

# Full Text of North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement

(Allocations Treaty Adopted at Havana, December 13, 1937)

Governments Participating—Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico and United States

## I

### Purpose and Scope of This Agreement

1. **Purpose of Agreement**—The purpose of this Agreement is to regulate and establish principles covering the use of the standard broadcast band in the North American Region so that each country may make the most effective use thereof with the minimum technical interference between broadcast stations.

2. **North American Region**—The North American Region (hereinafter referred to as "Region") for the purpose of this Agreement shall be deemed to include and to consist of the following countries: Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, Newfoundland, and United States of America.

3. **Standard broadcast band**—The standard broadcast band shall be deemed to be the band of frequencies extending from 550 to 1600 kc, both inclusive, both 550 kc. and 1600 kc. being the carrier frequencies of broadcasting channels as hereinafter defined. The Governments agree, subject to the provisions of Article 7 of the General Radio Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunications Convention Madrid, 1932, that this band of frequencies shall be allocated exclusively to broadcasting in the Region.

4. **Sovereign right to use channels**—The sovereign right of all countries, parties to this Agreement, to the use of every channel in the standard broadcast band is recognized. The Governments recognize, however, that until technical developments reach a state permitting the elimination of radio interference of international character, a regional arrangement between them is necessary in order to promote standardization and to minimize interference.

5. **Regional character of Agreement**—The Governments recognize that this Agreement, and each provision thereof, is a regional arrangement within the meaning of, and authorized by the International Telecommunications Convention and the General Radio Regulations annexed thereto.

## II

### Technical

#### A. Definitions

1. **Broadcast station**—A station the emissions of which are primarily intended to be received by the general public.

2. **Broadcast channels—550 to 1600 kc.**—A broadcast channel is a band of frequencies ten (10) kc. in width, with the carrier frequency at the center. Channels shall be designated by their assigned carrier frequencies. Carrier frequencies assigned to broadcast stations shall begin at 550 kc. and be in successive steps of 10 kc. No intermediate frequency shall be assigned as the carrier frequency of any broadcast station.

3. **Service areas:**  
(a) **Primary service area**—The primary service area of a broadcast station is the area in which the ground wave is not subject to objectionable interference or objectionable fading.

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

4. **Dominant stations**—A "dominant" station is a Class I station, as hereinafter defined, operating on a clear channel.

5. **Secondary station**—A "secondary" station is any station except a Class I station operating on a clear channel.

6. **Objectionable interference**—Objectionable interference is the degree of interference produced when, at a specified boundary or field intensity contour with respect to the desired

Following is the complete text of the treaty on distribution of the 106 channels in the broadcast band, ranging from 550 to 1600 kc., reached at the Inter-American Radio Conference in Havana, Nov. 1 to Dec. 13, 1937. The treaty does not become operative until three of the four principal nations (United States, Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) have ratified it, and the fourth signifies its intention of doing so. Then the treaty becomes effective one year after ratification and remains in force for five years. Cuba ratified Dec. 22, 1937.

station, the field intensity of an undesired station (or the root-mean-square value of field intensities of two or more stations on the same frequency) exceeds for ten (10) percent or more of the time the values hereinafter set forth in this Agreement.

7. **Power**—The power of a radio transmitter is the power supplied to the antenna. The power in the antenna of a modulated-wave transmitter shall be expressed in two numbers, one indicating the power of the carrier frequency supplied to the antenna, and the other the actual maximum percentage of modulation.

8. **Spurious radiation**—A spurious radiation from a transmitter is any radiation outside the frequency band of emission normal for the type of transmission employed, including any harmonic modulation products, key clicks, parasitic oscillations and other transient effects.

9. **English, French and Spanish equivalents**—It is agreed that, as used in this Agreement, the French and Spanish words below set forth are respectively the equivalent of, and mean the same as, the English terms opposite which they appear:

English	French	Spanish
Clear channel	Fréquence libre	Canal despejado
Objectionable interference	Brouillage nuisible	Interferencia objetable

#### Classes of Channels and Allocation Thereof

1. **Three classes**—The 106 channels in the standard broadcast band are divided into three principal classes—clear, regional and local.

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

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

4. **Local channel**—A local channel is one on which several stations may operate with powers not in excess of 250 watts. The primary service area of a station operating on any such channel may be limited, as a consequence of interference, to a given field intensity contour.

5. **Number of channels of each class**—The number of channels of each class shall be as follows:

Clear channels	59
Regional channels	41
Local channels	6
	106

6. **Allocation of specific channels to each class**—The channels are allocated to the several classes as follows:

**Clear channels.** The following channels are designated as clear channels: 640 650 660 670 680 690 700 710 720 730 740 750 760 770 780 800 810 820 830 840 850 860 870 880 890 900 940 990 1000 1010 1020 1030 1040 1060 1060 1070 1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130 1140 1160 1170 1180 1190 1200 1210 1220 1500 1510 1520 1530 1540 1550 1560 1570 and 1580.

**Regional channels.** The following channels are designated as regional channels: 550 560 570 580 590 600 610 620 630 790 910 920 930 950 960 970 980 1150 1250 1260 1270 1280 1290 1300 1310 1320 1330 1350 1360 1370 1380 1390 1410 1420 1430 1440 1460 1470 1480 1590 1600.

**Local channels.** The following channels are designated as local channels: 1230 1240 1340 1400 1450 and 1490 kc.

7. **Use of regional and local channels by countries**—All countries may use all regional and all local channels, subject to the power limitations and standards for prevention of objectionable interference set forth in this Agreement.

8. **Priority of use of clear channels by countries**—

(a) The clear channels are assigned for priority of use by Class I and II stations in the several countries in accordance with the table set forth in Appendix I.

(b) Each such channel shall be used in a manner conforming to the best engineering practice with due regard to the service to be rendered by the dominant stations operating thereon, as set forth elsewhere in this Agreement. If, for one year within the term of this Agreement, a country fails to make any use of a clear channel thus assigned to it, the channel shall be considered open for use by the other countries, parties to this Agreement, pursuant to such arrangement as may be agreed upon by their respective administrations and without any necessity for revision of this Agreement.

(c) No country to which a clear channel has been thus assigned shall permit, or agree to permit, any other country to use such channel in a manner not in conformity with this Agreement without first giving 60 days (calendar days) advance notice of its intention so to do to all other countries, parties to this Agreement. If during this period of 60 days (calendar days) any other country shall present objections to such proposed use of the channel, the country to which the clear channel has been assigned shall not permit, or agree to permit, such proposed use until the difference presented by the objection has been amicably resolved.

(d) 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 prescribed 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.

#### C—Classes of Stations and Use of

##### The Several Classes of Channels

1. **Classes of stations**—Broadcast stations are divided into four principal classes, to be designated Class I, Class II, Class III, and Class IV, respectively.

2. **Definitions of classes**—The four classes of broadcast stations are defined as follows:

**Class I:** 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. Class I stations are subdivided into two classes:

**Class I-A:** A Class I station which operates with power of 50 kw or more and which has its primary service area, within the limits of the country in which the station is located, free from objectionable interference from other stations on the same and adjacent channels, and its secondary service area, within the same limits, free from objectionable interference

from stations on the same channel, in accordance with the engineering standards hereinafter set forth.

**Class I-B:** A Class I station which operates with power of not less than 10 kw or more than 50 kw and which has its primary service area free from objectionable interference from other stations on the same and adjacent channels and its secondary service area free from objectionable interference from stations on the same channel, in accordance with the engineering standards hereinafter set forth.

(a) When two Class I-B stations on the same channel are separated by a distance of 2800 miles or more, neither station shall be required to install a directional antenna.

(b) When two Class I-B stations on the same channel are separated by a distance of more than 1800 miles and less than 2800 miles, it will, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be assumed that each station is free of objectionable interference caused by the other and neither shall be required to install directional antennae or take other precautions to avoid such interference. In case the existence of objectionable interference is proved, the governments concerned will consult with each other regarding the desirability and practicality of installation of directional antennae or the taking of other precautions to eliminate the interference and will determine by special arrangement the measures, if any, to be taken.

(c) When two Class I-B stations on the same channel are separated by a distance less than 1800 miles, it will, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be assumed that the installation of directional antennae or the taking of other precautions to avoid interference is necessary, and the governments concerned will consult with each other and will take such measures as may be agreed upon between them to the end that the objectionable interference may be reduced or eliminated.

**Class II:** A "secondary" station which operates on a clear channel and is designed to render service over a primary service area which, depending on geographical location and power used, may be relatively large, but which is limited by and subject to such interference as may be received from Class I stations. A station of this class shall operate with power of not less than 0.25 kw. or more than 50 kw. Whenever necessary a Class II station shall use a directional antenna or other means to avoid interference, in accordance with the engineering standards hereinafter set forth, with Class I stations and with other Class II stations.

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

**Class III-A:** A Class III station which operates with power not less than one kilowatt or more than five kilowatts and the service area of which is subject to interference in accordance with the engineering standards hereinafter set forth.

**Class III-B:** A Class III station which operates with a power not less than 0.5 kw or more than 1 kw night and 5 kw daytime and the service area of which is subject to interference in accord with the engineering standards hereinafter set forth:

**Class IV:** A station using a local channel and designed to render service primarily to a city or town and the suburban and rural areas contiguous thereto. The power of a station of this class shall not be less than 0.1 kw or more than 0.25 kw and its service area is subject to interference

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in accord with the engineering standards hereinafter set forth.

3. *Change of class*—If a station or stations in Class III-B located in any country can, through the use of directional antennae or otherwise, so reduce the interference caused or received by such station or stations to the field contour to which interference to stations in Class III-A is allowed, such station or stations shall automatically be classified and included in Class III-A and shall thereafter be so recognized and treated by the Administrations of all countries within the Region.

4. *Use of clear channels:*

(a) In principle and subject only to the exception hereinafter set forth, Class I stations shall be assigned only to clear channels.

(b) Class II stations may be assigned to clear channels only on condition that objectionable interference will not be caused to any Class I stations. Where any country has priority of use of a clear channel for any class I-A station, no other country shall assign any Class II station to that channel for nighttime operation (from sunset to sunrise at the location of the Class II station) unless such Class II station is located not less than 650 miles from the nearest border of the country in which the Class I-A station is located; provided, however, that where an assignment for a Class II station is specifically stated in Appendix I, such assignment shall be deemed as authorized under the limitations therein set forth.

5. *Use of regional channels:*

(a) In general only Class III-A and Class III-B stations shall be assigned to regional channels.

(b) On condition that interference be not caused to any Class III-A or Class III-B station, and subject to

such interference as may be received from Class III-A or Class III-B stations, Class IV stations may be assigned to regional channels.

(c) Because of their geographical location with respect to the North American continent, special consideration will be given to the use by Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Newfoundland of stations of Classes I and II assigned to certain regional channels under certain conditions, with respect to power and precautions to avoid objectionable interference as set forth in Appendix VII.

6. *Use of local channels*—Only Class IV stations shall be assigned to local channels.

D. *Service and Interference*

1. *Satisfactory signal*—It is recognized that, in the absence of interference from other stations and in regions where the natural electrical noise level is not abnormally high, a signal of 100 microvolts per meter constitutes a usable signal in rural and sparsely settled areas but that, because of the higher electrical noise levels in more thickly populated communities, greater field intensities (ranging as high as 25 millivolts or more in cities) are necessary to render satisfactory service. It is further recognized that it is not possible to accord protection to stations from objectionable interference over the entire areas over which their signals are or may be above the electrical noise level, particularly at night, and that it is necessary to specify boundaries or contours at or within which stations are protected from objectionable interference from other stations.

2. *Areas protected from objectionable interference*—The boundaries or contours at and within which the several classes of stations shall be pro-

tected from objectionable interference are as set forth in Appendix II. No station, however, need be protected from objectionable interference at any point outside the boundaries of the country in which such station is located.

With respect to the root-mean-square values of interfering field intensities referred to herein, it shall be understood to apply in determining the interference between existing stations and no station thereafter assigned the channel shall increase the root-mean-square value of the interfering field intensity above the maximum specified in the attached tables.

3. *Objectionable interference on the same channel*—Objectionable interference shall be deemed to exist to a station when, at the boundary or field intensity contour specified in Appendix II with respect to the class to which the station belongs, the field intensity of an interfering station (or the root-mean-square value of the field intensities of two or more interfering stations) operating on the same channel, exceeds for ten (10) percent or more of the time the value of the permissible interfering signal set forth opposite such class in Appendix II.

4. *Interference to dominant clear channel stations*—A station shall be considered as not capable of causing objectionable interference to a Class I clear channel station on the same frequency when it is separated from the dominant clear channel station by a difference of 70 degrees or more of longitude.

5. *Objectionable interference on adjacent channels*—It is recognized, in principle, that objectionable interference may be caused to a desired station when, at or within the specified contours of a desired station, the field intensity of the ground wave of an undesired station operating on an adjacent channel (or the root-mean-square value of the field intensities of two or more such undesired stations operating on the same adjacent channel) exceeds a value determined by the following ratio:

Separation between channels	Minimum permissible ratio of desired to undesired signals
10 kc.	1 to 0.5
20 kc.	1 to 10
30 kc.	1 to 50

For convenient reference, the maximum permissible values of interfering signals on such adjacent channels at specified contours are set forth in Appendix III, Table I.

6. *Application of standards to existing stations:*

(a) For the purpose of estimating objectionable interference, all stations (other than those of Class II) shall be assumed to use the maximum power permitted to their respective classes. In this connection, the power of Class I-A stations shall be considered to be 50 kw. or the actual power, if higher.

(b) After this agreement has been placed in operation a station thereafter assigned a channel already assigned to other stations shall not be considered as preventing existing stations from increasing their power to the maximum allowed their class, even though such power increase may limit the newly assigned station to a field intensity contour of higher value than that permitted its class.

7. *Frequency stability*—The operating frequency of each broadcast station shall be maintained to within 50 cycles of the assigned frequency until January 1, 1939, and thereafter the frequency of each new station or each station where a new transmitter is installed shall be maintained within 20 cycles of the assigned frequency, and after January 1, 1942, the frequency of all stations shall be maintained within 20 cycles of the assigned frequency.

8. *Spurious radiation*—The governments shall endeavor to reduce and, if possible, eliminate spurious radiations from broadcast stations. Such radiations shall be reduced in all cases until they are not of sufficient intensity to cause interference outside the frequency band required for the type of emission employed. With respect to type A-3 emissions (radio-telephony) the transmitter should not be modulated in excess of its modulation capability to the extent that interfering spurious radiations occur, and, with respect to amplitude modulation, the operating percentage of modulation should not be less than seventy-five (75) percent on peaks of frequency recurrence. Means should be employed to insure that the transmitter is not modulated in excess of its modulation capability.

F. *Determination of Presence of Objectionable Interference*

1. *Antenna performance*—For the purpose of calculating the presence and the degree of objectionable interference, stations of the several classes shall be assumed to produce effective field, corrected for absorption, for one kilowatt of input power to the antenna, as follows:

Class of Station	At One Mile	At One Kilometer
I	225 mv/m	362 mv/m
II and III	175 mv/m	282 mv/m
IV	150 mv/m	241 mv/m

In case a directional antenna is employed, the interfering signal of a broadcasting station will vary in different directions. To determine the interference in any direction, in the absence of actual interference measurements, the horizontal and vertical field intensity patterns of the directional antenna must be calculated and by comparing the appropriate vectors in the horizontal or vertical pattern with that of a nondirectional with the same effective field, the interfering signal toward any other station can be expressed in terms of kilowatts. This rating in kilowatts shall be applied in the use of mileage separation tables or in computing distances from the propagation curves or tables.

2. *Power*—The power of a station shall, for the purposes of notifications required by this Agreement, be determined in one of the following manners:

(a) By taking the product of the square of the antenna current and the antenna resistance (antenna input power).

(b) By determination of the station's effective field intensity, corrected for absorption, by making sufficient field intensity measurements on at least eight radials as nearly equally spaced as practicable and by relating the field intensity thus determined to the effective field intensity of a station having the antenna efficiency stipulated above for its class.

3. *Methods of determining the presence of objectionable interference*—The existence or absence of objectionable interference from stations on the same or adjacent channels shall be determined by one of the following methods:

(a) By actual measurements contained in the method hereinafter prescribed;

or, with the mutual consent of the countries concerned:

(b) By reference to the propagation curves in Appendices IV and V, or

(c) By reference to the distance tables set forth in Appendix VI.

4. *Actual proof of existence or absence of objectionable interference*—The existence or absence of objectionable interference may be proved by field intensity measurements and recordings made with suitable apparatus, duly calibrated, by Government

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engineers or other engineers as may be mutually acceptable to the Governments concerned. Such field intensity measurements shall be made in the manner and for the periods of time mutually agreed upon by the Governments concerned.

The contracting Governments agree to facilitate the making of the measurements by requiring the stations involved to remain silent or operate in the manner deemed necessary, and at such times as not to interrupt regular schedules.

## 5. Proof based on propagation curves and distance tables:

(a) *Sky wave curves*—In computing the distance to the 50 per cent sky wave field intensity contour of a Class I station of a given power, and also in computing the 10 percent sky-wave field intensity of an alleged interfering station, of any class and given power, at a specified distance, use may be made of the appropriate graphs set forth in Appendix V, entitled "Average Sky Wave Field Intensity Corresponding to the Second Hour after Sunset in the Recording Station, 100 Millivolt per Meter at One Mile (161 at one kilometer)".

(b) *Ground wave curves*—The distance to any specified ground wave field intensity contour may be determined from appropriate ground wave curves plotted for the frequency under consideration and the conductivity and dielectric constant of the earth between the station and desired contour. The frequency and the conductivity of the earth must be considered in every case and where the distance is great due allowance must be made for loss due to curvature of the earth. A family of curves is necessary for this purpose. A graph for a conductivity of 10-13 is set forth in Appendix IV, entitled "Ground Wave

Field vs. Distance for One Kilowatt Radiated From Short Antenna". Three frequencies in the standard broadcast band are given. For other frequencies and soil conditions (conductivity and dielectric constant) other curves are required. A conductivity of 10-13 is considered a average and is used throughout in determining the ground wave value for computing the mileage separation tables.

(c) *Distance tables*—Table I shows the required day separation in miles between broadcast stations on the same channel. Table II gives the required distance in miles from the boundary of a country in which a Class I-A station is located for the daytime operation of a Class II station on the same channel in another country. Table III gives the required separation in miles between broadcast stations on adjacent channels during both daytime and nighttime. Table IV gives the required night separation in miles between broadcast stations operating on the same channel. The assumed conditions of operation are given in Appendix VI.

The tables are based upon the use of nondirectional antennas but, in case a directional antenna is employed at a particular station, it will be necessary to consider the radiation distribution of the directional antenna involved and to modify the mileage separation accordingly. The night separation tables for stations on the same frequency are computed from the skywave curve given in Appendix V. These curves are based on extensive measurements of the skywave produced by broadcasting stations and shall be considered as accurate in all cases unless proof to the contrary is available as set out in Section E 4. The mileage separation tables for the same channel during daytime and for

adjacent channels day and night are computed from the groundwave curve in Appendix IV. Tables apply only in case the frequency is 1000 kc and the assumed soil conductivity and dielectric constant prevail. Since these values vary in every case the tables for daytime and adjacent channel separation cannot be used except as a general guide. In any case under consideration an estimate of the mileage separation required may be made from the operating frequency and known or assumed soil conditions. To determine the interference accurately, measurements must be made in accordance with Section E 4 on the frequency under consideration or on another frequency and from the curves the values may be determined for the desired frequency.

## F. Miscellaneous

1. *Engineering standards*—The engineering standards set forth in this Agreement are subject to revision when justified by technical advances in the art, with the mutual consent of the governments parties to this Agreement.

### Attachments:

Appendix I—Priority of use of clear channels for Class I and II stations.

Appendix II—Protected service and interference.

Appendix III—Adjacent channel interference.

Appendix IV—Ground wave graphs.

Appendix V—Sky wave graphs.

Appendix VI—Mileage separation tables.

Appendix VII—Engineering requirements for use of regional channels by Class II stations.

## III

### Notification and Effect Thereof

1. *Initial notification*—Each Government shall, as soon as possible af-

ter ratification of this Agreement, and in any event not later than 180 days prior to the effective date thereof, transmit to the other Governments:

(a) A complete list of all broadcast stations actually in operation in its country in the standard broadcast band both as of the date of the signing of this Agreement and as of the date of transmitting said list, showing with respect to each station its call signal, location, frequency, power, and antenna characteristics together with all changes authorized to be made with respect to said stations on or before the effective date of this Agreement, and the classification claimed for each such station.

(b) A complete list of all changes authorized to be made with respect to said stations after the effective date of this Agreement, the dates on or before which such changes are to be consummated, and the classification claimed for each such station under this Agreement when the proposed change has been consummated.

(c) A complete list of all new broadcast stations authorized but not yet in operation, showing with respect to each such station its call signal, location, frequency, power and antenna characteristics, the date and or before which each such station shall commence operation, and the classification claimed for it under this Agreement.

(d) The Governments agree that prior to the effective date of this Agreement, they will, so far as possible, resolve all conflicts that may arise between them as a result of the foregoing initial listings, and that, notwithstanding some such conflicts may

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# Engineering Services for Radio Stations

Allocation Engineering

Frequency Surveys

Equipment Studies

Engineering Advice

Antenna Designs  
of all Types

Particular Consideration to Directional  
Characteristics

Counsel on Station Construction

Location of Station Sites

Field Intensity Measurements

General Communication Problems

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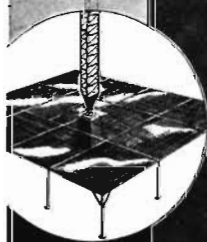
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Write for complete performance data compiled from actual tests.



## RECENT IDECO VERTICAL RADIATOR INSTALLATIONS

KOA	470 ft. Denver, Texas
KPLC	170 ft. Abilene, Texas
KOL	580 ft. Seattle, Wash.
KRRT	365 ft. Des Moines
KRLH	154 ft. Midland, Texas
KECA	365 ft. Los Angeles
KFWB	450 ft. Los Angeles
KEHE	475 ft. Los Angeles
KSTP	365 ft. St. Paul, Minn.
KRBC	170 ft. Paris, Texas
KOMA	200 ft. Oklahoma City
WMT	412 ft. Cedar Rapids, Iowa
WPAR	175 ft. Parkersburg, W. Va.
WMMN	275 ft. Monongah, W. Va.
WFBM	500 ft. Indianapolis
WGPC	154 ft. Albany, Ga.
WSYR	330 ft. Syracuse, N. Y.
WBLY	154 ft. Lima, Ohio
WNOX	475 ft. Knoxville, Tenn.
WMAQ	490 ft. Chicago
WCPO	200 ft. Cincinnati
WDZ	240 ft. Tuscola, Ill.
WPTF	370 ft. Raleigh, N. C.
WHIO	290 ft. Dayton, Ohio
WLBL	450 ft. Auburn-dale, Wis.
WCAT	204 ft. Rapid City, S. Dak.
WGL	175 ft. Fort Wayne, Ind.
WPDH	215 ft. Richmond, Ind.
WFLA	200 ft. Clearwater, Fla.
WGH	186 ft. Newport News, Va.

**THE INTERNATIONAL DERRICK & EQUIPMENT CO.**  
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL-STACEY CORPORATION  
Columbus, Ohio

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remain unresolved, they will cooperate to the end that there be no delay in putting the provisions of this Agreement into full force and effect on that date.

(e) In resolving conflicts in the use of clear channels, and in the listing of Class I and Class II stations, the provisions of this Agreement and particularly of Appendix I shall be controlling. In resolving conflicts in the use of regional and local channels, and in the listing of Class III and Class IV stations, priority of use shall be recognized in each country with respect to stations which at the time of signing of this Agreement are in actual operation, which in substance conform to the definitions of said classes as set forth in this Agreement, and with respect to which no substantial change is made or proposed; a change of frequency in order to conform to the designation of channels in this Agreement shall not be deemed a substantial change.

2. *Subsequent notifications*—After the effective date of this Agreement and throughout the period during which it shall remain in effect, each Government shall promptly notify the other Governments by registered letter of all further changes in existing broadcast stations and of all further new broadcast stations, together with similar information with regard to each such change or new station, and the proposed date on which each such change is to go into effect and on which each such new station is to actually commence operation.

3. *Effect of notification*—Each government may, within 30 days of receiving notification of any proposed change in the assignment of an existing station or of the authorization of a new station in another country, notify the Government of the latter country of any objection it may have thereto under the terms of this Agreement.

4. *Conflict between notifications*—To be valid, notifications of changes in the assignments of existing stations, or of authorizations of new stations must be such that the assignments proposed therein are in accordance with this Agreement and are such as not to involve objectionable interference to existing stations in other countries, assigned and operating in accordance with this Agreement. As between two or more notifications of changes or authorizations of new stations proceeding from different countries, after the effective date of this Agreement, priority in the date of mailing of notification shall govern.

5. *Cessation of effect*—(a) A notification of a proposed change in the assignment of an existing station or of an authorization of a new station shall cease to have any force and effect if, within one year of the date thereof such change shall not have been actually consummated or such new station shall not have actually commenced continuous operation.

(b) In special cases in which circumstances beyond the control of the Administration concerned have prevented the completion of the change or the construction of the new station, the term of the original notification may be extended for a period of six months.

6. *Berne Bureau*—The foregoing notifications shall be made independently of and in addition to those which, under current practice, are sent to the Bureau of the International Telecommunications Union.

### IV

#### Arbitration

In case of disagreement between two or more contracting Governments concerning the execution of this Agreement the dispute, if it is not settled through diplomatic channels, shall be submitted to arbitration at the request of one of the Governments in disagreement. Unless the parties in disagreement agree to adopt a procedure already established by treaties concluded between them for the settlement of international disputes, the

procedure shall be that provided for in Article 15 of the International Telecommunications Convention of Madrid, 1932.

### V

*Ratification, Execution and Denunciation*  
1. *Ratification*—To be valid this Agreement must be ratified by Canada, Cuba, Mexico and the United States of America.

If and when three of said four countries shall have ratified and the fourth shall, through unavoidable circumstances, have been unable to ratify but shall have signified its readiness, pending ratification and as an administrative measure, to put the provisions of this Agreement (including the contents of Appendix I) into effect in whole or in part, then such country, together with those countries which shall have ratified, may, by administrative agreement between them, fix a definite date on which they shall give effect to such provisions, which date shall preferably be one year from the date of such administrative agreement.

The ratification must be deposited, as soon as possible, through diplomatic channels, in the archives of the Government of Cuba. This same Government shall, through diplomatic channels, notify the other signatory Governments of the ratifications as soon as they are received.

2. *Effect of ratification*—This Agreement shall be valid only as between such countries as shall have ratified it.

3. *Execution*—The contracting Governments undertake to apply the provisions of this Agreement, and to take steps necessary to enforce said provisions upon the private operating agencies recognized or authorized by them to establish and operate broadcast stations within their respective countries.

4. *Denunciation*—Each contracting Government shall have the right to denounce this Agreement by a notification addressed, through diplomatic channels, to the Government of Cuba, and announced by that Government, through diplomatic channels, to all the other contracting Governments. This denunciation shall take effect at the expiration of the period of one year from the date on which the notification was received by the Government of Cuba. This effect shall apply only to the author of the denunciation. This Agreement shall remain in force for the other contracting Governments but only as between such Governments.

### VI

#### Effective Date and Term of the Agreement

1. Except for the provisions of Section 1 of Part III, Section 1 of Part V, and paragraph 3 of Table VI of Appendix I annexed hereto (which provisions shall go into effect immediately upon this Agreement becoming valid), this Agreement shall become effective one year after the date it shall have been ratified by the fourth of those Governments whose ratification is requisite to the validity of this Agreement. The Governments will cooperate to the end that, whenever possible, the provisions of this Agreement shall be carried out in advance of said effective date.

2. This Agreement shall remain in effect for a period of five years after said effective date.

### VII

#### Adherence

This Agreement shall be open to adherence in the name of Newfoundland.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the Agreement in triplicate, one copy in English, one in Spanish, and one copy in French, each of which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of Cuba and a copy of each of which shall be forwarded to each Government.

Done at Habana, Cuba, December 13, 1937.

# Appendixes and Tables: Allocation Provisions of Havana Agreement

## APPENDIX I

Under the provisions of Section II of this Agreement each country may use all the 106 channels when technical conditions with respect to interference to established stations are such as to render such use practicable. However, priority of use on specified clear channels is recognized for the following number of Class I and II stations in each country.

Country	Number of Stations
Canada	14
Cuba	9*
Dominican Republic	1
Haiti	1
Mexico	15
Newfoundland	2*
United States	63

\*See Table V for special arrangements provided for Cuba and Newfoundland.

These stations and the conditions of their operation are as specified in Tables II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII following herewith.

**TABLE II**  
Class I-A Stations

(Canada, Cuba, and Mexico)

Frequency	Location of Stations
690	Quebec, Canada
730	Mexico, D. F.
740	Ontario, Canada
800	Sonora, Mexico
860	Ontario, Canada
900	Mexico, D. F.
990	Manitoba, Canada
1010	Alberta, Canada
1050	Nuevo Leon, Mexico
1220	Yucatan, Mexico
1540	Santa Clara, Cuba
1570	Nuevo Leon, Mexico
1580	Quebec, Canada

**TABLE III**  
Class I-B Stations

Frequency	Location of stations	Power Limitation (Kw.)	Requirements as to directional antennas
810	New York, U. S. A.	—	None
810	California, U. S. A.	—	To be determined
940	Quebec, Canada	5 kw. min. permissible	Determine from operation
940	Mexico, D. F.	—	Determine from operation
1000	Jalisco, Mexico	20	To be determined
1000	Washington, U. S. A.	—	To be determined
1000	Illinois, U. S. A.	—	To be determined
1010	Havana, Cuba	—	Determine from operation
1060	Mexico, D. F.	—	To be determined
1060	Pennsylvania, U. S. A.	—	To be determined
1070	Maritime Provinces, Canada	—	None
1070	California, U. S. A.	—	None
1080	Connecticut, U. S. A.	—	To be determined
1080	Texas, U. S. A.	—	To be determined
1090	Baja Calif., Mexico	—	To be determined
1090	Maryland, U. S. A.	—	To be determined
1090	Arkansas, U. S. A.	—	To be determined
1110	North Carolina, U. S. A.	—	To be determined
1110	Nebraska, U. S. A.	—	To be determined
1130	British Columbia, Canada	5 kw. min. permissible	None
1130	New York-New Jersey, U. S. A.	—	None
1140	Chihuahua, Mexico	—	To be determined
1140	Virginia, U. S. A.	—	To be determined
1170	Oregon, U. S. A.	—	To be determined
1170	Oklahoma, U. S. A.	—	To be determined
1170	West Virginia, U. S. A.	—	To be determined
1190	Sinaloa, Mexico	—	To be determined
1190	Indiana, U. S. A.	—	To be determined
1550	Ontario, Canada	—	Determine from operation
1550	Vera Cruz, Mexico	20	Determine from operation
1560	Havana, Cuba	—	—

**TABLE IV**  
Class II Stations

Frequency	Location of stations	Power Limitation (Kw.)	Requirements as to directional antennas
640	Newfoundland	—	None
690	Kansas-Oklahoma, U. S. A.	—	To be determined <sup>a</sup>
740	Calif., U. S. A.	—	To be determined <sup>b</sup>
800	Ontario, Canada	5	To be determined
810	Tamaulipas (Tampico) Mexico	50	To be determined
900	Quebec, Canada	5	To be determined
990	Tennessee, U. S. A.	—	To be determined <sup>c</sup>
1000	Oriente, Cuba	10	To be determined
1050	New York, U. S. A.	—	To be determined
1060	Alberta, Canada	10	To be determined
1070	Alabama, U. S. A.	—	To be determined
1080	Manitoba, Canada	15	To be determined
1080	Haiti	10	To be determined
1110	Mexico, D. F.	20	To be determined
1130	Louisiana, U. S. A.	—	To be determined
1170	Dominican Republic	10	To be determined
1190	Havana, Cuba	15	To be determined

<sup>a</sup> Permissible to increase field intensity above 25  $\mu\text{v}/\text{m}$  (10% skywave) west of Minnesota on Canadian border.

<sup>b</sup> Same as <sup>a</sup> except west of North Dakota.

<sup>c</sup> Same as <sup>a</sup> except east of Minnesota. Also 650 miles from border requirement waived.

**TABLE V**  
Class II Stations<sup>a</sup> on Regional Channels  
(Cuba and Newfoundland)

Frequency	Location of Stations	Maximum Power in kw.
560	Newfoundland	10
570	Santa Clara, Cuba	15
590	Havana, Cuba	25
630	Havana, Cuba	15
1270	Havana, Cuba	10

<sup>a</sup> These stations shall use directional antennas to prevent objectionable interference to the Class III stations on the channel in accordance with Appendix VII.

