IN AM RULES...

§3.1 Standard broadcast station.—The term "standard broadcast station" means a station licensed for the transmission of radio-telephone emissions primarily intended to be received by the general public and operated on a channel in the band 500-1600 kilocycles, inclusive.

§3.2 Standard broadcast band.—The term "standard broadcast band" means the band of frequencies extending from 550-1600 kilocycles, inclusive, both 550 kilocycles and 1600 kilocycles being the carrier frequencies of broadcast channels.

§3.3 Standard broadcast channel.—The term "standard broadcast channel" means the band of frequencies occupied by the carrier and side two bands of a broadcast signal with the carrier frequency at the center. Channels shall be designated by their assigned carrier frequencies. Carrier frequencies assigned to standard broadcast stations shall begin at 550 kilocycles and be in successive steps of 10 kilocycles.

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

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

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

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

§3.8 Sunrise and sunset.—The terms "sunrise and sunset" mean, for each particular location and during any particular month, the average time of sunrise and sunset as specified in the license of a broadcast station. (For tabulations of average sunrise and sunset times for each month at various points in the United States, see "Average Sunrise and Sunset Times").

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

§3.10 Experimental period.—The term "experimental period" means that period between 12 midnight and local sunrise. This period may be used for experimental purposes in testing and maintaining apparatus by the licensee of any standard broadcast station on its assigned frequency and with its authorization.

Co-Channel Interference Measurements

Measurement of daytime or nighttime co-channel interference can now be made without interruption of any station’s operation

By use of method and equipment covered by U. S. patent #2,079,205

Equipment is available under reasonable rental and royalty basis to competent engineers or measurements by our own engineers.

Glenn D. Gillett
Owner of U. S. Patent
#2,079,205

INDEX TO SECTIONS

Allocations and Definitions

Censorship
Facilities
Indecent Language
License Renewals
Lotteries
Multiple Ownership
Network Affiliation
Operating Schedules
Operator Requirements
Political Broadcasts
Rebroadcasts
Recordings and Transmissions
Reports to BeFiled
Revocations; Modifications; Suspensions
Sponsored Programs
Station Identification
Transfers and Assignments

(CATEGORY IS FOR CONVENIENCE, RULES FOR AM, FM AND TV HAVE BEEN CONCLUDED UNDER THE ABOVE GENERAL HEADINGS.)

EDITORS NOTE: FCC had pending on Jan. 1, but had not acted finally upon, proposal to define the "experimental period" as the period between 1-2 a.m. and 6 a.m., local standard time.

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

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

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

§3.12 Main studio.—The term "main studio" means, as to any station, the studio from which the majority of its local programs originate, and/or from which a majority of its station announcements are made of programs originating at remote points.

EDITORS NOTE: FCC had pending but had not acted upon Jan. 1, a proposal to require each station to originate the majority majority of its programs (majority from standpoint of time) from the city in which the station is located as shown in its license.

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

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

Allocations—(AM)

§3.21 Three classes of standard broadcast channels.—(a) Clear channel: A "clear channel" is one of which the dominant station or stations render service to the public which is clear of objectionable interference within their primary service areas and over all or a substantial portion of their secondary service areas.

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

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

(b) Class II station: A "class II station" is a secondary station which operates on a clear channel (see section 3.25) and is designated to render service over a primary service area which is limited and subject to such interference as may be received from class I stations. A station of this class shall operate with power not less than 0.25 kilowatts nor more than 50 kilowatts. (Also see section 3.25 (a) for further power limits.)

1 Other definitions which may pertain to standard broadcast stations are included in sections 2.1 to 2.35 and the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. (Continued on page 164)
kilowatts. Whenever necessary, a class II station shall use a directional antenna or other means to avoid interference with class I stations and with other class II stations, in accordance with the Engineering Standards of Allocation.

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

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

ing Standards of Allocation.

2) Class III-B station: A "class III-B station" is a class III station which operates with a power not less than 0.5 kilowatt nor more than 1 kilowatt night and 5 kilowatts daytime, and the service area of which is subject to interference in accordance with the Engineering Standards of Allocation.

