday, September 25th, at a one o'clock luncheon meeting at the Leamington Hotel ballroom, with a program planned to equip its membership for service, through radio, in the war effort.

Seven discussion leaders, among them Dorothy Lewis of New York, Coordinator of Listener Interests for the National Association of Broadcasters, will analyze the subject: "Radio as a Constructive Force in the World of Today and Tomorrow." E. W. Ziebarth, Director of the Minnesota School of the Air, will introduce the discussion leaders.

An unusual plan of program procedure, outlined by Mrs. Lewis, will enable every member attending the luncheon to participate in the program. Leaders will preside at individual tables and will base their contribution to the program on the respective group discussions. A hostess will be in charge of each table.

Discussion leaders and their subjects follow:

Dr. Raymond Chadwick, Hennepin Avenue Methodist Church, first vice president of the Minnesota Radio Council, "Religious Broadcasting Today and Tomorrow"; Joyce Gregory, Director of Radio for the Minneapolis Public Schools, "Children's Radio in War-time"; Dr. Tracy Tyler, Director of Radio in Education at the University of Minnesota, "Radio in Education"; Dr. E. A. Meyerding, Executive Secretary of the Minnesota Public Health Association, "Radio Education for Physical Fitness"; and Mrs. Wright Brooks, program chairman of the Minnesota Chapter of the American Association of University Women, "The Organization's Use of the Radio to Further the War Effort."

Mrs. Lewis will review the discussion and speak on "Radio Serves the Post-war Era."

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK—OCT. 4-10

All stations were mailed, this week, a folio on Fire Prevention Week which President Roosevelt has set by proclamation for the October 4-10 interval.

In the same proclamation the President called upon OCD to carry the ball in this year's celebration.

Two 15-minute transcribed shows are being mailed from Hollywood, while the rest of the material was contained in the envelope going to stations.

WHO AWARDS PALMER TROPHY

Don Radda of Washington, Iowa, set a new world record for tall corn when he exhibited a stalk towering 26 feet 10 inches in the sixth annual WHO National Tall Corn Sweepstakes, judged Saturday, Sept. 5.

Radda, who won the 1940 contest, broke the previous record made last year by Lawrence Flander, Harper, Iowa, with a stalk

23 feet 2½ inches tall. He received \$100 in cash and the Col. B. J. Palmer Gold Trophy. More than 30 entries were made by farmers from all parts of Iowa and Illinois. WHO gave a total of \$225 in cash awards and the Palmer Trophy.

100% INCREASE IN V-MAIL

For the part the broadcast industry played in boosting V-Mail almost 100% in the two weeks promotion campaign, congratulations were voiced this week by Lt. Col. E. M. Kirby, Chief Radio Branch, Bureau of Public Relations, War Department.

Maj. H. F. Ambrose, Army Postal Service, released the statistics. "For the week ending August 23, 1942," he said, "there was a total of 111,196 V-Mail letters dispatched on microfilm from this country. For the following week (August 24-August 30 inclusive) there was an increase of 32.9%, the total for the week being 147,660 V-Mail letters dispatched. For the week ended September 6, 1942, there was dispatched a total of 219,972 V-Mail letters, which represents an increase of 95.2% over the week immediately preceding the August 23 broadcast."

"Inasmuch as the full effect of the broadcast on the public would not be reflected in the writing of letters and the arrival of the same at points of embarkation on both coasts, it is believed that the latter period offers the best comparison.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

NO STATION SILENCING SOON, SAYS FLY

Silencing of any broadcast station is not an immediate prospect but the need for conservation of material is immediate. It is present and it is urgent, James Lawrence Fly, FCC Chairman told a press conference early this week.

"I cannot but feel some concern about the statements that have been made in places by subordinate officials as to what broadcast service is essential and what broadcast service is to be maintained," the chairman told the newsmen.

Continuing on this subject Mr. Fly said, "I think I can fairly say that you may safely disregard all such statements. I am confident that for a substantial period the means can and will be found to maintain all the present broadcast service, and in any case the substantial reduction of broadcast service is not to be decided by isolated subordinate officials. That raises a question of national public policy and it will be decided as a matter of national policy. I have every confidence that problems will be worked out and give industry the continuity and security which it deserves. As you know, different means have been suggested for the conservation of materials, and all of those will be considered by the Board of War Communications when it receives the recommendations of the Domestic Broadcast Committee."

The chairman said that the questionnaire on the broadcast station tube supply which was sent out to all the stations some time ago has received hearty cooperation from the industry. The returns are in and they have been tabulated and the report is now in the hands of the Domestic Broadcasting Committee. In connection with the tube questionnaire, Mr. Fly said, "The data provided by the report is really very helpful because it goes pretty thoroughly into the status of tube supply amongst all of the broadcasters and will afford a very substantial basis for such action as the Board may take or such recommendations as it will want to forward. Needless to say, tubes are consumable and in substantial quantities, and there is the crux of a pretty serious problem. However, it ought to be made clear that up to the present time the WPB has been able to supply all stations with the necessary tubes. I think there is no doubt from informal information which we have that they can continue to do that for a

limited period—perhaps I should say for a substantial period if the conservation of materials is practiced judiciously. However, there is our big question mark—that is, the ability of WPB to make tubes available indefinitely. Military requirements are great.”

The problem of manpower for the entire communications industry has been given extensive study and received the cooperative attention of the industry and of the various Government agencies concerned—Board of War Communications, War Manpower Commission, Selective Service, U. S. Employment Service. Mr. Fly said, “As you know, a questionnaire covering this field was sent out by the BWC to all companies, including wire, radio, and the communications companies in general. That information is coming in pretty good shape. The biggest companies have, of course, the most extensive job, but they will all be in very shortly, and when that information is received and broken down it will be referred to the respective committees of the BWC for their advice and recommendations. As you know, the problem of possible shortage and the rate of turnover, possibilities of recruiting the various training programs existing and those that may be possible, will be given consideration. I believe we will get some substantial and constructive results out of this whole study. The communications industry need not feel that this work will be slowed down.”

AMATEUR LICENSES DISCONTINUED

The FCC by its Order No. 87-B adopted today, has discontinued the issuance of new, renewal, or modified amateur station licenses until further notice. This action has been taken in view of the many difficult administrative problems which have arisen in connection with the issuance of amateur station licenses as a result of the war. Inasmuch as many licensees are in the military services or engaged in war industries in various parts of the country, it is impossible for such station licensees to exercise proper control of transmitting apparatus and the control of the premises upon which such apparatus is located as required by the Rules and Regulations Governing Amateur Radio Stations and Operators.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION DOCKET

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, September 21. They are subject to change.

Monday, September 21

WIOD—Isle of Dreams Broadcasting Corp., Miami, Fla.—C. P., 610 kc., 5 KW night, 10 KW day, unlimited, DA-night and day.

Further Hearing

NEW—Beauford H. Jester, Individually and as Trustee for W. W. Callan, Dewitt T. Hicks, Hilton W. Howell, Wilford W. Naman, Robert G. Levy, Ross M. Sams and Davis Stribling, Waco, Texas.—C. P., 1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

Wednesday, September 23

Oral Argument Before the Commission

NEW—Wilkes-Barre Broadcasting Corp., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—C. P., 1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Central Broadcasting Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—C. P., 1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

Wednesday, September 23

KDYL—Intermountain Broadcasting Corp., Salt Lake City, Utah.—C. P., 880 kc., 10 KW, DA-day and night, unlimited.

Thursday, September 24

KXO—Valradio, Inc., El Centro, Calif.—Modification of C. P., 1230 kc., 100 watts, unlimited.

Further Hearing

WFAS—Westchester Broadcasting Corp., White Plains, N. Y.—Modification of license, 1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION ACTION

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

KOB—Albuquerque Broadcasting Co., Albuquerque, N. Mex.—Granted extension of Special Service Authorization to September 30, 1943, in exact accordance with present authorization; 770 kc., 50 KW day, 25 KW night (B5-SSA-45).

KMPC—KMPC, The Station of the Stars, Inc., Beverly Hills, Calif.—Granted modification (B5-MP-1634) of construction permit (B5-P-2804) as modified, for extension of completion date and adjustments in the directional antenna system.

KOCA—Ruth G. Terry and J. E. Neal (Transferors), Roy G. Terry (Transferee), Oil Capitol Broadcasting Assn. (Licensee), Kilgore, Texas.—Granted consent to acquisition of control (B3-TC-294) of Oil Capitol Broadcasting Association, license of station KOCA, by Roy G. Terry. Also granted renewal of license for the regular period.

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

KOBH—Black Hills Broadcast Co. of Rapid City, Rapid City, So. Dak.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit (B4-P-3339) to change frequency from 1490 to 610 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 5 KW, install new transmitter, install directional antenna for day and night use and move transmitter.

WFLA—The Tribune Company, Tampa, Fla.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit (B3-P-3491) to increase nighttime power from 1 to 5 KW and make changes in directional antenna for nighttime use.

KFXM—J. C. and E. W. Lee, d/b as Lee Brothers Broadcasting Co., San Bernardino, Calif.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit (B5-P-3475) to install new transmitter, directional antenna for day and night use, increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW, change frequency from 1240 to 1300 kc., and change hours of operation from share KPPC to unlimited time.

WWNC—Asheville Citizen-Times Co., Inc., Asheville, N. C.—Designated for hearing in accordance with Memo Opinion of April 27, 1942, application for modification of construction permit (B3-MP-1437).

WTNJ—WOAX, Inc., Trenton, N. J.; WCAM, City of Camden, Camden, N. J.; WCAP, Radio Industries Broadcast Co., Asbury Park, N. J.—Designated for further hearing the applications of these stations for renewal and modification of licenses. It appears that additional facts are necessary to enable the Commission to make a proper determination, and said applications are designated for further hearing on the following issue: “To determine the qualifications of the applicant, WOAX, Inc., its officers, directors and stockholders to continue the operation of Station WTNJ, as presently operated or as proposed in Docket No. 6161.”