**TABLE VI**

**Special Conditions Affecting the United States**

The 24 Class I and II stations in the United States which use clear channels with other countries party to this agreement are given in Tables III and IV. The remaining 39 Class I and II stations of the United States will be assigned the following clear channels:

640 650 660 670 680 700 710 720 750 760 770 780 820 830 840 850 870 880 890 1020 1030 1040 1100 1120 1160 1180 1200 1210 1500 1510 1520 1530

It is recognized that the United States must make extensive adjustments in the assignments of its existing stations in order to make possible the carrying out of this Agreement, that these adjustments will require approximately a year, and that it is not possible for the United States at this time to specify on which of the said 32 channels it will have priority of use for Class I-A stations, Class I-B stations and Class II stations respectively, nor the locations of such stations, power and other information with respect thereto. The United States may assign Class I-A stations to at least 25 of said channels. The United States agrees that ninety days before the effective date of this Agreement it will communicate this information to each of the other countries parties to this Agreement, and such information, when communicated, shall be considered part of this Agreement as if fully set forth herein.

Nothing stated in this Agreement shall be construed to preclude the United States of America from asserting, and enjoying recognition of, priority of use with reference to certain other Class II stations (not included in the 63 stations mentioned in Table I) which are now in actual operation in the band 640-1190 kc. and which are known under the Regulations of the Federal Communications Commission as "limited time stations" and "daytime stations" (having hours of operation limited to sunset taken either at their respective locations or at the locations of the respective dominant stations on clear channels and in some cases including hours not actually used by said dominant stations) which stations may, so far as permitted by the terms of this Agreement and the engineering standards herein set forth, be given assignments substantially equivalent to those they now enjoy.

**TABLE VII**

**Special Conditions Regarding the Use of 1010 kc. by Cuba and Canada**

With regard to the use of the clear channel of 1010 kc by a Class I-A station in Canada, and by a Class I-B station in Cuba, both countries mutually agree that the interfering signal shall not exceed for 10 per cent of the time or more the value of 50 microvolts per meter at the following points of measurement: in Cuba at any point east of the province of Camaguey, and in Canada at any point west of the province of Manitoba.

**TABLE VIII**

**Special Conditions Affecting Canada**

Nothing stated in this Agreement shall be construed to preclude Canada from asserting priority of use with reference to certain Class III and IV stations now in operation in Canada on existing clear and regional channels which through this Agreement will become of a class of channel which may not permit their use by Class III and IV stations.

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# Appendixes and Tables: Allocation Provisions of Havana Agreement

(Continued from Page 321)

## PROTECTED SERVICE CONTOURS AND PERMISSIBLE INTERFERENCE SIGNALS FOR BROADCAST STATIONS

### APPENDIX II

TABLE I

Class of station	Class of channel used	Permissible power	Boundary or signal intensity contour of area protected from objectionable interference <sup>a</sup>		Permissible interfering signal <sup>b</sup>	
			Day	Night	Day	Night <sup>c</sup>
I A	Clear	50 kw or more	Boundary of country in which station is located		5 uv/m	25 uv/m <sup>d</sup>
I B	Clear	10 kw to 50 kw	100 uv/m	500 uv/m	5 uv/m	25 uv/m
II	Clear <sup>d</sup>	0.25 kw to 50 kw	500 uv/m <sup>e</sup>	2500 uv/m <sup>e</sup> (50% sky wave) (Ground wave)	25 uv/m <sup>e</sup>	125 uv/m <sup>e</sup>
III A	Regional	1 kw to 5 kw	500 uv/m	2500 uv/m <sup>e</sup> (Ground wave)	25 uv/m	125 uv/m
III B	Regional	0.5 kw to 1 kw night and 5 kw day	500 uv/m	4000 uv/m (Ground wave)	25 uv/m	200 uv/m
IV	Local	0.1 kw to 0.25 kw	500 uv/m	4000 uv/m (Ground wave)	25 uv/m	200 uv/m

<sup>a</sup> In accordance with other provisions in this Agreement this freedom of interference does not apply outside the boundaries of the country in which the station is located.

<sup>b</sup> From other stations on same channel only. For adjacent channels see Appendix III, Table I.

<sup>c</sup> Sky wave field intensity exceeded for 10% of the time.

<sup>d</sup> No Class II station shall be assigned to the same channel as a Class I-A station for nighttime operation (from sunset to sunrise) less than 650 miles of the nearest border of the country in which the Class I-A station is located.

<sup>e</sup> These values are with respect to interference from all stations except Class I, which stations may cause interference to a field intensity contour of higher value. However, it is recommended that Class II stations be so located that the interference received from Class I stations will not exceed these values. If the Class II stations are limited by Class I stations to higher values, then such values shall be the standard established with respect to interference from all other classes of stations.

## APPENDIX III

TABLE I

### ADJACENT CHANNEL INTERFERENCE

Channel separation between desired and undesired stations	Maximum ground wave field intensity of undesired station
10 kc	0.25 mv/m
20 kc	5.0 mv/m
30 kc	25.0 mv/m

The undesired ground wave signal shall be measured at or within the 0.5 mv/m ground wave contour of the desired station. These values apply to all classes of stations both day and night and are based on ground waves only. No adjacent channel interference is considered on the basis of an interfering sky wave.

## APPENDIX VI

### Mileage Separation Tables

The required separations between broadcasting stations as tabulated below are based upon the following conditions:

- The use of nondirectional antennas.
- Antenna efficiencies (in mv/m at one mile for one kilowatt).  
Class I—225 mv/m  
Class II and III—175 mv/m  
Class IV—150 mv/m
- Frequency, 1000 kc.
- Soil conductivity,  $s = 10 \cdot 13$ .
- Soil dielectric constant,  $e = 15$ .
- Groundwave transmission as shown on chart in Appendix IV.
- Skywave transmission as shown on chart in Appendix V.
- Protection to service areas as shown in Appendix II, Table I.
- Ratio of desired to undesired signal:

Channel Separation	Ratio of Desired to Undesired
Same frequency	20:1
10 kc.	2:1
20 kc.	1:10
30 kc.	1:50

TABLE I  
REQUIRED DAY SEPARATION IN MILES BETWEEN BROADCAST STATIONS ON THE SAME CHANNEL

Class and Power	Class IV		Classes II and III							Class I					
	100 W.	250 W.	0.25 Kw.	0.5 Kw.	1 Kw.	5 Kw.	10 Kw.	25 Kw.	50 Kw.	10 Kw.	25 Kw.	50 Kw.	100 Kw.	250 Kw.	500 Kw.
Class IV															
100 W.	143	165	172	192	213	265	285	310	335	390	417	437	462	486	513
250 W.	165	173	180	200	221	273	293	318	343	415	442	462	487	511	538
Classes II and III															
0.25 Kw.	172	180	183	203	224	276	296	321	346	418	446	465	490	514	541
0.5 Kw.	192	200	203	210	231	283	303	328	353	446	473	493	518	542	569
1 Kw.	213	221	224	231	239	291	311	336	361	467	494	514	539	563	590
5 Kw.	265	273	276	283	291	313	333	358	383	520	547	567	592	616	643
10 Kw.	285	293	296	303	311	333	345	370	395	540	567	587	612	636	663
25 Kw.	310	318	321	328	336	358	370	389	414	565	592	612	637	661	688
50 Kw.	335	343	346	353	361	383	395	414	430	587	614	634	659	683	710
Class I															
10 Kw.	390	415	418	446	467	520	540	565	587	556	585	605	620	655	682
25 Kw.	417	442	446	473	494	547	567	592	614	585	612	632	657	682	709
50 Kw.	437	462	465	493	514	567	587	612	634	605	632	652	677	702	729
100 Kw.	462	487	490	518	539	592	612	637	659	628	657	677	697	727	754
250 Kw.	486	511	514	542	563	616	636	661	683	655	682	702	727	751	778
500 Kw.	513	538	541	569	590	643	663	688	710	682	709	729	754	778	805

TABLE II

### REQUIRED DISTANCE IN MILES FROM THE BOUNDARY OF A COUNTRY IN WHICH A CLASS I-A STATION IS LOCATED FOR DAYTIME OPERATION OF A CLASS II ON THE SAME CHANNEL

Power of Station Miles from Boundary	Class II				
	0.25 Kw.	0.5 Kw.	1 Kw.	5 Kw.	10 Kw.
	237	261	282	335	355
					380
					402

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# Appendixes and Tables: Allocation Provisions of Havana Agreement

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**TABLE III**  
REQUIRED DAY AND NIGHT SEPARATION IN MILES BETWEEN BROADCAST STATIONS ON ADJACENT CHANNELS

Class & Power	Class IV						Classes II and III															
	0.1 Kw.			0.25 Kw.			0.25 Kw.			0.5 Kw.			1 Kw.			5 Kw.			10 Kw.			
	10 Kc.	20 Kc.	30 Kc.	10 Kc.	20 Kc.	30 Kc.	10 Kc.	20 Kc.	30 Kc.	10 Kc.	20 Kc.	30 Kc.	10 Kc.	20 Kc.	30 Kc.	10 Kc.	20 Kc.	30 Kc.	10 Kc.	20 Kc.	30 Kc.	
<b>Class IV</b>																						
0.1 Kw.	73	37	32	82	45	40	86	47	42	94	55	50	105	63	58	133	84	79	149	98	93	
0.25 Kw.	82	45	40	90	48	41	94	50	43	102	68	61	113	66	59	141	87	80	157	101	94	
<b>Classes II &amp; III</b>																						
0.25 Kw.	86	47	42	94	50	43	96	51	43	104	59	51	115	67	59	148	88	80	159	102	94	
0.5 Kw.	94	55	50	102	58	51	104	59	51	112	62	62	128	70	60	151	91	81	167	105	95	
1 Kw.	105	68	58	118	66	59	115	67	59	123	70	60	181	73	62	169	94	83	175	108	97	
5 Kw.	133	84	79	141	87	80	143	88	80	151	91	81	159	94	83	180	104	87	196	118	101	
10 Kw.	149	98	93	157	101	94	159	102	94	167	106	95	175	108	97	196	118	101	210	123	104	
25 Kw.	172	115	110	180	118	111	182	119	111	190	122	112	198	125	114	219	136	118	233	140	121	
50 Kw.	190	131	126	198	134	127	200	135	127	208	138	128	216	141	130	237	151	134	251	156	137	
<b>Class I</b>																						
10 Kw.	162	107	102	170	110	103	172	111	103	180	114	104	188	117	106	209	127	118	223	132	113	
25 Kw.	183	125	121	191	129	122	193	130	122	201	133	123	209	136	125	230	146	129	244	151	132	
50 Kw.	203	144	139	211	147	140	213	148	140	221	151	141	229	154	148	250	164	147	264	169	150	
500 Kw.	277	211	206	285	214	207	287	215	207	295	218	208	303	221	210	324	231	214	338	236	217	

Class and Power	Class II						Class I											
	25 Kw.			50 Kw.			10 Kw.			25 Kw.			50 Kw.			500 Kw.		
	10 Kc.	20 Kc.	30 Kc.	10 Kc.	20 Kc.	30 Kc.	10 Kc.	20 Kc.	30 Kc.	10 Kc.	20 Kc.	30 Kc.	10 Kc.	20 Kc.	30 Kc.	10 Kc.	20 Kc.	30 Kc.
<b>Class IV</b>																		
0.1 Kw.	172	115	110	190	131	126	162	107	102	188	126	121	203	144	139	277	211	206
0.25 Kw.	180	118	111	198	134	127	170	110	103	191	129	122	211	147	140	285	214	207
<b>Classes II and III</b>																		
0.25 Kw.	182	119	111	200	135	127	172	111	103	193	130	122	213	148	140	287	215	207
0.5 Kw.	190	122	112	208	138	128	180	114	104	201	133	123	221	151	141	295	218	208
1 Kw.	198	125	114	216	141	130	188	117	106	209	136	125	229	154	143	303	221	210
5 Kw.	219	135	118	237	151	134	209	127	110	230	146	129	250	164	147	324	231	214
10 Kw.	233	140	121	251	156	137	223	132	113	244	151	132	264	169	150	338	236	217
25 Kw.	250	149	125	268	165	141	242	145	123	261	160	136	281	178	164	355	245	221
50 Kw.	268	165	141	284	172	145	260	161	139	279	163	144	297	185	168	371	252	225
<b>Class I</b>																		
10 Kw.	242	145	123	260	161	139	232	137	115	253	156	134	273	174	152	347	241	219
25 Kw.	251	160	136	279	168	144	253	156	134	272	163	139	292	181	157	366	248	224
50 Kw.	281	178	154	297	185	158	273	174	152	292	181	157	310	190	161	384	257	227
500 Kw.	355	245	221	371	252	225	347	241	219	366	248	224	384	257	227	451	291	247

**TABLE IV**

**Required Night Separation in Miles Between Broadcast Stations on the Same Channels**

The following tables indicate the mileage protection each class must give all other classes.

Class I-A	Class I-A	Not required to protect Class II stations on same channel at night.
-----------	-----------	---

**TABLE IV A**

Class I-B	Class I-B	Must protect other Class I-B stations as shown below.			
<i>Class I-B</i>		5 kw.	10 kw.	25 kw.	50 kw.
10 kw.			2665	3010	3280
25 kw.			3010	3243	3500
50 kw.			3280	3500	3660

**TABLE IV--C**

**CLASS III-AA MUST PROTECT OTHER CLASSES AS SHOWN BELOW**

Class III-A	1 Kw.	5 Kw.	.5 Kw.	1 Kw.
1 Kw.	739	1025	550	553
5 Kw.	1025	1039	847	851

*a*See Appendix VII for protection Class III stations should give Class II stations on regional channels.

**TABLE IV D**

Class III B *b* Must protect other classes as shown below.

Class III B	1 kw.	5 kw.	.5 kw.	1 kw.
.5 kw.	735	1020	383	550
1. kw.	739	1025	550	553

**TABLE IV-B**

**CLASS II--MUST PROTECT OTHER CLASSES AS SHOWN BELOW**

Class II	Class II Stations						Class I-B Stations			Class I-A Stations Distance from Nearest Border of Country in Which Class I-A Station is Located	
	.25 Kw.	.5 Kw.	1 Kw.	5 Kw.	10 Kw.	25 Kw.	50 Kw.	10 Kw.	25 Kw.		50 Kw.
.25 Kw.	451	602	732	1018	1136	1271	1529	1378	1610	1760	1038
.5 Kw.	602	606	736	1022	1140	1275	1533	1508	1735	1890	1180
1 Kw.	732	736	739	1025	1143	1280	1536	1658	1885	2080	1335
5 Kw.	1018	1022	1025	1039	1157	1292	1547	2165	2395	2550	1850
10 Kw.	1136	1140	1143	1157	1182	1298	1553	2450	2680	2830	2122
25 Kw.	1271	1275	1280	1292	1298	1310	1560	2880	3120	3260	2575
50 Kw.	1529	1533	1535	1547	1553	1560	1570	3090	3330	3480	2730

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**TABLE IV E**

Class IV—Must protect other classes as shown below.

Class IV	Class III A		Class III B		Class IV
	1 kw.	5 kw.	5 kw.	1 kw.	
.1 kw.	300	300	Daytime separation determines	Daytime separation determines	
.25 kw.	395	407	Daytime separation determines	Daytime separation determines	

See Note a, Table IV c

**TABLE IV F**

Distance Class II Stations must be from Class IA and IB Stations to obtain recommended protection to Class II Station (2.5 mv/m ground wave contour).

Class II (a)	Class IA and IB Stations			
	10 kw.	25 kw.	50 kw.	500 kw.
.25 kw.	1248	1462	1520	2767
.5 kw.	1252	1470	1523	2771
1 kw.	1256	1473	1528	2775
5 kw.	1270	1484	1541	2789
10 kw.	1275	1490	1546	2793
25 kw.	1285	1498	1743	2803
50 kw.	1293	1510	1750	2812

Note (a): Must use directional antenna to protect dominant station or stations with these separations.

**TABLE IV G**

Distance Class IV Stations must be from Class III-A and III-B Station to obtain recommended protection to Class IV Station (4.0 mv/m ground wave contour).

Class IV Power	Class III-A or III-B		
	.5	1.0	5.0
.10	377	547	847
.25	381	551	851

**APPENDIX VII**

Engineering Requirements for the Use of Regional Channels by Class II Station under the Provisions of Section C 5 c.

A Class II station assigned to a regional channel in accordance with Section C 5 c shall use a directional antenna or other means to limit the interfering signal within the protected service area of any Class II station on the channel to the value set forth in Appendix II, Table I. The interfering signal in case of projected operation shall be determined from the characteristics of the antenna and appropriate curve in Appendix V. In case of actual operation the interfering signal shall be determined by the method described in Section E 4.

Class III stations, operating on a channel to which a Class II station is assigned, should limit the interference to the Class II station in conformity with the provisions of Appendix II, Table I.

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 RCA Institutes, Inc., 75 Varick St., New York City. Telephone: Walker 5-2253. Superintendent: William F. Aufenanger.

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"ACETATE" RECORDING NEEDLES

used

by the MAJOR networks

- CJCA
- CJOC
- CJOR
- CKCK
- KFAB
- KFKU
- KFNF
- KFOR
- KCU
- KLZ
- KMBC
- KOIL
- KSTP
- KTRH
- WAAW
- WBBM
- WBNS
- WFBR
- WFIL



- WCBI
- WCL
- WCR
- WHB
- WHIS
- WIOD
- WKAR
- WKBW
- WKY
- WLVA
- WLWL
- WMT
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- WRJN
- WSYR
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# Frequency Allocations to Services in Bands from 10 to 300,000 KC.

(FCC Orders Nos. 18 and 19, Promulgated Oct. 13, 1937, to be Effective Oct. 13, 1938)

## NOTES

- a Available for non-government assignments.
- b Available for non-government assignments in Alaska.
- d Available for non-government stations for assignment to Merchant Fleet Corporation vessels for communication with government stations.
- e Available for non-government assignments provided no interference is caused with government assignments.
- f Not to be used by the government in the vicinity of the Great Lakes.
- g Available for government use on basis of no interference to any fixed service.
- h Available for government use provided no interference is caused to any other existing service.
- i Available for use by government station provided no interference is caused to non-government operation.
- j Not to be used within 300 miles of the Canadian border.
- k Available for use during daylight hours (2 hours after local sunrise until 2 hours before local sunset) provided no interference is caused to the service of any other country.
- # Not to be used within 500 miles of the Canadian border.
- \* In use continually for the protection of life and property.
- \*\* All frequencies allocated as general experimental frequencies are available for assignment to broadcast service on an experimental basis.
- r Available for assignment in Alaska under Rule 419.
- s Available for assignment in accordance with Article 7, Paragraph 1 of the General Radio Regulations Annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention, Madrid, 1932, provided no interference is caused to the international mobile service.
- t Available for assignment in accordance with Article 7, Paragraph 1 of the General Radio Regulations Annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention, Madrid, 1932, provided no interference is caused to the international fixed service.
- z Assigned for low power fixed service in Hawaii.

## ABBREVIATIONS

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exp. Vis. B/C—Experimental Visual Broadcasting</li> <li>Exp.—Experimental</li> <li>Gen.—General</li> <li>Govt.—Government</li> <li>Teleg.—Telegraph</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ship Phone—Ship Radiotelephone</li> <li>Int. Broadcast—International Broadcast</li> <li>Emerg.—Emergency</li> <li>Relay B/C—Relay Broadcast</li> <li>Temp.—Temporary</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

## Docket No. 3929; Commission Order No. 18; Effective October 13, 1938.

At a regular meeting of the Federal Communications Commission held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 13th day of October, 1937:

The Commission having under consideration the provisions of Section 303 (c), (f) and (g) of the Communications Act of 1934, and Rule 229 of its Rules and Regulations; and

A public informal hearing having been conducted at the offices of the Commission from June 15 to June 29, 1936 at which time persons representing the departments of the Federal Government, the agencies of state and municipal governments interested in radio, and persons representing all radio services and all important phases of the radio industry, presented testimony; and

The record of the hearing, having been made available to the interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee, and said Committee having made certain recommendations with respect to the allocation of frequencies to Federal Government agencies; and

The Commission having considered the recommendations of the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee, and being fully advised in the premises, found, as a result of its investigation and hearing, that public convenience, interest or necessity require that Rule 229 of its Rules and Regulations be revised;

mission in so far as it allocates the frequencies from 25,000 kc. to 28,000 kc. be and the same is hereby amended, effective at 3:00 a. m., E.S.T., October 13, 1938, in accordance with the table identified as Part I of Rule 229 attached hereto and made a part of this Order; and *Provided, however*, that the Commission may make assignments in accordance with the allocation given in said table prior to October 13, 1938.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That any holder of, or applicant for, an instrument of authorization, whose frequency or frequencies heretofore assigned or applied for may be changed by the provisions of this Order, who objects to such change may within ninety (90) days from the date of this Order, file with this Commission his objections in writing and request a hearing.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That the holder of, or an applicant for, an instrument of authorization who, prior to ninety (90) days from this date, fails to file written objections and a request for hearing as hereinabove set out, shall be deemed to have consented to such change.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That any applicant who, after the date of this Order requests an instrument of authorization or an authorization renewal for a frequency or frequencies which will be changed after 3:00 a. m., E.S.T., October 13, 1938, will without further notice be deemed to have consented to the effective time and date of such change of the frequency or frequencies requested.

Rule 229. Subject to the foregoing provisions, the center frequencies of communication bands that will be designated are as follows:<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Allocations are indicated for information purposes. Indented frequencies indicate assignments which have been made up to October 6, 1937 in accordance with the proviso in Rule 228. For more detailed information regarding restrictions on the use of frequencies, consult the chapter of the Rules and Regulations of this Commission dealing with the service to which the frequency is allocated.

Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation
10.05	Fixed
10.20	"
10.35	"
10.50	"
10.65	"
10.80	"
10.95	"
11.10	"
11.25	"
11.40	"
11.55	"
11.70	"
11.85	"
12.00	"
12.15	"
12.30	"
12.45	"
12.60	"
12.75	"
12.90	"
13.05	"
13.20	"
13.35	"
13.50	"
13.65	"
13.80	"
13.95	"
14.10	"
14.25	"
14.40	"
14.55	"
14.70	"
14.85	"
15.00	"
15.20	"
15.40	"
15.60	"
15.80	"
16.00	"
16.20	"

Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation
16.40	Fixed
16.60	"
16.80	"
17.00	"
17.20	"
17.40	"
17.60	"
17.80	Government
18.00	"
18.20	Fixed
18.40	"
18.60	Government
18.80	Fixed
19.00	"
19.20	"
19.40	"
19.60	"
19.80	Government
20.00	Fixed
20.25	"
20.50	"
20.75	"
21.00	"
21.25	"
21.50	"
21.75	"
21.80	"
22.00	"
22.10	"
22.25	"
22.35	"
22.50	"
22.60	"
22.75	"
22.90	Government
23.00	"
23.25	Fixed
23.50	"
23.75	"
24.00	Government
24.25	Fixed
24.50	"
24.75	"
25.00	"
25.30	"
25.60	"
25.82	"
25.90	"
26.10	Government
26.20	"
26.50	Fixed
26.80	"
27.10	"
27.40	"

Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation
27.70	Fixed
28.00	"
28.30	"
28.50	Government
28.60	"
28.90	Fixed
29.20	"
29.50	"
29.80	"
30.20	"
30.60	Government
31.00	Fixed
31.40	"
31.80	"
32.20	"
32.60	"
32.80	Government
33.00	"
33.40	Fixed
33.80	Government
34.20	Fixed
34.50	"
34.60	"
35.00	"
35.40	"
35.80	"
36.20	"
36.60	"
37.00	"
37.40	"
37.80	"
38.00	Government
38.20	"
38.60	Fixed
39.00	"
39.39	"
39.40	"
39.80	"
40.20	"
40.70	"
41.20	"
41.70	"
42.20	"
42.70	Government
42.80	"
43.20	Fixed
43.70	"
44.20	"
44.70	"
45.20	"
45.70	"
46.00	Government
46.20	"
46.70	Fixed

Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation
47.20	Fixed
47.50	"
47.70	"
48.20	"
48.70	"
49.20	"
49.70	"
50.20	"
50.80	"
51.40	"
51.68	"
52.00	"
52.60	"
53.20	"
53.80	Government
54.00	"
54.40	Fixed
55.00	"
55.36	"
55.60	"
56.00	Government
56.20	"
56.80	Fixed
57.40	"
58.00	Government
58.50	"
58.60	"
59.20	"
59.80	"
60.00	Fixed
61.20	"
61.60	"
62.00	"
62.80	"
63.18	"
63.60	"
64.00	Government
64.40	"
65.20	Fixed
66.00	Government
66.50	"
66.80	"
67.60	68.00 Fixed
68.40	"
68.92	"
69.20	"
69.50	"
70.00	"
70.80	"
71.26	"
71.60	"
72.40	"
78.20	"

Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation	Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation	Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation	Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation
74.00	Fixed	185	Government	298	Government	424	Guard Band
74.80	Government	r186	Fixed & Coastal Teleg.	*294		a 425	Coastal Teleg., Ship Teleg., Internship Phone, & Govt.
75.00	"	r187	"	295			
76.40	Fixed	b/hr188	Govt., Fixed & Coastal Teleg.	*296 296	"	426	Guard Band
77.20	"			297		428	Government
78.00	"	r189	Fixed & Coastal Teleg.	*298	"	430	Coastal Teleg.
78.80	"	a190	State Police & Govt.	299	"	432	"
79.82	"	191	Fixed & Coastal Teleg.	299	"	434	Government
79.60	"	br192	Govt. & Fixed	*300	"	436	Coastal Teleg.
80.40	"	r193	Fixed & Coastal Teleg.	301	"	438	"
80.50	"	*194	Govt., Fixed & Coastal Teleg.	*302 302	"	440	Government
81.20	"			303	"	442	Coastal Teleg.
82.00	"	195	Government	*304	"	444	Government
82.80	Government	196	"	305	"	446	"
83.00	"	197	"	306	"	448	Coastal Teleg.
83.60	Fixed	198	"	*308 308	"	450	Government
83.86	"	199	"	307	"	452	Coastal Teleg., Ship Teleg., & Govt.
84.40	"	201 201	"	309	"	a444	
85.20	"	202	"	*310	"	456	Guard Band
86.00	"	h203	"	311	"	457	Aircraft
86.80	"	204	"	311	"	458	Guard Band
87.60	"	205	Gen. Communication	*312	"	460	Coastal Teleg.
88.40	"	h206	Government	313	"	462	"
89.20	"	207	"	*314 314	"	464	Government
90.00	"	208	"	315	"	466	Coastal Teleg.
90.80	"	hr209 209	"	316	"	468	Ship Teleg.
91.60	"	br210	"	317	"	470	Government
92.40	"	211	"	317	"	472	Coastal Teleg.
92.76	"	b/hr212	"	318	"	474	"
93.20	"	218	Gen. Communication	319	"	a476	Coastal Teleg. & Govt.
94.00	Government	br214	Government	320 320	"	478	Coastal Teleg.
94.80	Fixed	215	"	321	"	480	Government
95.00	"	216	"	322	"	482	Coastal Teleg.
95.60	"	217	"	323 323	"	484	"
96.40	"	218	"	324	"	486	"
97.20	"	219 219	"	325	"	488	Guard Band
97.50	"	220	"	326 326	"	490	"
98.00	"	221	"	327	"	492	"
98.80	"	222	"	328	"	494	"
99.00	"	221	"	329	"	496	"
100	Government	222	"	329	"	498	"
101	Fixed	223	"	330	"	a500	Maritime Calling & Govt.
102	Government	224 224	"	331	"	502	Guard Band
103	Fixed	br225	"	332 332	"	504	"
104	Government	226	"	a335	Govt. & Aircraft	506	"
106	Coastal Teleg.	br227	"	334	"	508	"
106	Government	227	"	335	"	510	"
107	Coastal Teleg.	228	"	335	"	512	"
108	Government	229	"	336	"	514	"
109	Coastal Teleg.	230 230	"	337	"	515	Government
110	"	231	"	338 338	Government	516	"
111	"	232	"	339	"	518	"
112	"	233	"	340	"	520	"
118	Government	233	"	841	"	522	"
114	Coastal Teleg.	234	"	341	"	524	"
116	Government	235	"	342	"	526	"
116	Coastal Teleg.	h236 236	"	343	"	528	"
117	"	237	"	344 344	"	530	"
118	"	238	"	345	"	532	"
119	"	239	"	346	"	534	"
a120	Coastal Teleg. & Govt.	239	"	347	"	536	"
121	Coastal Teleg.	240	"	347	"	538	"
122	Government	241	"	347	"	540	"
123	Coastal Teleg.	242 242	Government	348	"	542	"
124	Coastal Teleg.	243	"	349	"	544	"
125	"	244	"	350 350	Government	546	"
126	"	245	"	351	"	546	Guard Band
127	"	245	"	352	"	548	"
128	Government	br246	"	353	"	a 550	Government
129	Coastal Teleg.	247	"	354	Guard Band	(1500)	
130	"	248 248	"	d355	Government	550	Broadcast
131	"	249	"	356	"	560	"
132	Government	250	"	357	"	560	"
a133	Coastal Teleg. & Govt.	251	"	358	"	570	"
134	Coastal Teleg.	251	"	359 359	"	580	"
136	"	br252	"	h360	"	590	"
136	"	253	"	361	"	600	"
137	"	254 254	"	362	"	610	"
138	"	255	"	362	"	620	"
139	"	br256	"	363	"	630	"
140	"	257	"	364	"	640	"
141	"	257	"	h365 365	"	650	"
142	Guard Band	258	"	366	"	660	"
143	Maritime Calling	259	"	367	"	670	"
144	Guard Band	260 260	"	368	"	680	Government
146	Coastal Teleg.	261	"	368	"	700	Broadcast
146	"	br262	"	369	Guard Band	710	"
147	"	263	"	370	"	720	"
148	"	263	"	h371	Government	730	"
149	"	264	"	372	Guard Band	740	"
150	"	265	"	373	"	750	"
151	Ship Teleg.	266 266	"	374	"	760	"
152	"	267	"	a375	Direction Finding	760	"
153	"	br268	"	376	Guard Band	770	"
154	"	269	"	377	"	780	"
a155	Ship Teleg. & Govt.	269	"	378	"	790	"
156	Ship Teleg.	270	"	h379	Government	800	"
157	"	271	"	380	Guard Band	810	"
158	"	br272 272	"	381	"	820	"
159	Government	273	"	382	"	830	"
160	Ship Teleg.	br274	"	383	"	840	"
161	Fixed & Coastal Teleg.	275	"	384	"	850	"
162	"	275	"	h385	Government	860	"
163	"	276	"	385	Gen. Communication	870	"
164	"	277	"	387	"	880	"
165	"	a278 278	Govt. & Airport	h388	Government	890	"
h166	Govt., Fixed & Coastal Teleg.	279	"	389	Gen. Communication	900	"
167	Fixed & Coastal Teleg.	280	"	390	"	910	"
168	"	281	"	h 391	Government	920	"
169	"	282	"	392	Coastal Teleg.	930	"
170	"	283	"	(394)	Coastal Teleg. & Ship Teleg.	940	"
171	"	284 284	Government	396 396	"	950	"
br172	Govt. & Fixed	285	"	398	Guard Band	960	"
173	Fixed & Coastal Teleg.	*286	"	400	Ship Teleg.	970	"
174	"	287	"	402	Guard Band	980	"
h175	Government	287	"	404	Government	990	"
176	Fixed & Coastal Teleg.	*288	"	406	Coastal Teleg.	1000	"
177	"	289	"	408	"	1010	"
f/hr178	Govt., Fixed & Coastal Teleg.	*290 290	"	a410	Coastal Teleg., Ship, Teleg., & Govt.	1020	"
179	Fixed & Coastal Teleg.	291	"	412	Guard Band	1030	"
a180	Govt., Fixed & Coastal Teleg.	*292	"	414	Aircraft	1050	"
181	Fixed & Coastal Teleg.	293	"	416	Guard Band	1060	"
r182	"		"	418	Coastal Teleg.	1070	"
r183	"		"	420	"	1080	"
184	"		"	422	"		

\*Authorized for non-government use in Puerto Rico.