(d) Class IV station: A "class IV station" operating on a local channel and designed to render service primarily to a city or town and the suburban and rural areas contiguous thereto. The power of a station of this class shall not be less than 0.1 kilowatt nor more than 0.25 kilowatt, and its service area is subject to interference in accordance with the Engineering Standards of Allocation.

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

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

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

(c) "Daytime" permits operation during the hours between average monthly local sunrise and average monthly local sunset. (For exact time of sunset and sunrise see "Average Sunrise and Sunset Times"). Daytime stations operating on local channels may, upon notification to the Commission and the engineer in charge of the district in which they are located, operate at hours beyond those specified in their license.

(d) "Sharing time" permits operation during hours which are so restricted by the station license as to require a division of time with one or more other stations using the same channel.

(e) "Specified hours" means that the exact operating hours are specified in the license. (The minimum hours that any station shall operate are specified in section 3.71.) Specified hours stations operating on local channels except those sharing time with other stations may, upon notification to the Commission and the engineer in charge of the district in which they are located, operate outside these hours.

§235 Clear channels: class I and II stations.—The frequencies in the following tabulations are designated as clear channels and assigned for use by the classes of stations shown.

(a) To each of the channels below there will be assigned one class I station and there may be assigned one or more class II stations operating limited power only: 690, 390, 820, 880, 920, 970, 1020, 1120, 1170, 1210, 1480, 1490, 1510, 1520, 1530, 1550, and 1560 kilocycles.

(b) To each of the channels below there may be assigned one class I and class II stations: 680, 690, 710, 740, 790, 840, 1000, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1110, 1150, 1160, 1170, 1230, 1260, 1290, 1320, 1340, 1360, 1380, 1390, 1410, 1420, 1440, 1450, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1500, and 1550 kilocycles.

§286 Regional channels: classes III-A and III-B stations.—The following frequencies are designated as regional channels and are assigned for use by class III-A and III-B stations: 600, 630, 650, 790, 910, 920, 930, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1020, 1050, 1070, 1080, 1100, 1110, 1130, 1140, 1150, 1160, 1170, 1180, 1190, 1200, 1210, 1220, 1230, 1240, 1250, 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1340, 1350, 1360, 1370, 1380, 1390, 1410, 1420, 1440, 1450, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1500, and 1550 kilocycles.

§287 Local channels: class IV stations.—The following frequencies are designated as local channels and are assigned for use by class IV stations: 1250, 1260, 1340, 1440, 1450, and 1490 kilocycles.

§288 Assignment of stations to channels.—(a) The individual assignments of stations to channels which may cause interference to other United States stations only shall be made in accordance with the standards of good engineering practice prescribed and published from time to time by the Commission for the respective classes of stations involved. (For determining objectionable interference see "Engineering Standards of Allocation" and "Field Inspection of Non-Commercial Transmitters," in Appendix II, radio classification, allocation, requirements and engineering standards set forth in the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement shall be observed.

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

§291 Authority to move main studios.—The licensee of a standard broadcast station shall not move its main studio outside the borders of the borough or city, State, district, Territory, or possession in which it is located without first making written application to the Commission for permission to so move, and securing written permission for such removal. The license shall promptly notify the Commission of any other change in location of the main studio.

IN FM RULES

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

Application Work

Allocation and Field Engineering

Proof Measurements

For the Midwest

JOHN B. HEFFELFINGER
CONSULTING RADIO ENGINEER

AM - FM - TV

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

BROADCASTING • Telecasting

Page 464 • 1950 Yearbook Number (Continued on page 466)
Matched for your TV needs

70-DA Camera

The 16mm camera that's preferred by leading TV stations for both spot news and full releases. Long the choice of professionals in every field, the 70-DA has three-lens turret head, seven operating speeds including slow motion. Film movement mechanism matches that of the Filmosound to give you brilliant steady pictures.