LICENSE RENEWALS

Licenses for the following stations were renewed for the period October 1, 1942, to October 1, 1944:

WAAC, area of Tuscola, Ill.; WAAE, area of Tuscola, Ill.; WAAH, area of Wheeling, W. Va.; WAAJ, area of Toledo, Ohio;

MISCELLANEOUS

WAAU, area of Chicago; WADP, near Franklin, Tenn.; WADQ, area of Nashville, Tenn.; WAEB, area of Macon, Ga.; WAEW, area of Washington, D. C.; WAFZ and WAFY, area of Minneapolis, Minn.; WAHB, area of Milwaukee, Wis.; WAHL, area of Paducah, Ky.; WAHM, area of Richmond, Va.; WAIC, area of Louisville, Ky.; WAID, area of Syracuse, N. Y.; WAIH, area of Chicago; WAIJ, area of Utica, N. Y.; WAIN, area of Peoria, Ill.; WAIQ, area of Tuscola, Ill.; WAIQ, area of Louisville, Ky.; WAIY, area of Utica, N. Y.; WAOE, area of Aurora, Ill.; WATA, area of Ashland, Ky.; WAU, area of Urbana, Ill.; WAUQ, area of Syracuse; WAUR, south of Champaign, Ill.; WAUV, Louisville, Ky.; WAVB, area of Portsmouth, Ohio; WAWT, area of Birmingham, Ala.; WBAC, area of Jersey City, N. J.; WBAE, area of Cincinnati, Ohio; WBAF, area of Cincinnati; WBAM, WBAN, area of New York City; WBG, area of Fort Wayne, Ind.; WATC, area of Louisville, Ky.

Granted renewal of following station licenses for the period beginning October 1, 1942, and ending in no event later than April 1, 1943:

KWIL, Albany, Ore.; KWLC, Decorah, Iowa; KYUM, Yuma, Ariz.; WBML, Macon, Ga.; WFAS and auxiliary, White Plains, N. Y.; WFOY, St. Augustine, Fla.; WGBB, Freeport, N. Y.; WJBY, Gadsden, Ala.; WJMC, Rice Lake, Wis.; WKOK, Sunbury, Pa.; WLAG, LaGrange, Ga.; WTAX, Springfield, Ill.; WIBU, Poynette, Wis.; WSNJ, Bridgeton, N. J.

Granted renewal of following station licenses for the period October 1, 1942, and ending in no event later than October 1, 1944:

WASH, Grand Rapids, Mich.; WDOD, Chattanooga, Tenn.; WFBM, Indianapolis, Inc.; WFBR and auxiliary, Baltimore, Md.; WJDX, Jackson, Miss.; WTCN, Minneapolis, Minn.; WTOC, Savannah, Ga.

Granted renewal of following station licenses for the period beginning October 1, 1942, and ending in no event later than June 1, 1943:

KXRO, Aberdeen, Wash.; WEBR and auxiliary, Buffalo, N. Y.; WHAT, Philadelphia, Pa.; WIZE, Springfield, Ohio; WJMA, Covington, Va.; WJPF, Herrin, Ill.; WSAV, Savannah, Ga.

Granted renewal of following station licenses for the period beginning October 1, 1942, and ending in no event later than February 1, 1943:

WBLJ, Dalton, Ga.; WBOW, Terre Haute, Ind.; WESX, Marblehead, Mass.; WIBX, Utica, N. Y.; WJBC, Bloomington, Ill.; WMFR, High Point, N. C.

Granted extension of following station licenses upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, in no event later than November 1, 1942:

KHAS, Hastings, Nebr.; KSUB, Cedar City, Utah; KVIC, Victoria, Texas; WBOC, Salisbury, Md.; WDAK, West Point, Ga.; WDSM, Superior, Wis.; WGAA, Cedartown, Ga.; WGAC, Augusta, Ga.; WISE, Asheville, N. C.; WJLS, Beckley, W. Va.; WLNH, Laconia, N. H.; WMFF, Plattsburgh, N. Y.; WRBL, Columbus, Ga.; WCOU, Lewiston, Maine; WJOB, Hammond, Ind.; WSAJ, Grove City, Pa.; WSAY, Rochester, N. Y.; WTOL, Toledo, Ohio.

Granted extension of following station licenses upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, in no event later than December 1, 1942:

KGEZ, Kalispell, Mont.; KOVO, Provo, Utah; KPHO, Phoenix, Ariz.; KVOX, Moorhead, Minn.; KWLM, Willmar, Minn.; KYSM, Mankato, Minn.; WFIG, Sumter, S. C.; WFTC, Kinston, N. C.; WJNO, West Palm Beach, Fla.

Granted renewal of following station licenses for the period beginning October 1, 1942, and ending in no event later than October 1, 1944:

WHL, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; WNAC, Boston, Mass.; WOL and auxiliary, Washington, D. C.; WORC, Worcester, Mass.; WRR and auxiliary, Dallas, Tex.; WSPR, Springfield, Mass.

KSRO—Ernest L. Finley, Santa Rosa, Calif.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending October 1, 1944.

WLOG—Clarence H. Frey and Robert O. Greever, Logan, W. Va.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending February 1, 1943.

WMBO—WMBO, Inc., Auburn, N. Y.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending June 1, 1943.

KVGB—Helen Townsley, Great Bend, Kans.—Granted construction permit (B4-P-3509) to move transmitter a distance of 38 feet, 6 inches, at same address.

KXYZ—Harris County Broadcast Co., Houston, Texas.—Granted modification (B3-MP-1632) of construction permit (B3-P-3016) for extension of completion date to 1-20-43.

WOOD—King Trendle Broadcasting Corp., Grand Rapids, Mich.—Granted modification (B2-MP-1586) of construction permit (B2-P-2874) for change in type of transmitting equipment and change in directional antenna.

WOC—Tri-City Broadcasting Co., Davenport, Iowa.—Granted modification (B4-MP-1631) of construction permit (B4-P-2288) for extension of completion date to 10-19-42.

KSCJ—Perkins Brothers Co. (The Sioux City Journal), Sioux City, Iowa.—Granted modification of license (B4-ML-1136) to change name of licensee from Perkins Brothers Company (The Sioux City Journal) to Perkins Brothers Company.

WWSW—Walker & Downing Radio Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Granted modification of license to change corporate name from Walker and Downing Radio Corp. to WWSW, Inc. (B2-ML-1137).

KLRA—Arkansas Broadcasting Co., Little Rock, Ark.—Granted modification (B3-MP-1628) of construction permit (B3-P-3042) for extension of completion date to 3-13-43.

KTRH—KTRH Broadcasting Co., Houston, Texas.—Granted modification (B3-MP-1633) of construction permit (B3-MP-1633) of construction permit (B3-P-3011) for extension of completion date to 3-10-43.

WCAO—The Monumental Radio Co., Baltimore, Md.—Granted modification (B1-MP-1637) of construction permit (B1-P-3024) for extension of completion date to 10-8-42.

WDEL—WDEL, Inc., Wilmington, Dela.—Granted modification (B1-MP-1638) of construction permit (B1-P-2758) for extension of completion date to 10-17-42.

WLAC—J. T. Ward, tr/as WLAC Broadcasting Service, Nashville, Tenn.—Granted license (B3-L-1707) to cover construction permit (B3-P-1250) for new transmitter, increase in power to 50 KW, installation of directional antenna, for night, and move of transmitter. Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power (B3-Z-1437).

KRED—Redwood Broadcasting Co., Inc., Portable-Mobile, area of Eureka, Calif.—Granted construction permit (B5-PRY-287) for new relay broadcast station reinstating construction permit (B5-PRY-263), which expired 7-19-42; frequencies: 1622, 2058, 2150, 2790 kc., 75 watts power, to be used with applicant's standard station KIEM, Eureka, Calif.

WBCZ—WHEB, Inc., Portable-Mobile, area of Portsmouth, N. H.—Granted license (B1-LRE-421) to cover construction permit (B1-PRE-416), which authorized new relay broadcast station to be used with applicant's standard station WHEB, Portsmouth, N. H.; frequencies: 30820, 33740, 35820, 37980 kc., 25 watts.

W85A—General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.—Granted license (B1-LH-13) to cover construction permit (B1-PH-19), which authorized a new FM station; frequency: 48500 kc., 6,600 square miles, unlimited time operation.

KAQY—Don Lee Broadcasting System, Portable-Mobile, area of Los Angeles, Calif.—Granted modification (B5-MPRE-56) of construction permit (B5-PRE-297) for extension of completion date for new relay station to 1-23-43.

WBEE—Worcester Telegram Publishing Co., Inc., Portable-Mobile, area of Worcester, Mass.—Granted license (B1-LRY-286) to cover construction permit (B1-PRE-266), which authorized a new relay broadcast station to be used with applicant's standard station WTAG.

W53PH—WFIL Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Granted license (B2-LH-10) to cover construction permit (B2-PH-73), authorizing a new FM station; frequency: 45300 kc., 9,300 square miles coverage, unlimited time.

KWID—The Associated Broadcasters, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.—Granted license to cover construction permit (B5-PIB-34) for new international broadcast station; frequencies: 6060,

*7230, 9570, 11870, 15290, 17760 and 21610 kc.; 100 KW power; share time with WCBX, WCDA and WCRC on 6960 kc., with WBOS on 9570 and 11870 kc.; unlimited time on 7230, 15290, 17760 and 21610 kc.

KPRC—Houston Printing Corp., Houston, Texas.—Dismissed without prejudice application (B3-MP-1398) for modification of construction permit to install a 10 KW transmitter and the use of 10 KW day power.

Utica Observer Dispatch, Inc., Utica, N. Y.—Adopted order dismissing without prejudice application for construction permit (Docket 6043).

KDYL—Intermountain Broadcasting Corp., Salt Lake City, Utah.—Granted petition to amend order to take depositions and for waiver of Rule 1.221, in re application for construction permit to operate on 880 kc., 10 KW, directional antenna day and night, unlimited time (Docket No. 6351).

Pottsville Broadcasting Co., Pottsville, Pa.—Adopted order dismissing application for construction permit (Docket 4071), since applicant has failed to furnish the Commission with certain additional information requested by it.