(Continued on page 328)

# Frequency Allocations to Services in Bands from 10 to 300,000 KC.

(FCC Orders Nos. 18 and 19, Promulgated Oct. 13, 1937, to be Effective Oct. 13, 1938)  
(Continued from Page 327)

Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation	Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation	Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation	Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation
1090	Broadcast	1768	Amateur	2172		ir2512	
1100	"	1772	"	)2174	Ship Harbor	i )2514	Coastal Harbor & Govt.
1110	"	1776	"	2176	"	hi2516	Government
1120	"	1780	"	2180	"	i2520	"
1130	"	1784	"	i )2182	Ship Harbor & Govt.	i )2522	Coastal Harbor & Govt.
1140	"	1788	"	2184	"	i2524	"
1150	"	1792	"	2188	"	2528	"
1160	"	1796	"	)2190	Relay Broadcast	)2530	Coastal Harbor
1170	"	1800	"	2192	"	2532	"
1180	"	1804	"	a2196	Government	2536	"
1190	"	1808	"	)2198	Ship Harbor	r )2538	"
1200	"	1812	"	2200	"	i )2540	Government
1210	"	1816	"	ik2204	"	2544	"
1220	"	1820	"	hik )2206	Ship Harbor & Govt.	)2550	Coastal Harbor
1230	"	1824	"	ik2208	"	2552	"
1240	"	1828	"	2212	Gen. Communication	2556	"
1250	"	1832	"	#2216	Government	hi )2558	Coastal Harbor & Govt.
1260	"	1836	"	#2220	"	2560	"
1270	"	1840	"	rah )2222	"	i2564	"
1280	"	1844	"	2224	"	ir )2566	"
1290	"	1848	"	2228	Gen. Communication	i2568	"
1300	"	1852	"	#2232	Government	hi2572	"
1310	"	1856	"	2236	Gen. Communication	h2576	Government
1320	"	1860	"	j2240	Government	i2580	"
1330	"	1864	"	2244	Gen. Communication	i )2582	Coastal Harbor & Govt.
1340	"	1868	"	j2248	Government	i2584	"
1350	"	1872	"	a2252	Fixed & Govt.	2588	"
1360	"	1876	"	k2256	"	)2590	Coastal Harbor
1370	"	1880	"	k )2258	Government	2592	"
1380	"	1884	"	k2260	"	2596	"
1390	"	1888	"	2264	Fixed	)2598	"
1400	"	1892	"	j2268	Government	2600	"
1410	"	1896	"	#2272	"	2604	Government
1420	"	1900	"	2276	Gen. Communication	2608	"
1430	"	1904	"	j2280	Government	2612	Aviation
1440	"	1908	"	j2284	"	2616	"
1450	"	1912	"	j2288	"	ri2618	"
1460	"	1916	"	2292	Gen. Communication	i )2618	Aviation & Govt.
1470	"	1920	"	j2296	Government	i2620	Aviation
1480	"	1924	"	2300	Gen. Communication	h2624	Aviation & Govt.
1490	"	1928	"	2304	Government	ai2628	Aviation
1500	"	1932	"	ik2308	"	ar )2630	Aviation & Govt.
1510	"	1936	"	hik )2310	Police & Govt.	air2632	Aviation
1520	"	1940	"	ik2312	"	2636	"
1530	"	1944	"	2316	"	2640	"
1540	"	1948	"	)2318	Police	2644	"
1550	"	1952	"	i )2320	Government	2648	"
1560	"	1956	"	2324	"	hi2652	Aviation & Govt.
1570	"	1960	"	)2326	Police	ah2656	Government
1580	Government	1964	Amateur	2328	"	2660	"
h1584	"	1968	"	2332	"	)2662	"
1588	"	1972	"	)2334	"	2664	"
1590	Broadcast	1976	"	2336	Government	2668	"
ri592	Alaska (Rule 419)	1980	"	i )2340	Government	h )2670	"
1596	State Police	1984	"	)2342	Police	2672	"
	(temp.)	1988	"	2344	"	2676	"
1600	Broadcast	1992	"	2348	"	2680	"
)1602	Geophysical	1996	"	)2350	"	2684	"
1604	"	2000	"	2352	"	h2688	"
r )1606	Relay Broadcast	a2004	Govt. & Exp. Vis. B/C	2356	"	2692	"
1608	"	h2008	"	)2358	"	2696	"
)1610	Police	2012	Exp. Vis. B/C	i )2360	Government	h )2698	"
1612	"	2016	"	2364	"	2700	"
h** )1614	Gen. Exp. & Govt.	2020	"	)2366	Police	2704	"
1616	"	)2022	Relay B/C & Exp. Vis. B/C	2368	"	ai2708	Aviation
1620	"	a2024	"	i )2372	Police & Govt.	ai )2710	Aviation & Govt.
r )1622	Relay Broadcast	)2026	Govt. & Exp. Vis. B/C	i )2374	"	ai2712	Aviation
1624	"	2028	"	i2376	"	hi2716	Government
i )1626	Police & Govt.	i2032	"	2380	"	2720	Aviation
1628	Geophysical	2036	Police & Exp. Vis. B/C	)2382	Police	2724	"
)1630	Marine Fire	2040	"	h2384	Government	2728	Special Emergency
1632	"	2044	"	2388	"	2732	"
)1634	Police	i2048	Govt. & Exp. Vis. B/C	)2390	Police	2736	"
1636	"	a2052	"	2392	"	a )2738	Coastal Harbor, Ship Har-
1638	"	2056	"	2396	"	2740	bor, Intership & Govt.
1640	)1638	)2058	Relay B/C & Exp. Vis. B/C	** )2398	Gen. Exp.	2744	Government
i )1642	Police & Govt.	2060	"	2400	"	2748	Aviation
1644	"	2064	"	2404	"	2752	"
r )1646	Relay Broadcast	)2066	Govt. & Exp. Vis. B/C	2408	Police	a )2754	Government
1648	"	2068	"	2412	"	a2756	"
h1652	Motion Picture. Geophysical & Govt.	h2072	"	)2414	"	i2758	Relay Broadcast
		i2076	"	2416	"	2760	"
1656	"	2080	"	)2422	"	h2764	Government
)1658	Police	h2084	"	2424	"	i2768	"
r1660	"	2088	"	2428	"	hi )2770	"
1664	"	)2090	Relay B/C & Exp. Vis. B/C	)2430	"	ah2772	"
h )1666	Police & Govt.	2092	"	2432	"	2776	Fixed
1668	"	a2096	Govt. & Exp. Vis. B/C	2436	Government	2780	"
1672	"	2100	"	2440	"	2784	"
)1674	Police	)2102	Relay Broadcast	i )2442	Police & Govt.	2788	"
1676	Geophysical	2104	"	2444	"	a )2790	Relay Broadcast
1680	"	2108	"	2448	"	ah2792	Government
h )1682	Police & Govt.	a )2110	Ship Harbor & Govt.	h )2450	"	a2796	"
1684	"	2112	"	2452	"	)2798	"
1688	"	2116	"	2456	"	h2800	Police
)1690	Police	i )2118	"	2460	"	2804	"
1692	"	2120	"	)2458	Police	2808	"
1696	"	2124	"	2464	"	2812	"
)1698	Police	)2126	Ship Harbor	i )2466	Police & Govt.	h2816	Government
1700	Geophysical	2128	"	2468	"	hi2820	Government
1704	"	2132	"	2472	"	i )2822	"
)1706	Police	)2134	"	i )2474	"	i2824	"
ri708	Police & Govt.	2136	"	2476	"	2828	"
1712	Amateur	2140	"	2480	"	)2830	Relay Broadcast
1716	"	)2142	"	)2482	Police	2832	"
1720	"	2144	"	hi2484	Government	2836	Fixed
1724	"	2148	Government	2488	"	2840	Fixed
1728	"	)2150	Relay Broadcast	)2490	Police	ah2844	Government
1732	"	2152	"	2492	Government	2848	Fixed
1736	"	2156	"	2496	"	h2852	Government
1740	"	)2158	Ship Harbor	2500	"	)2854	Aviation
1744	"	2160	"	2504	"	2856	"
1748	"	2164	"	)2506	Coastal Harbor	k2860	"
1752	"	)2166	"	2508	"	k )2862	Aviation & Govt.
1756	"	2168	"			2864	"

Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation	Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation	Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation	Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation
2868	Aviation	k3306	Fixed & Govt.	3860	Amateur	A4425	
2872	"	k3307.5	Fixed	3855	"	A 4427.5	Government
2876	"	k3310	"	3860	"	A4428	"
2878	"	3315	"	3866	Amateur & Govt.	4435	"
2880	Government	3320	"	3870	Amateur	4440	"
2884	"	k3322.5	Aviation	3875	"	4445	"
k2888	"	3325	"	3880	"	4450	Gen. Communication
k2890	Aviation & Govt.	kk3330	Fixed	3885	"	4455	"
k2892	"	kk3332.5	Fixed & Govt.	3890	"	4457.5	Ship Phone
2896	"	kk3335	Fixed	3895	"	4460	"
2898	Aviation	3340	Government	3900	"	A4465	"
2900	"	3345	"	3905	Amateur & Govt.	A 4467.5	Government
2904	"	3350	"	3910	Amateur	A4470	"
2906	"	3355	"	3915	"	A4475	"
2908	"	3360	"	3920	"	4477.5	"
2912	"	3365	"	3925	"	4480	Aviation
2916	Government	3370	"	3930	"	4485	"
2920	"	3375	"	3935	Amateur & Govt.	A 4487.5	Government
2922	Aviation	3380	"	3940	Amateur	A4490	"
2924	"	h3385	"	3945	"	A4495	Aviation
2928	"	3390	"	3950	"	A 4497.5	Government
2930	"	3395	"	3955	"	A4500	"
2932	"	A 3397.5	"	3960	"	4505	Gen. Communication
2936	"	3400	"	3965	"	4510	"
2938	"	3405	3402.5	3970	Amateur & Govt.	4515	Government
2940	"	3410	"	3975	Amateur	4520	Fixed
2944	"	3415	"	3980	"	4525	Government
2946	"	3415	Aviation & Govt.	3985	Amateur & Govt.	4530	Fixed
2948	Government	kk3420	"	3990	Amateur	4535	"
A2952	Aviation	kk3425	"	3995	"	4540	"
2956	Government	kk3425	"	4000	"	4545	"
A2960	Aviation	ij3427.5	Aviation & Govt.	A4005	Government	4550	"
2964	Government	3430	"	A4010	"	4555	"
2968	"	3435	3432.5	4015	"	4560	Gen. Communication
h2970	"	3435	Aviation	4020	"	4565	Government
2972	"	ij3437.5	Aviation & Govt.	4025	"	4570	Fixed
2976	"	3440	"	4030	"	4575	"
A2980	"	3445	Government	A4035	"	A4580	Government
2984	"	3447.5	Aviation	A4040	"	4585	Gen. Communication
2986	Aviation	3450	"	4045	"	A4590	Government
2988	"	3452.5	"	4050	"	A4595	"
2992	"	3455	"	4055	"	A4600	"
2994	Aviation & Govt.	3460	3457.5	4060	"	4605	Gen. Communication
2996	"	3465	"	4065	"	4610	Government
3000	"	3465	"	4070	"	4615	"
3002.5	Aviation	3470	3467.5	A4075	"	A 4617.5	"
3006	Government	3475	"	4080	"	4620	"
3010	Gen. Communication	3475	Government	4085	"	ash4625	"
k3015	"	3480	Aviation	4090	"	A4630	"
k3020	Government	3480	3477.5	4095	"	4635	Gen. Communication
3025	Fixed	h3485	Aviation & Govt.	4100	"	4640	Gen. Communication
3030	Gen. Communication	3490	"	4105	Government	4645	Fixed
3035	Government	3492.5	Gen. Experimental	4110	Aviation	4650	Aviation
3037.5	"	3495	"	4115	"	4655	Fixed
3040	"	3497.5	Government	4120	"	4660	"
3045	Fixed	3500	Amateur	4125	4122.5	4665	"
3050	Gen. Communication	3505	Amateur & Govt.	4130	"	4670	"
3055	"	3510	Amateur	4135	Government	4675	"
3060	"	3515	"	4140	Government	4680	"
3062.5	Aviation	3520	"	4145	Maritime Calling	4685	Aviation
3065	Government	3525	"	4150	Ship Teleg. & Govt.	4690	Gen. Communication
3070	"	3530	"	4155	Government	4700	"
3072.5	Aviation	3535	Amateur & Govt.	4160	Ship Teleg. & Govt.	4705	Mobil e Press
3075	"	3540	Amateur	4165	"	4710	Fixed
3080	"	3545	"	4170	Ship Teleg.	4715	"
3082.5	Aviation & Govt.	3550	"	4175	"	4720	"
A3085	Government	3555	"	4177.5	Coastal Phone	4725	"
3088	Aviation	3560	"	4180	"	4730	"
3090	"	3565	"	4185	Coastal Teleg.	4735	Aviation
3092.5	"	3570	"	4190	Fixed	4740	"
3095	Government	3575	"	4195	"	4745	4742.5
3100	"	3580	"	4200	Government	4750	"
3105	Maritime Calling,	3585	Amateur & Govt.	4205	"	4755	4752.5
3110	Aircraft & Govt.	3590	Amateur	A4210	"	4760	Coastal Phone
3115	Ship Teleg. & Coastal Teleg.	3595	"	A4215	"	4765	Gen. Communication
ah3120	Ship Teleg., Coastal Teleg., Aircraft & Govt.	3600	"	A4220	"	A4765	Government
3125	"	3605	"	A4225	"	4770	Gen. Communication
3127.5	Aviation	3610	"	4230	"	4775	"
3130	"	3615	Amateur & Govt.	4235	"	4780	Coastal Teleg.
3135	"	3620	Amateur	4240	"	4785	"
3140	"	3625	"	4245	Agriculture	4790	"
3145	"	3630	"	4250	Gen. Communication	4795	"
3150	"	3635	"	4255	Government	4800	4797.5
3155	"	3640	"	4260	Fixed	4805	Gen. Experimental
3160	Aviation & Govt.	3645	"	4265	Government	4810	Fixed
3162.5	Aviation	3650	"	4270	"	4815	Gen. Communication
3170	"	3655	"	4272.5	Coastal Phone	4820	"
3172.5	"	3660	"	4275	"	4825	"
3180	"	3665	Amateur & Govt.	A4280	Coastal Phone & Govt.	A4830	Government
3182.5	"	3670	Amateur	A 4282.5	Coastal Phone & Govt.	4835	Gen. Communication
3185	"	3675	"	4285	"	4840	"
3190	Special Emergency	3680	"	4287.5	"	4845	"
3195	Aviation & Govt.	3685	"	4290	Government	A4850	Government
3200	"	3690	"	4300	"	4855	Gen. Communication
3202.5	"	3695	Amateur & Govt.	4305	"	4860	"
3205	"	3700	Amateur	4310	"	4865	"
3210	"	3705	"	4315	"	A4870	Government
3212.5	"	3710	"	4320	4317.5	4875	Gen. Communication
3215	"	3715	"	4325	"	4880	"
3220	"	3720	"	A4325	"	4885	"
3222.5	Aviation & Govt.	3725	Amateur & Govt.	A 4327.5	"	A4890	Government
3225	"	3730	Amateur	4330	"	4895	Gen. Communication
3230	"	3735	"	4335	Aviation	4900	"
3232.5	Aviation	3740	"	4340	Gen. Communication	4905	"
3235	Government	3745	"	4345	"	A4910	Government
3240	"	3750	"	4350	"	4915	"
3242.5	Aviation	3755	Amateur & Govt.	4355	"	4917.5	Aviation
3245	Agriculture	3760	Amateur	4360	Government	4920	"
3250	"	3765	"	4365	"	4925	"
3255	"	3770	"	4370	"	4930	4927.5
3257.5	Aviation	3775	"	4375	"	4935	Government
3260	Aviation & Govt.	3780	"	4380	"	4940	Aviation
3265	Fixed	3785	Amateur & Govt.	4385	"	4945	"
3270	"	3790	Amateur	4390	"	4950	4937.5
3275	"	3795	"	4395	Gen. Communication	4955	Aviation
3280	"	3800	"	4400	"	4960	Gen. Communication
3285	"	3805	"	4402.5	Ship Phone	4965	"
3290	"	3810	"	4405	"	4970	"
3295	Fixed & Govt.	3815	Amateur & Govt.	4410	"	4975	4952.5
3300	Fixed	3820	Amateur	4415	"	4980	Aviation
		3825	"	4420	"	4985	"
		3830	"	4422.5	"	4990	Gen. Communication
		3835	"	4425	"		"
		3840	Amateur & Govt.				
		3845	"				

(Continued on page 330)

# Frequency Allocations to Services in Bands from 10 to 300,000 KC.

(FCC Orders Nos. 18 and 19, Promulgated Oct. 13, 1937, to be Effective Oct. 13, 1938)  
 (Continued from Page 329)

Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation	Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation	Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation	Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation
4965		5480	Gen. Communication	5970	Gen. Communication	6820	Fixed
4967.5	Aviation	5485	"	5975	Fixed	6830	"
4970		5490	"	5980	"	6840	"
4975	Government	5495	"	5985	"	6845	"
4980	Fixed	5500		5990	"	6850	"
4985	"	a5505	Ship. Teleg. & Govt.	5995	Government	6852.5	"
4990	"	5510	Ship Teleg.	6000	Guard Band	6860	"
4995	"	5515	"	6010	"	6870	"
5000	Government	5520	Maritime Calling	6020	6020 Int. Broadcast	6875	"
5005	Gen. Communication	5525	Ship Teleg.	6030	"	6880	"
5010	Fixed	5530	"	6030	"	6890	"
5015	Gen. Communication	5535	"	6040	6040 "	6900	"
5020	Government	a5540	Coastal Teleg. & Govt.	6050	"	h6910	Fixed & Govt.
5025	Gen. Communication	5545	Coastal Teleg.	6060	6060 "	6920	Fixed
5030	Government	5550	"	6070	"	6927.5	"
5032.5	Aviation	5555	"	6080	6080 "	6930	"
5035		5560	"	6090	"	6935	"
5040		5565	"	6100	6100 "	h6940	Fixed & Govt.
5042.5	Aviation	5570		6110	"	6942.5	Fixed
5045		5572.5	Aviation	6120	6120 Government	6950	"
5050		5580	"	6130	"	6957.5	"
5052.5	Fixed	5582.5	"	6140	6140 Int. Broadcast	6960	"
5055	Gen. Communication	5585	"	6150	"	6965	"
h5065	Government	5590	"	6160	Ship. Teleg.	6970	Fixed & Govt.
5067.5	Fixed	5592.5	"	6170	"	6975	"
5070		5595		6180	"	7000	Amateur
5075		a5600	Government	6190	6190 Ship. Teleg. & Govt.	7010	"
5077.5	"	5605	Aviation	6200	Ship Teleg.	7020	"
5080		5610	"	h6210	Maritime Calling, Aircraft, & Govt.	7030	"
5085	Fixed	5612.5	"	h6220	Ship Teleg. & Govt.	7040	"
5090	Government	5615	"	h 6225	Government	7050	"
5095	Fixed	5620	"	h6230	Ship Teleg. & Govt.	7060	"
5100	"	5622.5	"	h6240	Coastal Teleg. & Govt.	7070	"
5105	"	5635	"	a6250	Coastal Teleg.	7080	"
5110		5640	"	6260	"	7090	"
5115	Gen. Communication	5642.5	"	6270	"	7100	"
5120		5645	"	6280	"	7110	"
5122.5	Aviation	5650	"	e6290	Coastal Teleg. & Govt.	7120	"
5125	Gen. Communication	5652.5	"	6300	Coastal Teleg.	7130	"
5130	Police	5655	"	6310	"	7140	"
r 5137.5	Alaska (Rule 419-B)	5660	"	6320	"	7150	"
5140	Police	5662.5	"	f6330	Coastal Teleg. & Govt.	7160	"
5145	Gen. Communication	5670	"	6340	Coastal Teleg.	7170	"
5150	"	5672.5	"	h 6355	Government	7180	"
5155	"	5675	"	6360	Coastal Teleg.	7190	"
5160	Aviation	5680	"	6370	"	7200	"
5165	Alaska (Rule 419-B)	5685	"	6380	"	7210	"
5170		5690	"	e 6385	Government	7220	"
5175	Gen. Communication	5692.5	Aviation	h6390	Coastal Teleg. & Govt.	7230	"
5180	Fixed	5695	"	6400	Coastal Teleg.	7240	"
5185	"	5697.5	"	e 6405	Government	7250	"
5190	"	5700	"	6410	Coastal Teleg.	7260	"
5195	Police	5705	"	a6420	Government	7270	"
5200	Government	5710	"	a** 6425	Gen. Exp. & Govt.	7280	"
5205		5715	"	a6430	Government	g 7305	Government
r 5207.5	Alaska (Rule 419-B)	5717.5	Gen. Communication	6440	Mobile Press	7310	Fixed
5210	Gen. Communication	5720	Fixed	h 6445	Government	7320	Fixed & Govt.
5215	Fixed	5725	Gen. Communication	6450	Mobile Press	7330	Fixed
5220	"	5730	"	a6460	Coastal Phone & Govt.	7340	"
5225	"	h5735	Government	e 6465	Government	7350	"
5230	"	5740	"	a6470	Coastal Phone & Govt.	7360	"
5235	"	5742.5	"	e 6475	Government	7370	"
5240	"	5745	"	h6480	Coastal Phone & Govt.	7380	"
5245	"	5750	Fixed	6490	Aviation	g 7385	Government
5250	Gen. Communication	5755	Gen. Communication	e6500	Aviation & Govt.	7390	Fixed
5255	Fixed	5760	"	6510	Aviation	7400	"
5260	"	5765	"	6520	"	7407.5	"
5265	"	5770	"	6530	"	7410	"
5270	"	h5775	Government	h6540	Aviation & Govt.	7415	"
5275	Gen. Communication	5780	Gen. Communication	6550	Aviation	7420	"
5280	Government	5785	"	6560	"	7430	"
5285	Fixed	5790	"	6570	"	7437.5	"
5290	"	5795	"	6580	"	7445	"
5295	Fixed & Govt.	5800	"	6590	"	7450	"
5300	Fixed	5805	"	a6600	Aviation & Govt.	g 7455	Government
5305	"	5810	"	h6610	Government	7460	Fixed & Govt.
5310	Aviation	h5815	Government	h 6615	Aviation & Govt.	7470	Fixed
5315	Fixed	5820	Gen. Communication	a6620	Government	7480	Fixed
5320	"	5825	"	e 6625	"	7490	"
5325	"	h5835	Government	e6630	Aviation & Govt.	g 7500	Fixed & Govt.
5330	"	5840	Gen. Communication	e6640	Government	7510	Fixed
5335	"	5845	Fixed	e 6645	Aviation & Govt.	7520	"
5340	"	5850	"	a6650	Ship Phone & Govt.	g 7530	Fixed & Govt.
5345	"	5852.5	"	e 6655	Government	g 7535	Government
5350	Agriculture	5860	"	a6660	Ship Phone & Govt.	7540	Fixed & Govt.
5355	Fixed	5865	"	e 6665	Government	7550	Fixed
5360	"	5870	Gen. Communication	a6670	Ship Phone & Govt.	7555	"
5365	"	5875	Government	6680	Fixed	7560	"
h5375	Government	h5885	Gen. Communication	6690	Government	7570	"
5380	Aviation	5890	Government	6700	Fixed	7580	"
5385	Gen. Communication	5892.5	Aviation	6710	Government	7590	"
5390	"	5895	"	6717.5	"	7600	"
5395	"	5897.5	"	6720	"	7610	"
5400	"	5900	Gen. Communication	6725	"	7615	"
5405	Aviation	5905	"	6730	"	7620	"
5410	Gen. Communication	5910	"	6737.5	"	7625	"
5415	"	5915	"	6740	"	7630	"
5420	"	h5920	Government	g 6745	Government	7640	"
5425	"	5925	"	6750	Fixed	g 7645	Government
5430	"	5930	"	e 6755	"	7650	Fixed
5435	"	5935	"	6760	"	7655	"
5440	"	5940	"	6770	"	7660	"
5445	"	5945	"	6777.5	"	7662.5	"
5450	"	5950	"	6780	"	7670	"
5455	"	5955	"	6785	"	g7680	Fixed & Govt.
5460	"	h5960	"	6790	"	7690	Fixed
5465	"	5965	"	6800	"	7700	Aviation
5470	"	5967.5	"	6810	"	7710	Fixed
h5475	Government	5965	"	6815	"	7715	"
						7720	"
						7730	"
						7737.5	"

Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation	Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation	Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation	Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation
7740	Fixed	8920	Government	10040	Fixed	11870	Coastal Phone
7745	"	8980	Fixed	10050	"	11885	"
7750	"	8940	"	10060	"	11400	"
7752.5	"	8950	"	10070	"	11415	Fixed
7760	"	8960	"	10080	"	11430	"
7770	"	8970	"	10090	"	11445	Fixed & Govt.
7775	"	8980	"	10100	"	11460	Fixed
7780	"	8990	"	10110	"	11470	Aviation
7790	"	9000	"	10120	Aviation	11475	Government
7800	"	9010	"	10125	"	11490	Fixed
7810	"	9020	"	10130	"	11505	"
7820	"	9030	"	10140	Fixed & Govt.	11510	"
7830	"	9040	Government	10150	Fixed	11520	"
7840	"	9050	"	10160	"	11525	"
7850	"	9060	Fixed	10170	"	11585	"
A7860	Fixed & Govt.	9070	"	10180	"	11560	Government
7870	Fixed	9080	"	10190	Aviation	11565	Fixed
7880	"	9090	Government	10200	Fixed	11580	Government
7890	"	9100	Fixed & Govt.	10210	"	11595	Fixed
7900	"	9110	Fixed	10220	"	11610	Fixed & Govt.
7910	"	A9120	Fixed & Govt.	10230	"	11625	Fixed
A7920	Fixed & Govt.	9130	Fixed	10240	"	11640	"
7980	Fixed	9140	"	10250	"	11655	"
7940	"	9150	"	10255	Government	11670	"
7950	"	9160	"	10260	Fixed	11680	"
7955	"	9170	"	10270	"	11685	"
7960	"	9180	Fixed & Govt.	10280	"	11710	Int. Broadcast
7970	"	9190	Fixed	10290	"	11730	Government
7980	"	9200	"	10300	"	11750	Int. Broadcast
7990	"	9210	"	10310	"	11770	"
h 7995	Government	9220	"	10320	"	11790	"
8000	Fixed	9230	"	10330	"	11810	"
A8010	Government	9240	"	10340	"	11830	"
a 8015	Aviation & Govt.	9250	Government	10350	"	11850	"
8020	"	9260	Fixed	10360	"	11870	"
8030	Government	9270	"	10370	"	11890	"
8040	"	9280	"	10380	"	11910	Aviation
8050	"	h 9285	Government	10390	"	11925	Fixed
8060	"	9290	Fixed	10400	"	11940	Government
r8070	Fixed & Aviation	A9300	Fixed & Govt.	10410	"	11950	Fixed
8075	Fixed	9310	Aviation	10420	"	11955	"
A8080	Government	9320	Government	10430	"	11960	Aviation
8090	"	9330	Fixed	10440	"	11970	Fixed
8100	"	9340	"	10450	"	11985	"
8110	"	9350	"	10460	"	12000	"
8120	"	9355	"	10470	"	12015	Fixed & Govt.
a8130	Aviation & Govt.	9360	"	10480	"	12030	Fixed
8140	Government	9365	"	10490	"	12045	Government
8150	"	9370	"	10500	"	12060	"
8160	"	9380	"	10510	"	12075	"
8170	"	9390	"	10520	"	12090	"
8180	"	9400	"	10530	"	12105	Fixed
8190	Fixed	9410	"	10540	"	12120	"
A8200	Fixed & Govt.	9420	Fixed	10550	"	12135	Government
8210	Government	h 9425	Government	10560	"	12150	"
8220	Aviation	9430	Fixed	10570	"	12165	"
8230	Ship Teleg.	9440	"	10580	"	12180	"
8240	Ship Teleg. & Aviation	9450	"	10590	"	12195	"
8250	Ship Teleg.	9460	"	10600	"	12210	"
8260	"	9470	"	10610	"	12225	"
8270	Government	9480	"	10620	"	12240	"
8280	Maritime Calling	9490	"	10630	"	12255	"
8290	Ship Teleg.	9500	"	10640	"	12270	Fixed
a8300	Ship Teleg. & Govt.	9510	Int. Broadcast	10650	"	12285	"
8310	Government	9520	"	10660	"	12300	"
A8320	Ship Teleg. & Govt.	9530	"	10670	"	12315	Government
a8330	"	9530 9530	"	10675	"	12330	Aviation & Govt.
8340	Ship Teleg.	9540	"	10680	"	12345	Ship Teleg.
8350	Mobile Press	9540	"	10690	"	12360	"
8360	"	9550 9550	Government	10700	"	12375	"
8370	Coastal Telegraph	9560	"	10710	"	h 12380	Government
8380	"	9560	"	10720	"	12390	Ship Teleg.
8390	"	9570	Int. Broadcast	10730	"	12405	Government
8400	Government	9580	"	10740	Fixed & Govt.	12420	Maritime Calling
8410	"	9590	"	10750	Fixed	12435	Ship Teleg.
8420	Coastal Teleg.	9590 9590	"	10760	"	a12450	Ship Teleg. & Govt.
8430	"	9600	"	10770	"	12465	Government
8440	"	9610	Fixed	10780	"	A12480	Ship Teleg. & Govt.
8450	"	9620	"	10790	"	12495	Coastal Teleg.
8460	Government	9630	"	10800	"	a12510	Coastal Teleg. & Govt.
8470	"	9640	"	10810	"	12525	Coastal Teleg.
8480	Coastal Teleg.	9650	"	10820	"	12540	Government
8490	"	i9660	Fixed & Govt.	10830	"	12550	Coastal Teleg.
a8500	Coastal Teleg. & Govt.	9670	Fixed	10840	"	12565	"
8510	Government	9680	"	10850	"	12570	"
8520	Coastal Teleg. & Govt.	9690	"	10855	Aviation	12585	"
8530	Government	9700	"	10860	Fixed	12600	Government
8540	Coastal Phone	9710	Government	10870	"	12615	"
8550	"	9720	Fixed	10880	"	12630	Coastal Teleg. & Govt.
8560	"	9730	"	10890	"	12645	Coastal Teleg.
8570	Coastal Teleg.	9740	Government	10900	"	12660	"
8580	"	9750	Fixed	10910	"	12675	"
8590	Government	9760	"	10920	"	12690	Government
8600	"	9770	"	10930	"	12705	"
8610	"	9780	"	10940	"	12720	Coastal Teleg.
8620	"	9790	"	10950	Aviation	12735	"
8630	Coastal Teleg.	9800	"	10955	"	12750	"
8640	"	9810	"	10960	"	12765	Government
8650	"	9820	"	10970	"	A12780	Coastal Teleg. & Govt.
** 8655	Gen. Experimental	9830	"	10980	Fixed	12795	Government
8660	"	9840	"	10990	"	12810	Coastal Phone
8670	Coastal Teleg.	9850	"	10995	"	12825	"
8680	"	9860	"	11000	"	12840	"
8690	"	9870	"	11010	"	12855	"
8700	Fixed	9880	"	a11010	Ship Teleg. & Govt.	** 12862.5	Gen. Experimental
8710	"	9890	"	11025	Ship Teleg.	12870	"
8720	"	9900	"	11040	Maritime Calling	12885	Government
8730	Government	9905	"	11055	Ship Teleg.	12900	"
8740	"	9910	"	11070	"	A12915	Fixed & Govt.
8750	"	9920	Government	11085	"	12930	Fixed
8760	"	9930	Fixed	11100	"	12940	"
8770	"	9940	"	11115	Coastal Teleg.	12945	"
8780	"	9950	"	11130	"	12955	"
8790	Fixed	9960	"	11145	"	12960	"
8800	"	9970	"	11160	"	12970	"
8810	Ship Phone & Fixed	9980	"	11175	"	12975	"
8820	Ship Phone	9990	"	11190	"	12990	"
8830	"	10000	Government	11205	"	13000	"
8840	"	10010	Fixed	11220	"	18005	"
8850	"	10020	"	11235	"	18015	"
8860	Ship Phone & Fixed	10030	"	11250	"		
a8860	Fixed & Govt.	10080	"	11265	"		
8870	Government	h 10085	Government	11280	"		
8880	"			11295	"		
a 8885	"			11310	"		
8890	"			11325	Coastal Teleg.		
8900	Fixed			11340	Mobile Press		
8905	"			11355	"		
8910	"						

<sup>1</sup>Available for non-government assignments to International Broadcast Stations on a temporary basis and subject to cancellation at the discretion of the Commission without advance notice or hearing.