One-Case Filmosound Sound Projector

First choice of TV experts for previewing film before broadcasting...and for showing film to clients. Projects 16mm film—sound or silent—with a perfection that's made it No. 1 choice among experienced users. Light, compact, easy to carry and operate. With six-inch built-in speaker. Larger separate speakers available for audiences up to auditorium size.

Send for Bell & Howell TV Booklet

Complete catalogue of fine Bell & Howell TV equipment and how you can use it to improve your TV services! Write for it today!

You buy for a lifetime when you buy Bell & Howell

7151 McCormick Road, Chicago 45, Ill.

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FCC RULES AND REGULATIONS

(Continued from page 464)

ware, and the District of Columbia; Maryland as far west as Hagerstown; and eastern Pennsylvania as far west as Harrisburg." The New York-New Jersey-Philadelphia area—Area II—comprehends the remainder of the United States not included in Area I.

¶3.203 Class A Stations.—(a) A Class A station is a station which operates on a Class A channel and is designed to render service primarily to a community or to a group of towns others than the principal city of an area or rural area. The coverage of a Class A station shall not be more than the equivalent of 1 kilowatt effective radiated power and antenna height of 500 feet above average terrain, as determined by the methods prescribed in the Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning FM Broadcast Stations. A Class A station will not be licensed with more than 1 kilowatt effective radiated power.

The power rating of the transmitter used for a Class A station shall not be less than 750 watts not more than 1 kilowatt. The antenna height of the transmitting antenna will be determined by the methods prescribed in Section 2 of the Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning FM Broadcast Stations.

(b) The following frequencies are designated as Class A channels and are assigned for use by Class A stations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency (mc.)</th>
<th>Channel No.</th>
<th>Frequency (mc.)</th>
<th>Channel No.</th>
<th>Frequency (mc.)</th>
<th>Channel No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>92.1</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>96.7</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>102.3</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95.7</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>98.3</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>103.1</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96.3</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>99.3</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>103.6</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98.1</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>99.7</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>103.9</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98.9</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>100.9</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>103.3</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101.1</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>101.7</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>103.5</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101.7</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>101.9</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>103.7</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

(c) The main studio of a Class A station shall be located in the city served and the transmitter shall be located as near the center of the city as practicable.

¶3.204 Class B Stations.—(a) A Class B station is a station which operates on a Class B channel and is designed to render service primarily to a metropolitan district or principal city and the surrounding rural area, or to rural areas removed from large centers of population. The service area of a Class B station will not be protected beyond the 1 mv/m contour; however, Class B assignments will be made in a manner to insure, insofar as possible, a maximum of service to listeners, whether urban or rural, giving consideration to the minimum signal capable of providing service. Standard power ratings of transmitters used for Class B stations shall be 1 kw or greater. The signal intensity requirements of Section 2 of the Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning FM Broadcast Stations shall determine the minimum coverage of a Class B station.

In the following sub-sections, antenna height above average terrain and effective radiated power are to be determined by the methods prescribed in the Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning FM Broadcast Stations.

(1) The coverage of a Class B station in Area I shall be not more than the equivalent of 20 kilowatts effective radiated power and antenna height of 500 feet above average terrain. A Class B station in Area I will not be licensed with an effective radiated power greater than 20 kilowatts.

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

(b) The following frequencies are designated as Class B channels and are assigned for use by Class B stations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency (mc.)</th>
<th>Channel No.</th>
<th>Frequency (mc.)</th>
<th>Channel No.</th>
<th>Frequency (mc.)</th>
<th>Channel No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>92.1</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>96.7</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>102.3</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95.7</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>98.3</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>103.1</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96.3</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>99.3</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>103.6</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98.1</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>99.7</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>103.9</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98.9</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>100.9</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>103.3</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101.1</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>101.7</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>103.5</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101.7</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>101.9</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>103.7</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In some of the territory contiguous to area I, the demand for frequencies requires that applications be given careful study and consideration to insure an equitable distribution of facilities throughout the region. The region includes the remainder of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York (except the northeastern corner of the state), and the following counties in area II: Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Ohio, and Indiana; southern Michigan as far north as Saginaw; eastern Illinois, and southwestern Wisconsin as far north as Sheboygan. Other regions may be added as required.