Pottsville News & Radio Corp., Pottsville, Pa.—Adopted order dismissing application for construction permit (Docket 4402), since applicant has failed to furnish the Commission with certain additional information requested by it.

The Schuylkill Broadcasting Co., Pottsville, Pa.—Adopted order dismissing application for construction permit (Docket 4176), since applicant has failed to furnish the Commission with certain additional information requested by it.

Wilkes-Barre Broadcasting Corp., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Central Broadcasting Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Northeastern Penna. Broadcasters, Inc., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Key Broadcasters, Inc., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Adopted order designating for further hearing (Commissioners Case and Craven dissenting), applications for construction permits of applicants for a new station in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on the following issue: "To determine the qualifications of the applicant, Northeastern Penna. Broadcasters, Inc., its officers, directors and stockholders to construct a new broadcast station at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., as proposed in Docket No. 6170." It was further ordered that the oral argument which is scheduled for September 23, 1942, be cancelled.

WOW—Woodmen of the World Life Insurance Society, Omaha, Nebr.—Denied petition of WOW which requested the Commission to order Station KBON to discontinue program tests or any other type of operation on the frequency 1490 kc., and which further requested application for license for the operation of KBON be designated for hearing.

KHIQ—Louis Wasmer, Inc., Spokane, Wash.—Granted motion to dismiss without prejudice application for construction permit to operate on 590 kc., 5 KW night, 10 KW day, unlimited time (Docket No. 6342).

W71RF—Rockford Broadcasters, Inc., Rockford, Ill.—Granted motion to dismiss without prejudice application for modification of construction permit to operate on 47100 kc., with an area of 3900 square miles (Docket No. 6422).

KOY—Salt River Valley Broadcasting Co., Phoenix, Ariz.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application for modification of construction permit to operate on 550 kc., 1 KW night, 5 KW day, unlimited time (Docket No. 6415).

WFAS—Westchester Broadcasting Corp., White Plains, N. Y.—Granted motion for continuance of hearing now set for September 24, to October 26, in re application for modification of license to operate on 1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time (Docket No. 6216).

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

680 Kilocycles

KFEQ—KFEQ, Inc., St. Joseph, Mo.—Modification of construction permit (B4-P-2477 as modified) which authorized installation of new transmitter, directional antenna for day and night use, increase power, change hours of operation and move transmitter, requesting extension of completion date from 9-30-42 to 11-30-42.

(*Subject to condition that the authorization for this frequency may be modified by the Commission to delete this frequency without advance notice or hearing.) (B5-LIB-23).

780 Kilocycles

WBBM—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Chicago, Ill.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

900 Kilocycles

WSBA—Susquehanna Broadcasting Co., York, Penna.—License to cover construction permit (B2-P-3314 as modified) which authorized construction of new standard broadcast station.

1340 Kilocycles

KAND—Navarro Broadcasting Assn., J. C. West, Pres., Corsicana, Tex.—Modification of license to change location of main studio from State National Bank Bldg., Corsicana, Texas, to ½ mile north of Corsicana on Highway 75, Corsicana, Tex.

KROC—Southern Minnesota Broadcasting Co., Rochester, Minn.—Involuntary transfer of control of licensee corporation to Agnes P. Gentling, as Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of Gregory P. Gentling, Deceased (2505½ shares).

1360 Kilocycles

WSAI—The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio.—License to cover construction permit (B2-MP-1247 as modified) for increase in power, move of transmitter and installation of directional antenna for night use. Amended: re proof of performance.

WSAI—The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio.—Authority to determine operation power by direct measurement of antenna power. Amended: re proof of performance.

WSAI—The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio.—License to cover construction permit (B2-MP-1247 as modified) for 100 watts synchronous amplifier for daytime use.

WSAI—The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power (of amplifier).

1380 Kilocycles

KBWD—Brown County Broadcasting Co., Brownwood, Tex.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1430 Kilocycles

KWKW—Southern California Broadcasting Co., Pasadena, Calif.—License to cover construction permit (B5-P-3108 as modified) for new standard broadcast station.

KWKW—Southern California Broadcasting Co., Pasadena, Calif.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

FM APPLICATION

W41MM—Gordon Gray, Winston-Salem, N. C.—Modification of construction permit (B3-PH-76 as modified) which authorized construction of new high frequency broadcast station requesting extension of completion date from 10-14-42 to 1-19-43.

TELEVISION APPLICATIONS

W6XYZ—Television Productions, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.—Modification of construction permit (B5-PVB-33 as modified) which authorized construction of new television broadcast station, for change in type of aural transmitter, change in aural emission from A3 to Special for FM, changes in aural antenna system, change type of visual transmitter, increase power from 1 KW visual and aural to 2 KW aural and 4 KW visual and extension of completion date from 10-15-42 to 3-15-43.

KTSL—Don Lee Broadcasting System, Hollywood, Calif.—Modification of construction permit (B5-PCT-7 as modified) which authorized construction of new television broadcast station for extension of completion date from 10-12-42 to 4-12-43.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

WDAB—Charleston Broadcasting Co., area of Charleston, W. Va.—Modification of construction permit (B2-PRY-270) which authorized construction of new relay broadcast station for extension of commencement and completion dates.

W9XG—Purdue University, W. Lafayette, Ind.—Modification of construction permit (B4-PVB-52 as modified) which authorized changes in equipment, frequencies, decrease in power and addition of aural channel using Special Emission for extension of completion date from 9-24-42 to 9-24-43.

KORE—Frank L. Hill and C. G. Phillips, d/b as Eugene Broadcast Station, Eugene, Oregon.—Voluntary Assignment of License from Frank L. Hill, as surviving co-partner of Hill & Phillips, co-partners, and Georgia Phillips, Executrix of Estate of C. G. Phillips, deceased, to Frank L. Hill and Violet Hill, co-partners d/b as Eugene Broadcast Station. Amended: to change name of Violet Hill to Violet G. Hill.

NEW—Penn Thomas Watson, area of Wilson, N. C.—License for new relay broadcast station using equipment and facilities formerly licensed under call letters WGTO on 1606, 2074, 2102, 2758 kc., 25 watts, A3 Emission.

KEYS—Earl C. Dunn and Charles W. Rossi, d/b as Nueces Broadcasting Co., Corpus Christi, Texas.—Voluntary Assignment of license from Earl C. Dunn and Charles W. Rossi d/b as Nueces Broadcasting Co. to Earl C. Dunn, Charles W. Rossi, H. B. Lockhart and E. C. Hughes, d/b as Nueces Broadcasting Co.

KBTB—Red River Broadcasting Co., Inc., Duluth, Minn.—Construction permit to move transmitter of relay broadcast station from 16th St. and St. Louise Ave., Duluth, Minn., to Front St. and 63rd Ave. West, Duluth, Minn.

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

Heger Products Co., Inc., 459 Como Ave., St. Paul, Minn., engaged in selling a dog food designated "Dog Nibs," has stipulated to cease using the word "meat" or any other word or term of similar import to describe dehydrated meat or dehydrated beef meal, or any product which is not made of meat or beef. (03049)

V. La Rosa & Sons, Inc., 347 Kent Ave., Brooklyn, distributor of a food product designated "La Rosa Grade A Macaroni," and Andre Luotto, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, conducting an advertising agency which disseminated advertisements for the product, have stipulated to cease representing that La Rosa Grade A Macaroni or the protein contained therein is incapable of adding excess body weight; that the macaroni product will prevent acidosis; that the product contains sufficient protein to prevent the destruction of body tissues or to keep the body in a state of nitrogen balance; that the product through its bulk or roughage content, or otherwise, will insure proper digestion and assimilation or enable one to avoid a sluggish intestinal condition; or that the macaroni, when cooked and ready for serving, will provide per pound as much as 300 International or U. S. P. Units of Vitamin B-1. (03048)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

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

Indestro Manufacturing Corp., 2649 North Kildare Ave., Chicago, manufacturer and distributor of automobile tools, including wrenches, has been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentation of its products. (4006)

Paramount Yarn Co., 362 Grand St., New York, engaged in the sale and distribution of knitting yarns, has been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentation concerning its products. (4521)

Specialty Accounting Supply Manufacturers Association, Chicago, O. L. Moore, its secretary, and 30 members of the association who manufacture and sell sales books and continuous form sales records stationery have been ordered to cease and desist from engaging in or continuing any agreement or understanding to restrain and eliminate competition in price in the sale of their products.

The respondent member manufacturers are: Acme Register Co., Minneapolis; Adams Bros. Sales Book Co., Topeka, Kans.; American Sales Book Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Atlantic Register Co., Waltham, Mass.; Autographic Register Co., Hoboken, N. J.; Baltimore Sales Book Co., Baltimore; Bonnar-Vawter Fanform Co., Cleveland; Cosby-Wirth Manifold Book Co., Minneapolis; Craft Sales Book Co., Inc., Philadelphia; Egry Register Co., Dayton, Ohio; W. S. Gilkey Printing Co., Cleveland; Stephen Greene Co., Philadelphia; Hamilton Autographic Register Co., Hamilton, Ohio; Hanna Register Co., Springfield, Ill.; Philip Hano Co., Inc., Holyoke, Mass.; Lisbon Sales Book Co., Lisbon, Ohio; Roscoe M. Breeden, doing business as Los Angeles Register & Printing Co., Los Angeles; McCaskey Register Co., Alliance, Ohio.

The Miami Systems Corp., Cincinnati; National Carbon Coated Paper Co., Sturgis, Mich.; The Potter Press, Waltham, Mass.; C. W. Potter, Inc., Waltham, Mass.; The Rotary Printing Co., Norwalk, Ohio; Schwabacher-Frey Co., San Francisco; Shelby Salesbook Co., Shelby, Ohio; The Snapout Forms Co., Chardon, Ohio; The Standard Register Co., Dayton, Ohio; Sunset-McKee Sales Book Co., Oakland, Calif.; United Autographic Register Co., Chicago; and The Wallace Press, Inc., Chicago. (4538)

Uniform Mfg. Exchange, Inc.—An order to cease and desist from agreements, understandings and conspiracies to suppress competition in the manufacture and sale of uniforms has been issued against Uniform Manufacturers Exchange, Inc., 112 East 19th St.,

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION DOCKET

Any NAB member wishing to have the full text of any of the FTC releases, printed in part below, should write to the NAB, referring to the number in parentheses at the end of each item.