<sup>1</sup>Available for non-government assignments to International Broadcast Stations on a temporary basis and subject to cancellation at the discretion of the Commission without advance notice or hearing.

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# Frequency Allocations to Services in Bands from 10 to 300,000 KC.

(FCC Orders Nos. 18 and 19, Promulgated Oct. 13, 1937, to be Effective Oct. 13, 1938)

(Continued from Page 331)

Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation	Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation	Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation	Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation
18020	Fixed	14650	Fixed	16315	Fixed	18520	Fixed
18080	"	14655	"	16320	Government	18540	"
18085	"	14680	"	16330	"	18560	"
18060	Coastal Teleg.	14695	"	16340	Government	18580	"
18065	"	14710	"	16345	Fixed	18600	"
18080	"	14725	"	16360	"	18620	"
18095	Government	14740	"	16370	"	18640	"
18110	"	14755	"	16375	"	18660	"
18125	"	14770	"	16390	"	18680	"
18140	"	14785	"	16405	Ship Teleg.	18700	"
18155	"	14800	"	16420	Government	18720	"
18170	Coastal Teleg.	14815	"	16425	"	18730	"
18185	Fixed	14830	"	16440	Aviation	18740	"
18200	Ship Phone	14845	"	16460	Ship Teleg.	18760	"
18210	"	14860	"	16480	"	18780	"
18215	"	14875	"	16500	"	18800	"
18220	"	14890	"	16520	"	18820	"
18230	"	14905	"	16540	Government	18840	"
18245	"	14920	"	16560	Maritime Calling	18860	"
18260	"	14935	"	16580	Ship Teleg.	18880	"
18275	"	14950	"	16600	Ship Teleg. & Govt.	18900	"
18290	Government	14965	"	16620	Government	18920	"
18305	"	14980	"	16640	Ship Teleg. & Govt.	18940	"
18320	"	14995	"	16660	Ship Teleg.	18960	"
18335	"	15000	Government	16680	"	18980	"
18350	Fixed	15010	Fixed	16700	Mobile Press	19000	"
18360	"	15025	"	16720	"	19020	"
18370	"	15040	"	16740	Coastal Teleg.	19040	"
18375	"	15055	"	16760	Coastal Teleg.	19060	"
18380	Government	15070	"	16780	"	19080	"
18390	Fixed	15085	"	16800	"	19100	"
18405	"	15110	Int. Broadcast	16820	Government	19120	"
18410	"	15130	Government	16840	Coastal Teleg.	19140	"
18420	"	15150	Int. Broadcast	16860	"	19160	"
18435	"	15170	"	16880	"	19180	"
18450	"	15190	"	16900	"	19200	"
18465	"	15210	"	16920	Coastal Teleg. & Govt.	19220	"
18480	"	15230	"	16940	Government	19240	"
18495	"	15250	"	16960	Coastal Teleg. & Govt.	19260	"
18510	"	15270	"	16980	Coastal Teleg.	19280	"
18525	"	15290	"	17000	Coastal Teleg. & Aviation	19300	"
18540	"	15310	"	17020	Government	19320	"
h 18545	Government	15330	"	17040	Coastal Teleg.	19340	"
18555	Fixed	15355	Fixed	17060	Government	19360	"
18570	"	15370	"	17080	Coastal Phone	19380	"
18575	Government	15385	"	17100	"	19400	"
18585	Fixed	15400	"	17120	"	19420	"
18600	"	15415	"	17140	Fixed	19440	"
18615	"	15430	"	17160	"	19460	"
18630	"	15445	"	17180	Government	19480	"
18645	"	15460	"	17200	"	19500	"
18660	"	15475	"	17220	Fixed	19520	"
18675	"	15490	"	17240	Government	19540	"
18690	"	15505	"	17260	Fixed	19560	"
18705	"	15520	"	17280	"	19580	"
18720	"	15535	"	17300	"	19600	"
18735	"	15550	"	** 17310	Gen. Experimental	19620	"
18750	"	15565	"	17320	"	19640	"
18765	"	15580	"	17340	Fixed	19660	"
18780	"	15595	"	17360	"	19680	"
h 18790	"	15610	"	17380	"	19700	"
18795	"	15625	"	17400	"	19720	"
18810	"	15640	"	17420	"	19740	"
18825	"	15655	"	17440	"	19760	"
18840	"	15670	"	17460	Government	19780	"
18855	"	15675	"	17480	"	19800	"
18870	"	15685	"	17500	"	19820	"
18885	"	15700	"	17510	"	19840	"
18900	"	15715	"	17520	Fixed	19860	"
18915	"	15730	"	17540	Government	19880	"
18930	"	15745	"	17560	Fixed	19900	"
18945	"	15760	"	17580	"	19920	"
18960	"	15775	"	17600	Ship Phone	19940	"
18975	"	15790	"	17610	"	19960	"
18990	"	15805	"	17620	"	19980	"
14005	Amateur	15820	"	17640	"	20000	Government
14020	"	15835	"	17660	"	20020	Fixed
14035	"	15850	"	17680	"	20040	Government
14050	"	15865	"	17700	Fixed	20060	Fixed
14065	"	15880	"	17720	Government	20080	Government
14080	"	15895	"	17740	"	20100	Fixed
14095	"	15910	"	17760	Int. Broadcast	20120	Government
14110	"	15925	"	17780	"	20140	Fixed
14125	"	15940	"	17800	"	20160	Government
14140	"	15955	"	17820	Fixed	20180	Fixed
14155	"	15970	"	17840	"	20200	"
14170	"	15985	"	17860	"	20220	"
14185	"	15995	"	17880	"	20225	Government
14200	"	16000	"	17900	"	20240	Fixed
14215	"	16015	"	17920	"	20260	Government
14230	"	h 16020	Government	17940	"	20280	Fixed
14245	"	16030	Fixed	17960	"	20300	"
14260	"	16045	"	17980	"	20320	"
14275	"	16060	Government	18000	"	20340	"
14290	"	16075	Fixed	18020	"	20360	Government
14305	"	16090	Government	18040	"	20380	Fixed
14320	"	16100	Government	h 18060	Fixed & Govt.	20400	"
14335	"	16105	Fixed	18080	"	20420	"
14350	"	16115	Government	18100	Government	20440	"
14365	"	16120	Fixed	18120	Fixed	20460	"
14380	"	16135	Fixed	18140	"	20480	"
14395	"	16150	Government	18160	"	20500	"
14410	Fixed	16160	"	18180	"	20520	"
14425	"	16165	Fixed	18200	"	20525	Government
14440	"	16180	Government	18220	"	20540	Fixed
14455	"	16195	Fixed	18240	"	20560	"
14470	"	16210	"	18260	"	20580	"
14485	"	16225	Government	18280	"	20600	"
14500	"	16240	Aviation	18300	"	20620	"
14515	"	16255	Fixed	18320	"	20640	"
14530	"	16270	"	18340	"	20660	"
14545	"	16285	"	18360	Aviation	20680	Government
14560	"	16300	Government	18380	Fixed	20700	Fixed

<sup>1</sup>Available for non-government assignments to International Broadcast Stations on a temporary basis and subject to cancellation at the discretion of the Commission without advance notice or hearing.





# Frequency Allocations to Services in Bands from 10 to 300,000 KC.

(FCC Orders Nos. 18 and 19, Promulgated Oct. 13, 1937, to be Effective Oct. 13, 1938)

(Continued from Page 333)

Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation	Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation	Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation	Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation
35860	Intership	40340	Government	60220	Government	64740	Government
900	Police	380	"	260	"	780	"
940	Forestry	420	"	300	"	820	"
980	Mobile Press	460	"	340	"	860	"
		500	"	380	"	900	"
36020	Government	540	"	420	"	940	"
060	"	580	"	460	"	980	"
100	"	620	"	500	"		
140	"	660	"	540	"	65020	Government
180	"	700	"	580	"	060	"
220	"	740	"	620	"	100	"
260	"	780	"	660	"	140	"
300	"	820	"	700	"	180	"
340	"	860	"	740	"	220	"
380	"	900	"	780	"	260	"
420	"	940	"	820	"	300	"
460	"	980	"	860	"	340	"
500	"			900	"	380	"
540	"	41020	Broadcasting	940	"	420	"
580	"	060	"	980	"	460	"
620	"	100	"			500	"
660	"	140	"	61020	Government	540	"
700	"	180	"	060	"	580	"
740	"	220	"	100	"	620	"
780	"	260	"	140	"	660	"
820	"	300	"	180	"	700	"
860	"	340	"	220	"	740	"
900	"	380	"	260	"	780	"
940	"	420	"	300	"	820	"
980	"	460	"	340	"	860	"
		500	"	380	"	900	"
37020	Relay Broadcast	540	"	420	"	940	"
060	Fixed	580	"	460	"	980	"
100	Police	620	"	500	"		
140	Special Services	660	"	540	"	66000	Television
180	Special Emergency	700	"	580	"		
220	Police	740	"	620	"	72000	Television
260	Coastal and Ship Harbor	780	"	660	"		
300	Government	820	"	700	"	72040	Government
340	Relay Broadcast	860	"	740	"	120	"
380	Police	900	"	780	"		
420	Mobile Press	940	"	820	"	72200	Government
460	Fixed	980	"	860	"	280	"
500	Police			900	"	360	"
540	Experimental	42020	Broadcasting	940	"	440	"
580	Coastal and Ship Harbor	060	"	980	"	520	"
620	Relay Broadcast	100	"			600	"
660	Intership	140	"	62020	Government	680	"
700	Government	180	"	060	"	760	"
740	Marine Fire	220	"	100	"	840	"
780	Police	260	"	140	"	920	"
820	Special Emergency	300	"	180	"		
860	Aviation	340	"	220	"	73000	Government
900	Police	380	"	260	"	080	"
940	Coastal and Ship Harbor	420	"	300	"	160	"
980	Relay Broadcast	460	"	340	"	240	"
		500	"	380	"	320	"
38020	Government	540	"	420	"	400	"
060	"	580	"	460	"	480	"
100	"	620	"	500	"	560	"
140	"	660	"	540	"	640	"
180	"	700	"	580	"	720	"
220	"	740	"	620	"	800	"
260	"	780	"	660	"	880	"
300	"	820	"	700	"	960	"
340	"	860	"	740	"		
380	"	900	"	780	"	74040	Government
420	"	940	"	820	"	120	"
460	"	42980	Broadcasting	860	"	200	"
500	"			900	"	280	"
540	"	43020	Broadcasting	940	"	360	"
580	"	060	"	980	"	440	"
620	"	100	"			520	"
660	"	140	"	63020	Government	600	"
700	"	180	"	060	"	680	"
740	"	220	"	100	"	760	"
780	"	260	"	140	"	840	"
820	"	300	"	180	"	920	"
860	"	340	"	220	"		
900	"	380	"	260	"	75000	Government
940	"	420	"	300	"	080	"
980	"	460	"	340	"	160	"
		500	"	380	"	240	"
39020	Mobile Press	540	"	420	"	320	"
060	Aviation	580	"	460	"	400	"
100	Police	620	"	500	"	480	"
140	Special Services	660	"	540	"	560	"
180	Police	700	"	580	"	640	"
220	Coastal and Ship Harbor	740	"	620	"	720	"
260	Relay Broadcast	780	"	660	"	800	"
300	Government	820	"	700	"	880	"
340	Special Emergency	860	"	740	"	960	"
380	Police	900	"	780	"		
420	Forestry	940	"	820	"	76040	Government
460	Experimental	980	"	860	"	120	"
500	Police			900	"	200	"
540	Special Services	44000	Television <sup>1</sup>	940	"	280	"
580	Coastal and Ship Harbor	50000		980	"	360	"
620	Relay Broadcast					440	"
660	Special Emergency					520	"
700	Government	50000		64020	Government	600	"
740	Forestry			060	"	680	"
780	Police	56000	Television	100	"	760	"
820	Relay Broadcast			140	"	840	"
860	Special Emergency	56000		180	"	920	"
900	Police			220	"		
940	Forestry	60000	Amateur	260	"		
980	Mobile Press			300	"	77000	Government
		60020	Government	340	"	080	"
40020	Government	060	"	380	"	160	"
080	"	100	"	420	"	240	"
100	"	140	"	460	"	320	"
140	"	180	"	500	"	400	"
180	"			540	"	480	"
220	"			580	"	560	"
260	"			620	"	640	"
300	"			660	"	720	"
340	"			700	"	800	"

<sup>1</sup>Existing authorizations for low powered fixed service in the Territory of Hawaii to remain unchanged for the present.

Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation	Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation	Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation	Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation
7780	Government	110040	Government	127980	Government (Airport Traffic Control)	142060	Broadcast
960	"	120	"	200	"	200	"
78000	Television	200	"	280	"	340	"
84000	"	280	"	360	"	480	"
84000	Television	360	"	460	Government (Airport Traffic Control)	620	"
90000	"	520	Government	580	"	760	"
90040	Government	600	"	700	Government	900	"
120	"	680	"	820	"	143040	Broadcast
200	"	760	"	940	Government (Airport Traffic Control)	180	"
280	"	840	"	129060	Guard Band	320	"
360	"	920	"	180	"	460	"
440	"	111000	Government	300	Aviation (Airport Traffic Control)	600	"
520	"	080	"	420	Guard Band	740	"
600	"	160	"	540	"	880	"
680	"	240	"	660	Aviation (Airport Traffic Control)	144080	Government
760	"	320	"	780	"	220	"
840	"	400	"	900	Guard Band	360	"
920	"	480	"	130020	Guard Band	500	"
91000	Government	560	"	160	"	640	"
080	"	640	"	280	Aviation (Airport Traffic Control)	780	"
160	"	720	"	400	Guard Band	920	"
240	"	800	"	560	"	145060	Government
320	"	880	"	700	Aviation (Airport Traffic Control)	200	"
400	"	960	"	840	Guard Band	340	"
480	"	112000	Amateur	980	"	480	"
560	"	118000	"	131000	Guard Band	620	"
640	"	180	Government	140	"	760	"
720	"	300	"	280	Aviation (Airport Traffic Control)	900	"
800	"	420	"	420	"	146040	Government
880	"	540	"	560	Guard Band	180	"
960	"	660	"	700	"	320	"
92040	Government	780	"	840	Aviation (Airport Traffic Control)	460	"
120	"	900	"	980	Guard Band	600	"
200	"	119020	Government	132120	Aviation	740	"
230	"	140	"	260	Broadcast	880	"
350	"	260	"	400	Special Services	147020	Government
440	"	380	"	540	Coastal and Ship Harbor	160	"
520	"	500	"	680	Experimental	300	"
600	"	620	"	820	Police	440	"
680	"	740	"	960	Broadcast	580	"
760	"	860	"	133100	Broadcast	720	"
840	"	980	"	240	Fixed	860	"
920	"	120100	Government	380	Special Services	148000	Government
93000	Government	180	"	520	Police	140	"
080	"	220	"	660	Special Emergency	280	"
160	"	340	"	800	Fixed	420	"
240	"	460	"	940	Aviation	560	"
320	"	580	"	134080	Broadcast	700	"
400	"	700	"	220	Mobile Press	840	"
480	"	820	"	360	Experimental	980	"
560	"	940	"	500	Police	149120	Government
640	"	121060	Government	640	Fixed	260	"
720	"	180	"	780	Broadcast	400	"
800	"	300	"	920	"	540	"
880	"	420	"	135060	Police	680	"
960	"	540	"	200	Aviation	820	"
94040	Government	660	"	340	Special Services	960	"
120	"	780	"	480	Coastal and Ship Harbor	150120	Government
200	"	900	"	620	Special Services	280	"
280	"	122020	Government	760	Broadcast	440	"
360	"	140	"	900	Mobile Press	600	"
440	"	260	"	136040	Fixed	760	"
520	"	380	"	180	Police	920	"
600	"	500	"	186320	Aviation	152040	Government
680	"	620	"	460	Special Emergency	200	"
760	"	740	"	600	Fixed	350	"
840	"	860	"	740	Broadcast	520	"
920	"	980	"	880	"	680	"
95000	Government	123100	Government	187020	Aviation	840	"
080	"	220	"	160	Coastal and Ship Harbor	153000	Government
160	"	340	"	300	Police	160	"
240	"	460	"	440	Special Services	320	"
320	"	580	"	580	Marine Fire	480	"
400	"	700	"	720	Fixed	640	"
480	"	820	"	860	Special Services	800	"
560	"	940	"	188000	Mobile Press	960	"
640	"	124060	Government	Experimental	154120	Government	
720	"	180	"	Aviation	280	"	
800	"	300	"	Police	440	"	
880	"	420	"	Broadcast	600	"	
960	"	540	"	"	760	"	
96000	Television	660	"	Special Services	920	"	
102000	"	780	"	Aviation	155080	Government	
102000	Television	900	"	140	Police	240	"
102000	"	126020	Government	260	Special Emergency	400	"
108000	"	140	"	400	Fixed	560	"
108000	Government	260	"	540	Special Services	720	"
120	"	380	"	680	Mobile Press	880	"
200	"	500	"	820	Aviation	156000	Broadcast (Television)
280	"	620	"	960	Experimental	162000	"
360	"	740	"	140100	Marine Fire	162000	Broadcast (Television)
440	"	860	"	240	Fixed	168000	"
520	"	980	"	380	Special Emergency	168000	Government
600	"	126100	Government	520	Aviation	168040	"
680	"	180	"	660	Broadcast	200	"
760	"	300	"	800	Special Services	360	"
840	"	420	"	940	Police	520	"
920	"	540	"	141080	Fixed	680	"
109000	Government	660	"	220	Aviation	840	"
080	"	780	"	360	Experimental		
160	"	900	"	500	Fixed		
240	"	127020	Government (Airport Traffic Control)	640	Special Emergency		
320	"	140	Government	780	Aviation		
400	"	260	"	920	Special Services		
480	"	380	"				
560	"	500	Government (Airport Traffic Control)				
640	"	620	Government				
720	"	740	"				
800	"	860	"				
880	"	980	"				
960	"						

(Continued on page 336)

# Frequency Allocations to Services in Bands from 10 to 300,000 KC.

(FCC Orders Nos. 18 and 19, Promulgated Oct. 13, 1937, to be Effective Oct. 13, 1938)

(Continued from Page 335)

Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation	Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation	Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation	Frequency (kilocycles)	Allocation
169000	Government	198140	Government	240000		272280	Government
160	"	340	"	840	Broadcast (Television)	540	"
320	"	540	"	246000	"	820	"
480	"	740	"			273100	Government
640	"	940	"	246120	Government	380	"
800	"			360	"	660	"
960	"	199140	Government	600	"	940	"
		340	"	840	"		
170140	Government	540	"			274220	Government
320	"	740	"	247080	Government	500	"
500	"	940	"	320	"	780	"
680	"			560	"		
860	"	200140	Government	800	"	275060	Government
		340	"			340	"
171040	Government	540	"			620	"
220	"	740	"	248040	Government	900	"
400	"	940	"	280	"		
580	"			520	"	276180	Government
760	"	201140	Government	760	"	460	"
940	"	340	"			740	"
		540	"	249000	"		
172120	Government	740	"	249240	Government	277020	Government
300	"	940	"	480	"	300	"
480	"			960	"	580	"
660	"	202140	Government			860	"
840	"	340	"	250220	Government	278140	Government
		540	"	480	"	420	"
178020	Government	740	"	740	"	700	"
200	"	940	"			980	"
				251000	Government		
178380	Government	203140	Government	260	"	279260	Government
560	"	240	"	520	"	540	"
740	"	340	"	780	"	820	"
920	"	540	"				
		740	"	252040	Government	280100	Government
174100	Government	940	"	300	"	380	"
280	"			560	"	660	"
460	"	204000	Broadcast (Television)	820	"	940	"
640	"	210000	"				
820	"	210000	Broadcast (Television)	253080	Government	281220	Government
		216000	"	340	"	500	"
175000	Government	216110	Government	600	"	780	"
180	"	330	"	860	"		
360	"	560	"	254120	Government	282000	Broadcast (Television)
540	"	770	"	380	"	288000	"
720	"	990	"	640	"	288000	Broadcast (Television)
900	"			900	"		
176080	Government	217210	Government	255160	Government	294000	"
250	"	430	"	420	"	294150	Government
440	"	650	"	680	"	450	"
620	"	870	"	940	"	750	"
800	"			256200	Government		
980	"	218090	Government	460	"	295050	Government
		310	"	720	"	350	"
177160	Government	530	"	980	"	650	"
340	"	750	"			950	"
520	"	970	"	257240	Government	296250	"
700	"			500	"	550	"
880	"	219190	Government	760	"	860	"
		410	"				
178060	Government	630	"	258000	Broadcast (Television)	297150	Government
240	"	850	"	264000	"	450	"
420	"					750	"
600	"	220070	Government	264000	Broadcast (Television)	298050	Government
780	"	290	"	270000	"	350	"
960	"	510	"			650	"
179140	Government	730	"	271140	Government	950	"
320	"	950	"	420	"	299250	Government
500	"			700	"	550	"
680	"	221170	Government	980	"	850	"
860	"	390	"				
		610	"				
180000	Broadcast (Television)	830	"				
186000	Broadcast (Television)	222050	Government				
186000	Broadcast (Television)	270	"				
192000	Broadcast (Television)	490	"				
		710	"				
		930	"				
192140	Government	223150	Government				
340	"	370	"				
540	"	590	"				
740	"	810	"				
940	"						
193140	Government	224000	Amateur				
840	"	230000	"				
540	"						
740	"	230120	Government				
940	"	360	"				
194140	Government	600	"				
840	"	840	"				
540	"						
740	"	231080	Government				
940	"	320	"				
195140	Government	560	"				
840	"	800	"				
540	"						
740	"	232040	Government				
940	"	280	"				
196140	Government	520	"				
340	"	760	"				
540	"						
740	"	233000	Government				
940	"	240	"				
197140	Government	480	"				
840	"	720	"				
540	"						
740	"	234000	Broadcast (Television)				
940	"	240000	"				

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# Experimental Television Broadcast Stations in the United States

(Authorized by FCC as of January 1, 1938)

Call Letters	Licensee and Location	Power in Watts	Call Letters	Licensee and Location	Power in Watts
<b>2,000-2,100 Kilocycles</b>					
W9XK <sup>1</sup>	University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.	100	W9XAK <sup>2</sup>	Kansas State College of Agriculture & Applied Science, Manhattan, Kan.	125
W9XG <sup>2</sup>	Purdue University, W. LaFayette, Ind.	1,500			
<b>42,000-56,000 and 60,000-86,000 Kilocycles</b>					
W2XAX	Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York City	50	W8XAN	Sparks-Withington Co., Jackson, Mich.	100
W6XAO <sup>3</sup>	Don Lee Broadcasting System, Los Angeles	150	W9XAT <sup>4</sup>	Dr. George W. Young, Minneapolis, Minn.	500
W9XD <sup>4</sup>	The Journal Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	500	WIXG	General Television Corp., Boston	500
W3XE	Philco Radio & Television Corp., Philadelphia	10,000	W9XAL <sup>1</sup>	First National Television Corp., Kansas City	300
W3XEP	RCA Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J.	30,000	W9XU1 <sup>1</sup>	University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.	100
W10XX	RCA Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J. (portable-mobile)	50	W2XBS	National Broadcasting Co., New York City	12,000
W2XDR <sup>5</sup>	Radio Pictures, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y.	1,000	W3XPF (CP)	Farnsworth Television Inc., Philadelphia	4,000
<b>92,000 and 175,000-180,000 Kilocycles</b>					
W2XBT (CP)	National Broadcasting Co., New York City	400	W3XP (CP)	Philco Radio & Television Corp., Philadelphia	15
<b>Any 6,000 Kc. Band Above 110,000 Kc. Excluding 400,000-401,000 Kc.</b>					
W3XAD	RCA Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J. (portable)	500			

CP—Construction Permit only as of Jan. 1, 1938

<sup>1</sup> Also licensee of station WSUI, Iowa City, Iowa.  
<sup>2</sup> Also licensee of station KSAC, Manhattan, Kan.  
<sup>3</sup> Also licensee of station KHJ, Los Angeles  
<sup>4</sup> Also licensee of station WTMJ, Milwaukee

<sup>5</sup> Also licensee of station WQXR, New York City.  
<sup>6</sup> Also licensee of station WDGY, Minneapolis  
<sup>7</sup> Also licensee of station KXBY, Kansas City, Mo.  
<sup>8</sup> Also licensee of station WBAA, W. LaFayette, Ind.

## U. S. and Foreign Television Laboratories and Experimental Services

(See log of U. S. experimental stations above)

**United States**  
**RCA MANUFACTURING Co.**—Camden, N. J. Telephone: Camden 8000. Vice President in Charge of Research and Engineering: L. M. Clement. Director of General Research: E. W. Engstrom. Television Scientist: Vladimir Zworykin. (Experimental stations).

**PHILCO RADIO & TELEVISION Co.**—Tioga & C Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. Telephone: Nebraska 5100. Chief Television Engineer: A. F. Murray. (Experimental station).

**FARNSWORTH TELEVISION Inc.**—127 E. Mermaid Lane, Philadelphia, Pa. Telephone: Chestnut Hill 5960. Director: Philo T. Farnsworth. Chief Engineer: A. H. Brally. (Experimental station).

**BELL TELEPHONE LABORATORIES**—463 West St., New York City. (Visual transmission and coaxial cable experimentation).

**FIRST NATIONAL TELEVISION Corp.**—Fidelity Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Telephone: Harrison 5818. Director: Sidney Q. Noel. (Experimental station and school).

**DON LEE BROADCASTING SYSTEM**—Television division, 7th & Bixel St., Los Angeles, Cal. Telephone: Vandike 7111. Director: Harry Lubeke. (Experimental station).

**COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM**—485 Madison Ave., New York City. Telephone: Wickersham 2-2000. Executives in Charge: Paul W. Kesten, Adrian Murphy. Chief Television Engineer: Peter C. Goldmark. (Experimental station and research).

**NATIONAL BROADCASTING Co.**—RCA Bldg., New York City. Telephone: Circle 7-8300. Television Coordinator: C. W. Farrier, Manager. Television Program Division: Thomas H. Hutchinson, Chief Engineer; O. B. Hanson, Development Engineer; Robert M. Morris. (Experimental station).

**INTERNATIONAL TELEVISION RADIO Corp.**—71 W. 23rd St., New York City. Telephone: Stuyvesant 9-2416. President: William H. Priess.

**MIDLAND TELEVISION Inc.**—Power & Light Bldg., Kansas City. Telephone: Harrison 5852. President: G. L. Taylor. (School and television research).

**THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL**—333 W. State St., Milwaukee, Wis. Telephone: Marquette 6000. Director: Walter J. Damm. (Experimental station).

**PURDUE UNIVERSITY**—West Lafayette, Ind. Telephone: 2917. Directors: Dr. C. F. Harding, Prof. R. H. George, H. J. Heim. (Experimental station).

**UNIVERSITY OF IOWA**—Iowa City, Ia. Directors of Television: Prof. E. B. Kurtz, J. L. Potter. (Experimental station).

**KANSAS STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE**—Manhattan, Kan. Director: R. G. Kloeffler. (Experimental station).

**DR. GEORGE W. YOUNG**—Radio Station WDGY, Minneapolis, Minn. Telephone: Cherry 3377. Technical Director: George K. Jacobson. (Experimental station).

**GENERAL ELECTRIC Co.**—Schenectady, N. Y. Telephone: Schenectady 4-2211. Manager of Broadcasting: C. H. Lang, Assistant Manager of Broadcasting: B. W. Bullock. (Television research).

### Foreign

**BRITISH BROADCASTING Corp.**—Broadcasting House, London W-1, England. Telephone: Welbeck 4468. Director of Television: Gerald Cook. Assistant Director of Television: R. A. Rendall. Television Executive: L. Schuster. (Operates television broadcasting service, all others either producing, transmitting or receiving equipment, or both).

**ELECTRIC & MUSICAL INDUSTRIES Ltd. (EMI)**—Blythe Road, Hayes, Middlesex, England. Telephone: Southall 2468. Technical Director: I. Schoenberg. Affiliated with Marconi-E.M.I. Television Co. Ltd., the Marconiphone Co., and H.M.V. (the Gramophone Co.).

**RAIRD TELEVISION Ltd.**—66 Haymarket, London, England. Telephone: Whitehall 5454. Chairman: Sir Harry Greer. Joint Managing Directors: John Logie Baird, H. Clayton. (Associated with Gaumont British Films, which also owns Bush Radio Ltd.).

**MARCONIPHONE Co. Ltd.**—210 Tottenham Court Road, London, England. Telephone: Museum 4144. Executive in Charge: J. H. Williams. (Manufacturers HMV receivers).

**THE GRAMOPHONE Co. Ltd.**—Hayes, Middlesex, England. Telephone: Southall 2468.

**EDISON SWAN ELECTRIC Co. Ltd.**—155 Charing Cross Road, London WC-2, England. Telephone: Gerard 8660. Manager of Radio Division: W. W. Burnham.

**SCOPHONY Ltd.**—Thornwood Lodge, Campbell Hill, London W-8, England. Telephone: Park 8181. Director: Solomon Sagall. (Television transmitting and receiving apparatus).

**BUSH RADIO Ltd.**—Woodger Road, Shepherds Bush, London, England. Telephone: Shepherds Bush 5341-4. (Manufacturers Baird receivers).

**GENERAL ELECTRIC Co. Ltd.**—Magnet House, Kingsway, London, England. Telephone: Temple Bar 8000. Director of Research: C. C. Paterson.

**FERRANTI Ltd.**—Radio Works, Moston, Manchester 10, England. Telephone: Fallsworth 2271. Manager of Television Department: M. K. Taylor.

**PYE Ltd.**—Radio Works, Cambridge, England. Telephone: Cambridge 3434. General Manager: W. L. Tregoning.

**A. C. COSSOR Ltd.**—Cossor Works, Highbury Grove, London, England. Telephone: Canonbury 1234. Chief of Television Department: L. H. Bedford.

**HALCYON RADIO Ltd.**—Sterling Works, Dagenham, Essex, England. Telephone: Seven Kings 3466.

**FERNSEH A. G.**—Berlin Zehlendorf Goerzallee, Berlin, Germany. Telephone: 84-00-11. Directors: Dr. Paul Goerz, Dr. Georg Schubert.

**TELEFUNKEN G m.b. H.**—(Affiliated with RCA), Berlin, Germany. Director: Dr. Rukop.

**DR. ARTHUR KORN**—Grunewald Wangenheimstrasse, Berlin-Charlottenberg, Germany. Telephone: 97-25-98.

**REICHSPOSTMINISTERIUM**—Collaborating with Reichs-Rundfunk-Gesellschaft, Leipziger Strasse, Berlin W-66, Germany. Telephone: 12-00-42. Director: Dr. H. Giess.

**RADIO AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT**—Weisenweg 10, Berlin, Germany. Telephone: Berlin Albrecht 1111. Director: Dr. Sigmund Loewe.

**REICHS-RUNDFUNK-GESELLSCHAFT**—German Broadcasting Co., Rundfunk Haus, Berlin, Germany. Telephone: Berlin 93-69-51. Director: Dr. H. Glasmeier.

**N. V. PHILIPS' GLOEILAMPEN-FABRIEKEN**—(Philips Works) Eindhoven, Holland. President: Dr. A. F. Philips. Director: Dr. Balth van der Pol.

**EMYRADIO**—19 Rue de l'ancienne Comedie, Paris, France. Telephone: Danton 49-78. Directors: M. Barthelemy, M. Jean Genet.

**LA TELEVISION (SARL)**—29 Avenue des Champs Elysees, Paris. Telephone: Balzac 59-48. Directors: M. Jean Genet, M. Barthelemy.

**ENTE ITALIANO AUDIZIONI RADIOFINICHI**—(EIAR), Italian Broadcasting Co., Turin, Italy. Director of Television: Allensandro Banfi.

**JAPAN BROADCASTING Corp.**—Television laboratory, Kinuta, near Tokyo. Director: Dr. Kenjiro Takayanagi. on leave from Hamamatsu Engineering College.

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# Digest of FCC Decisions Involving Broadcast Program Service

(Excerpted from *FCC Reports*, Volume II, July 1935-June 1936)

## ADVERTISING.

While the Commission recognizes that United States broadcast stations are for the most part partially supported by advertising, nevertheless privileges granted said stations by the Government are primarily for benefit of the public and benefit derived to advertisers must be incidental and secondary thereto. *U. S. Broadcasting Corporation et al.*, 208 (224). (*Second Annual Report of the Federal Radio Commission to the U. S. Congress (1928)*, at page 168).