In the determination of appropriate coverage, the 1 mv/m contour should be used.

In the determination of appropriate coverage, the 1 mv/m contour should be used.

(Continued on page 468)
FCC RULES AND REGULATIONS
(Continued from page 466)

is not rendered to this city, but in no event shall this city be beyond the 50 mv/m contour.

(3206 Main Studio.—The term “main studio” means the studio from which the majority of local programs originate and/or from which a majority of station announcements are made of programs originating at remote points.

[EDITOR’S NOTE: FCC has proposed, but on Jan. 1 had not adopted the proposal, to amend §320(a) to add a requirement that a majority of a station’s non-network program time be originated in the city where the station is located.]

IN TELEVISION RULES . . .

§3.601 Numerical designation of television channels.—The channels or frequency bands set forth below are available for television broadcast stations.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Channel No.</th>
<th>Megacycles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>44-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>44-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>44-66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>66-72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>74-82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>109-124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>117-134</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* [EDITOR’S NOTE: By order adopted May 5, 1948, effective June 14, 1948, FCC deleted channel No. 1 by allocating 44-50 mc to non-governmental and mobile services. The sharing of Channels 2-13 by non-television services was eliminated at the same time. At year’s end, FCC had pending a proposal to allocate 2 channels in the 470-490 mc area for commercial television operation, and to revise drastically the existing TV rules and standards.]

Multiple Ownership*

IN AM RULES . . .

§3.240 Multiple Ownership.—(a) No person (including all persons under common control) shall, directly or indirectly, own, operate, or control more than one FM broadcast station that would serve substantially the same service area as another FM broadcast station owned, operated, or controlled by such person, except upon a showing that public interest, convenience, and necessity will be served through such multiple ownership situation.

IN FM RULES . . .

§3.240 Multiple Ownership.—(a) No person (including all persons under common control) shall, directly or indirectly, own, operate, or control more than one FM broadcast station except upon a showing that such ownership, operation, or control would foster competition among FM broadcast stations or provide an FM broadcasting service distinct and separate from existing services, and (2) that such ownership, operation, or control would not result in the concentration of control or FM broadcasting facilities in a manner inconsistent with public interest, convenience, or necessity.

IN TELEVISION RULES . . .

§3.600 (EDITOR’S NOTE: The same as the preceding section.)

[EDITOR’S NOTE: FCC had pending on Jan. 1, but had not acted upon, a proposal to set seven stations as the maximum for common ownership in AM. Six would remain the maximum in FM; five in TV.]

(The proposed rule would also extend to minority interests. In each class (AM, FM, TV) the number of stations controlled by a single person or entity would determine the number of other stations in which the same person (or any stockholder, officer or director, in the case of corporations) might have less than controlling interests. The following table governs. The numbers in the column "S-C" refer to stations controlled. Directly, opposite each such number is shown, in the column headed "M-I," the number of other stations in which majority interests would be permitted.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AM</th>
<th>FM</th>
<th>TV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S-C</td>
<td>M-I</td>
<td>S-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 or 2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3 or 4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5 or 6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>7 or 8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>9 or 10</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>11 or 12</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>13 or 14</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

** The word “person”, as used herein, includes all persons under common control.

(Continued on page 470)
The Fairchild "Synchrell" Drive System combines advantages of the transfer of power through soft rubber rollers with those of direct gear control of the capstan. This unique development of Fairchild results in a no-slip synchronous tape drive.

High frequency flutter causes roughness in a reproduced sine wave tone. Smooth motion in the Fairchild Tape Recorder is apparent in the cleanliness of simple musical tones.

Hum problems are generally recognized as inherent in magnetic recorders. The high efficiency of Fairchild Playback Head design and amplifier construction results in a hum measurement at least 68 db down. (Ref. 2% distortion).

At UNIT 100

The Fairchild Professional Tape Recorder easily outperforms requirements set by NAB Standards. Features include: "plug-in" type construction, both mechanical and electrical, for uninterrupted service; interlock system to prevent accidental erasing; volume indicator and circuit metering; adjustment of playback head during operation for optimum performance with all tapes; simultaneous monitoring from the tape during actual recording. Major network and recording studios are using Fairchild Tape Recorders. Write for complete information.