COMPLAINTS

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

International Research—Use of "lures" by a distributor of collection agency cards and two Washington intermediaries, in which fictitious "trust funds" and promises to pay "a sum of money" to persons whose addresses were sought, were used as bait, is charged in a complaint. The respondents are Edward Lowenthal, trading as International Research and Bureau of Industrial Allocation, 188 West Randolph St., Chicago, and Sidney Dean Sarff and H. J. Whittington, Evans Bldg., 1420 New York Ave., N. W., Washington. (4832)

Stanley J. Remus & Co., engaged principally as a jobber in the purchase and sale of canned salmon, tuna, shrimp and sardines; P. E. Harris & Co., Kelley-Clarke Co., and Oceanic Sales Co., all of Seattle, Wash., engaged in the canning and sale of canned fish, are charged in a complaint with violation of the brokerage section of the Robinson-Patman Act. (4833)

New York, and 23 member firms, all located in New York.

The Commission finds that the respondents, who are manufacturers and distributors of uniforms and overcoats worn by bell-boys, porters, doormen and others engaged in similar employment, in 1934 organized the respondent exchange to control and regulate the business of manufacturing and selling uniforms and since 1936 have maintained a cost guide and Manual to govern the manufacture and distribution of such products.

The respondent members of the exchange named in the order are:

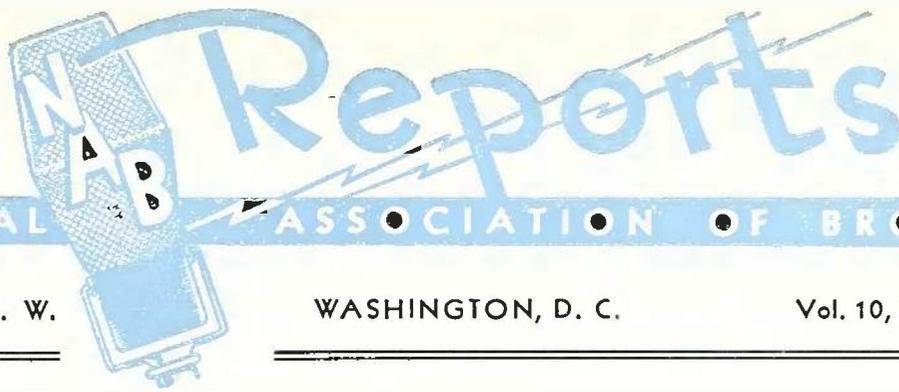
All-Bilt Uniforms, Inc., 147 Fulton St.; S. Appel & Co., Inc., 18 Fulton St.; Bernhard, Schrag & Co., Inc., 18 West 18th St.; Brooks Uniform Co., Inc., 1140 Sixth Ave.; I. Buss, Inc., 84 Fifth Ave.; Walter Cahn Co., Inc., 237 Lafayette St.; Stone Uniform Co., Inc., 9 East 19th St.; Uniforms by Ostwald, Inc., 18 East 16th St.; The Joseph F. Webber Uniform Corp., 273 Fifth Ave.; Z. & O. Uniform Co., Inc., 45 East 20th St.; Russell Uniform Co., 1600 Broadway; B. Schellenberg & Sons, 72 Wiloughby St., Brooklyn; Smith-Gray Corp., 740 Broadway; A. DuBois Son, Inc., 17 Union Square, West; L. P. Maher, Inc., 331 Fourth Ave., Merson Clothes, Inc., 254 Canal St.; Charles Palley and Abraham Cebulsky trading as Acme Uniform Co. 817 Broad-

way; Charles Mitchell and Paul Perkins trading as Mitchell & Perkins, 260 West 41st St.; John A. Hughes and William A. Thomas, trading as Hughes & Thomas, 53 East 19th St.; L. M. Barth, 257 Fourth Ave.; Arthur R. Meyers, trading as National Uniform Co., 41 East 28th St.; Albert T. Scafati, trading as A. T. Scafati Corp., 226 West 41st St.; and Al S. Mair, trading as Fisher-Mair Uniform Co., 11 West 25th St.

Also named are: George Appel, Howard V. Smith, Sr., I. Charles Bernhard, Elias Goldstein, T. A. DuBois, Arthur Stone, and E. S. Smith, officers and directors of Uniform Manufacturers Exchange, Inc. (4712)

FTC CLOSES CASE

The Federal Trade Commission has closed its case against The Georgia Marble Finishing Works, Canton, Ga. The complaint charged misrepresentation by the respondent of the enduring qualities of tombstones and monuments manufactured by it. The Commission finds that the corporate respondent has been dissolved and its charter surrendered.



1626 K STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Vol. 10, No. 38, September 25, 1942

Programs for Victory

WHBC'S \$18,000 BOND PROMOTION CONTEST

Out in Canton, Ohio, radio station WHBC is sponsoring a bond selling campaign at a cost in excess of \$18,000 with \$13,200 in prize money. It is open to senior high school students.

Four hundred seniors took the qualifying test at McKinley High School, under the direction of a Western Reserve University faculty member, September 19. The twenty students who received highest grades remain in the contest.

Since an \$18,000 contest for a single radio station, even in these times of box car figures, is unusual, Manager Felix Hinkle was asked for information. He suggests that in communities where there are war industries there should be little difficulty in obtaining financing for this type of promotion, providing the approval is made by the proper persons and the Board of Governors is hand-picked from the top bracket of the community.

Apparently Mr. Hinkle followed his own advice, for the following Ohio firms were almost instantly agreeable to contributing funds: The Alliance Machine Co., Alliance; The Bonnot Co., Canton; Canton Clearing House Association, Canton; The Climacene Co., Canton; The Diebold Safe & Lock Co., Canton; The Griscom-Russell Co., Massillon; The Hercules Motors Corp., Canton; The Hoover Co., North Canton; The Hygienic Products Co., Canton; The Luntz Iron & Steel Co., Canton; The Morgan Engineering Co., Alliance; The Massillon Steel Casting Co., Massillon; The Republic Stamping & Enamelling Co., Canton; The Timken Roller Bearing Co., Canton; The Tyson Roller Bearing Co., Massillon; The Union Metal Manufacturing Co., Canton.

The station management named six men to the committee to have complete charge of the contest: Wendell Herbruck, Chairman; Michael H. Conrad, Secretary; Rev. John B. Barker; Grant D. Esterling; Dr. Charles B. Ketcham; J. Brenner Root.

The First Trust & Savings Bank of Canton was named trustee of the funds of the contest. Western Reserve University has complete charge of the qualifying examination.

The Radio Contest

The radio contest itself is of the quiz variety with all questions prepared by Western Reserve, sealed in an envelope and delivered to the master of ceremonies on each program, at the time the program is to go on the air.

There are 35 programs in the contest, presented one a week for 35 consecutive weeks beginning September 29.

Out of the funds contributed by local manufacturers, \$13,200 is prize money to be distributed as follows:

- 1st Prize—\$4,000 Scholarship
- 2nd Prize—\$3,000 Scholarship
- 3rd Prize—\$2,000 Scholarship
- 4th Prize—\$1,000 Scholarship
- 16 other prizes—\$200 in war bonds each.

Budget expenses include \$1,000 for newspaper advertising; \$1,000

for printing, \$2,000 for salaries for two clerks to keep votes and records. And a sum for the educational director.

Though WHBC is donating all of its time and talent, Mr. Hinkle believes that the broadcaster should probably charge for such service and insert a covering amount in the budget as expense. He said that he was sure that this could have been done locally without criticism. It was not done because in this instance the station did not wish to profit on this promotion.

How Winners Are Determined

Winners are determined by points. Total points comprise those earned by answering the quiz question correctly and the points voted contestants by bond purchasers in the county. Every question answered correctly carries 25,000 points. Each person in Stark County, Ohio, who purchases "E" defense bonds during the contest, shall have the right to vote for any contestant on the program at the rate of one point for each dollar in [maturity value] bond purchases.

Write for Details

All broadcasters who are interested in this promotion are invited to write Mr. Hinkle for complete details. He has assured NAB that he will be very happy to supply them.

WBIG Produces Morale Program

"God Favors the Bold and Strong of Heart" is the title of one of the patriotic shows broadcast by WBIG, Greensboro, N. C.

Major Edney Ridge, station director, has forwarded the script of the September 15 broadcast. The program opens with organ playing "Onward Christian Soldiers." There are three voices; first male voice, second male voice and feminine voice.

In the September script the first announcer picks up after the organ theme with:

"A few days ago one of our greatest generals, Lieutenant-General Brehon B. Somervell of the United States Army, emphatically stated, 'We are losing this war' . . . in last week's issue of LIFE, under the title, 'THE SOFT PEOPLE WANT GOOD NEWS, THE STRONG PEOPLE WANT TRUTH,' we are quoting by special permission of the magazine. Here goes—

"The Civil War was a test of freedom, and we passed it. But the war against the armed slavery of Germany is an even bigger test, and we haven't passed this one yet. And the strong people insist that to win this war we must pass the test. To win, we must prove, as Lincoln did, that freedom is stronger than slavery. We can adopt as many of Hitler's methods as we like, but we cannot adopt his principles.

"We must win with our principles, and to do this we must realize that freedom is not just a word, to be won with a little oratory. Freedom is a fact, that is, people, 130,000,000 of them. Each of these 130,000,000 people—these facts of freedom—must pass Lincoln's test, individually and on his own. Each one must voluntarily take upon himself or herself the sacrifices, whether in blood or in comfort, that the struggle requires.

"Each must mobilize his factory, his union, his city, his farm, his home, his personal life—for war. And to this end, each must be informed.