## ADVERTISING CONTINUITY.

Under the Communications Act of 1934 licensees have duty of examining into propriety of advertising to be broadcast. *McGlashan et al.*, 145 (152).

## ADVERTISING MATERIAL.

**MISREPRESENTATIONS:** Evidence that applicant made careful check of all advertising material broadcast in order to eliminate misrepresentations considered by Commission in determining that granting of application would serve public interest. *WCAE, Inc.*, 72 (73).

**IN GENERAL:** *Held*, under Sec. 11 of Radio Act of 1927 the Radio Commission was necessarily called upon to consider the character and quality of the service to be rendered and, in considering an application for renewal, the past conduct of the applicant is an important consideration. *McGlashan et al.*, 145 (149).

*Held*, a primary consideration in determining the need for additional service in a given area is the nature and extent of the service already rendered therein. *The Journal Company*, 180 (181).

*Held*, the question as to the need for additional broadcast service in the area proposed to be served depends in large part on the public need for the particular service the applicant proposes to render. *The Journal Co.*, 180 (182).

The familiar rule that past conduct may be taken into account in the consideration of applications for broadcasting privileges found to have a cogent application in this case. *Yount*, 200 (207).

*Held*, complete supervision of and control over programs, including careful examination of their content, directly affects the rendition of a public service. *United States Broadcasting Corp. et al.*, 208 (225).

*Held*, the Congress having specifically found by the enactment of the postal fraud statutes that for the protection of our citizens generally the mails may not be used to hoodwink and defraud, affords grounds for this Commission to find that the radio should not be used for such purposes, and any licensee who permits the use of its facilities in that manner acts contrary to the public interest. *Hammond-Calumet Broadcasting Corp.*, 321 (325).

*Held*, in awarding broadcast facilities, where there are conflicting applications, public interest, convenience, and necessity will best be served by awarding the facilities to those who can or will likely render the best service to the area involved. *Glass and Kirkland et al.*, 365 (372).

*Held*, it is an essential element in granting applications that the Commission find that there is a need for the particular service proposed, and where the record discloses only a general plan, the Commission cannot determine the question of public interest. *East Texas Broadcasting Co. et al.*, 402 (409).

*Held*, Section 307(b) of the Communications Act of 1934 contemplates as an element of "public interest, convenience, and necessity" that stations will render a needed service and that mere addition to the number of existing stations, when no need is shown, does not serve public interest, convenience and necessity. *East Texas Broadcasting Co. et al.*, 402 (409).

Evidence that program service afforded little substance in determining whether the listeners in the area involved would derive benefit from the service proposed, considered, in denying application for new station. *Cramer and Anderson*, 418 (420).

*Held*, Parties applying for broadcast facilities should familiarize themselves with the conditions prevailing in the community, so that they may testify accordingly concerning the commercial, economic, and social conditions prevailing in such community in order that the Commission, when passing upon the whole record, may be able to determine that the proposed enterprise will likely be sustained by the community, and unless an applicant is conversant with the matters indicated, he is not in a position to render the type of service required by the statute. *DeBogory*, 422 (425).

*Held*, in considering the renewal of license of an established station, the Commission will take into consideration the service of the station as a whole and determine whether or not that service is of such character as to outweigh the station's dereliction in the broadcasting of programs, such as those enumerated, which cannot be said to be in the public interest. *Farmers and Bankers Life Insurance Co.*, 455 (457); *The Journal Co.*, 609 (612); *Don Lee Broadcasting System*, 642 (646).

*Held*, in order to determine whether the future operation of a broadcast station will serve public interest, convenience, and necessity the Commission must be able to ascertain the nature and character of the program service intended to be rendered. *Thellman*, 548 (550).

Failure of applicant for new broadcast station to make a sufficient showing as to need for proposed service, not already met by existing facilities, considered by Commission in denying application. *Clifford*, 573 (575).

The fact that applicant for new station was committed against any station policy that would tend to over-emphasize or advance the private interests of the applicant at the expense of the public service considered in approving proposed program service of applicant. *Fountain of Youth Properties, Inc.*, 617 (619).

*Held*, the Commission conceives it to be its duty in the public interest to assist existing licensees, who are making a real effort to render a meritorious service to the listening public, to improve that service wherever possible. *Portland Broadcasting System, Inc.*, et al., 656 (664).

Comparison of services rendered by applicant requesting facilities of an existing station with the services rendered by such existing station found not to warrant depriving existing station of part of the hours of operation now assigned to it. *Portland Broadcasting System, Inc.*, et al., 656 (677-679).

**APPLICANT FOR AUTHORITY TO TRANSMIT PROGRAMS TO FOREIGN STATIONS:** Application for authority to transmit programs to foreign radio stations denied when (1) applicant was inextricably tied up with the management of the licensee of a foreign station whose past program service was found to have been highly undesirable; (2) evidence of proposed program service was unsatisfactory; (3) the character of the programs likely to be arranged and transmitted from the proposed studio did not appear to be such as would promote better international relations or to serve the public interest in any of the other ways suggested in the application. *Yount*, 200.

Evidence that proposed program service appeared to be of the same type as that broadcast by station whose renewal application had been previously denied by Commission because not found to be in public interest, considered, in denying authority to transmit programs to a foreign station. *Morris et al.*, 269 (271).

**APPLICANT FOR NEW BROADCAST STATION:** New broadcast station authorized when program service proposed appeared suited to meet the needs of the area to be served and included sustaining programs of civic and religious interest as well as the use of local talent. *Welch, Keller, and Frizzell*, 107 (108); etc.

Lack of evidence sufficient to enable the Commission to determine with certainty the type of program service which would be offered by the applicant, considered, in denying application for new station. *U. S. Broadcasting Corp. et al.*, 208 (231, 232).

Evidence that new broadcast station proposed to conduct a purely local service and applicant, a non-resident, was not shown to be conversant with the needs of the community, the talent available, nor the possibilities of a new station there, considered, in denying application for new station there. *Kennett*, 273 (275).

New broadcast station authorized when it appeared from the testimony that the plans of the applicant were to provide a regional station which would devote itself to the interests of the area sought to be served with an available outlet for local programs and a need for same was shown. *Brackett, Breed and LaPort*, 326 (328).

Lack of evidence to show that proposed new station would receive sufficient commercial support to enable it to render a service which would be in the interest of the public considered, in denying application. *DeBogory et al.*, 336 (340).

Failure to adduce evidence as to character of the service applicants proposed to offer, further than general offer of establishing a local station, considered, in denying application for new station. *East Texas Broadcasting Co. et al.*, 402 (409).

Application for new broadcast station denied when no sufficient showing was made of the quality and nature of the programs applicant proposed to broadcast and no substantial proof was made of the availability of live talent qualified for broadcasting. *Helena Broadcasting Company et al.*, 507 (510).

Failure of applicant for new station to show adequate program plan, considered, in denying application. *Carter, Wolfe, and Knight*, 544 (546); *Thellman*, 548 (550).

Application for new broadcast station denied when no adequate program plan was submitted by the applicant and no conclusive evidence was submitted as to the availability of live talent to produce programs in the public interest. *Clifford*, 573 (575).

Application for new broadcast station denied when, even though there was some evidence introduced intended to show that the applicant would have the cooperation of certain civic and religious organizations, the record did not disclose how the applicant intended to utilize the organizations in connection with his program service or that the existing service with respect to civic and religious programs was either inadequate or unsatisfactory. *Goff*, 585 (587).

New broadcast station authorized when diversified programs were proposed which would be different from those presently broadcast by stations in the same area and a need for same was shown. *National Battery Broadcast Co. et al.*, 594 (400).

New broadcast station authorized when the applicant proposed to broadcast programs of general interest and the facts shown concerning the applicant's qualifications and character afforded substantial assurance that a meritorious program service of general interest would be provided for the public and a need for same was shown. *Fountain of Youth Properties, Inc.*, 617 (619).

Evidence that applicant proposed to offer a diversified service of particular interest to citizens of the area sought to be served, considered, in granting application for new station. *Patterson*, 647 (649).

New broadcast station authorized when the record disclosed that applicant proposed to render a service which would cater to local interests, and had made extensive plans for a well-balanced and varied program service which would find interest among all members and classes of the listening public and a need appeared therefor. *Portland Broadcasting System, Inc.*, et al., 656 (670).

Evidence of tentative programs of the proposed station which indicated that applicant expected to render a suitable local broadcast service, considered, in granting application for new broadcast station. *Big Spring Herald Broadcasting Co. et al.*, 694 (697).

Evidence that enough time was available over existing radio facilities for all local programs, both sustaining and commercial, and for the employment of most of the available first-class local talent, considered, in denying application for new station. *Florida West-Coast Broadcasting Co., Inc.*, 728 (730).

**CHAINS:** Evidence that there was no other station carrying Columbia programs which rendered consistently satisfactory service to that area served by applicant, considered, in granting increased power to broadcast station. *WDRG, Inc.*, 121 (122).

**COMMERCIAL:** *Held*, when the matters presented over a broadcast station are commercial, for the financial gain of the business of the organization, they should be presented as commercial and not cloaked under the guise of religious talks. *United States Broadcasting Corp. et al.*, 208 (219).

**DUPLICATION OF EXISTING SERVICE:** Evidence that program service rendered by applicant was duplicated by other stations in that area, considered, in denying increased power to broadcast station. *McGlashan*, 142 (143).

Evidence that applicant proposed to add another service similar to that already offered; that the program schedule was similar in arrangement to that of an existing station owned by applicant and applicant's failure to show that nothing new or different was proposed which would reflect a different point of view in the community would be made available through the new service, considered, in denying application for new broadcast station. *The Journal Co.*, 180 (182).

Evidence that program service proposed by applicants would be largely a duplication of existing service, considered, in denying applications for new stations. *Hartford Broadcasting Co. et al.*, 330 (334).

**EDUCATIONAL STATION:** Evidence that station had been operating solely for the purpose of disseminating knowledge and information to the public, considered, in granting modification of broadcast license. *Michigan State College*, 302 (303).

(Continued on Page 340)

# Digest of FCC Decisions Involving Broadcast Program Service

(Continued from page 338)

Increased facilities granted University station when the Commission was of the opinion that the continuation and enlargement of a program service of the class rendered by applicant was in the public interest. *University of Illinois*, 511 (513).

**EXISTING BROADCAST STATION:** Increased facilities granted broadcast station when its program service was found to have been meritorious. *Enid Radiophone Co.*, 61 (62); *WJW, Inc., et al.*, 110 (113); etc.

Renewal of broadcast license granted, when except for certain programs found by the Commission not to be in the public interest, the program service offered by the applicant had been diversified and generally meritorious. *Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., Inc.*, 76 (77); etc.

Evidence that educational programs of the University which had theretofore been given over the station would continue for a period of three years and at the expiration of that time a new arrangement would be entered into, considered, in approving assignment of broadcast license. *Parmer et al.*, 172 (175).

Evidence that broadcast licensees had been rendering a meritorious service, considered, in granting renewals. *Stenger, Jr., et al.*, 51 (54); *Parmer et al.*, 172 (175); *U. S. Broadcasting Corp. et al.*, 208 (222); *Portland Broadcasting System, Inc., et al.*, 656 (679).

Renewal application of broadcast station denied when applicant failed to establish that it had rendered an acceptable public service. *U. S. Broadcasting Corp. et al.*, 208 (221).

Evidence that program service which had been rendered by the station in the past had been decidedly mediocre considered in denying application for renewal of broadcast license. *U. S. Broadcasting Corp. et al.*, 208 (228).

Renewal application of broadcast license denied when it was clearly evident that the financial condition of the station was such as to preclude it from rendering a satisfactory service in the public interest. *U. S. Broadcasting Corp. et al.*, 208 (228).

Evidence that station had been used to maintain an open forum for discussion of social and economic questions as well as the encouragement of education generally considered in granting renewal of broadcast license. *United States Broadcasting Corp. et al.*, 208 (232, 233).

Renewal of broadcast licenses granted when it was conceded by counsel for applicant requesting their facilities that the operation of the stations had been in the public interest and the Commission found that their applications for renewal should be granted. *United States Broadcasting Corp. et al.*, 208 (234).

Failure to make a satisfactory showing with regard to program service considered in denying application for change of operating assignment of broadcast station. *Pape Broadcasting Corp., Inc., et al.*, 286 (291); *Wynne*, 447 (449).

**OBJECTIONABLE MATERIAL:** Practice of licensee in carefully guarding all classes of programs against objectionable material considered in approving application for increase of broadcast facilities. *WCAE, Inc.*, 72 (73).

**REMOVAL OF BROADCAST STATION FROM ONE TOWN TO ANOTHER:** Evidence that a well-balanced program schedule would be maintained by the station considered in granting application to remove broadcast station from one town to another. *Gillette Rubber Co. et al.*, 127 (130).

Evidence that the area from which a station requested permission to move would continue to receive service from one local station and several others considered in granting application for removal of broadcast station from one city to another. *Lancaster Broadcasting Service, Inc., et al.*, 164 (167).

**PROGRAMS.**  
**AGRICULTURAL:** Applicant's inclusion of agricultural broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service proposed for new broadcast station. *Glass and Kirkland et al.*, 365 (373, 374); *Golden Empire Broadcasting Co.*, 478 (480); *Champaign News-Gazette, Inc.*, 629 (631); *Big Spring Herald Broadcasting Co. et al.*, 656 (697).

Licensee's inclusion of agricultural broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Stenger, Jr., et al.*, 51 (53); etc.; *Theis*, 711 (713).

**ALHAMBRA ELECTRONIC INSTITUTE:** Certain programs sponsored by the Alhambra Electronic Institute or the California Electronic Institute, being the trade names of one Fred Bezuzi and Stephen T. Mayes, advertising the alleged diagnostic efficacies of an "Electronometer", found to be inimical to public welfare and not in the public interest when (1) they contained false representations as to prices usually charged; (2) one member of the partnership was not a licensed medico of any sort and had been found guilty of violating the California State Medical Act; (3) promises made in broadcast advertisements were not sustained by the advertiser; (4) expert testimony showed the impossibility of the claims made by the broadcaster for the instrument in question. *McGlashan et al.*, 145 (149, 152).

**AMERICANIZATION:** Applicant's inclusion of "Americanization" broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station which had a large foreign element in its service area. *Johnson-Kennedy Radio Corp.*, 139 (140).

**ASTROLOGICAL:** A certain program pertaining to astrology presented by a "Doctor" or "Professor" Rood, under a division of profits arrangement, found not to be in the public interest. *Yount*, 200 (206).

Certain programs sponsored by one "Koran" consisting of advice on problems of domestic life, love, happiness, employment, buying and selling property, vocations, etc., coupled with an offer of sale of an astrological chart found not to be in the public interest. *Farmers and Bankers Life Insurance Co.*, 455 (458).

**BAKER HOSPITAL:** Authorization to transmit programs to foreign stations denied when proposed program service included Baker Hospital programs, found not to be in the public interest. *Yount*, 200 (205).

**"BANK NIGHT":** Certain programs advertising "Bank Night" found not to be in the public interest and contrary to Section 316 of the Communications Act of 1934, when such scheme was held to be a lottery. *WRBL Radio Station, Inc.*, 687 (692).

**BETTER HOUSING EXPOSITION:** A certain program sponsored by the Better Housing Exposition held to constitute a lottery in violation of Section 316 of the Communications Act. *WRBL Radio Station, Inc.*, 687 (689, 691).

**"BIRCONJEL":** Certain programs advertising this product, containing advice that through the use of particular medical or chemical compound the consequence either of child birth or moral impropriety might be avoided, found not to be in the public interest. *Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., Inc.*, 76 (77).

**"BLOOD AND THUNDER":** Licensee's practice in banning "blood and thunder" entertainment for children considered by the Commission in approving the program service of a broadcast station. *Hammond-Calumet Broadcasting Corp.*, 321 (323).

**BRINKLEY, DR.:** Authority to transmit programs to a foreign station denied when proposed program service included talks by Dr. John R. Brinkley, found not to be in the public interest and it was shown that this applicant was a former licensee of broadcast station whose renewal had been denied because of unfavorable program service. *Morris et al.*, 269 (271).

Certain programs, sponsored by one Dr. Brinkley, medical in character, covering discussions of various ailments, including the reading of testimonials and claims of cures, advertising a "Doctor's Book," etc., found not to be in the public interest. *Farmers & Bankers Life Insurance Co.*, 455 (457).

**BURRUS MOTOR COMPANY:** A certain program sponsored by the Burrus Motor Company held to constitute a lottery in violation of Section 316 of the Communications Act. *WRBL Radio Station, Inc.*, 687 (689, 691).

**CANCER CURES:** Program service proposed by applicant including programs sponsored by one Norman Baker on "cancer cures" found not to be in the public interest. *Yount*, 200 (207).

**CHAIN:** Applicant's plans to carry the programs of a national chain system considered by the Commission in approving program service proposed for new broadcast station. *Glass & Kirkland et al.*, 365 (373, 374).

Evidence that proposed station planned a "three station hook-up" to assure diversified programs, considered, in granting application for new station. *Head of the Lakes Broadcasting Co.*, 176 (178).

Licensee's affiliation with a national chain system, programs of which were shown to be meritorious and of interest to the listening public considered in approving program service of broadcast station. *Central New York Broadcasting Corp.*, 263 (265); *Pape Broadcasting Corp., Inc., et al.*, 286 (288); *Pittsburgh Radio Supply House*, 451 (452); *The Outlet Co.*, 464 (465); *Indianapolis Power & Light Co. et al.*, 469 (471) *Tampa Times Co.*, 613 (615).

**CHANCELLOR COMPANY:** A certain program sponsored by the Chancellor Company held to constitute a lottery in violation of Section 316 of the Communications Act. *WRBL Radio Station, Inc.*, 687 (689, 691).

**CHARITABLE:** Evidence that ample time would be made available for the broadcast of charitable programs, considered, in granting applications for broadcast stations. *Daughly & Welch Electric Co., Inc.*, 243 (244); *Georgia School of Technology*, 378 (380); *East Texas Broadcasting Co. et al.*, 402 (406); *Pittsburgh Radio Supply House*, 451 (453); *Patterson*, 647 (649).

**CHILD WELFARE:** Applicant's inclusion of child welfare broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service proposed for new broadcast station. *Reporter Broadcasting Co. et al.*, 518 (523); *National Battery Broadcast Co. et al.*, 394 (400).

**CHILDREN'S:** Licensee's inclusion of children's broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *KID Broadcasting Co.*, 537 (539).

**CIVIC:** Licensee's inclusion of civic broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Stenger, Jr., et al.*, 51 (53); etc.

Applicant's inclusion of civic broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service proposed for new broadcast station. *U. S. Broadcasting Corp. et al.*, 208 (230); *Oklahoma Publishing Co.*, 317 (319); *Hartford Broadcasting Co. et al.*, 330 (333); *North Side Broadcasting Corp.*, 580 (583); *Blye*, 732 (733).

**COLL, DR.:** Certain programs presented by one Dr. Coll and his associates consisting of "health discussions" containing false and misleading promises of free consultation and examination and cure without pain or surgery found to be contrary to the public interest. *Bremer Broadcasting Co.*, 79 (81, 82).

**"COMMANDERS":** Certain programs advertising a product known as "Commanders", which, although harmless, had no special beneficiary benefits, containing statements calculated to mislead the public, found to be not in the public interest. *The Journal Co.*, 609 (611, 612).

**COMMERCIAL:** Licensee's inclusion of commercial broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Stenger, Jr., et al.*, 51 (54); *Racine Broadcasting Corporation*, 169 (170); *U. S. Broadcasting Corp. et al.*, 208 (222, 233); *Central New York Broadcasting Corp.*, 263 (265); *Rockford Broadcasters, Inc.*, 384 (386); *Arkansas Radio & Equipment Co.*, 389 (391); *Simmons*, 605 (607).

Held, when the matters presented over a broadcast station are commercial for the financial gain of the business of the organization, they should be presented as commercial and not cloaked under the guise of religious talks. *U. S. Broadcasting Corp. et al.*, 208 (219).

Applicant's inclusion of commercial broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service proposed for new broadcast station. *Oklahoma Publishing Co.*, 317 (319).

**"CONGOIN":** Certain programs advertising a product known as "Congoin" falsely claiming its medicinal properties, and against which a fraud order had been issued by the Postal authorities found not to be in the public interest. *Don Lee Broadcasting System*, 642 (645).

**CROP REPORTS:** Licensee's inclusion of crop reports considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Racine Broadcasting Corporation*, 169 (170); *May Seed and Nursery Co. et al.*, 559 (563).

Applicant's inclusion of crop reports considered by the Commission in approving program service proposed for new broadcast station. *Big Spring Herald Broadcasting Co. et al.*, 694 (697).

**CULTURAL:** Applicant's inclusion of cultural broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service proposed for new broadcast station. *Brackett, Breed and La Port*, 326 (328); *Hartford Broadcasting Co. et al.*, 330 (333).

Licensee's inclusion of cultural broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *U. S. Broadcasting Corp. et al.*, 208 (232, 233); *the Journal Co.*, 609 (612).

**DIVORCE ADVICE:** Programs in which were included offers to give divorce advice found not in the public interest. *Yount*, 200 (207).

**DRAMATIC PRESENTATIONS:** Licensee's inclusion of dramatic presentations considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Stenger, Jr., et al.*, 51 (54); *Evening News Association et al.*, 185 (190).

**EDUCATIONAL:** Licensee's inclusion of educational broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Stenger, Jr., et al.*, 51 (53); etc.

Applicant's inclusion of educational broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service proposed for new broadcast station. *U. S. Broadcasting Corp. et al.*, 208 (230); *Blue*, 732 (733).

**ELECTRICAL TRANSCRIPTIONS:** Licensee's use of electrical transcriptions considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Stenger, Jr., et al.*, 51 (53).

Applicant's plans to use electrical transcriptions considered by the Commission in approving program service proposed for new broadcast station. *Brckett, Breed & La Port*, 326 (328).

**ELECTRO MAGNETIC TREATMENT:** Programs sponsored by one Dr. Sbyman advertising free electro magnetic treatments along with an herb tonic found not to be in the public interest. *WSBC, Inc.*, 293 (296).

**EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE:** Applicant's plans to render emergency assistance through broadcasts of flood warnings, etc., considered by the Commission in approving program service proposed for new broadcast station. *Northside Broadcasting Corp.*, 580 (583).

Licensee's inclusion of emergency assistance broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Redwood Broadcasting Co.*, 192 (194); *Meyer Broadcasting Co.*, 432 (439); *Alaska Radio & Service Co., Inc.*, 502 (503); *KID Broadcasting Co.*, 537 (539); *Tampa Times Co.*, 613 (615).

Licensee's inclusion of broadcasts of farm news and farm information considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Johnson-Kennedy Radio Corp.*, 139 (140); *Evening News Association et al.*, 185 (188); *Oklahoma Publishing Co.*, 317 (319); *Portland Broadcasting System, Inc., et al.*, 656 (670).

**FORD'S, DR., REDUCING TEA:** Certain programs containing announcements that Dr. Ford's tea would reduce weight without harm to the patient during the course of which listers were offered free membership in a Reducing Club as an inducement to buy the tea found not to be in the public interest. *Farmers and Bankers Life Insurance Co.*, 455 (458); *May Seed and Nursery Co., et al.*, 559 (569).

**FOREIGN LANGUAGE:** Licensee's use of foreign language programs considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station which had a large foreign element among its listening audience. *Stenger, Jr., et al.*, 51 (53); *U. S. Broadcasting Corp. et al.*, 208 (223); *Doughty & Welch Electric Co., Inc.*, 243 (245); *Hammond-Calumet Broadcasting Corp.*, 321 (322).

Evidence that program service had included a large portion of foreign language programs shown to be almost entirely of a commercial nature designed for the purpose of selling merchandise by direct advertising, and were not intended to educate or assist the foreign populace in becoming better citizens or to familiarize them with American principles and ideals considered, in denying renewal of broadcast license. *U. S. Broadcasting Corp. et al.*, 208 (218, 223, 224).

*Held*, foreign language programs cannot be said to serve public interest merely because they are given in a foreign language. *U. S. Broadcasting Corp. et al.*, 208 (224).

**FORTUNE TELLING:** Certain programs broadcast by one "Omar" consisting of the reading of questions and answers in connection with an offer of sale of pamphlets and booklets found to be of the ordinary fortune-telling type, and not in the public interest. *Farmers and Bankers Life Insurance Co.*, 455 (457).

**FRATERNAL:** Licensee's donation of broadcast time to fraternal organizations considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Central New York Broadcasting Corp.*, 263 (265); *Tampa Times Co.*, 613 (615).

**GRAIN AND LIVESTOCK QUOTATIONS:** Licensee's broadcasts of grain and livestock quotations considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *May Seed and Nursery Co. et al.*, 559 (563).

**GOVERNMENTAL:** Applicant's inclusion of governmental broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service proposed for new broadcast station. *Evening News Association et al.*, 185 (188); *Hammond-Calumet Broadcasting Corp.*, 321 (323); *Hartford Broadcasting Co. et al.*, 330 (333); *Pittsburgh Radio Supply House*, 451 (453); *Don Lee Broadcasting System*, 642 (646); *Portland Broadcasting System, Inc., et al.*, 656 (670, 674).

Licensee's inclusion of governmental broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Farmers & Bankers Life Insurance Co.*, 455 (457); *May Seed & Nursery Company et al.*, 559 (563).

**HEALTH BROADCASTS:** Licensee's inclusion of health broadcasts by responsible organizations considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Doughty & Welch Electric Co., Inc.*, 243 (245); *National Battery Broadcast Co. et al.*, 394 (400); *North Side Broadcasting Corp.*, 580 (583).

**HERB TEA, Z-G HERBS, No. 17:** A certain program advertising the product known as "Herb Tea, Z-G Herbs, No. 17" found not to be in the public interest. *Oak Leaves Broadcasting Station, Inc.*, 298 (299, 301).

**HERB TONICS:** A certain series of programs including continuity advertising products of "Dr. Michael's All Herb Laboratories," sponsored by one convicted of practicing medicine without a license found not to be in the public interest. *WSBC, Inc.*, 293 (295, 296); *Oak Leaves Broadcast Station, Inc.*, 298 (301); *Emil Denmark, Inc.*, 474 (476).

A certain series of programs advertising the Pure Herb Tonic of "Dr. Schyman's" found to be not in the public interest when the sponsor with two associates had pleaded guilty to violation of the Federal Food and Drug Act when prosecuted on charges that the alleged curative effects of products advertised over applicant's station were false and fraudulent; and the sponsor with certain of his companies had been cited by the Post Office Department

to show cause why a fraud order should not be issued against them for using the mails for sale of the products and services advertised over applicant's station. *WSBC, Inc.*, 295 (296); *Oak Leaves Broadcasting Station, Inc.*, 298 (300); *Hammond-Calumet Broadcasting Corp.*, 321 (323, 325).

**HOME ECONOMICS:** Licensee's broadcasts of home economics programs considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Evening News Association et al.*, 185 (188); *Rockford Broadcasters, Inc.*, 384 (386); *Reporter Broadcasting Co. et al.*, 518 (523).

**HORSE RACING BROADCASTS:** Certain programs using a code system in broadcasting horse-race results which was intelligible only to a particular group which had subscribed to a so-called "scratb sheet" found to be a violation of the Commission's Regulations and the station's license, which authorized disseminations to the general public and not particular individuals or classes thereof. *Bremer Broadcasting Co.*, 79 (83).

**HOUSEHOLD PROBLEMS:** Program Service of broadcast station including three programs each week devoted to household problems, the material for which was obtained from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Rhode Island College Extension Service and the local Farm Bureau considered in granting application for modification of broadcast license. *The Outlet Co.*, 464 (466).

**"JACK POT" PRIZE SCHEMES:** "Jack Pot" prize schemes as evidenced herein held to constitute a lottery, and the broadcasting of advertisements thereof a violation of Section 316 of the Communications Act of 1934. *WRBL Radio Station, Inc.*, 687 (691).

**KATRO-LEK:** Certain programs advertising a product known as "Katro-Lek" found not to be in the public interest. *Oak Leaves Broadcasting Station, Inc.*, 298 (301).

**"KORAN":** Certain programs presented by one "Koran" during the course of which the announcer undertook to give advice to members of the listening audience on problems of domestic life, love affairs, employment, buying and selling of property, and the vocation one should choose based upon inquiry by letter and in connection with which a character analysis was offered for sale found not to be in the public interest. *Farmers & Bankers Life Insurance Co.*, 455 (458).

**LITTLE ARTIST RADIO SCHOOL:** Program known as "Little Artist Radio School" wherein announcement was made that all those who enrolled in the school would be given opportunities to appear in broadcasts although the evidence did not indicate that anyone had ever been permitted to broadcast as a result of enrollment in the school, found, not to be in the public interest. *U. S. Broadcasting Corp. et al.*, 208 (218).

**LIVESTOCK REPORTS:** Licensee's inclusion of live stock reports considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Evening News Association et al.*, 185 (190).

**LOCAL:** Applicant's inclusion of local broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service proposed for new broadcast station. *Glass & Kirkland et al.*, 365 (370); *Golden Empire Broadcasting Co.*, 478 (480).

Licensee's inclusion of local broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Newton*, 281 (283); *Evening News Association et al.*, 185 (188); *Central New York Broadcasting Corp.*, 263 (265); *Breed and La Port*, 326 (328); *Tampa Times Co.*, 613 (615).

(Continued on Page 342)



# EVEN IN THE HUDDLE!

Final quarter . . . Turkey Day classic  
. . . . University of Richmond's ball  
. . . College of William and Mary holding  
on their ten yard line . . .

Actual words of the quarterback . . .  
on the air . . . on WRVA . . . from the  
huddle!

Not missing any bets is what makes  
WRVA "Virginia's Premier Radio  
Station."

## WRVA

## RICHMOND VIRGINIA

# Digest of FCC Decisions Involving Broadcast Program Service

(Continued from Page 341)

**LOTTERIES:** Broadcasting of certain programs containing information relative to lotteries held to constitute violations of Section 316 of the Communications Act of 1934. *WRBL Radio Station, Inc.*, 687 (689, 691).

**MARKET REPORTS:** Applicant's inclusion of market reports considered by the Commission in approving program service proposed for new broadcast station. *Glass & Kirkland et al.*, 365 (373, 374); *Weiss*, 375 (377); *Golden Empire Broadcasting Co.*, 478 (480); *Reporter Broadcasting Co. et al.*, 518 (532); *North Side Broadcasting Corp.*, 550 (583).

Licensee's inclusion of market reports considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Papc Broadcasting Corp., Inc. et al.*, 286 (288); *Meycr Broadcasting Co.*, 432 (438); *The Outlet Co.*, 464 (466); *KID Broadcasting Company*, 537 (539).

**"MARMOLA":** Certain programs advertising a product called "Marmola" against which a Cease and Desist Order had been issued by the Federal Trade Commission and claims for which were greatly exaggerated, found not to be in the public interest. *The Journal Co.*, 609 (610, 611); *Don Lee Broadcasting System*, 642 (644).

**MEDICAL:** Practice of licensee in having all medical programs supervised in advance by a responsible physician and following his recommendations with respect to the same considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Mayer Broadcasting Co.*, 432 (438).

Program of the licensee of foreign radio station proposed to be broadcast by applicant for studio in the United States describing remedy for cancer cure, cross-eyes, etc., found not to be in the public interest. *Yount*, 200 (207).

**MEDICAL EDUCATIONAL:** Licensee's inclusion of medical educational broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Bremer Broadcasting Co.*, 79 (80).

**MEDICINAL:** Held continuities advertising medicinal beverages which, although harmless, contain no useful properties, in connection with which statements calculated to mislead the public are made, are not in the public interest; and it is a duty on the part of broadcast stations diligently to inquire into the representations made as to the product and the reputation and standing of the manufacturers. *Don Lee Broadcasting System*, 642 (645).

**MICHAEL, DR.:** A certain series of programs including continuity advertising products of "Dr. Michael's All Herb Laboratories", sponsored by one convicted of practicing medicine without a license found not to be in the public interest. *WSBC, Inc.*, 293 (295, 296); *Oak Leaves Broadcasting Station, Inc.*, 298 (301); *Hammond-Calumet Broadcasting Corp.*, 321 (323, 325); *Emil Denmark, Inc.*, 474 (476).

**MILNER, DR. GEORGE R.:** Certain advertising programs promoting the sale of stock in extremely questionable business enterprises in which the president of the licensee corporation participated found to be highly detrimental to public interest. *May Seed and Nursery Company et al.*, 559 (569, 572).