Accurate Program Timing—Synchronous direct to the center gear drive for shows "on the nose".

Freedom From Wow—No slip page. No musical pitch change to make listeners aware the show is transcribed.

Sound On Film Dubbing—Many of the motion picture sound tracks you hear and enjoy are first recorded on Fairchild Synchronous Disk Recorders.

Above are some of the features that have gained FAIRCHILD the reputation for the finest in recording equipment. Fairchild Synchronous Disk Recorders are manufactured in 3 models: Unit 523 for Microngoove recording and for the finest fixed studio installations; Unit 530K for the small budget studio; Unit 530G (shown above) for console performance in a portable unit. Maintain your reputation for making the finest transcriptions and masters with Fairchild equipment. Write for illustrations and complete specifications.

FCC RULES AND REGULATIONS

Operating Schedules

For AM Stations

§3.71 Minimum operating schedule.—Except Sundays, the licensee of each standard broadcast station shall maintain a minimum operating schedule of two-thirds of the total hours that it is authorized to operate between 6 a.m. and midnight of the standard time, and two-thirds of the total hours that it is authorized to operate between 6 p.m. and midnight, local standard time, except that in an emergency when, due to causes beyond the control of the licensee, it becomes impossible or inadvisable to continue operation, the licensee may cease operation for a period of not to exceed 30 days, provided that the Commission and the inspector in charge shall be notified in writing immediately after the emergency develops.

§3.72 Operation during experimental period.—The licensee of each standard broadcast station shall operate or refrain from operating its station during the experimental period as directed by the Commission in order to facilitate frequency measurement or for the determination of interference. (Stations involved in the after-midnight frequency monitoring programs are notified of their operating and silent schedule.)

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

§3.86 Local standard time; license provisions.—The time of operation of any broadcast station which does not share time with other stations on the same channel shall be understood to have reference to local standard time unless modification of such license with respect to hours of operation is authorized by the Commission. (Editor's Note: See "Time and Time Changes," below.)

Time Sharing—(AM)

§3.74 Sharing time.—If the licenses of stations authorized to share time do not specify hours of operation, the licensees shall endeavor to reach an agreement for a definite schedule of periods of time to be used by each. Such agreement shall be in writing and file the same with the Commission in triplicate original with each application to the Commission for renewal of license. If and when such written agreements are properly filed in accordance with the provisions of this section, the agreement shall be binding upon the licensees. If the license specifies a proportionate time division, the agreement shall specify this proportion. If no proportionate time division is specifically specified in the license, the licensees shall agree upon a proportionate time division. Such division of time shall not include simultaneous operation of the stations unless specifically authorized by the terms of the license.

§3.75 Sharing time; equivalence of day and night hours.—For the purpose of determining the proportionate division of time of the broadcast day for sharing time stations 1 night hour shall be considered the equivalent of 2 day hours.

§3.76 Sharing time; experimental period.—If the license of a station authorized to share time does not specify the hours of operation, the station may be operated for the transmission of a program during the experimental period provided an agreement thereto is reached with the other stations with which the broadcast day is shared and further provided such operation is not in conflict with section 3.75. Time-sharing agreements for operation during the experimental period need not be submitted to the Commission.

§3.77 Sharing time; departure from regular schedule.—A departure from the regular operating schedule set forth in a time-sharing agreement will be permitted only in cases where an agreement to that effect is reached in writing, is signed by the licensees of the stations affected thereto and filed in triplicate by each licensee with the Commission prior to the time of the proposed change. If it is of the essence, the actual departure in operating schedule may precede the actual filing of written agreement, provided appropriate notice is sent to the Commission and the Engineer in Charge.

§3.78 Sharing time stations; notification to Commission.—If the licensees of stations authorized to share time are unable to agree on a division of time, the Commission shall be so notified by statement to that effect filed with the applications for renewal of licenses. Upon receipt of such statement, the Commission will designate the applications for a hearing and, pending such hearing, the operating schedule previously adhered to shall remain in full force and effect.