(Continued on page 570)

Neville Miller, *President* C. E. Arney, Jr., *Assistant to President*

Joseph L. Miller, *Director of Labor Relations*; Paul F. Peter, *Director of Research*; Russell P. Place, *Counsel*; Howard Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*

WBIG PRODUCES MORALE PROGRAM

(Continued from page 569)

"And this test applies to you, Donald Nelson, the big man with a bigger job. Here's a motto for you: 'Get sore and stay sore.'

"It applies to you, Phil Murray of the CIO, and you, Messrs. Thomas and Reuther of the Automobile Workers. Tell your men what is at stake, that they must meet Lincoln's test.

"It applies to you, Ed O'Neal of the Farm Bureau, and you, Senator Russell of the farm bloc. Have more faith in your people.

"It applies to you, Franklin Roosevelt, man of many burdens. Be honest with us. Dump our share of this war on our shoulders.

"It applies to you, the Polish worker, and you, the Negro worker, and you, Farmer Jones, and you, the obscure writer of this page. You are only halfway mobilized for war. Nothing any of you can do will ever be enough.

"It applies to all of us, Americans: all who have ever stood upon a porch to watch the long wind stroking the borderless American plains, or seen a white road winding among dusty American apple trees and oaks, or heard the deep surf beating on an American shore; all who have learned freedom in the scuffle of the people's schools, or heard it spoken at the crossroads on lazy afternoons, or felt its electric power in the voting booth. It is we—each of us—who must prove whether a nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure." . . .

WJR Larry Payne, Fund Raiser

WJR's announcer, Larry Payne, has demonstrated his ability as a fund raiser. Benefactor was the Selfridge Field Band and Recreation Center, Michigan.

While producing a weekly half hour show, "Selfridge Salute," he learned of the need for funds to expand services and conceived the money raising plan. Mr. Payne's co-workers were: L. P. Wagner, general manager of Jefferson Beach Park, and members of American Women's Volunteer Services.

The Plan

This is the plan he presented:

1. Designate Friday night, August 28, at Jefferson Beach Park as "Selfridge Field Nite."
2. Sell tickets at 50c each, entitling the bearer to \$1.70 in amusement tickets at the park.
3. Give all the proceeds of the advance sale to Selfridge Field Recreation and Band funds.

Plan was accepted and Mr. Payne went to work, receiving the backing of the following broadcast stations in Metropolitan Detroit, in addition to his own, WJR: WWJ, W45D, CKLW, WJLB, W49D, WEXL, WJBK, WCAR.

The Detroit News, Free Press and Times also extended co-operation.

Results

Three thousand nine hundred dollars (\$3,900) was presented to Colonel William T. Colman, commanding officer, through Major William C. Ingram, base executive, on August 28.

Mr. Payne said that more money would be forthcoming as settlements with the ticket salesmen were completed. He predicted that the total could run to \$5,000.

What Do You Think of This?

The following letter was received by OWI. We're printing it to test your reactions on the writer's proposal.

It is suggested you send comments to Douglas Meservy, Deputy Chief, OWI Radio Bureau, Washington, D. C.

"To you, OWI, as the 'Coordinator' of news," wrote Mr. Black, "I am taking the liberty of offering one suggestion that I believe will be of a National benefit. At present our news commentators and reporters use a great many synonyms for the warring powers that are confusing to the average country listener—as an example

Axis	} all equal our enemy	Allied Nations	} all equal our army
Nazis		British	
German		English	
Italian		Russians	
Japanese		Soviets	
Niponese		Reds	
etc.		Chinese	
		American	
		Yanks, etc.	

"In a radio comment or a newspaper article the *same* country may be referred to by *three* different names in as many sentences.

"I have tenants on the farm of average intelligence, who get confused over these multiple terms and fail to learn who is fighting who.

The Suggestion

"So my suggestion is that all radio commentators and news reporters be instructed to use the words 'The Enemy' when referring to our enemies and the words 'Our Army' when referring to any forces on our side.

"The word 'Our' is in the possessive case, and that will help cement all the people in the war, and stop so much reference to 'They' when actually referring to the Allied Nations. Since *our* boys are on practically all fronts, it is *our war* and *our army* and not *the war* and *the British*, Chinese, etc.

"If you mingled with the common herd as I do, you would readily see the need for and good that could be accomplished by a unified name covering all the Allied Nations and one covering all our enemies."

ONE FOR THE BOOK

Kern Tips, KPRC, Houston, Tex., reports that one of his station's bond customers (\$262) was George Lee Taylor, 28-year-old negro, who is serving a stretch of 20 years for the murder of his wife.

"I like the programs KPRC sponsors in the sale of bonds," Taylor told the warden. The negro came into the \$262 by a real estate sale.

WCSC TALKS TO SHIPBUILDERS

Station WCSC, Charleston, S. C., is putting on some down-to-earth bond programs for the boys in nearby shipyards who aren't doing so badly on payday. Here's a typical script:

A little over nine months ago . . . our country . . . went to war! Ever think of it that way? "Went . . . to . . . war"—cold, hard, ugly words! Maybe you don't think that means anything—just words, like . . . "Remember Pearl Harbor!" and "Slap a Jap!" and "Join the Scrap!" and "Wartime Is Ten Percent Club Time!" But, did you ever stop to think exactly what those words mean to . . . a shoe salesman in a stinking fox-hole in the Philippines—or to a young garage mechanic, taking off for his first flight over Rommel's lines in Egypt? No, I'll betcha! And if you want to spend an unpleasant half-hour sometime, get off in a corner by yourself and let your imagination run . . . put yourself with any one of our boys . . . on any one of the front lines! If you've got any imagination at all . . . you won't wait for the end of that little day-dream . . . there's something else, like that, that I'm going to say that's going to give you the same kind of unpleasant half-hour—if you've got the guts to face it! Let's take it this way! You, out there . . . and you . . . you're in "War Production!" You're doing a vital job—a job, just as important as the guy with the gun . . . maybe without quite all the risks . . . but just as important. . . Well, answer this question for yourselves . . . nobody listening . . . and no-

body's going to snoop, but, a couple of years ago, say, you were making . . . how much? Twenty-five dollars a week? Yeah, something like that! And how much are you making now? Go on! Answer yourself—nobody wants to know—nobody's snooping. . . . Just a little problem in mental arithmetic coming up . . . something you can figure out in your own little corner all by yourself. Any one of you out there who hasn't had about a 300 percent boost in the paycheck in the last couple of years . . .? Mind now, I didn't say 10 percent or 15 percent . . . I'm figuring 25 dollars against, say, about 75 dollars a week since two years ago . . . and the cold, hard arithmetic of that is 300 percent pay increase! Well, with 300 percent more dollars in your kick . . . what are you doing with it? Is . . . as much as ten percent of it going into war bonds? Answer yourself . . . nobody wants to know! Is it? Now, just hold that little day-dream right there and put this one with it! After this war is over . . . what's going to happen to that 300 percent? Maybe, even, how about that job? (Use your imagination—it's good.) All right then, let's stop being grim and look at the common horse sense of the matter. Ten or 15 or 20 percent of that 300 percent larger paycheck, invested in war bonds—I said "invested"—you're not *giving*, remember, you're *getting*—getting four dollars for every three in ten years . . . and that little return from Uncle Sam . . . that'll go a long way toward beginning a home, say, . . . or just keeping your family . . . with you out of a job, or, in case . . . well, just in case . . . (pause) and look, I'm not telling you anything you don't already know . . . maybe it's just . . . you hadn't thought about it . . . didn't have time to get off in a corner and let your imagination run! Well . . . you do it? Start with that part about our country "being at war" . . . and go on from there—it'll be unpleasant . . . but it'll be profitable!

NEWS OF AIRPLANE CRASHES

Unconsciously many newspapers and some radio stations are undermining morale of the people by publishing or broadcasting in series news items concerning crashes of civilian and military airplanes. While it is true that the number of accidents to aircraft, both military and civilian, has increased, it is likewise true that there are many more planes in the air today than ever before. The percentage of accidents to the number of planes flying is probably not materially more than it was in normal times.

There is no suggestion that news regarding airplane crashes be suppressed but some care should be taken in printing news of them or making radio announcements in news broadcasts. They should not be linked in a series. It is just like broadcasting news of casualty lists. They don't do public morale any good. Here's a suggestion that the news departments of broadcasting stations may well consider.

PER-INQUIRY OFFERS

The Gospel Sales Co., 1103 Emerson Tower Bldg., Baltimore, Md., is seeking per-inquiry deals in the interests of selling Bibles.

D. S. Manson & Associates, Minneapolis, Minn., is on the P-I market again, this time bartering for "Red Devil Soot & Carbon Remover," a furnace cleaner.

Both of these companies have been advised of the radio industry's attitude towards attempts of this nature and have been invited to use radio at established rates.

The NAB Department of Broadcast Advertising is very grateful for the continued cooperation of the stations in reporting all free time and per-inquiry solicitations.

MANPOWER QUESTIONNAIRE

Returns of the Manpower Questionnaire mailed to all stations September 16th indicate that stations recognize the importance of the problem. Their prompt attention and the care with which they are filling out the questionnaire will help headquarters to prepare the data required for action on behalf of the industry.

Those stations which have not yet returned the questionnaire are urged to complete the information required and mail their return promptly. Speed is of the essence in meeting the problem.

Today Selective Service officials are accepting an NAB invitation to visit the studios and transmitters of four Washington stations so that they may see at first-hand the complexity of broadcasting operations and the personnel requirements to keep the stations on the air. Russell Place and Howard Frazier are accompanying the group.

PROGRAMS FOR ALASKA

In an effort to provide American troops in remote stations with the kind of contact they want with home, the Office of War Information announced today that it would purchase a minimum of eight hours radio time daily beginning about October 1 to pipe news and special programs to service men in Alaska.

Commercial shows taken from the three major radio networks also will be transmitted. The programs will be piped from San Francisco to four Alaskan stations at Fairbanks (KFAR), Juneau (KINY), Ketchikan (KTKN) and Anchorage (KFQD) and rebroadcast over medium wave transmitters.

As equipment becomes available, the OWI, in conjunction with the Army Signal Corps, will install low-powered transmitters at Nome, Dutch Harbor and Kodiak.