**"MODERN WOMEN'S SERENADE":** Certain programs advertising this product containing advice that through the use of a particular medical or chemical compound the consequence either of childbirth or moral impropriety might be avoided, held not to be in the public interest. *Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., Inc.*, 76 (77).

**MUNICIPAL:** Applicant's inclusion of municipal broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service proposed for new broadcast station. *Patterson*, 647 (649).

Licensee's inclusion of municipal broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Johnson-Kennedy Radio Corp.*, 139 (140).

**NEWS:** Applicant's inclusion of news broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service proposed for new broadcast station. *Oklahoma Publishing Co.*, 317 (319); *Hartford Broadcasting Co. et al.*, 330 (332).

**"OMAR":** Certain programs broadcast by one "Omar", consisting of the reading of questions and answers in connection with an offer of sale of pamphlets and booklets, found to be of the ordinary fortune telling type, and not in the public interest. *Farmers and Bankers Life Insurance Co.*, 455 (457).

**PACK, LLOYD:** Certain programs, presented by one Lloyd Pack, a public entertainer, who was given free time, consisting in part of representations as to the "cure all" effect of a product known as "Texas Crystals", found to be false, fraudulent, misleading, and not in the public interest. *May Seed and Nursery Company et al.*, 559 (569).

**PAS, DR. W.:** Application for renewal of license designated for hearing to determine whether certain programs sponsored by Dr. W. Pas was in the public interest. *Hammond-Calumet Broadcasting Corp.*, 321 (323).

**PATRIOTIC:** Licensee's inclusion of patriotic broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Stenger, Jr. et al.*, 51 (53); *Hammond-Calumet Broadcasting Corp.*, 321 (323); *Hammer and Dee*, 411 (413).

**PHILANTHROPIC:** Licensee's inclusion of philanthropic broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *The Journal Co.*, 609 (612); *Don Lee Broadcasting System*, 642 (646).

**PHONOGRAPH RECORDS:** Licensee's use of phonograph records considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Stenger, Jr. et al.*, 51 (53); *Enid Radiophone Co.*, 61 (62); *Evening News Association et al.*, 185 (190); *Burton et al.*, 247 (248, 249); *Hammond-Calumet Broadcasting Corp.*, 321 (322); *Arkansas Radio and Equipment Co.*, 389 (391).

Expectation of applicant that he would avoid the use of phonograph records and electrical transcriptions considered by the Commission in approving program service proposed for new broadcast station. *Hartford Broadcasting Co. et al.*, 330 (332).

Evidence that licensee used a substantial portion of its station's time in the broadcasting of recordings considered by the Commission in finding that applicant's showing with respect to program service was not impressive. *Papc Broadcasting Corp., Inc. et al.*, 286 (290).

**POLICE:** Licensee's inclusion of broadcasts for the Police Department considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Rockford Broadcasters, Inc.*, 384 (386); *Farmers and Bankers Life Insurance Co.*, 455 (457).

**POLITICAL** (see also GOVERNMENTAL [this title]): Licensee's inclusion of political broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Stenger, Jr. et al.*, 51 (53).

**PUBLIC FORUM:** Licensee's maintenance of public forum for the discussions of both social and economic questions as well as the encouragement of education generally, considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *United States Broadcasting Corp. et al.*, 208 (232, 233).

**PUBLIC SERVICE:** Licensee's inclusion of public service broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Tampa Times Co.*, 613 (615).

**PUBLIC WELFARE:** Licensee's inclusion of public welfare broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Stenger, Jr. et al.*, 51 (53).

**PUR-ERB LABORATORIES:** A certain program sponsored by Pur-Erb Laboratories containing allegations as to the therapeutic and curative effects of the products advertised found to be not in the public interest, when the 3 persons associated with the sponsor had pleaded guilty to a violation of the Federal Food and Drug Act in connection with the same products advertised over applicant's station, and the sponsor had been cited by the Post Office to show cause why a fraud order should not be issued for using the mails to sell and advertise the product advertised over applicant's station, and had entered a stipulation to discontinue the use of the mails. *Hammond-Calumet Broadcasting Corp.*, 321 (323-325); *Emil Denmark, Inc.*, 474 (476, 477).

**RITHOLZ OPTICAL CO.:** Application for renewal of license designated for hearing to determine whether certain programs sponsored by Ritholz Optical Co. was in the public interest. *Hammond-Calumet Broadcasting Corp.*, 321 (323).

**SINO LABORATORIES:** Application for renewal of license designated for hearing to determine whether certain programs sponsored by Sino Laboratories was in the public interest. *Hammond-Calumet Broadcasting Corp.*, 321 (323).

**UNION DENTISTS:** Application for renewal of license set for hearing to determine whether certain programs sponsored by Union Dentists were in public interest. *Hammond-Calumet Broadcasting Corp.*, 321 (323).

**VARICUR INSTITUTE:** Application for renewal of license set for hearing to determine whether certain programs sponsored by Varicur Institute were in public interest. *Hammond-Calumet Broadcasting Corp.*, 321 (323).

**QUESTION BOX:** Proposal of applicant to broadcast a program known as the "question box" in which the sponsor offered to answer three questions of any nature for one dollar, considered by the Commission in disapproving program service proposed by applicant for authority to transmit programs to foreign radio stations. *Yount*, 200 (207).

**RABOID:** Program sponsored by one "Raja Raboid" offering mystery books pertaining to astrology to the public, and the sponsor made what he termed "psychological deductions" in answer to questions asked, considered in denying application. *Yount*, 200 (206).

**RAY-DIO SALVE:** A certain program advertising a program known as "Ray-Dio Salve" alleged to be a cure for rheumatism, neuralgia and similar pains found not to be in the public interest. *Oak Leaves Broadcasting Station, Inc.*, 298 (299, 301).

**REBROADCASTING:** Certain programs involving a restating of the broadcast of a world series baseball game found to be deceptive to the public upon the whole, and contrary to the interests thereof. *Newton*, 281 (284).

**RELIGIOUS:** Held, when the matters presented over a broadcast station are commercial, for the financial gain of the business of the organization, they should be presented as commercial and not cloaked under the guise of religious talks. *U. S. Broadcasting Corp. et al.*, 208 (219).

Applicant's inclusion of religious programs considered by the Commission in approving program service proposed for new broadcast station. *U. S. Broadcasting Corp. et al.*, 208 (230); *Oklahoma Publishing Co.*, 317 (319); *Brackett, Breed and LaPort*, 326 (328); *National Battery Broadcast Co. et al.*, 394 (400).

Licensee's inclusion of religious broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Stenger, Jr. et al.*, 51 (53, 54).

**REMOTE CONTROL:** Licensee's inclusion of remote control broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Racine Broadcasting Corp.*, 169 (170); *Redwood Broadcasting Co.*, 192 (194); *Doughty & Welch Electric Co., Inc.*, 243 (244).

**ROAD INFORMATION:** Licensee's inclusion of road information broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Rockford Broadcasters, Inc.*, 384 (386).

**ROOD, "DOCTOR" OR "PROFESSOR":** A certain program pertaining to astrology presented by a "Doctor" or "Professor" Rood, under a division of profits arrangements, considered in denying application. *Yount*, 200 (206).

**SAFETY:** Licensee's inclusion of safety broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Hammond-Calumet Broadcasting Corp.*, 321 (323).

**SCHOOL:** Licensee's inclusion of school broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Johnson-Kennedy Radio Corp.*, 139 (140); *Press Publishing Co.*, 426 (428).

**"SCHOOL OF THE AIR":** Applicant's plans to inaugurate a "school of the air" employing outstanding educators considered by the Commission in approving program service proposed for new broadcast station. *North Side Broadcasting Corp.*, 580 (583).

**SCHYMAN, DR. PETER B.:** Certain series of programs advertising the pur-erb tonic of Dr. Schyman found not to be in the public interest. *WSBC, Inc.*, 293 (296); *Oak Leaves Broadcasting Station, Inc.*, 298 (300).

**SPECIAL FEATURE:** Licensee's inclusion of special feature broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Redwood Broadcasting Co.*, 192 (194).

**SPORTS:** Applicant's inclusion of sports broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service proposed for new broadcast station. *Oklahoma Publishing Co.*, 317 (319); *Reporter Broadcasting Co. et al.*, 518 (523); *Portland Broadcasting System, Inc. et al.*, 656 (670).

Licensee's inclusion of sports broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *WCAE, Inc.*, 72 (73); *Evening News Association et al.*, 185 (188).



**STERLING CO.:** In connection with certain programs consisting of announcements regarding a contest being conducted by the Sterling Co. offering prizes to those submitting the best names for a new tooth paste preparation being marketed by the sponsor it was held that the evidence was insufficient to establish the fact that the carrying of this program constituted a departure from the obligations of the station in serving the public interest under the law. *Don Lee Broadcasting System*, 642 (645).

**STOCK MARKET REPORTS:** Licensee's inclusion of stock market reports considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Redwood Broadcasting Co.*, 192 (194); *Burton et al.*, 247 (249).

**SUSTAINING:** Licensee's inclusion of sustaining broadcasts considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Stenger, Jr., et al.*, 51 (54); *Racine Broadcasting Corp.*, 169 (170); *U. S. Broadcasting Corp., et al.*, 208 (222, 233); *Central New York Broadcasting Corp.*, 263 (265); *Rockford Broadcasters, Inc.*, 384 (386); *Arkansas Radio & Equipment Co.*, 389 (391); *Simmons*, 605 (607).

**TEXAS CRYSTALS:** A certain program advertising "Texas Crystals" consisting in part of representations as to the "cure-all" effect of such product found to be false, fraudulent, misleading and not in the public interest. *May Seed and Nursery Company et al.*, 559 (567-571).

**TIME SIGNALS:** Licensee's inclusion of time signals considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Stenger, Jr., et al.*, 51 (55).

Applicant's inclusion of time signals considered by the Commission in approving program service proposed for new broadcast station. *Hughes et al.*, 85 (87); *Redwood Broadcasting Co.*, 192 (194); *North Side Broadcasting Corp.*, 580 (583).

**VAN-NAE HERB TEA:** A certain program advertising "Van-Nae Herb Tea" consisting in part of representations as to the "cure-all" effect of such product found to be false, fraudulent, misleading and not in the public interest. *May Seed and Nursery Company et al.*, 559 (567-571).

**VAN NAE REDUCING TEA:** Certain programs containing announcements that Dr. Ford's tea would reduce weight without harm to the patient, during the course of which listeners were offered free membership in a Reducing Club as an inducement to buy the tea. found not to be in the public interest. *Farmers and Bankers Life Insurance Co.*, 455 (458).

**WEATHER REPORTS:** Applicant's inclusion of weather reports considered by the Commission in approving program service proposed for new broadcast station. *Glass & Kirkland et al.*, 365 (373, 374); *Golden Empire Broadcasting Co.*, 478 (480); *North Side Broadcasting Corp.*, 580 (583); *Big Spring Herald Broadcasting Co. et al.*, 694 (697).

Licensee's inclusion of weather reports considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Hughes et al.*, 85 (87); *Johnson-Kennedy Radio Corp.*, 139 (140); *Racine Broadcasting Corporation*, 169 (170); *Redwood Broadcasting Co.*, 192 (194); *Pape Broadcasting Corp., Inc., et al.*, 286 (288); *Rockford Broadcasters, Inc.*, 384 (386); *Meyer Broadcasting Co.*, 432 (438); *The Outlet Co.*, 464 (466); *KID Broadcasting Company*, 537 (539).

#### ADDITIONAL DIGESTS

Additional excerpts on broadcast station operations from FCC decisions as digested by its Law Department:

#### COMMERCIAL SUPPORT FOR BROADCAST STATION.

**IN GENERAL:** Application for new broadcast station denied when record disclosed that a radio station which had been at one time operating in the same town had not proved successful from a financial viewpoint either while operated by the original licensee or while leased to another party, and it appeared that his station had not received the commercial support of that area. *De Bogory et al.*, 336 (339).

#### CONTRIBUTION BY LISTENERS.

Application for new broadcast station denied when applicant proposed to support the station, in part, by appeals to his listeners for voluntary contributions. *Whitesell*, 118 (119).

#### CONTROL OVER PROGRAMS BROADCAST.

Renewal of broadcast license denied when evidence indicated that licensee, by virtue of certain arrangements, had lost control over its programs. *United States Broadcasting Corp. et al.*, 208 (218).

Authority to transmit programs to a foreign station denied when it appeared that the applicants would have no control over the programs to be transmitted. *Morris et al.*, 269 (272).

Renewal of broadcast license denied when evidence indicated that licensee had completely divested itself of its control over certain programs, in violation of Section 12 of the Radio Act of 1927. *United States Broadcasting Corp. et al.*, 208 (224).

Application by broadcast station for experimental authorization to install new equipment, increase power, and change hours of operation on a clear channel frequency denied. *Young et al.*, 704.

#### FINANCIAL QUALIFICATIONS.

**IN GENERAL:** Financial showing found to be unacceptable when applicant did not possess the necessary finances to construct the station and he proposed to obtain over 50% of his operating revenues through contributions to be solicited from listeners. *Whitesell*, 118 (119).

Held, the burden of proof is on the applicant to show that he is in a position financially to make the contemplated changes to operate the station as proposed. *Wynne*, 447 (448).

Financial showing of applicant for new broadcast station considered insufficient when it was proposed to raise cash through local subscriptions as, when, and if the construction permit were granted. *Matthews*, 576 (578).

Held, an indispensable requirement upon any application for the construction or operation of a radio broadcast station in the public interest, convenience, and necessity is a competent showing of adequate finances on the part of the applicant. *KWIL Broadcasting Co.*, 625 (627); *Heitmeyer et al.*, 637 (640).

Motion to substitute name of a corporation for the name of an individual who made application for new broadcast station denied on the ground that the proposed change constituted a substantial amendment and it was found that such amendment would be prejudicial since the respondents had come prepared to rebut the showing of finances made as an individual and not a corporation. *Portland Broadcasting System, Inc.*, 636 (672, 673).

**APPLICANT FOR AUTHORITY TO TRANSMIT PROGRAMS TO FOREIGN RADIO STATIONS:** Application for authority to transmit programs to foreign radio stations denied when the financial status of the applicant was not disclosed. *Yount*, 200 (204).

Financial showing of applicant considered sufficient when no detailed statement appeared in the record as to the applicant's financial standing but it appeared they were financially responsible. *Morris et al.*, 269 (270).

**APPLICANT FOR CONSENT TO TRANSFER OF CONTROL OF CORPORATION:** Application for Commission approval of transfer of control of licensee corporation granted when the price to be paid for the purchase of stock would enable the licensee to continue operation of the station on a sound financial basis. *Lancaster Broadcasting Service, Inc., et al.*, 164 (167).

**APPLICANT FOR CONSENT TO VOLUNTARY ASSIGNMENT OF LICENSE:** Application for consent to voluntary assignment of license granted when the record disclosed that the proposed assignee was financially capable of operating the station. *Gillette Rubber Co.*, 127 (129).

Application for consent to voluntary assignment of license granted when it appeared that the sole purpose in seeking the transfer was to correct what was asserted by the applicant to be an impracticable capital structure and the consideration which the assignor was to receive was equivalent to the present appraised value of the physical equipment of the station. *Lancaster Broadcasting Service, Inc., et al.*, 164 (166).

Application for consent to voluntary assignment of license granted when it appeared that the commercial operation of the station by the University licensee had become a source of embarrassment and the proposed assignee was amply able financially to operate the station. *Parmer et al.*, 172 (174).

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

Application for authority under Sec. 325 to transmit programs to foreign radio stations denied when the character of the programs likely to be arranged and transmitted from the proposed studio did not appear to be such as would promote better international relations or to serve the public interest in any of the other ways suggested in the application. *Yount*, 200 (207).

#### LEASING OF BROADCAST FACILITIES.

Increased power granted broadcast station when the University licensee had entered into a contract with a commercial concern to operate the station and by the terms of the contract the President of the University had the right to approve and/or disapprove any program proposed to be broadcast by the operating agency and also controlled the policy of the station. *Georgia School of Technology*, 378 (379).

#### SURVEYS.

Evidence that the applicant had made a survey to determine availability of program service in city to which station was to be moved and that it was indicated there were many programs available designed to serve the proposed area considered in granting application to remove broadcast station from one city to another. *Lancaster Broadcasting Service, Inc. et al.*, 164 (168).

#### TALENT.

**COMMERCIAL:** Licensee's use of commercial talent considered in approving program service of broadcast station. *Burton et al.*, 247 (249).

**LIVE:** Assignee's plans to make increased use of and to develop live talent considered by the Commission in approving assignment of broadcast license. *Parmer et al.*, 172 (175).

Applicant's failure to offer proof as to the availability of live talent qualified for broadcasting considered by the Commission in denying application for new broadcast station. *Helena Broadcasting Co. et al.*, 507 (510); *Clifford*, 573 (575).

Licensee's use of live talent considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Stenger, Jr., et al.*, 51 (53, 55); *Enid Radiophone Co.*, 61 (62); *Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., Inc.*, 76 (77); *WJW et al.*, 110 (113); *Newton*, 281 (283); *East Texas Broadcasting Co. et al.*, 402 (405); *Press Publishing Co.*, 426 (428).

**LOCAL:** Applicant's plans to use local talent, shown to be available, considered by the Commission in approving program service proposed for new broadcast station. *Welch, Keller, and Frizzell*, 107 (108).

Evidence that area to which broadcast station desired to move had ample talent support considered by the Commission in approving removal of broadcast station from one town to another. *Gillette Rubber Co.*, 127 (130).

Evidence that a large part of the local talent which applicant mentioned as being "available" was already being heard over existing facilities considered by the Commission in denying application for new broadcast station. *Goff*, 585 (587); *Florida West Coast Broadcasting Co., Inc.*, 728 (730).

Licensee's use of local talent considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Doughty & Welch Electric Co., Inc.*, 243 (244); *Rockford Broadcasters, Inc.*, 384 (386); *Hummer and Dee*, 411 (413); *Tampa Times Co.*, 613 (615).

**SUSTAINING:** Licensee's use of sustaining talent considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Burton, et al.*, 247 (249).

#### TIME BROKERS.

Evidence that licensee had surrendered control over its programs by means of arrangements whereby payments by sponsors for talent used on programs were made to the salesmen who negotiated the sales of time, arranged programs, selected the artists and paid them, considered, in denying application for renewal of broadcast license. *U. S. Broadcasting Corp. et al.*, 208 (218).

#### TRANSCRIPTION SERVICE.

Licensee's use of a nationally known transcription service considered by the Commission in approving program service of broadcast station. *Arkansas Radio and Equipment Co.*, 389 (391); *Alaska Radio & Service Co., Inc.*, 502 (504).

#### UNLAWFUL OPERATION OF RADIO FACILITIES.

Held, operator has duty of acquainting himself with the laws and regulations governing his operations. *Wilbur*, 306 (307).

#### USE OF BROADCAST OPERATING ASSIGNMENT. See also EFFICIENT USE OF BROADCAST FACILITIES.

**IN GENERAL:** Held, in view of the limited facilities available for broadcasting in the United States, public interest, convenience and necessity requires that a station make efficient use of the facilities already assigned to it before making application for additional facilities. *Florida Broadcasting Company*, 49 (50).

# The Communications Act of 1934

## (Provisions Relating to Broadcasting and Allied Services, With Sections Dealing Exclusively With Public Utility Common Carriers Omitted)

Passed by 73rd Congress; Approved June 19, 1934; With Amendments

### TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

#### PURPOSES OF ACT; CREATION OF FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SECTION 1. For the purpose of regulating interstate and foreign commerce in communication by wire and radio so as to make available, so far as possible, to all people of the United States a rapid, efficient, Nation-wide, and world-wide wire and radio communication service with adequate facilities at reasonable charges, for the purpose of the national defense, for the purpose of promoting safety of life and property through the use of wire and radio communication, and for the purpose of securing a more effective execution of this policy by centralizing authority heretofore granted by law to several agencies and by granting additional authority with respect to interstate and foreign commerce in wire and radio communication, there is hereby created a commission to be known as the "Federal Communications Commission," which shall be constituted as hereinafter provided, and which shall execute and enforce the provisions of this Act.<sup>1</sup>

#### APPLICATION OF ACT

SEC. 2. (a) The provisions of this Act shall apply to all interstate and foreign communication by wire or radio and all interstate and foreign transmission of energy by radio, which originate and/or is received within the United States, and to all persons engaged within the United States in such communication or such transmission of energy by radio, and to the licensing and regulating of all radio stations as hereinafter provided; but it shall not apply to persons engaged in wire or radio communication or transmission in the Philippine Islands or the Canal Zone, or to wire or radio communication or transmission wholly within the Philippine Islands or the Canal Zone.

(b) Subject to the provisions of section 301, nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply or to give the Commission jurisdiction with respect to (1) charges, classifications, practices, services, facilities, or regulations for or in connection with intrastate communication service of any carrier, or (2) any carrier engaged in interstate or foreign communication solely through physical connection with the facilities of another carrier not directly or indirectly controlling or controlled by, or under direct or indirect common control with, such carrier; except that sections 201 to 205 of this Act, both inclusive, shall, except as otherwise provided therein, apply to carriers described in clause (2).

#### DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Wire communication" or "communication by wire" means the transmission of writing, signs, signals, pictures, and sounds of all kinds by aid of wire, cable, or other like connection between the points of origin and reception of such transmission, including all instrumentalities, facilities, apparatus, and services (among other things, the receipt, forwarding, and delivery of communications) incidental to such transmission.

(b) "Radio communication" or "communication by radio" means the transmission by radio of writing, signs, signals, pictures, and sounds of all kinds, including all instrumentalities, facilities, apparatus, and services (among other things, the receipt, forwarding, and delivery of communications) incidental to such transmission.

(c) "Licensee" means the holder of a radio station license granted or continued in force under authority of this Act.

(d) "Transmission of energy by radio" or "radio transmission of energy" includes both such transmission and all instrumentalities, facilities, and services incidental to such transmission.

(e) "Interstate communication" or "interstate transmission" means communication or transmission (1) from any State, Territory, or possession of the United States (other than the Philippine Islands and the Canal Zone), or the District of Columbia, to any other State, Territory, or possession of the United States (other than the Philippine Islands and the Canal Zone), or the District of Columbia, (2) from or to the United States to or from the Philippine Islands or the Canal Zone, insofar as such communication or transmission takes place within the United States, or (3) between points within the United States but through a foreign country; but shall not include wire communication between points within the same State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia, through any place outside thereof, if such communication is regulated by a State commission.

(f) "Foreign communication" or "foreign transmission" means communication or transmission from or to any place in the United States to or from a foreign country, or between a station in the United States and a mobile station located outside the United States.

(g) "United States" means the several States and Territories, the District of Columbia, and the possessions of the United States, but does not include the Philippine Islands or the Canal Zone.

(h) "Common carrier" or "carrier" means any person engaged as a common carrier for hire, in interstate or foreign communication by wire or radio or in interstate or foreign radio transmission of energy, except where reference is made to common carriers not subject to this Act; but a person engaged in radio broadcasting shall not, insofar as such person is so engaged, be deemed a common carrier.

(i) "Person" includes an individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, or corporation.

(j) "Corporation" includes any corporation, joint-stock company, or association.

(k) "Radio station" or "station" means a station equipped to engage in radio communication or radio transmission of energy.

(l) "Mobile station" means a radio-communication station capable of being moved and which ordinarily does move.

(m) "Land station" means a station, other than a mobile station, used for radio communication with mobile stations.

(n) "Mobile service" means the radio-communication service carried on between mobile stations and land stations, and by mobile stations communicating among themselves.

(o) "Broadcasting" means the dissemination of radio communications intended to be received by the public, directly or by the intermediary of relay stations.

(p) "Chain broadcasting" means simultaneous broadcasting of an identical program by two or more connected stations.

(q) "Amateur station" means a radio station operated by a duly authorized person interested in radio technique solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest.

(r) "Telephone exchange service" means service within a telephone exchange, or within a connected system of telephone exchanges within the same exchange area operated to furnish to subscribers intercommunicating service of the character ordinarily furnished by a single exchange, and which is covered by the exchange service charge.

(s) "Telephone toll service" means telephone service between stations in different exchange areas for which there is made a separate charge not included in contracts with subscribers for exchange service.

(t) "State commission" means the commission, board, or official (by whatever name designated) which under the laws of any State has regulatory jurisdiction with respect to intrastate operations of carriers.

(u) "Connecting carrier" means a carrier described in clause (2) of section 2 (b).

(v) "State" includes the District of Columbia and the Territories and possessions.

#### PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE COMMISSION

SEC. 4. (a) The Federal Communications Commission (in this Act referred to as the "Commission") shall be composed of seven commissioners appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one of whom the President shall designate as chairman.

(b) Each member of the Commission shall be a citizen of the United States. No member of the Commission or person in its employ shall be financially interested in the manufacture or sale of radio apparatus or of apparatus for wire or radio communication; in communication by wire or radio or in radio transmission of energy; in any company furnishing services or such apparatus to any company engaged in communication by wire or radio or to any company manufacturing or selling apparatus used for communication by wire or radio; or in any company owning stocks, bonds, or other securities of any such company; nor be in the employ of or hold any official relation to any person subject to any of the provisions of this Act, nor own stocks, bonds, or other securities of any corporation subject to any of the provisions of this Act. Such commissioners shall not engage in any other business, vocation, or employment. Not more than four commissioners shall be members of the same political party.

(c) The commissioners first appointed under this Act shall continue in office for the terms of one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven years, respectively, from the date of the taking effect of this Act, the term of each to be designated by the President, but their successors shall be appointed for terms of seven years; except that any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the commissioner whom he succeeds. No vacancy in the Commission shall impair the right of the remaining commissioners to exercise all the powers of the Commission.

(d) Each commissioner shall receive an annual salary of \$10,000, payable in monthly installments.

(e) The principal office of the Commission shall be in the District of Columbia, where its general sessions shall be held; but whenever the convenience of the public or of the parties may be promoted or delay or expense prevented thereby, the Commission may hold special sessions in any part of the United States.

(f) Without regard to the civil-service laws or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, (1) the Commission may appoint and prescribe the duties and fix the salaries of a secretary, a director for each division, a chief engineer and not more than three assistants, a chief accountant and not more than three assistants, a general counsel and not more than three assistants, and temporary counsel designated by the Commission for the performance of special services, and (2) each commissioner may appoint and prescribe the duties of a secretary at an annual salary not to exceed \$4,000. The general counsel and the chief engineer and the chief accountant shall each receive an annual salary of not to exceed \$9,000; the secretary shall receive an annual salary of not to exceed \$7,500; the director of each division shall receive an annual salary of not to exceed \$7,500; and no assistant shall receive an annual salary in excess of \$7,500. The Commission shall have authority, subject to the

<sup>1</sup> The provision relating to safety of life and property were added by "An Act to amend the Communications Act of 1934, approved June 19, 1934, for the purpose of promoting safety of life and property at sea through the use of wire and radio communications, to make more effective the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1929, and for other purposes." Public-*No.* 87—75th Congress, 1st Session, approved May 20, 1937.

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provisions of the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, to appoint such other officers, engineers, accountants,<sup>2</sup> inspectors, attorneys, examiners, and other employees as are necessary in the execution of its functions.

(g) The Commission may make such expenditures (including expenditures for rent and personal services at the seat of government and elsewhere, for office supplies, law books, periodicals, and books of reference, and for printing and binding) as may be necessary for the execution of the functions vested in the Commission and as from time to time may be appropriated for by Congress. All expenditures of the Commission, including all necessary expenses for transportation incurred by the commissioners or by their employes, under their orders, in making any investigation or upon any official business in any other places than in the city of Washington, shall be allowed and paid on the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the chairman of the Commission or by such other member or officer thereof as may be designated by the Commission for that purpose.

(h) Four members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum thereof. The Commission shall have an official seal which shall be judicially noticed.

(i) The Commission may perform any and all acts, make such rules and regulations, and issue such orders, not inconsistent with this Act, as may be necessary in the execution of its functions.

(j) The Commission may conduct its proceedings in such manner as will best conduce to the proper dispatch of business and to the ends of justice. No commissioner shall participate in any hearing or proceeding in which he has a pecuniary interest. Any party may appear before the Commission and be heard in person or by attorney. Every vote and official act of the Commission shall be entered of record, and its proceedings shall be public upon the request of any party interested. The Commission is authorized to withhold publication of records or proceedings containing secret information affecting the national defense.

(k) The Commission shall make an annual report to Congress, copies of which shall be distributed as are other reports transmitted to Congress. Such report shall contain such information and data collected by the Commission as may be considered of value in the determination of questions connected with the regulation of interstate and foreign wire and radio communication and radio transmission of energy, together with such recommendations as to additional legislation relating thereto as the Commission may deem necessary. *Provided*, That the Commission shall make a special report not later than February 1, 1935, recommending such amendments to this Act as it deems desirable in the public interest: *Provided further*, That each year, at the beginning of the session of the Congress, the Commission shall report to the Congress whether or not any new wire or radio communication legislation is required better to insure safety of life and property. If any such new legislation is considered necessary the Commission shall make specific recommendations thereof to the Congress.<sup>3</sup>

(l) All reports of investigations made by the Commission shall be entered of record, and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the party who may have complained, and to any common carrier or licensee that may have been complained of.

(m) The Commission shall provide for the publication of its reports and decisions in such form and manner as may be best adapted for public information and use, and such authorized publications shall be competent evidence of the reports and decisions of the Commission therein contained in all courts of the United States and of the several States without any further proof or authentication thereof.

(n) Rates of compensation of persons appointed under this section shall be subject to the reduction applicable to officers and employes of the Federal Government generally.

(o) For the purpose of obtaining maximum effectiveness from the use of radio and wire communications in connection with safety of life and property, the Commission shall investigate and study all phases of the problem and the best methods of obtaining the cooperation and coordination of these systems.

## DIVISIONS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 5. (a) The Commission is hereby authorized by its order to divide the members thereof into not more than three divisions, each to consist of not less than three members. Any commissioner may be assigned to and may serve upon such division or divisions as the Commission may direct, and each division shall choose its own chairman. In case of a vacancy in any division, or of absence or inability to serve thereon of any commissioner thereto assigned, the chairman of the Commission or any commissioner designated by him for that purpose may temporarily serve on said division until the Commission shall otherwise order.

(b) The Commission may by order direct that any of its work, business, or functions arising under this Act, or under any other Act of Congress, or in respect of any matter which has been or may be referred to the Commission by Congress or by either branch thereof, be assigned or referred to any of said divisions for action thereon, and may by order at any time amend, modify, supplement, or rescind such direction. All such orders shall take effect forthwith and remain in effect until otherwise ordered by the Commission.

(c) In conformity with and subject to the order or orders of the Commission in the premises, each division so constituted shall have power and authority by a majority thereof to hear and determine, order, certify, report, or otherwise act as to any of said work, business, or functions so assigned or referred to

it for action by the Commission, and in respect thereof the division shall have all the jurisdiction and powers now or then conferred by law upon the Commission, and be subject to the same duties and obligations. Any order, decision, or report made or other action taken by any of said divisions in respect of any matters so assigned or referred to it shall have the same force and effect, and may be made, evidenced, and enforced in the same manner as if made, or taken by the Commission, subject to rehearing by the Commission as provided in section 405 of this Act for rehearing cases decided by the Commission. The secretary and seal of the Commission shall be the secretary and seal of each division thereof.

(d) Nothing in this section contained, or done pursuant thereto, shall be deemed to divest the Commission of any of its powers.

(e) The Commission is hereby authorized by its order to assign or refer any portion of its work, business, or functions arising under this or any other Act of Congress or referred to it by Congress, or either branch thereof, to an individual commissioner, or to a board composed of an employe or employes of the Commission, to be designated by such order, for action thereon, and by its order at any time to amend, modify, supplement, or rescind any such assignment or reference: *Provided, however*, That this authority shall not extend to investigations instituted upon the Commission's own motion or, without the consent of the parties thereto, to contested proceedings involving the taking of testimony at public hearings, or to investigations specifically required by this Act. All such orders shall take effect forthwith and remain in effect until otherwise ordered by the Commission. In case of the absence or inability for any other reason to act of any such individual commissioner or employe designated to serve upon any such board, the chairman of the Commission may designate another commissioner or employe, as the case may be, to serve temporarily until the Commission shall otherwise order. In conformity with and subject to the order or orders of the Commission in the premises, any such individual commissioner, or board acting by a majority thereof, shall have power and authority to hear and determine, order, certify, report, or otherwise act as to any of said work, business, or functions so assigned or referred to him or it for action by the Commission and in respect thereof shall have all the jurisdiction and powers now or then conferred by law upon the Commission and be subject to the same duties and obligations. Any order, decision, or report made or other action taken by any such individual commissioner or board in respect of any matters so assigned or referred shall have the same force and effect, and may be made, evidenced, and enforced in the same manner as if made or taken by the Commission. Any party affected by any order, decision, or report of any such individual commissioner or board may file a petition for rehearing by the Commission or a division thereof and every such petition shall be passed upon by the Commission or a division thereof. Any action by a division upon such a petition shall itself be subject to rehearing by the Commission, as provided in section 405 of this Act and in subsection (c). The Commission may make and amend rules for the conduct of proceedings before such individual commissioner or board and for the rehearing of such action before a division of the Commission or the Commission. The secretary and seal of the Commission shall be the secretary and seal of such individual commissioner or board.