§3.79 License to specify sunrise and sunset hours.—If the licensees of a broadcast station is required to commence or cease operation of the station at the time of sunrise or sunset, the license will specify the hour of the day during each month of the license period when operation of such station will commence or cease. (See Average Sunrise and Sunset Time.)

§3.80 Secondary station; filing of operating schedule.—The license of a secondary station authorized to operate limited time and which may resume operation at the time the dominant station (or stations) on the same channel ceases operation shall, with each application for renewal of license, file a triplicate copy of its regular operating schedule, bearing a signed notation by the licensees of the dominant station of its objection or lack of objection thereto. Upon approval of such operating schedule, the Commission will affix its file mark and return one copy to the licensee authorized to operate during time which shall...
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FCC RULES AND REGULATIONS
(Continued from page 470)

be posted with the station license and considered as a part thereof. Departure from said operating schedule will be permitted only in accordance with the procedures set forth in section 32.11.

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

§3.32 Departure from schedule; material violation.—In all cases where a station licensee is required to prepare and file an operating schedule, any deviation from the schedule or departure from such schedule, except as herein authorized, shall be considered as a violation of a material term of the license.

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

§3.84 Daylight saving time.—If local time is changed from standard time to daylight saving time at the location of all such stations on that channel shall be undertook to refer to such time standards as standard time, as long as daylight saving time is observed at such locations. This provision shall govern when the time is changed by provision of law or general observance of daylight saving time by the various communities, and when the time of operation of such stations is specified in the license or is mutually agreed upon by the licensees: Provided, however, That when the license specifies average time of sunrise and sunset, the local standard time shall be observed at such station for daylight time only operate on regular schedule prior to local sunrise, or shall a station licensee for greater daylight power than nighttime power for a different pattern for nighttime operation than for nighttime operation during a time period for the station.

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

Pre-Sunrise Operation
§3.87 Program transmissions prior to local sunrise.—(a) The provisions of sections 3.6, 3.8, 3.9, 3.10, 3.23, and 3.79 and shall not prevent the transmission of programs between four o'clock a.m., local standard time, and local sunrise, of standard broadcast stations with their authorized hours of operation. These stations shall be understood to have reference to standard time, and not daylight saving time, unless said licensees mutually agree upon a new schedule which shall be effective only while daylight saving time is observed at the location of some of these stations.

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

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

(d) The period 4:00 a.m. to 6:00 a.m., local standard time, shall not be included in determining compliance with section 3.71 of these rules.

FOR FM STATIONS . . .
§3.261 Time of Operation.—All FM broadcast stations will be licensed for unlimited time operation. Until further notice a minimum of 6 hours per day of operation will be required, which shall consist of 3 hours during the period of 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., local standard time, and 3 hours during the period of 6 p.m. to midnight, local standard time. In an emergency, however, which is beyond the control of a licensee, it becomes impossible to continue operation, the station may cease operation for a period not to exceed 10 days, provided, that the Commission and the engineer in charge of the radio station in which the station is located shall be notified in writing immediately after the emergency develops.

§3.262 Experimental Operation.—The period between 12:00 midnight, and 6 a.m., local standard time, may be used for experimental purposes in testing and maintaining apparatus by the licensee of any FM broadcast station on its

As determined by the Standards of Good Engineering Practice Governing Standard Broadcast Stations and the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement.

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assigned frequency and not in excess of its authorized power, without specific authorization from the Commission.

[EDITOR’S NOTE: FCC had pending on Jan. 1 a proposal to amend \(3.236\) by defining “experimental period” as the period between 1 a.m. and 6 a.m., local standard time.]

FOR TELEVISION STATIONS . . .

\[3.661\] Time of operations.—(a) All television stations will be licensed for unlimited time operation. Each such station shall maintain a regular program operating schedule as follows: Not less than two hours daily in any five broadcast days per week and not less than a total of 12 hours per week during the first 18 months of the station’s operations; not less than two hours daily in any five broadcast days per week and not less than a total of 18 hours, 20 hours and 24 hours per week for each successive six-month period of operation, respectively; and not less than two hours in each of the seven days of the week and not less than a total of 28 hours per week thereafter.