The OWI already is broadcasting news and variety programs for the information and entertainment of American troops on overseas duty. The schedule of Alaskan broadcasts was arranged by Murry Brophy, chief of the Bureau of Communications Facilities of the OWI's Overseas Branch.

PRIORITY FOR SET REPAIR

Priority assistance in the purchase of repair-shop material for the maintenance of home radios may be applied for on Form PD-1X by distributors and dealers who buy directly from manufacturers, it was explained today by Linford C. White, chief of the War Production Board's Distributors' Branch.

This procedure does not impose any requirements upon the consumer or the repair-shop operator, but by making it easier for the large distributor to obtain parts it maintains established links between producer and home set owner.

Mr. White pointed out, however, that preference ratings would be assigned by his branch only to items necessary to the functioning of receiving sets. No fancy, non-essential radio gadgets and no phonograph parts will be rated on Form PD-1X, nor will repair parts for Army, Navy and other Government-owned radios. Assistance in acquiring the latter is available through other established procedures.

LIEUT. LEVY IN NEW POST

Navy Lieutenant Leon Levy now has the post of consultant to OWI Radio Bureau. He was relieved from duty in the Philadelphia area at the request of William B. Lewis, Bureau Chief. In endorsing the transfer, Rear Admiral A. E. Watson stated that the change was approved with reluctance but granted because new duties were of such importance.

Lieut. Levy represents the new Liaison Division of the Radio Bureau in the Philadelphia district. He is president of WCAU Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia.

HUB TAFT TO ARMY

Hulbert Taft, Jr., general manager of WKRC, Cincinnati, and president of the Ohio Association of Broadcasters, has been commissioned a first lieutenant in the Army Air Forces, and is slated to report at Miami October 1. Ken Church, director of national sales and promotion for WKRC, succeeds him as general manager of the station. Mr. Taft has appointed John Patt, WGAR, Cleveland, to head the Ohio Association of Broadcasters.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

FCC POLICY ON APPLICATIONS INVOLVING USE OF QUARTZ

The FCC has relaxed slightly its interpretation of the Memorandum Opinion of April 27, in order that applications involving shifts in frequency in which no materials will be utilized other than quartz crystals, may be granted, provided:

- (a) Such applications involve no inconsistencies with Order No. M-146 of the War Production Board relating to quartz crystals;
- (b) Such applications involve no engineering conflict with any other application pending at any time since February 22, 1942;
- (c) Such applications involve no inconsistencies with the Commission's Rules and Regulations;
- (d) Such applications tend toward a fair, efficient, and equitable distribution of radio service, are consistent with sound allocation principles and offer substantial improvement in standard broadcast service; and
- (e) Such applications are otherwise in the public interest.

The Committee studying this matter advises that it will make further recommendations relative to the Memorandum Opinion.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION DOCKET

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, September 28. They are subject to change.

Tuesday, September 29

Further Hearing

NEW—J. C. Kaynor, Ellensburg, Wash.—C. P., 1310 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

Wednesday, September 30

WNOE—WNOE, Incorporated, New Orleans, La.—C. P., 1060 kc., 50 KW, unlimited, DA-day and night.

Thursday, October 1

WJOB—O. E. Richardson, Fred L. Adair and Robert C. Adair, d/b as Radio Station WJOB, Hammond, Ind.—C. P., 1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

Friday, October 2

WHEB—R. G. LeTourneau, Transferor, The LeTourneau Foundation, Transferee, Portsmouth, N. H.—Transfer of control of WHEB, Inc., 750 kc., 1 KW, limited time WSB.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION ACTION

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

WOOD—King-Trendle Broadcasting Corp., Grand Rapids, Mich.—Granted modification of construction permit as modified, which authorized increase in power, installation of new transmitting equipment and directional antenna for night use, and move transmitter and studio, for extension of completion date from September 23 to November 23, 1942 (B2-MP-1639).

WAAD—Ralph A. Horton, Portable-Mobile, area of Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Granted modification of construction permit, which authorized a new relay broadcast station, for change in type of transmitter and extension of commencement and completion dates from January 27, 1942 and July 27, 1942, to 60 days after date of grant and 120 days thereafter, respectively (B3-MPRY-31).

WFTM—W. E. Bennis, Jr., W. E. Bennis, Sr., Mrs. W. E. Bennis, Sr., T. F. Skinner and Fred M. Mellor (Transferors), Ronald B. Woodyard and Reginald B. Martin (Transferees), Ft. Meyers Broadcasting Co. (Licensee), Ft. Meyers, Fla.—Granted consent to the transfer of control of Fort Meyers Broadcasting Company, licensee of station WFTM, from W. E. Bennis, Jr., W. E. Bennis, Sr., Mrs. W. E. Bennis, Sr., T. F. Skinner and Fred H. Mellor to Ronald B. Woodyard and Reginald B. Martin (B3-TC-309), consisting of all issued and outstanding capital stock of the licensee, for a total consideration of \$12,600.

WGGA—Henry Estes, Austin Dean and L. H. Christian, a partnership, d/b as Gainesville Broadcasters (Assignor), Blue Ridge Broadcasting Co. (Assignee), Gainesville, Ga.—Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license from Henry Estes, Austin Dean and L. H. Christian, d/b as Gainesville Broadcasters, Station WGGA, to Blue Ridge Broadcasting Co. (B3-AL-345), from a partnership to a newly organized corporation.

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

KVAK—Carl Latenser, Atchison, Kans.—Designated for hearing application (B4-R-1006) for renewal of license.

KVAK—Carl Latenser (Assignor), Radio Enterprises, Inc. (Assignee), Atchison, Kans.—Designated for hearing, to be consolidated with above application, consent to the voluntary assignment of license of station KVAK from Carl Latenser to Radio Enterprises, Inc. (B4-AL-320).

KMTR—KMTR Radio Corp., Los Angeles, Calif.—Designated for hearing application for renewal of license (B5-R-17).

Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio (Portable-Mobile)—Designated for hearing application for construction permit (B2-PRY-286) for new relay broadcast station to operate on 1622, 2058, 2150 and 2790 kc., with 25 watts power, A3 emission, to be used with applicant's standard broadcast station WOSU at Columbus, Ohio.

LICENSE RENEWALS

Granted renewal of following relay broadcast station licenses for the period October 1, 1942, and ending no later than October 1, 1944 (areas given):

KAAC, Los Angeles, Calif.; KAAD, Fort Worth, Tex.; KAAO, Denver, Colo.; KAAR, Englewood, Colo.; KAAZ, Los Angeles, Calif.; KABB, San Francisco, Calif.; KABD, Los Angeles, Calif.; KABE, St. Paul, Minn.; KABG, Los Angeles, Calif.; KABH, Shreveport, La.; KABJ, Omaha, Nebr.; KADB, Long Beach, Calif.; KAGM, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; KAID, Omaha, Nebr.; KAIE, St. Paul, Minn.; KAIH, Los Angeles, Calif.; KAIZ, Omaha, Nebr.; KALO, Salt Lake City, Utah; KAOG, Los Angeles, Calif.; KAOV, Beaumont, Tex.; KAQV, KAQW and KAQX, Omaha, Nebr.; KAQY, Wichita, Kans.; KAXA, Los Angeles, Calif.; KAXB, Oklahoma City, Okla.; KAXY, Fort Worth, Tex.; KAZA, Oklahoma City, Okla.; KBIB, Wichita, Kans.; KBIC, KBID, Salt Lake City, Utah; KBKC, Los Angeles, Calif.; KBLE, Long Beach,

Calif.; KBQB, Juneau, Alaska; KBRG, Fargo, N. D.; KBSF, San Francisco; KBTA, Duluth, Minn.; KDRA, Denver, Colo.; KEGB, San Francisco, Calif.; KEHC, Topeka, Kans.; KEHV, San Francisco, Calif.; KEJR, Fort Worth, Tex.; KEMA, Shenandoah, Iowa; KEPE, Los Angeles, Calif.; KETV, San Francisco, Calif.; KFAA, Dallas, Tex.; KFDB, Amarillo, Tex.; KHTA, KHTB, Dubuque, Iowa; KIEF, KIEG, KIEL, Seattle, Wash.; KIFF, St. Louis, Mo.; KIFO, Long Beach, Calif.; KIGA, St. Paul, Minn.; KIIH, Lincoln, Nebr.; KIIS, Houston, Tex.; KILB, Shreveport, La.; KNED, Fort Worth, Tex.; KNEF, Salt Lake City, Utah; KQCB, Seattle, Wash.; KRME, Merced, Calif.; KRSA, San Francisco, Calif.; KSFO, San Francisco, Calif.; KTSR, El Paso, Tex.; KWHB, Kansas City, Mo.; WAAI, Cleveland, Ohio; WAAK, Charlotte, N. C.; WAAQ, Cleveland, Ohio; WAAR, Rockford, Ill.; WABG, Memphis, Tenn.; WAHE, WAHF, Norfolk, Va.; WAIE, Beckley, W. Va.; WATD, South Bend, Ind.; WATS, Tallmadge, Ohio; WAUB, Nashville, Tenn.; WAUT, Evansville, Ind.; WAXE, Richmond, Va.; WAXJ, Jackson, Miss.; WBAO, WBAQ, New York, N. Y.; WBGL, Duluth, Minn.; WBNT, Columbus, Ohio; WBPA, Nashville, Tenn.; WBWB, Terre Haute, Ind.; WCBE, Charlotte, N. C.; WCBF, New York, N. Y.; WCBG, Chicago, Ill.; WCBN, New York, N. Y.; WCLA, Richmond, Va.; WDAJ, Tampa, Fla.; WEKH, Peoria, Ill.; WELR, Tuscola, Ill.; WEMC, Pittsburgh, Pa.; WEND, Harrisburg, Pa.; WENH, Detroit, Mich.; WEOY, Charleston, S. C.; WFME, Frederick, Md.; WFYA, Syracuse, N. Y.; WFYB, New York, N. Y.; WGBD, Columbus, Ohio; WGBE, WGBH, Syracuse, N. Y.; WHMK, Hagerstown, Md.; WHPA, Harrisburg, Pa.; WIEF, Miami, Fla.; WIEH, WIEK, New York, N. Y.; WIOE, WIOF, WIOG, Miami, Fla.; WIPL, WIPM, Indianapolis, Ind.; WJEK, Hagerstown, Md.; WJEN, WJEP, Rochester, N. Y.; WJER, Milwaukee, Wisc.; WJLF, Columbus, Ohio; WJRA, Detroit, Mich.; WKRB, Lexington, Ky.; WLOY, New Orleans, La.; WLWA, WLWB, WLWJ, Cincinnati, Ohio; WMEJ, Jacksonville, Fla.; WMFZ, Springfield, Ill.; WMVB, Dayton, Ohio; WMWB, Port Huron, Mich.; WNBJ, Cleveland, Ohio; WNEI, Indianapolis, Ind.; WOEB, Chicago, Ill.; WOEG, Schenectady, N. Y.; WPBK, WPBO, Portland, Me.; WRDI, Danville, Ill.; WTHB, Tampa, Fla.; WTNK, Trenton, N. J.; WGMA, Chicago, Ill.; WHER, Boston, Mass.; WHLL, Syracuse, N. Y.