## TITLE III—PROVISIONS RELATING TO RADIO PART I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

### LICENSE FOR RADIO COMMUNICATION OR TRANSMISSION OF ENERGY

SECTION 301. It is the purpose of this Act, among other things, to maintain the control of the United States over all the channels of interstate and foreign radio transmission; and to provide for the use of such channels, but not the ownership thereof, by persons for limited periods of time, under licenses granted by Federal authority, and no such license shall be considered to create any right, beyond the terms, conditions, and periods of the license. No person shall use or operate any apparatus for the transmission of energy or communications or signals by radio (a) from one place in any Territory or possession of the United States or in the District of Columbia to another place in the same Territory, possession, or District; or (b) from any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or from the District of Columbia to any other State, Territory, or possession of the United States; or (c) from any place in any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, to any place in any foreign country or to any vessel; or (d) within any State when the effects of such use extend beyond the borders of said State, or when interference is caused by such use or operation with the transmission of such energy, communications, or signals from within said State to any place beyond its borders, or from any place beyond its borders to any place within said State, or with the transmission or reception of such energy, communications, or signals from and/or to places beyond the borders of said State; or (e) upon any vessel or aircraft of the United States; or (f) upon any other mobile stations within the jurisdiction of the United States, except under and in accordance with this Act and with a license in that behalf granted under the provisions of this Act.

### ZONES<sup>4</sup>

### GENERAL POWERS OF COMMISSION

SEC. 303. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the Commission from time to time, as public convenience, interest, or necessity requires, shall—

(a) Classify radio stations;

<sup>2</sup> The provisions relating to accountants were added by "An Act to amend paragraph (f) of Sec. 4 of the Communications Act of 1934." Public, No. 423, 74th Congress, approved, Jan. 22, 1936.

<sup>3</sup> The second proviso was added by Public—No. 97—75th Congress, 1st Session, approved May 20, 1937.

<sup>4</sup> Subsection (o) of section 4 was added by "An Act to amend the Communications Act of 1934", Public—No. 97—75th Congress, approved May 20, 1937.

<sup>5</sup> Sec. 302 was repealed by "AN ACT relating to the allocation of radio facilities." Public—No. 652—74th Congress, approved, June 5, 1936. The text of Sec. 302 was as follows:

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(b) Prescribe the nature of the service to be rendered by each class of licensed stations and each station within any class;

(c) Assign bands of frequencies to the various classes of stations, and assign frequencies for each individual station and determine the power which each station shall use and the time during which it may operate;

(d) Determine the location of classes of stations or individual stations;

(e) Regulate the kind of apparatus to be used with respect to its external effects and the purity and sharpness of the emissions from each station and from the apparatus therein;

(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 Act: *Provided, however*, That changes in the frequencies, authorized power, or in the time 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 convenience or interest or will serve public necessity, or the provisions of this Act will be more fully complied with;

(g) Study new uses for radio, provide for experimental uses of frequencies, and generally encourage the larger and more effective use of radio in the public interest;

(h) Have authority to establish areas or zones to be served by any station;

(i) Have authority to make special regulations applicable to radio stations engaged in chain broadcasting;

(j) Have authority to make general rules and regulations requiring stations to keep such records of programs, transmissions of energy, communications, or signals as it may deem desirable;

(k) Have authority to exclude from the requirements of any regulations in whole or in part any radio station upon railroad rolling stock, or to modify such regulations in its discretion;

(l) Have authority to prescribe the qualifications of station operators, to classify them according to the duties to be performed, to fix the forms of such licenses, and to issue them to such citizens of the United States as the Commission finds qualified;

(m) (1) Have authority to suspend the license of any operator upon proof sufficient to satisfy the Commission that the licensee—

(A) has violated any provision of any Act, treaty, or convention binding on the United States, which the Commission is authorized to administer, or any regulation made by the Commission under any such Act, treaty, or convention; or

(B) has failed to carry out a lawful order of the master or person lawfully in charge of the ship or aircraft on which he is employed; or

(C) has willfully damaged or permitted radio apparatus or installations to be damaged; or

(D) has transmitted superfluous radio communications or signals or communications containing profane or obscene words, language, or meaning, or has knowingly transmitted—

(1) false or deceptive signals or communications, or

(2) a call signal or letter which has not been assigned by proper authority to the station he is operating; or

(E) has willfully or maliciously interfered with any other radio communications or signals; or

(F) has obtained or attempted to obtain, or has assisted another to obtain or attempt to obtain, an operator's license by fraudulent means.

(2) No order of suspension of any operator's license shall take effect until fifteen days' notice in writing thereof, stating the cause for the proposed suspension, has been given to the operator licensee who may make written application to the Commission at any time within said fifteen days for a hearing upon such order. The notice to the operator licensee shall not be effective until actually received by him, and from that time he shall have fifteen days in which to mail the said application. In the event that physical conditions prevent mailing of the application at the expiration of the fifteen-day period, the application shall then be mailed as soon as possible thereafter, accompanied by a satisfactory explanation of the delay. Upon receipt by the Commission of such application for hearing, said order of suspension shall be held in abeyance until the conclusion of the hearing which shall be 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 suspension.<sup>6</sup>

(n) Have authority to inspect all radio installations associated with stations required to be licensed by any Act or which are subject to the provisions of any Act, treaty, or convention binding on the United States, to ascertain whether in construction, installation, and operation they conform to the requirements of the rules and regulations of the Commission, the provisions of any Act, the terms of any treaty or convention binding on the United States, and the conditions of the license or other instrument of authorization under which they are constructed, installed, or operated.<sup>6</sup>

Sec. 302. (a) For the purposes of this title the United States is divided into five zones, as follows: The first zone shall embrace the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia; the second zone shall embrace the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, and Kentucky; the third zone shall embrace the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma; the fourth zone shall embrace the States of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri; and the fifth zone shall embrace the States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California.

(b) The Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Alaska, Guam, American Samoa, and the Territory of Hawaii are expressly excluded from the zones herein established.

(o) Have authority to designate call letters of all stations;

(p) Have authority to cause to be published such call letters and such

other announcements and data as in the judgment of the Commission may be required for the efficient operation of radio stations subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and for the proper enforcement of this Act;

(q) Have authority to require the painting and/or illumination of radio towers if and when in its judgment such towers constitute, or there is a reasonable possibility that they may constitute, a menace to air navigation.

(r) Make such rules and regulations and prescribe such restrictions and conditions, not inconsistent with law, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, or any international radio or wire communications treaty or convention, or regulations annexed thereto, including any treaty or convention insofar as it relates to the use of radio, to which the United States is or may hereafter become a party.<sup>6</sup>

## WAIVER BY LICENSEE

SEC. 304. No station license shall be granted by the Commission until the applicant therefor shall have signed a waiver of any claim to the use of any particular frequency or of the ether as against the regulatory power of the United States because of the previous use of the same, whether by license or otherwise.

## GOVERNMENT-OWNED STATIONS

SEC. 305. (a) Radio stations belonging to and operated by the United States shall not be subject to the provisions of sections 301 and 303 of this Act. All such Government stations shall use such frequencies as shall be assigned to each or to each class by the President. All such stations, except stations on board naval and other Government vessels while at sea or beyond the limits of the continental United States, when transmitting any radio communication or signal other than a communication or signal relating to Government business, shall conform to such rules and regulations designated to prevent interference with other radio stations and the rights of others as the Commission may prescribe.

(b) Radio stations on board vessels of the United States Shipping Board Bureau or the United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation or the Inland and Coastwise Waterways Service shall be subject to the provisions of this title.

(c) All stations owned and operated by the United States, except mobile stations of the Army of the United States, and all other stations on land and sea, shall have special call letters designated by the Commission.

## FOREIGN SHIPS

SEC. 306. Section 301 of this Act shall not apply to any person sending radio communications or signals on a foreign ship while the same is within the jurisdiction of the United States, but such communications or signals shall be transmitted only in accordance with such regulations designed to prevent interference as may be promulgated under the authority of this Act.

## ALLOCATION OF FACILITIES; TERMS OF LICENSES

SEC. 307. (a) The Commission, if public convenience, interest, or necessity will be served thereby, subject to the limitations of this Act, shall grant to any applicant therefor a station license provided for by this Act.

(b) In considering applications for licenses, and modifications and renewals thereof, when and insofar as there is demand for the same the Commission shall make such distribution of licenses, frequencies, hours of operation, and of power among the several States and communities as to provide a fair, efficient, and equitable distribution of radio service to each of the same.<sup>7</sup>

(c) The Commission shall study the proposal that Congress by statute allocate fixed percentages of radio broadcasting facilities to particular types or kinds of non-profit radio programs or to persons identified with particular types or kinds of non-profit activities, and shall report to Congress, not later than February 1, 1935, its recommendations together with the reasons for the same.

(d) No license granted for the operation of a broadcasting station shall be for a longer term than three years and no license so granted for any other class of station shall be for a longer term than five years, and any license granted may be revoked as hereinafter provided. Upon the expiration of any license, upon application therefor, a renewal of such license may be granted from time to time for a term of not to exceed three years in the case of broadcasting licenses and not to exceed five years in the case of other licenses, but action of the Commission with reference to the granting of such application for the renewal of a license shall be limited to and governed by the same considerations and practice which affect the granting of original applications.

(e) No renewal of an existing station license shall be granted more than thirty days prior to the expiration of the original license.

## APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSES; CONDITIONS IN LICENSE FOR FOREIGN COMMUNICATION

SEC. 308. (a) The Commission may grant licenses, renewal of licenses, and modification of licenses only upon written application therefor received by it: *Provided, however*, That in cases of emergency found by the Commission, licenses, renewals of licenses, and modifications of licenses, for stations on vessels or aircraft of the United States, may be issued under such conditions as the Commission may impose, without such formal application. Such licenses, however, shall in no case be for a longer term than three months: *Provided further*, That the Commission may issue by cable, telegraph, or radio a permit for the operation of a station on a vessel of the United States at sea, effective in lieu of a license until said vessel shall return to a port of the continental United States.

<sup>6</sup> Subsections (m) and (n) of section 303 were amended and subsection (r) of section 303 was added by Public—No. 97—75th Congress, 1st Session, approved May 20, 1937.

<sup>7</sup> Subsection (b) of section 307 was amended by Public—No. 652—74th Congress, approved June 5, 1936.

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(Provisions Relating to Broadcasting and Allied Services, With Sections Dealing Exclusively With Public Utility Common Carriers Omitted)

Passed by 73rd Congress; Approved June 19, 1934; With Amendments

(b) All such applications shall set forth such facts as the Commission by regulation may prescribe as to the citizenship, character and financial, technical, and other qualifications of the applicant to operate the station; the ownership and location of the proposed station and of the stations, if any, with which it is proposed to communicate; the frequencies and the power desired to be used; the hours of the day or other periods of time during which it is proposed to operate the station; the purposes for which the station is to be used; and such other information as it may require. The Commission, at any time after the filing of such original application and during the term of any such license, may require from an applicant or licensee further written statements of fact to enable it to determine whether such original application should be granted or denied or such license revoked. Such application and/or such statement of fact shall be signed by the applicant and/or licensee under oath or affirmation.

(c) The Commission in granting any license for a station intended or used for commercial communication between the United States or any Territory or possession, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and any foreign country, may impose any terms, conditions, or restrictions authorized to be imposed with respect to submarine-cable licenses by section 2 of an Act entitled "An Act relating to the landing and the operation of submarine cables in the United States," approved May 24, 1921.

## REVOCATION OF LICENSES

SEC. 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 Act or of any regulation of the Commission authorized by this Act 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.

(b) Any station license hereafter granted under the provisions of this Act or the construction permit required hereby and hereafter 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 Act 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.

## APPLICATION OF ANTITRUST LAWS

SEC. 313. All laws of the United States relating to unlawful restraints and monopolies and to combinations, contracts, or agreements in restraint of trade are hereby declared to be applicable to the manufacture and sale of and to trade in radio apparatus and devices entering into or affecting interstate or foreign commerce and to interstate or foreign radio communications. Whenever in any suit, action, or proceeding, civil or criminal, brought under the provisions of any said laws or in any proceedings brought to enforce or to review findings and orders of the Federal Trade Commission or other governmental agency in respect of any matters as to which said Commission or other governmental agency is by law authorized to act, any licensee shall be found guilty of the violation of the provisions of such laws or any of them, the court, in addition to the penalties imposed by said laws, may adjudge, order, and/or decree that the license of such licensee shall, as of the date the decree or judgment becomes finally effective or as of such date as the said decree shall fix, be revoked and that all rights under such license shall thereupon cease: *Provided, however*, That such licensee shall have the same right of appeal or review as is provided by law in respect of other decrees and judgments of said court.

## PRESERVATION OF COMPETITION IN COMMERCE

SEC. 314. After the effective date of this Act no person engaged directly, or indirectly through any person directly or indirectly controlling or controlled by, or under direct or indirect common control with, such person, or through an agent, or otherwise, in the business of transmitting and/or receiving for hire energy, communications, or signals by radio in accordance with the terms of the license issued under this Act, shall by purchase, lease, construction, or otherwise, directly or indirectly, acquire, own, control, or operate any cable or wire telegraph or telephone line or system between any place in any State, Territory, or possession of the United States or in the District of Columbia, and any place in any foreign country, or shall acquire, own, or control any part of the stock or other capital share or any interest in the physical property and/or other assets of any such cable, wire, telegraph, or telephone line or system, if in either case the purpose is and/or the effect thereof may be to substantially lessen competition or to restrain commerce between any place in any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, and any place in any foreign country, or unlawfully to create monopoly in any line of commerce; nor shall any person engaged directly, or indirectly through any person directly or indirectly controlling or controlled by, or under direct or indirect common control with, such person, or through an agent, otherwise, in the business of transmitting and/or receiving for hire messages by any cable, wire, telegraph, or telephone line or system (a) between any place in any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, and any place in any other State, Territory, or possession of the United States; or (b) between any place in any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia, and any place in any foreign country, by purchase, lease, construction, or otherwise, directly or indirectly acquire, own, control, or operate any station or the apparatus therein, or any system for transmitting and/or receiving radio communications or signals between any place in any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, and any place in any foreign country, or shall acquire, own, or control any part of the stock or other capital share or any interest in the physical property and/or other assets of any such radio station, apparatus, or system, if in either case the purpose is and/or the effect thereof may be to substantially lessen competition or to restrain commerce between any place in any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, and any place in any foreign country, or unlawfully to create monopoly in any line of commerce.

## HEARINGS ON APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSES; FORM OF LICENSES; CONDITIONS ATTACHED TO LICENSES

SEC. 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.

(b) Such station licenses as the Commission may grant shall be in such general form as it may prescribe, but each license shall contain, in addition to other provisions, a statement of the following conditions to which such license shall be subject:

(1) The station license shall not vest in the licensee any right to operate the station nor any right in the use of the frequencies designated in the license beyond the term thereof nor in any other manner than authorized therein.

(2) Neither the license nor the right granted thereunder shall be assigned or otherwise transferred in violation of this Act.

(3) Every license issued under this Act shall be subject in terms to the right of use or control conferred by section 606 hereof.

## LIMITATION ON HOLDING AND TRANSFER OF LICENSES

SEC. 310. (a) The station license required hereby shall not be granted to or held by—

(1) Any alien or the representative of any alien;

(2) Any foreign government or the representative thereof;

(3) Any corporation organized under the laws of any foreign government;

(4) Any corporation of which any officer or director is an alien or of which more than one-fifth of the capital stock is owned of record or voted by aliens or their representatives or by a foreign government or representative thereof, or by any corporation organized under the laws of a foreign country;

(5) Any corporation directly or indirectly controlled by any other corporation of which any officer or more than one-fourth of the directors are aliens, or of which more than one-fourth of the capital stock is owned of record or voted, after June 1, 1935, by aliens, their representatives, or by a foreign government or representative thereof, or by any corporation organized under the laws of a foreign country, if the Commission finds that the public interest will be served by the refusal or the revocation of such license.

Nothing in this subsection shall prevent the licensing of radio apparatus on board any vessel, aircraft, or other mobile station of the United States when the installation and use of such apparatus is required by Act of Congress or any treaty to which the United States is a party.

(b) The station license required hereby, the frequencies authorized to be used by the licensee, and the rights therein granted shall not be transferred, assigned, or in any manner either voluntarily or involuntarily disposed of, or indirectly by transfer of control of any corporation holding such license, to any person, unless the Commission shall, after securing full information, decide that said transfer is in the public interest, and shall give its consent in writing.

## REFUSAL OF LICENSES AND PERMITS IN CERTAIN CASES

SEC. 311. The Commission is hereby directed to refuse a station license and/or the permit hereinafter required for the construction of a station to any person (or to any person directly or indirectly controlled by such person) whose license has been revoked by a court under section 313, and is hereby authorized to refuse such station license and/or permit to any other person (or to any person directly or indirectly controlled by such person) which has been finally adjudged guilty by a Federal court of unlawfully monopolizing or attempting unlawfully to monopolize, radio communication, directly or indirectly, through the control of the manufacture or sale of radio apparatus, through exclusive traffic arrangements, or by any other means, or to have been using unfair methods of competition. The granting of a license shall not stop the United States or any person aggrieved from proceeding against such person for violating the law against unfair methods of competition or for a violation of the law against unlawful restraints and monopolies and/or combinations, contracts, or agreements in restraint of trade, or from instituting proceedings for the dissolution of such corporation.

# The Communications Act of 1934

(Provisions Relating to Broadcasting and Allied Services, With Sections Dealing Exclusively With Public Utility Common Carriers Omitted)

Passed by 73rd Congress; Approved June 19, 1934; With Amendments

## FACILITIES FOR CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC OFFICE

SEC. 315. If any licensee shall permit any person who is a legally qualified candidate for any public office to use a broadcasting station, he shall afford equal opportunities to all other such candidates for that office in the use of such broadcasting station, and the Commission shall make rules and regulations to carry this provision into effect: *Provided*, That such licensee shall have no power of censorship over the material broadcast under the provisions of this section. No obligation is hereby imposed upon any licensee to allow the use of its station by any such candidate.

## LOTTERIES AND OTHER SIMILAR SCHEMES

SEC. 316. No person shall broadcast by means of any radio station for which a license is required by any law of the United States, and no person operating any such station shall knowingly permit the broadcasting of, any advertisement or of information concerning any lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme, offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or any list of the prizes drawn or awarded by means of any such lottery, gift enterprise, or scheme, whether said list contains any part or all of such prizes. Any person violating any provision of this section shall, upon conviction thereof be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both for each and every day during which such offense occurs.

## ANNOUNCEMENT THAT MATTER IS PAID FOR

SEC. 317. All matter broadcast by any radio station for which service, money, or any other valuable consideration is directly or indirectly paid, or promised to or charged or accepted by, the station so broadcasting, from any person shall, at the time the same is so broadcast, be announced as paid for or furnished, as the case may be, by such person.

## OPERATION OF TRANSMITTING APPARATUS

SEC. 318. The actual operation of all transmitting apparatus in any radio station for which a station license is required by this Act shall be carried on only by a person holding an operator's license issued hereunder, and no person shall operate any such apparatus in such station except under and in accordance with an operator's license issued to him by the Commission: *Provided*, however, That the Commission if it shall find that the public interest, convenience, or necessity will be served thereby may waive or modify the foregoing provisions of this section for the operation of any station except (1) stations for which licensed operators are required by international agreement, (2) stations for which licensed operators are required for safety purposes, (3) stations engaged in broadcasting, and (4) stations operated as common carriers on frequencies below thirty thousand kilocycles: *Provided further*, That the Commission shall have power to make special regulations governing the granting of licenses for the use of automatic radio devices and for the operation of such devices.<sup>6</sup>

## CONSTRUCTION PERMITS

SEC. 319. (a) No license shall be issued under the authority of this Act for the operation of any station the construction of which is begun or is continued after this Act takes effect, unless a permit for its construction has been granted by the Commission upon written application therefor. The Commission may grant such permit if public convenience, interest, or necessity will be served by the construction of the station. This application shall set forth such facts as the Commission by regulation may prescribe as to the citizenship, character, and the financial, technical, and other ability of the applicant to construct and operate the station, the ownership and location of the proposed station and of the station or stations with which it is proposed to communicate, the frequencies desired to be used, the hours of the day or other periods of time during which it is proposed to operate the station, the purpose for which the station is to be used, the type of transmitting apparatus to be used, the power to be used, the date upon which the station is expected to be completed and in operation, and such other information as the Commission may require. Such application shall be signed by the applicant under oath or affirmation.

(b) Such permit for construction shall show specifically the earliest and latest dates between which the actual operation of such station is expected to begin, and shall provide that said permit will be automatically forfeited if the station is not ready for operation within the time specified or within such further time as the Commission may allow, unless prevented by causes not under the control of the grantee. The rights under any such permit shall not be assigned or otherwise transferred to any person without the approval of the Commission. A permit for construction shall not be required for Government stations, amateur stations, or stations upon mobile vessels, railroad rolling stock, or aircraft. Upon the completion of any station for the construction or continued construction of which a permit has been granted, and upon it being made to appear to the Commission that all the terms, conditions, and obligations set forth in the application and permit have been fully met, and that no cause or circumstance arising or first coming to the knowledge of the Commission since the granting of the permit would, in the judgment of the Commission, make the operation of such station against the public interest, the Commission shall issue a license to the lawful holder of said permit for the operation of said station. Said license shall conform generally to the terms of said permit.

<sup>6</sup> The provisions in section 318 were added by "An Act to amend section 318 of the Communications Act of 1934." Public—No. 26—75th Congress, 1st Session, approved March 29, 1937.

## DESIGNATION OF STATIONS LIABLE TO INTERFERE WITH DISTRESS SIGNALS

SEC. 320. The Commission is authorized to designate from time to time radio stations the communications or signals of which, in its opinion, are liable to interfere with the transmission or reception of distress signals of ships. Such stations are required to keep a licensed radio operator listening in on the frequencies designated for signals of distress and radio communications relating thereto during the entire period the transmitter of such station is in operation.

## DISTRESS SIGNALS AND COMMUNICATIONS

SEC. 321. (a) The transmitting set in a radio station on shipboard may be adjusted in such a manner as to produce a maximum of radiation, irrespective of the amount of interference which may thus be caused, when such station is sending radio communications or signals of distress and radio communications relating thereto.<sup>7</sup>

(b) All radio stations, including Government stations and stations on board foreign vessels when within the territorial waters of the United States, shall give absolute priority to radio communications or signals relating to ships in distress; shall cease all sending on frequencies which will interfere with bearing a radio communication or signal of distress, and, except when engaged in answering or aiding the ship in distress, shall refrain from sending any radio communications or signals until there is assurance that no interference will be caused with the radio communications or signals relating thereto, and shall assist the vessel in distress, so far as possible, by complying with its instructions.

## INTERCOMMUNICATION IN MOBILE SERVICE

SEC. 322. Every land station open to general public service between the coast and vessels or aircraft at sea shall, within the scope of its normal operations, be bound to exchange radio communications or signals with any ship or aircraft station at sea; and each station on shipboard or aircraft at sea shall, within the scope of its normal operations, be bound to exchange radio communications or signals with any other station on shipboard or aircraft at sea or with any land station open to general public service between the coast and vessels or aircraft at sea: *Provided*, That such exchange of radio communication shall be without distinction as to radio systems or instruments adopted by each station.<sup>7</sup>

## INTERFERENCE BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND COMMERCIAL STATIONS

SEC. 323. (a) At all places where Government and private or commercial radio stations on land operate in such close proximity that interference with the work of Government stations cannot be avoided when they are operating simultaneously, such private or commercial stations as do interfere with the transmission or reception of radio communications or signals by the Government stations concerned shall not use their transmitters during the first fifteen minutes of each hour, local standard time.

(b) The Government stations for which the above-mentioned division of time is established shall transmit radio communications or signals only during the first fifteen minutes of each hour, local standard time, except in case of signals or radio communications relating to vessels in distress and vessel requests for information as to course, location, or compass direction.

## USE OF MINIMUM POWER

SEC. 324. In all circumstances, except in case of radio communications or signals relating to vessels in distress, all radio stations, including those owned and operated by the United States, shall use the minimum amount of power necessary to carry out the communication desired.

## FALSE DISTRESS SIGNALS; REBROADCASTING; STUDIOS OF FOREIGN STATIONS

SEC. 325. (a) No person within the jurisdiction of the United States shall knowingly utter or transmit, or cause to be uttered or transmitted, any false or fraudulent signal of distress, or communication relating thereto, nor shall any broadcasting station rebroadcast the program or any part thereof of another broadcasting station without the express authority of the originating station.

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

(c) Such application shall contain such information as the Commission may by regulation prescribe, and the granting or refusal thereof shall be subject to the requirements of section 309 hereof with respect to applications for station licenses or renewal or modification thereof, and the license or permission so granted shall be revocable for false statements in the application so required or when the Commission, after hearings, shall find its continuation no longer in the public interest.

<sup>7</sup> Sections 321, 322 and 329 were amended by Public—No. 97—75th Congress, 1st Session, approved May 20, 1937.

# The Communications Act of 1934

(Provisions Relating to Broadcasting and Allied Services, With Sections Dealing Exclusively With Public Utility Common Carriers Omitted)

Passed by 73rd Congress; Approved June 19, 1934; With Amendments

## CENSORSHIP; INDECENT LANGUAGE

SEC. 326. Nothing in this Act shall be understood or construed to give the Commission the power of censorship over the radio communications or signals transmitted by any radio station, and no regulation or condition shall be promulgated or fixed by the Commission which shall interfere with the right of free speech by means of radio communication. No person within the jurisdiction of the United States shall utter any obscene, indecent, or profane language by means of radio communication.

## USE OF NAVAL STATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL MESSAGES

SEC. 327. The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized, unless restrained by international agreement, under the terms and conditions and at rates prescribed by him, which rates shall be just and reasonable, and which, upon complaint, shall be subject to review and revision by the Commission, to use all radio stations and apparatus, wherever located, owned by the United States and under the control of the Navy Department, (a) for the reception and transmission of press messages offered by any newspaper published in the United States, its Territories or possessions, or published by citizens of the United States in foreign countries, or by any press association of the United States, and (b) for the reception and transmission of private commercial messages between ships, between ship and shore, between localities in Alaska and between Alaska and the continental United States: *Provided*, That the rates fixed for the reception and transmission of all such messages, other than press messages between the Pacific coast of the United States, Hawaii, Alaska, Guam, American Samoa, the Philippine Islands, and the Orient, and between the United States and the Virgin Islands, shall not be less than the rates charged by privately owned and operated stations for like messages and service: *Provided further*, That the right to use such stations for any of the purposes named in this section shall terminate and cease as between any countries or localities or between any locality and privately operated ships whenever privately owned and operated stations are capable of meeting the normal communication requirements between such countries or localities or between any locality and privately operated ships, and the Commission shall have notified the Secretary of the Navy thereof.

## SPECIAL PROVISION AS TO PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND CANAL ZONE

SEC. 328. This title shall not apply to the Philippine Islands or to the Canal Zone. In international radio matters the Philippine Islands and the Canal Zone shall be represented by the Secretary of State.

## ADMINISTRATION OF RADIO LAWS IN TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

SEC. 329.<sup>a</sup> The Commission is authorized to designate any officer or employee of any other department of the Government on duty in any Territory or possession of the United States to render therein such service in connection with the administration of this Act as the Commission may prescribe and also to designate any officer or employee of any other department of the Government to render such services at any place within the United States in connection with the administration of title III of this Act as may be necessary: *Provided*, That such designation shall be approved by the head of the department in which such person is employed.<sup>1</sup>

## TITLE IV—PROCEDURAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

### JURISDICTION TO ENFORCE ACT AND ORDERS OF COMMISSION

SECTION 401. (a) The district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction, upon application of the Attorney General of the United States at the request of the Commission, alleging a failure to comply with or a violation of any of the provisions of this Act by any person, to issue a writ or writs of mandamus commanding such person to comply with the provisions of this Act.

(b) If any person fails or neglects to obey any order of the Commission other than for the payment of money, while the same is in effect, the Commission or any party injured thereby, or the United States, by its Attorney General, may apply to the appropriate district court of the United States for the enforcement of such order. If after hearing, that court determines that the order was regularly made and duly served, and that the person is in disobedience of the same, the court shall enforce obedience to such order by a writ of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, to restrain such person or the officers, agents, or representatives of such person, from further disobedience of such order, or to enjoin upon it or them obedience to the same.

(c) Upon the request of the Commission it shall be the duty of any district attorney of the United States to whom the Commission may apply to institute in the proper court and to prosecute under the direction of the Attorney General of the United States all necessary proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of this Act and for the punishment of all violations thereof, and the costs and expenses of such prosecutions shall be paid out of the appropriations for the expenses of the courts of the United States.

(d) The provisions of the Expediting Act, approved February 11, 1903, as amended, and of section 238 (1) of the Judicial Code, as amended, shall be held to apply to any suit in equity arising under Title II of this Act, wherein the United States is complainant.

### PROCEEDINGS TO ENFORCE OR SET ASIDE THE COMMISSION'S ORDERS—APPEAL IN CERTAIN CASES

SEC. 402. (a) The provisions of the Act of October 22, 1913 (38 Stat. 219), relating to the enforcing or setting aside of the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission, are hereby made applicable to suits to enforce, enjoin, set aside, annul, or suspend any order of the Commission under this Act (except any order of the Commission granting or refusing an application for a construction permit for a radio station, or for a radio station license, or for renewal of an existing radio station license, or for modification of an existing radio station license, or suspending a radio operator's license<sup>10</sup>), and such suits are hereby authorized to be brought as provided in that Act.

(b) An appeal may be taken, in the manner hereinafter provided, from decisions of the Commission to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in any of the following cases:

(1) By any applicant for a construction permit for a radio station, or for a radio station license, or for renewal of an existing radio station license, or for modification of an existing radio station license, whose application is refused by the Commission.

(2) By any other person aggrieved or whose interests are adversely affected by any decision of the Commission granting or refusing any such application.

(3) By any radio operator whose license has been suspended by the Commission.<sup>10</sup>

(c) Such appeal shall be taken by filing with said court within twenty days after the decision complained of is effective, notice in writing of said appeal and a statement of the reasons therefor, together with proof of service of a true copy of said notice and statement upon the Commission. Unless a later date is specified by the Commission as part of its decision, the decision complained of shall be considered to be effective as of the date on which public announcement of the decision is made at the office of the Commission in the city of Washington. The Commission shall thereupon immediately, and in any event not later than five days from the date of such service upon it, mail or otherwise deliver a copy of said notice of appeal to each person shown by the records of the Commission to be interested in such appeal and to have a right to intervene therein under the provisions of this section, and shall at all times thereafter permit any such person to inspect and make copies of the appellant's statement of reasons for said appeal at the office of the Commission in the city of Washington. Within thirty days after the filing of said appeal the Commission shall file with the court the originals or certified copies of all papers and evidence presented to it upon the application or order<sup>11</sup> involved, and also a like copy of its decision thereon, and shall within thirty days thereafter file a full statement in writing of the facts and grounds for its decision as found and given by it, and a list of all interested persons to whom it has mailed or otherwise delivered a copy of said notice of appeal.

(d) Within thirty days after the filing of said appeal any interested person may intervene and participate in the proceedings had upon said appeal by filing with the court a notice of intention to intervene and a verified statement showing the nature of the interest of such party, together with proof of service of true copies of said notice and statement, both upon appellant and upon the Commission. Any person who would be aggrieved or whose interests would be adversely affected by a reversal or modification of the decision of the Commission complained of shall be considered an interested party.

(e) At the earliest convenient time the court shall hear and determine the appeal upon the record before it, and shall have power, upon such record, to enter a judgment affirming or reversing the decision of the Commission, and in event the court shall render a decision and enter an order reversing the decision of the Commission, it shall remand the case of the Commission to carry out the judgment of the court: *Provided, however*, That the review by the court shall be limited to questions of law and that findings of fact by the Commission, if supported by substantial evidence, shall be conclusive unless it shall clearly appear that the findings of the Commission are arbitrary or capricious. The court judgment shall be final, subject, however, to review by the Supreme Court of the United States upon writ of certiorari on petition therefor under section 240 of the Judicial Code, as amended, by appellant, by the Commission, or by any interested party intervening in the appeal.