(b) The station shall be licensed at the time of its first broadcast on the date when the station has been placed on the air. The license shall not be transferred,

(c) Persons desiring to enter into a voluntary sharing arrangement of a television channel may file application therefor with the Commission. Copies of the time-sharing agreement shall be filed with the Commission.

\[3.662\] Experimental operation.—Television broadcast stations may conduct technical experimentation directed to the improvement of technical phases of operation and for such purposes may utilize a signal other than the standard television signal subject to the following conditions:

(a) That the licensee complies with the provisions of section 3.661 with regard to the minimum number of hours of transmission with a standard television signal.

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TELOP

This versatile telecasting optical projector enables dual projection with any desired optical dissolve under exact control.

The accessory STAGE NUMBER 1 adds three functions separately or simultaneously: a) teletype news strip, b) vertical roll strip and c) revolving stage for small objects.

The TELOP, used with TV film cameras, permits instantaneous duplication of one object to another, change by loop dissolve or by superimposing. Width latitude is given program directors for maximum visual interest and increased TV station income.

(b) That no transmissions are radiated outside of the authorized channel and subject to the condition that no interference is caused to the transmissions of any other television broadcast station.

(c) That no charges either direct or indirect shall be made by the licensee of a television broadcast station for the production or transmission of program material when conducting technical experimentation.

Operator Requirements

IN AM RULES . . .

\[3.165\] Licensed operator required.—(a) The license of each station shall have a licensed operator or operators of the grade specified by the Commission on duty during all periods of actual operation of the transmitter at the place where the transmitting equipment is located. (See Sec. 2.53.)

(b) Licensed operator of each station operated by licensed operator on duty in charge of a standard broadcast transmitter may, at the discretion of the licensee, be employed for other duties or for the operation of another radio station or broadcast transmitter or for the equipment of other radio stations or broadcast transmitters to which the operator’s license which he holds and by the rules and regulations governing such stations: Provided, however, That such duties shall in nowise interfere with the proper operation of the standard broadcast transmitter.

IN FM RULES . . .

\[3.265\] Operator requirements.—One or more licensed radio-telephone first class operators shall be on duty at the place where the transmitting apparatus of each station is located and in actual charge thereof whenever it is being operated. The original license (or Form FCC No. 759) of each FM broadcast station operator shall be posted at the place where he is on duty. The licensed operator on duty and in charge of an FM broadcast transmitter may, at the discretion of the licensee, be employed for other duties or for the operation of another radio station or broadcast transmitter or for the equipment of other radio stations or broadcast transmitters to which the operator’s license which he holds and by the rules and regulations governing such stations: However, such duties shall in nowise interfere with the operation of the broadcast transmitter.

IN TELEVISION RULES . . .

\[3.665\] —EDITOR’S NOTE: Identical with 3.265, above, except that “a television broadcast transmitter” is substituted for “an FM broadcast transmitter” in third sentence.

Facsimile

\[3.266\] Facsimile transmission and multiplex transmission.—(a) FM broadcast stations may transmit simplex facsimile in accordance with transmission standards set forth in the Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning FM Broadcast Stations during periods not devoted to FM aural broadcasting. However, such transmissions may not exceed 0.01% of the time during the period between 7 a.m. and midnight (no limit) for the hours between midnight and 7 a.m.) and may not be counted toward the minimum operation required by Sec. 3.261.

(b) FM broadcast stations, upon securing authorization from the Commission, transmit multiplex facsimile and aural broadcast programs for a maximum of three hours between the hours of 7 a.m. and midnight (no limit) for the hours between midnight and 7 a.m.) in accordance with transmission standards set forth in the Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning FM Broadcast Stations provided that the transmission of facsimile does not impair the quality of the aural program below 10,000 cycles per second, and that a filter or other additional equipment is not required for receivers not equipped to receive facsimile.