W8XWI—Guy S. Cornish, area of Cincinnati, Ohio.—Granted renewal of Class II Experimental public address relay station license for the period October 1, 1942, to October 1, 1943 (B2-RARE-1).

WMNH—The Radio Voice of New Hampshire, Inc., Portable-Mobile, area of Manchester, N. H.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized a new relay broadcast station (B1-LRY-285).

Granted further extension upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, in no event later than November 1, 1942, of following station licenses:

W5XAU, WKY Radiophone Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.; W9XLA, KLZ Broadcasting Co., Denver, Colo.

Granted renewal of following station licenses for the period beginning October 1, 1942, and ending in no event later than February 1, 1943:

KELO, Sioux Falls, S. D.; KGDE, Fergus Falls, Minn.; KMLB, Monroe, La.; KOOS, Marshfield, Ore.; WABI, Bangor, Me.; WAYX, Waycross, Ga.; WCPO, Cincinnati, Ohio; WIL, St. Louis, Mo.; WJRD, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; WLVA, Lynchburg, Va.; KADA, North of Ada, Okla.; KRLH, Midland, Tex.; WSKB, McComb, Miss.; KPOW, Powell, Wyo.; KVCV, South of Redding, Calif.; KVEC, San Luis Obispo, Calif.; KVOS, Bellingham, Wash.

Granted renewal of following station licenses for the period beginning October 1, 1942, and ending in no event later than June 1, 1943:

KBND, Bend, Ore.; KCKN, Kansas City, Kans.; KHMO, Hannibal, Mo.; KMYR, Denver, Colo.; KOMA, Tulsa, Okla.; KRJF, Miles City, Mont.; KUIN, Grants Pass, Ore.; KVSF, Santa Fe, N. Mex.; WEMP and auxiliary, Milwaukee, Wisc.; WEXL, Royal Oak, Mich.; WSOY, Decatur, Ill.

Granted renewal of following station licenses for the period beginning October 1, 1942, and ending in no event later than April 1, 1943:

KANS, Wichita, Kans.; KASA, Elk City, Okla.; KBIZ, Ottumwa, Iowa; KFJI, Klamath Falls, Ore.; KGBS, Harlingen, Tex.; KIUL, Garden City, Kans.; KPCC, Pasadena, Calif.; KROY, Sacra-

mento, Calif.; KWJB, South of Globe, Ariz.; KWOS, Jefferson City, Mo.; KXOX, East of Sweetwater, Tex.; WATN, Watertown, N. Y.; WCOV, Montgomery, Ala.; WJIM, Lansing, Mich.; WHAI, Greenfield, Mass.; WHBU, Anderson, Ind.; WJTN, Jamestown, N. Y.; WMFG, Hibbing, Minn.; WJEJ, Hagerstown, Md.; KGY, Olympia, Wash.; KALB, Alexandria, La.; KDON, Monterey, Calif.; KFOR, Lincoln, Nebr.

Granted renewal of following station licenses for the period ending in no event later than December 1, 1942:

KABR, Aberdeen, S. D.; WQBC, Vicksburg, Miss.

Granted renewal of following station licenses for the period beginning October 1, 1942, and ending not later than October 1, 1944:

KDYL and auxiliary, Salt Lake City, Utah; KGCU, Mandan, N. D.; KGLO, Mason City, Iowa; KGVO, Missoula, Mont.; KIT, Yakima, Wash.; KTRH, Houston, Tex.; WFVA, Fredericksburg, Va.; WJAS, Pittsburgh, Pa.; WKNE, Keene, N. H.; WIBA, Madison, Wisc.; KGBX, Springfield, Mo.; WEBC and auxiliary, Duluth, Minn.; KFBB, Great Falls, Mont.; KFJZ and auxiliary, Fort Worth, Tex.; KGGM, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; KHSL, Chico, Calif.; KOIL, Omaha, Nebr.; KVOR, Colorado Springs, Colo.; KRGV, Weslaco, Tex.

Granted renewal of following station licenses for the period beginning October 1, 1942, and ending in no event later than June 1, 1943:

KOCY, Oklahoma City, Okla.; WFBG, Altoona, Pa.; KFYO, Lubbock, Tex.; KRMD, Shreveport, La.

Granted renewal of following station licenses for the period ending in no event later than August 1, 1944:

KFKA, Greeley, Colo.; KFEL, Denver, Colo.

W8XO—The Crosley Corp., near Mason, Ohio.—Granted further extension of license upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, in no event later than November 1, 1942.

WCAX—WCAX Broadcasting Corp., Burlington, Vt.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending in no event later than June 1, 1944.

Granted extension of following station licenses, upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, in no event later than November 1, 1942:

KAND, Corsicana, Tex.; KBTM, Jonesboro, Ark.; KDLR, Devils Lake, N. D.; KFBC, Cheyenne, Wyo.; KFXM, San Bernardino, Calif.; KGFJ, Los Angeles, Calif.; KGFV, Kearney, Nebr.; KHBG, Okmulgee, Okla.; KHUB, near Watsonville, Calif.; KWFC, Hot Springs, Ark.; WBBZ, Ponca City, Okla.; WCRW, Chicago, Ill.; KLS, Oakland, Calif.; KMAC, San Antonio, Tex.; KODL, The Dalles, Ore.; KOL, Seattle, Wash.; KRBA, Lufkin, Tex.; KROC, Rochester, Minn.; KSUN, Lowell, Ariz.; WFHR, Wisconsin Rapids, Wisc.; WFIN, Findlay, Ohio; WJBW, New Orleans, La.; WOCB, near Hyannis, Mass.; WSOC, Charlotte, N. C.; KBTM, Jonesboro, Ark.; KFGQ, Boone, Iowa; KFOX, Long Beach, Calif.; KVOL, Lafayette, La.; KVSQ, Ardmore, Okla.; WAJR, Morgantown, W. Va.; WBRW, Welch, W. Va.; WCMI, Ashland, Ky.; WTRC, Elkhart, Ind.; WEDC, Chicago, Ill.; WTEL, Philadelphia, Pa.

Granted further extension of following station licenses upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, in no event later than November 1, 1942:

WBRB, Red Bank, N. J.; WCAZ, Carthage, Ill.; WCOC, Meridian, Miss.; WEVD (auxiliary), New York, N. Y.; WFCI, Pawtucket, R. I.; WING, Dayton, Ohio; WMRO, Aurora, Ill.; WMUR, Manchester, N. H.; WNBZ, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; WSAR, Fall River, Mass.; WSPB, Sarasota, Fla.; WTJS, Jackson, Tenn.; WTSP, St. Petersburg, Fla.; KFJB, Marshalltown, Iowa; KVGB, Great Bend, Kans.; WGES, Chicago, Ill.; KBWD, Brownwood, Tex.; KCMC, Texarkana, Tex.; KFPY, Spokane, Wash.; KFRO, Longview, Tex.; KGIW, Alamosa, Colo.; KID, Idaho Falls, Idaho; KIEM, Eureka, Calif.; KPLT, Paris, Tex.; KRBC, Abilene, Tex.; KSEI, Pocatello, Idaho; KSWO, Lawton, Okla.; KTFI, Twin Falls, Idaho; KUOA, Siloam Springs, Ark.; KWKH, Shreveport, La.; KXL, Portland, Ore.; KBST, Big Springs, Tex.; KGGF, Coffeyville, Kans.; KGKL, San Angelo, Tex.; WBNX, New York, N. Y.; WCBT, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.; WCOP, Boston, Mass.; WFPG, Atlantic City, N. J.

Granted extension of following station licenses upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, in no event later than December 1, 1942:

KCRJ, Jerome, Ariz.; KPFA, Helena, Mont.; WHBI, Newark, N. J.; WRAL, Raleigh, N. C.; KHBC, Hilo, Hawaii; WLBj, Bowling Green, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS

Beauford H. Jester, Individually and as Trustee for W. W. Callan, Dewitt T. Hicks, Hilton W. Howell, Wilford W. Naman, Robert G. Levy, Ross M. Sams and Davis Stribling, Waco, Texas.—Granted petition for a continuance of hearing in re application for a construction permit for a new standard broadcast station, now set for September 21, 1942, until October 8, 1942. (Docket No. 6218.)

WMAN—Richland, Inc., Mansfield, Ohio.—Granted petition for an extension of time within which to file proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law on application for renewal of license, now due on September 22, 1942, and extended the time until September 29, 1942. (Docket No. 6301.)

KITE—First National Television, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.—Granted petition for a continuance of hearing in re application for renewal of license, now set for September 21, 1942, and continues dais hearing until September 24, 1942. (Docket No. 6300.)

KIDW—The Lamar Broadcasting Co., Lamar, Colo.—Adopted Decision and Order denying renewal of station license. (Licensee, through failure to file corporation reports and to pay corporate license tax to State of Colorado, ceased to exist as a corporate entity on October 14, 1937. At Commission hearings on July 15, 1941, and October 8, 1941, for the renewal of license no appearance was made for the applicant. Since February 21, 1942, KIDW has had authority to remain silent.)