(f) The court may, in its discretion, enter judgment for costs in favor of or against an appellant, and/or other interested parties intervening in said appeal, but not against the Commission, depending upon the nature of the issues involved upon said appeal and the outcome thereof.

### INQUIRY BY COMMISSION ON ITS OWN MOTION

SEC. 403. The Commission shall have full authority and power at any time to institute an inquiry, on its own motion, in any case and as to any matter or thing concerning which complaint is authorized to be made, to or before the Commission by any provision of this Act, or concerning which any question may arise under any of the provisions of this Act, or relating to the enforcement of any of the provisions of this Act. The Commission shall have the same powers and authority to proceed with any inquiry instituted on its own motion as though it had been appealed to by complaint or petition under any of the provisions of this Act, including the power to make and enforce any order or orders in the case, or relating to the matter or thing concerning which the inquiry is had, excepting orders for the payment of money.

<sup>10</sup> The provisions in sections 402 (a) and (b) (3) relating to suspension of a radio operator's license were added by Public—No. 97—75th Congress, 1st Session, approved May 20, 1937.

<sup>11</sup> The words "or order" were added by Public—No. 97—75th Congress, 1st Session, approved May 20, 1937.

# The Communications Act of 1934

(Provisions Relating to Broadcasting and Allied Services, With Sections Dealing Exclusively With Public Utility Common Carriers Omitted)

Passed by 73rd Congress; Approved June 19, 1934; With Amendments

## REPORTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

SEC. 404. Whenever an investigation shall be made by the Commission it shall be its duty to make a report in writing in respect thereto, which shall state the conclusions of the Commission, together with its decision, order, or requirement in the premises; and in case damages are awarded such report shall include the findings of fact on which the award is made.

## REHEARING BEFORE COMMISSION

SEC. 405. After a decision, order, or requirement has been made by the Commission in any proceeding, any party thereto may at any time make application for rehearing of the same, or any matter determined therein, and it shall be lawful for the Commission in its discretion to grant such a rehearing if sufficient reason therefor be made to appear: *Provided, however,* That in the case of a decision, order, or requirement made under Title III, the time within which application for rehearing may be made shall be limited to twenty days after the effective date thereof, and such application may be made by any party or any person aggrieved or whose interests are adversely affected thereby. Applications for rehearing shall be governed by such general rules as the Commission may establish. No such application shall excuse any person from complying with or obeying any decision, order, or requirement of the Commission, or operate in any manner to stay or postpone the enforcement thereof, without the special order of the Commission. In case a rehearing is granted, the proceedings thereupon shall conform as nearly as may be to the proceedings in an original hearing, except as the Commission may otherwise direct; and if, in its judgment, after such rehearing and the consideration of all facts, including those arising since the former hearing, it shall appear that the original decision, order, or requirement is in any respect unjust or unwarranted, the Commission may reverse, change, or modify the same accordingly. Any decision, order, or requirement made after such rehearing, reversing, changing, or modifying the original determination, shall be subject to the same provisions as an original order.

\* \* \* \* \*

## GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PROCEEDINGS—WITNESSES AND DEPOSITIONS

SEC. 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 Title III 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.

(b) For the purposes of this Act the Commission shall have the power to require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of all books, papers, schedules of charges, contracts, agreements, and documents relating to any matter under investigation. Witnesses summoned before the Commission shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the court of the United States.

(c) Such attendance of witnesses, and the production of such documentary evidence, may be required from any place in the United States, at any designated place of hearing. And in case of disobedience to a subpoena the Commission, or any party to a proceeding before the Commission, may invoke the aid of any court of the United States in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents under the provisions of this section.

(d) Any of the district courts of the United States within the jurisdiction of which such inquiry is carried on may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any common carrier or licensee or other person, issue an order requiring such common carrier, licensee, or other person to appear before the Commission (and produce books and papers if so ordered) and give evidence touching the matter in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof.

(e) The testimony of any witness may be taken, at the instance of a party, in any proceeding or investigation pending before the Commission, by deposition, at any time after a cause or proceeding is at issue on petition and answer. The Commission may also order testimony to be taken by deposition in any proceeding or investigation pending before it, at any stage of such proceeding or investigation. Such depositions may be taken before any judge of any court of the United States, or any United States commissioner, or any clerk of a district court, or any chancellor, justice, or judge of a supreme or superior court, mayor, or chief magistrate of a city, judge of a county court, or court of common pleas of any of the United States, or any notary public, not being of counsel or attorney to either of the parties, nor interested in the event of the proceeding or investigation. Reasonable notice must first be given in writing by the party or his attorney proposing to take such deposition to the opposite party or his attorney of record, as either may be nearest, which notice shall state the name of the witness and the time and place of the taking of his deposition. Any person may be compelled to appear and depose, and to produce documentary evidence, in the same manner as witnesses may be compelled to appear and testify and produce documentary evidence before the Commission, as hereinbefore provided.

(f) Every person deposing as herein provided shall be cautioned and

sworn (or affirm, if he so request) to testify the whole truth, and shall be carefully examined. His testimony shall be reduced to writing by the magistrate taking the deposition, or under his direction, and shall, after it has been reduced to writing, be subscribed by the deponent.

(g) If a witness whose testimony may be desired to be taken by deposition be in a foreign country, the deposition may be taken before an officer or person designated by the Commission, or agreed upon by the parties by stipulation in writing to be filed with the Commission. All depositions must be promptly filed with the Commission.

(b) Witnesses whose depositions are taken as authorized in this Act, and the magistrate or other officer taking the same, shall severally be entitled to the same fees as are paid for like services in the courts of the United States.

(i) No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or from producing books, papers, schedules of charges, contracts, agreements, and documents before the Commission, or in obedience to the subpoena of the Commission, whether such subpoena be signed or issued by one or more commissioners, or in any cause or proceeding, criminal or otherwise, based upon or growing out of any alleged violation of this Act, or of any amendments thereto, on the ground or for the reason that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture; but no individual shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he is compelled, after having claimed his privilege against self-incrimination, to testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, except that any individual so testifying shall not be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

(j) Any person who shall neglect or refuse to attend and testify, or to answer any lawful inquiry, or to produce books, papers, schedules of charges, contracts, agreements, and documents, if in his power to do so, in obedience to the subpoena or lawful requirement of the Commission, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof by a court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

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## TITLE V—PENAL PROVISIONS—FORFEITURES

### GENERAL PENALTY

SECTION 501. Any person who willfully and knowingly does or causes or suffers to be done any act, matter, or thing, in this Act prohibited or declared to be unlawful, or who willfully and knowingly omits or fails to do any act, matter, or thing in this Act required to be done, or willfully and knowingly causes or suffers such omission or failure, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished for such offense, for which no penalty (other than a forfeiture) is provided herein, by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for a term of not more than two years, or both.

### VIOLATIONS OF RULES, REGULATIONS, AND SO FORTH

SEC. 502. Any person who willfully and knowingly violates any rule, regulation, restriction or condition made or imposed by the Commission under authority of this Act, or any rule, regulation, restriction, or condition made or imposed by any international radio or wire communications treaty or convention, or regulations annexed thereto, to which the United States is or may hereafter become a party, shall, in addition to any other penalties provided by law, be punished, upon conviction thereof, by a fine of not more than \$500 for each and every day during which such offense occurs.

\* \* \* \* \*

### VENUE OF OFFENSES

SEC. 505. The trial of any offense under this Act shall be in the district in which it is committed; or if the offense is committed upon the high seas, or out of the jurisdiction of any particular State or district, the trial shall be in the district where the offender may be found or into which he shall be first brought. Whenever the offense is begun in one jurisdiction and completed in another it may be dealt with, inquired of, tried, determined, and punished in either jurisdiction in the same manner as if the offense had been actually and wholly committed therein.

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## TITLE VI—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

### UNAUTHORIZED PUBLICATION OF COMMUNICATIONS

SEC. 605. No person receiving or assisting in receiving, or transmitting, or assisting in transmitting, any interstate or foreign communication by wire or radio shall divulge or publish the existence, contents, substance, purport, effect, or meaning thereof, except through authorized channels of transmission or reception, to any person other than the addressee, his agent, or attorney, or to a person employed or authorized to forward such communication to its destination, or to proper accounting or distributing officers of the various communicating centers over which the communication may be passed, or to the master of a ship under whom he is serving, or in response to a subpoena issued by a court of competent jurisdiction, or on demand of other lawful authority; and no person not being authorized by the sender shall intercept any communication and divulge or publish the existence, contents, substance, purport, effect, or meaning of such intercepted communication to any person; and no person not being entitled thereto shall receive or assist in receiving any interstate or foreign communication by wire or radio and use the same or any information therein contained for his own benefit or for the benefit of another not entitled thereto; and no person having received such intercepted



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communication or having become acquainted with the contents, substance, purport, effect, or meaning of the same or any part thereof, knowing that such information was so obtained, shall divulge or publish the existence, contents, substance, purport, effect, or meaning of the same or any part thereof, or use the same or any information therein contained for his own benefit or for the benefit of another not entitled thereto: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to the receiving, divulging, publishing, or utilizing the contents of any radio communication broadcast, or transmitted by amateurs or others for the use of the general public, or relating to ships in distress.

## WAR EMERGENCY—POWERS OF PRESIDENT

SEC. 606. (a) During the continuance of a war in which the United States is engaged, the President is authorized, if he finds it necessary for the national defense and security, to direct that such communications as in his judgment may be essential to the national defense and security shall have preference or priority with any carrier subject to this Act. He may give these directions at and for such times as he may determine, and may modify, change, suspend, or annul them and for any such purpose he is hereby authorized to issue orders directly, or through such person or persons as he designates for the purpose, or through the Commission. Any carrier complying with any such order or direction for preference or priority herein authorized shall be exempt from any and all provisions in existing law imposing civil or criminal penalties, obligations, or liabilities upon carriers by reason of giving preference or priority in compliance with such order or direction.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person during any war in which the United States is engaged to knowingly or willfully, by physical force or intimidation by threats of physical force, obstruct or retard or aid in obstructing or retarding interstate or foreign communication by radio or wire. The President is hereby authorized, whenever in his judgment the public interest requires, to employ the armed forces of the United States to prevent any such obstruction or retardation of communication: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to repeal, modify, or affect either section 6 or section 20 of an Act entitled "An Act to supplement existing laws against unlawful

restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 15, 1914.

(c) Upon proclamation by the President that there exists war or a threat of war or a state of public peril or disaster or other national emergency, or in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States, the President may suspend or amend, for such time as he may see fit, the rules and regulations applicable to any or all stations within the jurisdiction of the United States as prescribed by the Commission, and may cause the closing of any station for radio communication and the removal therefrom of its apparatus and equipment, or he may authorize the use or control of any such station and/or its apparatus and equipment by any department of the Government under such regulations as he may prescribe, upon just compensation to the owners.

(d) The President shall ascertain the just compensation for such use or control and certify the amount ascertained to Congress for appropriation and payment to the person entitled thereto. If the amount so certified is unsatisfactory to the person entitled thereto, such person shall be paid only 75 per centum of the amount and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as added to such payment of 75 per centum will make such amount as will be just compensation for the use and control. Such suit shall be brought in the manner provided by paragraph 20 of section 24, or by section 145, of the Judicial Code, as amended.

## EFFECTIVE DATE OF ACT

SEC. 607. This Act shall take effect upon the organization of the Commission, except that this section and sections 1 and 4 shall take effect July 1, 1934. The Commission shall be deemed to be organized upon such date as four members of the Commission have taken office.

## SEPARABILITY CLAUSE

SEC. 608. If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the Act and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

## EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS STATIONS IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA

### College, Church and Publicly Owned Stations

Asterisk (\*) Indicates time is sold commercially.

### EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

\*WAPI, Birmingham, Ala.—Owned by University of Alabama. Alabama Polytechnic Institute and Alabama College; leased to WAPI Broadcasting Corp. Director: Thad Holt.

WBAA, West Lafayette, Ind.—Purdue University. Program Director: Gilbert D. Williams.

WCAD, Canton, N. Y.—St. Lawrence University; under lease option to *Watertown* (N. Y.) *Times*, to be moved to Watertown and operated commercially.

WCAL, Northfield, Minn.—St. Olaf College. Director: M. C. Jensen.

WCAT, Rapid City, S. D.—South Dakota State School of Mines. Director: C. M. Rowe.

\*WESG, Elmira, N. Y.—Licensed to Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Operated under lease to *Elmira Star-Gazette*. Director: Dale Taylor.

\*WEW, St. Louis, Mo.—St. Louis University. Director: Rev. W. A. Burk, S.J.

\*WGST, Atlanta, Ga.—Licensed to Georgia School of Technology; operated commercially under lease. Director: W. H. Summerville.

WHA, Madison, Wis.—University of Wisconsin. Director: H. B. McCarty.

\*WHAZ, Troy, N. Y.—Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Director: W. J. Williams.

WILL, Urbana, Ill.—University of Illinois. Director: Joseph F. Wright.

WKAR, East Lansing, Mich.—Michigan State College. Director: Robert J. Coleman.

\*WHBY and WTAQ, Green Bay, Wis.—St. Norbert's College. Director: Father James A. Wagner.

WLB, Minneapolis, Minn.—University of Minnesota. Program Director: H. B. Gislason.

WLMU, Middlesboro, Ky.—Construction permit issued for new station to Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tenn.

WNAD, Norman, Okla.—University of Oklahoma. Director: Homer Heck.

WOI, Ames, Ia.—Iowa State College of Agriculture & Mechanic Arts. Director: W. I. Griffith.

WOSU, Columbus, O.—Ohio State University. Director: R. C. Higgy.

\*WRUF, Gainesville, Ga.—University of Florida. Director: Garland Powell.

WSAJ, Grove City, Pa.—Grove City College. Director: Dr. A. J. Calderwood.

WSUI, Iowa City, Ia.—University of Iowa. Director: Carl Menzer.

WSVS, Buffalo, N. Y.—Seneca Vocational High School. Director: Lowell C. Kitchin.

WTAW, College Station, Tex.—Agricultural & Mechanical College of Texas. Director: E. P. Humbert.

\*WWL, New Orleans, La.—Loyola University. Director: Vincent F. Callahan.

KRPS, Portland, Ore.—Benson Polytechnic School. Director: William Allingham.

KFDY, Brookings, S. D.—South Dakota State College. Director: S. W. Jones.

\*KFJM, Grand Forks, N. D.—University of North Dakota. Director: D. LeMasurier.

KFKU, Lawrence, Kan.—University of Kansas. Director: H. G. Ingham.

\*KFXR, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Exchange Ave. Baptist Church. Director: B. C. Thomason.

KOAC, Corvallis, Ore.—Oregon State System of Higher Education (State Agricultural College, operator). Director: Luke L. Roberts.

\*KPAC, Port Arthur, Tex.—Port Arthur College. Director: Glenn Hewitt.

KSAC, Manhattan, Kan.—Kansas State College of Agriculture & Applied Sciences.

KUSD, Vermillion, S. D.—University of South Dakota. Director: B. B. Brackett.

\*KUA, Siloam Springs, Ark.—John Brown University. Director: C. M. Books.

KWLC, Decorah, Ia.—Luther College. Director: Dr. W. L. Strunk.

KWSC, Pullman, Wash.—Washington State College. Director: Kenneth E. Yeend.

### CANADIAN

\*CFRC, Kingston, Ont.—Queen's University. Director: James Annand.

CKIC, Wolfville, N. S.—Acadia University. Director: Frances M. Patterson.

CKUA, Edmonton, Alta.—University of Alberta. Director: Donald Cameron.

### RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

WAWZ, Zarahaph, N. J.—Pillar of Fire. Director: Ray B. White.

WBBL, Richmond, Va.—Grace Covenant Presbyterian Church. Director: M. A. Sitten.

WBRR, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Peoples Pulpit Association. Director: M. A. Howlett.

\*WBNO, New Orleans, La.—Coliseum Place Baptist Church. Director: Edward R. Musso.

WBMI, Chicago, Ill.—Moody Bible Institute. Director: Henry C. Crowell.

WMPC, Lapeer, Mich.—First Methodist Protestant Church. Director: F. S. Hemingway.

KFGQ, Boone, Ia.—Boone Biblical College. Director: Lois Crawford.

KFSG, Los Angeles, Cal.—Echo Park Evangelical Association. (Aimie Semple McPherson.)

KFUO, St. Louis, Mo.—Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and Other States. Director: H. H. Hohenstein.

KPOF, Denver, Colo.—Pillar of Fire. Director: Arthur K. White.

KPPC, Pasadena, Cal.—Pasadena Presbyterian Church. Director: David Black.

\*KSL, Salt Lake City—Licensed to Radio Service Corp. of Utah, controlling interest in which is owned by Latter Day Saints (Mormon) Church. Director: Earl J. Glade.

KTW, Seattle, Wash.—First Presbyterian Church. Director: M. A. Matthews.

### MUNICIPAL STATIONS

\*WCAM, Camden, N. J.—City of Camden. Director: F. S. Caperom.

\*WJAX, Jacksonville, Fla.—City of Jackson. Director: Thomas C. Imeson.

WLBL, Stevens Point, Wis.—State of Wisconsin. Director: F. R. Calvert.

WNYC, New York City—City of New York. Director: F. J. H. Kracke.

\*WPG, Atlantic City, N. J.—City of Atlantic City. Director: Norman Reed.

\*WRR, Dallas, Tex.—City of Dallas. Director: John Thorwald.

\*WSUN, St. Petersburg, Fla.—St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce. Director: Harold H. Meyer.

\*KTHS, Hot Springs, Ark.—Hot Springs Chamber of Commerce. Director: S. A. Cisler.

# REGULATIONS GOVERNING CANADIAN BROADCASTING STATIONS

Made Under Canadian Broadcasting Act, 1936

(As Promulgated by Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Effective November 1, 1937)

**Authority.** The attached regulations, numbered 1 to 23, were passed at a meeting of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation held at Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, on the 8th day of September, 1937, as and for the regulations of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and were made under authority of subsection one of section twenty-two of The Canadian Broadcasting Act, chapter twenty-four of the Statutes of 1936, which reads as follows:—

- "The Corporation may make regulations
- (a) to control the establishment and operation of chains or networks of stations in Canada;
  - (b) to prescribe the periods to be reserved periodically by any private station for the broadcasting of programs of the Corporation;
  - (c) to control the character of any and all programs broadcast by Corporation or private stations;
  - (d) to determine the proportion of time which may be devoted to advertising in any programs broadcast by the stations of the Corporation or by private stations and to control the character of such advertising;
  - (e) to prescribe the proportion of time which may be devoted to political broadcasts by the stations of the Corporation and by private stations, and to assign such time on an equitable basis to all parties and rival candidates."

**Definitions.** 1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,

- (a) The "Act" means The Canadian Broadcasting Act, chapter twenty-four of the Statutes of 1936;
- (b) "Corporation" means the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation;
- (c) "licence" means a licence issued to a broadcasting station under the Radiotelegraph Act; and "licensee" means the holder of such licence;
- (d) "private station" means any broadcasting station licensed to a person other than the Corporation;
- (e) "regulations" means these regulations;
- (f) "representatives of the Corporation" means the General Manager of the Corporation, the Assistant General Manager of the Corporation or persons authorized in writing by the General Manager of the Corporation;
- (g) "station" refers to stations owned or operated by the Corporation as well as by others and it may also refer to the owner or licensee of a station.

**Scope of Regulations.** 2. These regulations apply to all stations in Canada and to all matter broadcast by such stations.

**Program Log.** 3. (1) Each station shall maintain a program log in a form acceptable to the Corporation and shall cause entries to be made therein as follows:—

- (a) date, call letters, location, frequency;
  - (b) the time at which each station identification announcement is made;
  - (c) the title and brief description of each program broadcast, with the time of the beginning and ending so as to give a continuous record of each day's broadcast. If a mechanical reproduction is used, that fact shall be noted, together with a statement whether or not announcement thereof was made. In the case of a talk or speech, the name of the speaker and the auspices under which the talk or speech was given shall be entered. If the speech is made by a political candidate or on behalf of a political candidate or political party, the political affiliation of the candidate or party shall also be entered;
  - (d) the duration of each spot or other similar announcement and the broadcast hour during which it was transmitted;
  - (e) the name of the sponsor of any program or announcement for which the station is paid.
- (2) Key letters or abbreviations may be used if the explanation of each is plainly given in the log. The logs shall be produced for the inspection of the representatives of the Corporation upon the request of such representatives.
- (3) Each station shall keep on file a copy of
- (a) the continuity used for any program;
  - (b) all program or other announcements containing advertising matter;
  - (c) the manuscript of addresses or talks.
- (4) In the case of chain broadcasts these records shall be kept by the originating station.
- (5) Such records shall be retained by the station for a period of one year and shall be open for inspection by representatives of the Corporation upon request of such representatives.

**Time.** 4. The time mentioned in all program logs and contracts used in connection with broadcasting shall be local standard time (or local daylight-saving time if that is in force) unless otherwise specified or agreed.

**Program Schedules.** 5. Each station shall, each week, file with the Corporation in a form acceptable to the Corporation an advance copy of its program schedule for the following week, showing the exact hours and how they are to be occupied each day.

**Station Identification.** 6. Each station shall announce its call letters not less than once nor more than four times an hour, during hours of operation.

**Programs in General.** \*7. No one shall broadcast

- (a) anything contrary to law;
- (b) the actual proceeding at any trial in a Canadian Court;
- (c) abusive comment on any race, religion or creed;
- (d) obscene, indecent or profane language;
- (e) malicious, scandalous, or defamatory matter;
- (f) advertising matter containing false or deceptive statements;
- (g) false or misleading news;
- (h) upon the subject of birth control;
- (i) upon the subject of venereal disease, or other subjects relating to public health which the Corporation may from time to time designate, unless such subjects be presented in a manner and at a time approved by the General Manager as appropriate to the medium of broadcasting;
- (j) (i) programs presenting a person who claims supernatural or psychic powers, or a fortune-teller, character analyst, crystal-gazer or the like, or programs which lead or may lead the listening public to believe that the person presented claims to possess or possesses supernatural or psychic powers or is or claims to be a fortune-teller, character analyst, crystal-gazer or the like.

(ii) programs in which a person answers or solves or purports to answer or solve questions or problems submitted by listeners or members of the public unless such programs prior to being broadcast shall have been approved in writing by a representative of the Corporation.

**Political broadcasts.** 8. (1) Political broadcasts are governed by subsections (3), (4) and (5) of section 22 of The Canadian Broadcasting Act, 1936, which read as follows:—

- (3) Dramatized political broadcasts are prohibited.
  - (4) The names of the sponsor or sponsors and the political party, if any, upon whose behalf any political speech or address is broadcast shall be announced immediately preceding and immediately after such broadcasts.
  - (5) Political broadcasts on any Dominion, Provincial or Municipal election day and on the two days immediately preceding any such election day are prohibited.
- (2) Each station shall allocate time for political broadcasts as fairly as possible between the different parties or candidates desiring to purchase or obtain time for such broadcasts.

**Advertising Content.** 9. (1) The advertising content of any program shall not exceed in time ten per cent of any program period.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) any station shall upon instruction in writing from the Corporation reduce the total daily advertising content of its programs if the said total daily advertising content in the opinion of the Corporation occupies an undue proportion of the daily broadcast time.

(3) Upon notice in writing from the Corporation any station shall change the quality or nature of its advertising broadcasts.

10. Notwithstanding the provisions of these regulations the Corporation may, upon satisfactory evidence being submitted to it of a contract or contracts for the use of mechanical reproductions outstanding on November 1, 1937, which contain more than the advertising content prescribed in section 9 (1) or which relate to the subjects mentioned in section 7 (j) permit the continued use of the said mechanical reproductions until, but not beyond December 31, 1937.

**Advertising programs in general.** 11. (1) In any program no one shall advertise

- (a) any act or thing prohibited by law;
  - (b) the prices of goods or services, except the prices of publications auxiliary to the information services of the Corporation;
  - (c) any insurance corporation not registered to do business in Canada;
  - (d) bonds, shares, or other securities or mining or oil properties or royalties or other interests in mining or oil properties other than the securities of the Dominion or Provincial governments or municipalities or other public authorities, provided nothing herein shall prevent anyone from sponsoring a program giving quotations of market prices without comment;
  - (e) spirituous liquors;
  - (f) wine and beer in any province of Canada wherein the provincial law prohibits the direct advertisement of wine and beer, nor in any other province unless immediately prior to the coming into force of these Regulations wine and beer have in fact been directly advertised in such province through the facilities of radio.
- (2) Whenever wine and beer are advertised through radio facilities, the following special regulations shall apply:—
- (a) no spot announcements shall be used for the direct or indirect advertisement of wine or beer;
  - (b) all continuities in programs directly or indirectly advertising wine or beer shall, prior to their broadcast, be approved by the Corporation as to the continuity and the form, quantity and quality of the advertising content thereof.

**Spot Announcements.** 12. (1) "Spot" announcements shall not exceed two minutes for each broadcasting hour, subject always to the provisions of subsection (2) of this regulation.

(2) No "spot" announcement shall be broadcast on week-days between 7:30 p. m. and 11 p. m. nor on Sundays at any time, provided that where exceptional conditions prevail owing to the geographical situation stations may be given permission by the Corporation to broadcast "spot" announcements on week-days during the hours prohibited in this section.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) of this regulation shall not apply to time signals or weather reports, provided that no advertising other than the name of the sponsor is mentioned.

**Food and Drugs; Proprietary or Patent Medicines.** 13. (1) No continuity advertising an article marketed under the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act or the Food and Drug Act may be broadcast until it has been approved by the Department of Pensions and National Health.

Continuities submitted for approval shall be forwarded, in duplicate, to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Ottawa, at least two weeks in advance of intended use. The formula for any article bearing a distinctive or trade name distinguishing it from any other product, and marketed under the Food and Drug Act, shall be submitted with each pertinent continuity.

(2) No electrical transcription advertising an article marketed under the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act or the Food and Drug Act shall be broadcast by any station unless certified by an affidavit that the advertising continuity has been approved by the Department of Pensions and National Health.

(3) No announcer may broadcast any statement concerning any article marketed under the Food and Drug Act or the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act that is not contained in the continuity approved by the Department of Pensions and National Health.

(4) Testimonials referring to an article marketed under the Food and Drug Act or the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act shall be regarded as constituting a part of the advertising continuity.

(5) No continuity recommending any treatment for any ailment shall be broadcast until it has been approved by the Department of Pensions and National Health.

\* NOTE TO SECTION 7. It is not the intention of the Corporation to restrict freedom of speech nor the fair presentation of controversial material. On the contrary, the policy of the Corporation is to encourage the fair presentation of controversial questions. At the same time, it should be realized that the message of broadcasting is received at the fireside in the relatively unguarded atmosphere of the home, reaching old and young alike. Certain subjects, while meriting discussion elsewhere in the public interest are not necessarily suitable for this intimate medium.

(6) Inspectors of Food and Drugs, Department of Pensions and National Health, are authorized to act as representatives of the Corporation for the purpose of enforcing this regulation.

**News Broadcasts.** 14. Stations shall not transmit any news or information of any kind published in any newspaper or obtained, collected, collated, or coordinated by any newspaper or association of newspapers or any news agency or service, except the following:—

- (a) Such news bulletins as are released regularly from the various bureaus of The Canadian Press for the express use of broadcasting stations in Canada;
- (b) Local news under arrangements to be made by each station individually with its local newspaper or newspapers, or such news as it may collect through its own employees;
- (c) News from sources other than those provided for in subsections (a) and (b) herein, shall not be broadcast unless the express permission in writing of the Corporation through its General Manager is secured in advance.

**Material to be submitted.** 15. Representatives of the Corporation may require the production of material to be broadcast before any broadcast is arranged to take place.

**Corporation Programs.** 16. Time reserved for the broadcasting of Corporation programs shall be used only for such programs unless approval to the contrary has been received in writing from the Corporation in each specific case.

**Priority for Programs.** 17. Stations shall upon request of the Corporation give right of way to such Corporation or other programs as the Corporation shall designate. In such event neither the station nor the Corporation shall incur any liability for compensation or damages.

**Re-broadcasting of programs.** 18. No station shall "pick up" and re-broadcast any program unless permission in writing has first been obtained from the Corporation.

**Mechanical Reproductions.** 19. (1) No station shall use a mechanical reproduction (except when its use is merely incidental as for an identification or background) between the hours of 7:30 p. m. and 11:00 p. m. except with the previous consent of the Corporation in writing.

(2) A mechanical reproduction shall be announced as such immediately before and after the program concerned, except when its use is merely incidental as for an identification or background. The exact form of announcement is not prescribed, but the language shall be clear and in terms commonly used and understood. The following are examples of statements sufficient for the purpose:—

(a) "This is a recorded program."

(b) "This is a program of electrical transcription."

(3) No program of mechanical reproductions shall contain any reference to the name of any person, firm or corporation connected with the manufacture, sale, hire or ownership of the said mechanical reproductions used in the said program.

**Chain Broadcasting.** 20. Unless permission in writing is first obtained from the Corporation

- (a) no station shall continue to be a part or shall form a part of a chain or network originating outside of Canada;
- (b) no chain or network of two or more stations shall continue to be operated within Canada or shall be set up or operated within Canada;
- (c) no station shall continue to be or become an outlet for any station, chain or network existing or originating outside of Canada;
- (d) no station shall continue to be or become an associate station of or with any station, chain or network existing or originating outside of Canada.

**Station Contracts.** 21. Every station shall file with the Corporation a copy of the forms of contract used by it and a statement of its charges. Every such contract shall expressly make the enjoyment of the privilege to broadcast conditional upon the observance of these regulations. The licensee of each station shall see that a copy of these regulations is available at the station and that the station employees and persons broadcasting are familiar with them.

**Violation of Regulations.** 22. The Corporation may send a written or telegraph notice to the licensee of any station informing him of any alleged violation of these regulations and he shall have a delay of six days within which to answer in writing, giving in full his reply to the notice. The Corporation may make such investigation of the facts as it shall consider appropriate and for this purpose its representatives may examine the records and question the employees of any station.

**Repeal.** 23. These regulations shall have full force and effect as of the 1st day of November, 1937, and on and after that date all regulations inconsistent therewith shall be deemed to have been repealed.

**NOTE:** The penalty for violation of these regulations is provided for under section 22 (6) of the Act which reads:

"(6) In case of any violation or non-observance by a private station of the regulations made by the Corporation under this section, the Corporation may order that the license of such private station be suspended for a period not exceeding three months and any such order shall be forwarded to the Minister who shall forthwith communicate the same to the licensee of the station and shall take such steps as may be necessary to carry out the terms of such order."

## Code of Ethics of the National Association of Broadcasters

Adopted at 1935 Convention

1. Recognizing that the radio audience includes persons of all ages and all types of political, social and religious belief, each member station will endeavor to prevent the broadcasting of any matter which would commonly be regarded as offensive.

2. When the facilities of a member station are used by others than the owner, the member shall ascertain the financial responsibility and character of such client, that no dishonest, fraudulent or dangerous person, firm or corporation may gain access to the radio audience.

3. Matter which is barred from the mails as fraudulent, deceptive or obscene shall not be broadcast by a member station.

4. Each member station shall refuse any advertising matter regarding products or services injurious to health.

5. Each member station shall maintain a public record of its current rates charged to advertisers for the use of broadcasting time together with all discounts, rebates, refunds and agency commissions which shall be allowed to the users of such time or to their recognized agents.

6. Each member station shall refuse to accept any business on a cost

per inquiry, contingent, or percentage basis, or to accord free time for commercial use.

7. No member station shall permit the broadcasting of advertising statements or claims which he knows or believes to be false, deceptive or grossly exaggerated.

8. No member station shall defame or disparage a competitor, directly or indirectly, by words or acts which untruthfully call in question such competitor's business integrity, ability to perform contracts, credit standing or quality of service.

9. No member station shall claim for its service a character, scope or quality which cannot be substantiated, nor shall it claim as regular characteristics of its service features which it knows to be purely temporary or accidental.

10. Where charges of violation of any article of the code of ethics of the National Association of Broadcasters are filed in writing with the Managing Director, the Board of Directors shall investigate such charges, give opportunity for hearing and afterwards notify the station of its findings.

RUFUS H.

# DARBY PRINTING COMPANY

905 E STREET N.W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

## MAGAZINES - PERIODICALS - BROCHURES - FOLDERS - BRIEFS