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channels," with WSEE being permitted to operate on ch. 6. Deintermixture, reduced mileage separation requirements and the allocation of ch. 6 to Erie also were proposed.

KXYZ-TV, permittee of ch. 29, Houston, Tex., urged that four vhf tv stations be allocated to all markets of 500,000 population or over which presently have fewer than four vhf stations and specifically that ch. 5 be assigned to Houston.

KTVQ (TV) (ch. 25), Oklahoma City, which suspended operation Dec. 15 with "no prospect that the operation can be resumed unless and until a vhf channel is made available to it," proposed that all major markets be given a minimum of three commercial vhf channels.

WENS (TV) (ch. 16), Pittsburgh stated, "Since all the very large markets have vhf stations in operation and relatively low uhf receiver circulation, or none at all, the only way to accomplish deintermixture in these markets without imposing substantial hardships on existing stations and the public is to allocate additional vhf channels where four or more vhf's are not already assigned for commercial use."

KTVI (TV) (ch. 36), St. Louis pointed out that it cannot continue its present deficit operation as a major market uhf station in competition with three vhf stations much longer and asked for modification of present standards to reduce minimum separations by 40% except in unusual cases in sparsely settled areas, with maximum and minimum powers and antenna heights established to insure full coverage of the market and new stations precluded from encroaching into other markets.

WINT (TV) Waterloo, Ind. (ch. 15), pointing out the hardships it suffers by not being permitted to identify itself with Fort Wayne, major trading center of the area, or to have studios there, urged an amendment in present FCC rules to permit a tv station like WINT "to identify itself more realistically with its entire service area rather than the tiny community to which it is presently licensed."

WJAC-TV (ch. 6), Johnstown, Pa., asked that vhf tv stations in Zone I be permitted to operate with maximum power with antenna heights up to 1,250 ft., instead of the present 1,000 ft. limitation.

KGUL-TV (ch. 11), Galveston, Tex., proposed that the FCC establish two levels of protection for each tv operation: Grade A coverage to receive protection from interference from any new operation in all circumstances; Grade B coverage to receive the same protection unless the new applicant could clearly show that the new service he proposed would outweigh the loss of service to some of the existing station's Grade B contour.

A. Earl Cullum Jr., Dallas consulting engineer, recommended the addition of vhf channels from the 72-76 mc band and some from the fm band (88-108 mc). He suggested more efficient use of channels through (a) taller towers, (b) cross polarization, (c) high gain antennas, (d) change in standards to require a higher signal level to be placed over the principal city, different standards for the Grade B signal for vhf and for uhf, protected contours and the requirement for field intensity measurements.

Ch. 28 WNAO-TV Raleigh, N. C., called for deintermixture, drop-ins for more vhf assignments and permission to use directionals and cross polarization. It also plumped for no further intermixture in uhf areas.

KSAN-TV San Francisco, ch. 32, called for San Francisco to be made all vhf, through deintermixing Fresno. It suggested giving additional vhf channels, if obtained, to existing uhf operators; also called for reducing co-channel mileage separation to 110 miles; permitting directionals or reduced power. It proposed that

educational channels be made commercial, except for three or four hours a day.

WTRI (TV) Albany, N. Y., ch. 35, now dark, declared that more than 12 vhf channels were required for a nationwide tv system. It urged that the Commission change the "administrative climate" to favor uhf.

WKOW-TV and WMTV (TV) Madison uhf stations urged deintermixture.

Herbert Mayer, permittee of uhf stations in Boston and Philadelphia, called for deintermixture and simultaneous uhf-vhf operation for eight months during a transition period.

WMTV (TV) Poland Spring, Me., ch. 8 outlet atop Mt. Washington, suggested that provision be made for rural stations to provide for extended coverage for rural areas.

KGBT-TV Harlingen, Tex., ch. 4, opposed any suggestions that mileage separations be reduced. It declared it would oppose any encroachment on its service. Similar positions were taken by WJNO-TV West Palm Beach, ch. 5; WBRZ (TV) Baton Rouge, ch. 2; KTRE-TV Lufkin, Tex., ch. 9, and KVOA-TV Tucson, Ariz., ch. 4.

## WISC WINS GRANT FOR MADISON VHF

Decision is FCC's second involving city where deintermixture had been proposed. It brings strong dissent from Comrs. Hyde and Bartley, who call it 'untimely and ill-advised.'

GRANT of ch. 3 in Madison, Wis., was awarded to WISC-AM-FM that city by the FCC last week. This was the Commission's second decision in those controversial vhf cases where deintermixture has been proposed. The first was made two weeks ago to KRIS Corpus Christi, Tex. [B•T, Dec. 12].

Nub of the Madison decision was the diversification issue. The FCC declared that it was better to grant the vhf channel to the WISC applicant than to Badger Television Corp. which is 31.5% owned by the *Madison Capital Times* and 13.5% by the *Wisconsin State-Journal*. These stockholders also control WIBA-AM-FM Madison.

In favoring WISC, the Commission reversed a hearing examiner's initial decision in favor of Badger.

"In our judgment," the Commission said, "the public interest would be better served by a grant to Radio Wisconsin [WISC] because it would not only not result in concentration of control in the dissemination of news in the Madison area, but would not contravene our general policy of encouraging diverse ownership of all mass media of communications." The Commission said that this factor was a "significant" one. WIBA was given preferences on local residence and integration of ownership and management. This margin of superiority over WISC was not, according to the Commission, "a great one."

The decision called forth one of the harshest dissents yet issued by Comrs. Rosel H. Hyde and Robert T. Bartley. Both have protested