WNOE—WNOE, Inc., New Orleans, La.—Granted motion to dismiss without prejudice application for construction permit (B3-P-3446) to operate on 1060 kc., 50 KW.

W79C—Oak Park Realty and Amusement Co., Chicago, Ill.—Granted motion to vacate hearing and dismiss without prejudice application for modification of construction permit (B4-MPH-97).

Hawaiian Broadcasting System, Ltd., Honolulu, T. H.—Granted motion to dismiss without prejudice application (B-P-2978) for a new station.

Beauford H. Jester, Individually and as Trustee for W. W. Callan, et al., Waco, Texas.—Granted motion for order to take depositions in re application for a new station.

KXXK—First National Television, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.—Denied petition for 90 day continuance of hearing on application for renewal of license now set for September 24.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

590 Kilocycles

WAGA—Liberty Broadcasting Corp., Atlanta, Ga.—License to cover construction permit (B3-P-2938 as modified) which authorized change in frequency, increase power, installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for night use and move transmitter.

WAGA—Liberty Broadcasting Corp., Atlanta, Ga.—Authority to determine operating power by direct method.

790 Kilocycles

WWNY—The Brockway Co., Watertown, N. Y.—Modification of construction permit (B1-P-3265 as modified) which authorized installation of directional antenna for night use, change of frequency, increase power, change hours of operation and move transmitter for extension of completion date from 10-16-42 to 12-16-42.

1170 Kilocycles

WWVA—West Virginia Broadcasting Co., Wheeling, W. Va.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-2540 as modified) which authorized increase in power, change hours of operation, move transmitter, installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for night use for adjustment in directional antenna system for night use.

WWVA—West Virginia Broadcasting Co., Wheeling, W. Va.—License to cover construction permit (B3-P-2540 as modified) as above.

WWVA—West Virginia Broadcasting Co., Wheeling, W. Va.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1230 Kilocycles

WCOL—WCOL, Inc., Columbus, Ohio.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1240 Kilocycles

KWOS—Tribune Printing Co., Jefferson City, Mo.—Authority to make changes in automatic frequency control equipment.

1260 Kilocycles

WNAC—The Yankee Network, Inc., Boston, Mass.—Extension of special service authorization to operate with power of 5 KW employing directional antenna at night for the period 10-1-44.

1300 Kilocycles

WASH—King-Trendle Broadcasting Corp., Grand Rapids, Mich.—Modification of license to increase power from 500 watts to 5 KW, employing the directional antenna at night and using the transmitter as authorized under construction permit (B2-P-2874 as modified) for Station WOOD. Transmitter location to be RFD, south of Grand Rapids, Mich.

1340 Kilocycles

KOCY—Plaza Court Broadcasting Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.—Relinquishment of control of licensee corporation through sale of 300 shares of stock to Plaza Court Broadcasting Co. (200 shares), John D. Thomas (50 shares), and C. E. Johnson (50 shares).

1490 Kilocycles

KEYS—Earl C. Dunn and Charles W. Rossi, d/b as Nueces Broadcasting Co., Corpus Christi, Texas.—Voluntary assignment of license to Earl C. Dunn, Charles W. Rossi, H. B. Lockhart and E. C. Hughes, d/b as Nueces Broadcasting Co.

FM APPLICATION

W49D—John Lord Booth, Detroit, Mich.—Modification of construction permit (B2-PH-20 as modified) which authorized construction of new high frequency broadcast station for extension of completion date from 10-11-42 to 1-11-43.

TELEVISION APPLICATION

WTZR—Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago, Ill.—Modification of construction permit (B4-PCT-9 as modified) which authorized construction of new television broadcast station requesting extension of commencement and completion dates.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATION

W7XER—Midland Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo.—Construction permit to install new transmitter and increase power from 1½ kilowatts to 3 kilowatts.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION DOCKET

Any NAB member wishing to have the full text of any of the FTC releases, printed in part below, should write to the NAB, referring to the number in parentheses at the end of each item.

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firms. The respondents will be given an op-

portunity to show cause why cease and desist orders should not be issued against them.

Amogen Co., 147 North St., San Antonio, Tex., engaged in the advertising and sale of a medicinal preparation designated "Amogen Tablets," is charged in a complaint with false advertising and misrepresentation. (4836)

George & Thomas Cone Co., manufacturer of ice cream cones, Sharon, Pa., is charged in a complaint with use of lottery methods in the sale of his products. (4837)

Glover & Wilson, Little Rock, Ark., engaged as brokers in the sale of food products, are charged in a complaint with violation of the brokerage section of the Robinson-Patman Act. (4835)

J. T. Jarrell Company—A supplemental complaint has been issued charging violation of the brokerage section of the Robinson-Patman Act against Jim S. Porter, trading as J. T. Jarrell Co., Little Rock, Ark. Subsequent to the issuance of the original complaint against J. T. Jarrell Co., a corporation, the corporation was dissolved and its vice president and principal stockholder, Jim S. Porter, continued to operate the business of J. T. Jarrell Co., in the same manner and form as when it was a corporation. (4547)

Mono Service Co., 349 Oraton St., Newark, N. J., engaged in the manufacture of paper cups for the packing of ice cream, is charged in a complaint with supplying others with the means of conducting lotteries in connection with the sale of its products and ice cream. (4834)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

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

Baer Laboratories, Inc., 30 East 20th St., New York, engaged in the preparation, sale and distribution of a medical preparation designated "Sulfuraid-21," has been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentations concerning the product. (4686)

Maurice J. Engel, 146 West 29th St., New York, has been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentation in the sale of knife blades used by the fur industry. (4490)

Norfolk Mattress Co., Inc., Norfolk, Va., manufacturer and distributor of mattresses, pillows, bedsprings, and studio couches, which it brands or labels "Dr. Ezera Storm" or "Dr. Ezera Storm's," has been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentation in the sale of its products. (4438)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

General Automotive Specialty Co., Inc., Long Island City, N. Y., engaged in the sale and distribution of switches for use in connection with electrical devices or equipment, has stipulated that it will cease and desist from use of the words "bakelite base" as a designation for or as descriptive of any switch not equipped or provided with a bakelite base, and from use of the word "bakelite," either alone or in connection with any other words, to describe any part of an electrical switch not composed of bakelite. (3526)

Felix Girard Co., Inc., 2013 Fourth Ave., South, Minneapolis, Minn., engaged in the manufacture of insecticides and a rat and mouse poison designated "Red Cross Rat and Mouse Embalmer," has stipulated in connection with the sale and distribution of its products, to cease and desist from use of the word "Embalmer" or words of like meaning as descriptive of a product which, when

fed to rats or mice, will not embalm their bodies, that is, preserve such bodies and prevent their decay; representing by statements such as "World's Leading Rodenticide" that their products lead all other rat and mouse poison throughout the world either in volume of sales or merit; use of the statement "Each pound of the Embalmer is guaranteed to clear 5,000 square feet of infested floor space," or any other statement or representation to the effect that it can be depended upon to destroy or eradicate all rats or mice in or from buildings or the floors or walls thereof; use of the word "Guaranteed" or any words of similar meaning in connection with the advertising or sale of its product, unless, whenever used, clear and unequivocal disclosure be made in direct connection therewith, of exactly what is offered by way of security; use of any guaranty unless strict and complete performance be made therewith; and use of any unwarranted statement or representation having the capacity or tendency to disparage or discredit competitors. (3530)

Edwin F. Nickol, Inc., Versailles, Ohio, engaged in the sale and distribution of monuments and grave vaults, including reinforced concrete vaults supplemented with either marble or granite covers, has stipulated to discontinue use of any statement or representation, the effect of which tends or may tend to convey the belief that its burial vaults or memorials are everlasting or will endure forever; or that the carvings on such memorials will forever withstand the ravages of time and water. (3529)

Puritan Knitting Mills Corp., Altoona, Pa., engaged in the manufacture of sportswear, including sweaters, has stipulated in connection with the sale and distribution of its products, to cease using the words "Shetlana" or "Shetlanas" or any other word or term connoting "Shetland," either alone or in conjunction with other words, to describe any yarn, garment, or fabric which is not the wool of, or made from the wool of, Shetland sheep grown on the Shetland Islands or the contiguous mainland of Scotland. (3527)

Savoy Luggage Shop, Savoy Luggage Manufacturing Co., and Savoy Trunk & Leather Goods Manufacturing Co., 60 East 59th Street, New York, engaged in the sale and distribution of luggage and other merchandise, has stipulated to cease and desist from representing as the customary or regular retail prices of his merchandise prices which in fact are fictitious and in excess of the prices at which such merchandise is regularly sold at retail, or using fictitious price labels or markings on his merchandise or on the packaging thereof; representing directly or inferentially that the prices at which he offers for sale or sells his merchandise constitute a discount to purchasers when, in fact, they are the usual and customary prices at which he sells his merchandise; describing or representing his business as a wholesale business or representing that the prices at which he sells his merchandise are wholesale prices; using or disseminating any so-called discount cards or similar devices purporting to enable the holder to receive a discount or other financial advantage in the purchase of merchandise when the holder does not receive a discount, deduction, or other material financial or trade advantage based upon the actual prices at which the merchandise is usually sold; using the word "manufacturing" or any word or words of like meaning as part of his trade name; and using such words in any manner to convey the belief that he actually owns, operates or controls the factory or factories in which the merchandise sold by him is made or manufactured. (3531)

Spiegel, Inc., 1061 West 35th St., Chicago, engaged in the sale and distribution of merchandise, including women's coats, has entered into a stipulation in which it agrees to cease and desist from use of the term "Fur Fabric" as descriptive of garments manufactured from fabrics composed of fibers other than fur; and from the use of the word "Fur" or any fur-connoting word, either alone or in connection with the word "fabric," so as to convey the belief that such garments are made or manufactured from the fur of fur-bearing animals or from a fabric made of fur; and from advertising, selling, or distributing garments composed of fibers other than fur under any representations or conditions of deceptive concealment whereby purchasers or the consuming public may be misled into buying such garments in the belief that they are composed of fur. (3528)