[EDITORS NOTE: FCC on Jan. 1 was considering a petition of Radio Inventions Inc. asking for removal of the restriction on 10 hours in which multiplex facsimile may be transmitted and for substitution of “15,000 cycles” for “30,000 cycles” as the standard below which the quality of the aural program may not be impaired.]

Network Affiliation

IN AM RULES . . .

\[3.104\] Exclusive affiliation of stations.—No license shall be granted to a standard broadcast station having any contract, arrangement, or understanding, expressed or implied, with a network organization under which the station is preempted or held out or is penalized for, broadcasting the programs of any other network organization.

\[3.601\] FCC interpreted this to mean:

(a) Duplication of AM or FM programs on the aural transmitter of a TV station—(a) while the same program is broadcast on the visual transmitter—is consistent with 3.601(b).

(b) while a test pattern is broadcast on the visual transmitter—is not consistent with 3.601(b).

Network broadcasting by an AM station on the visual transmitter of a TV station—(a) while the same program is broadcast on the visual transmitter—is consistent with 3.601(b).

(b) while still pictures or slides are broadcast on the visual transmitter—is NOT consistent with 3.601(b) except for the purpose of necessary test of station equipment, and except when the aural and visual transmissions are integral parts of the program, and the visual transmissions have a substantial relationship to the aural transmissions. (An example of the latter type of program would be a travel lecture in which the words of the lecturer are broadcast simultaneously with still pictures or slides of scenes illustrated by the lecturer. Another example would be a newscast in which the words of the newscaster are broadcast simultaneously with still pictures of current events.)

(c) while a test pattern is broadcast on the visual transmitter—is NOT consistent with 3.601(b) except for the purpose of test or maintenance of station equipment, and except for the purpose of the actual demonstration of TV receivers to prospective purchasers. In such cases the visual transmissions shall not consist of any program material or musical composition but shall consist only of a single line or a series of variable patterns.

The term “network organization” as used herein includes national and regional network organizations. See Chapter VII, J, of Report on Chain Broadcasting.

(Continued on page 476)
THE “556” Broadcast Dynamic shown here un-retouched was badly burned in a fire January 7 that gutted the Rita Theatre in Longview, Texas, where it was being used in a remote show for Radio Station KPRO. Surprising part of the story is that the Microphone worked perfectly when tested in our Service Department.

The excellent showing made by the Shure "556" Broadcast Dynamic Microphone is a "Living" testimonial to the ruggedness and dependability of all Shure Microphones;

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Microphones and Acoustic Devices
225 West Huron Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

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

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

§3.104 Option time.—No license shall be granted to a standard broadcast station which options for network programs any time subject to call on less than 56 days' notice, or more time than a total of three hours within each of four segments of the broadcast day, as herein described. The broadcast day is divided into 4 segments, as follows: 8:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.; 1:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.; 8:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.; 11:00 p.m. to 8:00 a.m. Such options may not be exclusive as against other network organizations and may not prevent or hinder the station from obtaining, selling any or all of the time covered by the option, or other time, to other network organizations.

§3.105 Right to reject programs.—No license shall be granted to a standard broadcast station having any contract, arrangement, or understanding, express or implied, with a network organization which (a) offers to programs offered pursuant to an affiliation contract, prevents or hinders the station from rejecting or refusing network programs which the station reasonably believes to be unsatisfactory or undesirable; or (b) which, without the consent of the network or programs so offered or already contracted for, prevents the station from rejecting or refusing any program which, in the opinion of the public interest, or from substituting a program of outstanding local or national importance.

§3.106 Network ownership of stations.—No license shall be granted to a network organization, or to any person directly or indirectly controlled by or under common control with a network organization, for more than one standard broadcast station where one of the stations covers substantially the same service area of the other station, or for any standard broadcast station in any locality where the existing standard broadcast stations are so few or of such unequal desirability (in terms of coverage, power, frequency, or other related matters) that competition would be substantially restrained by such licensing.

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

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

IN FM RULES...

§3.231.238, inclusive—

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Same as §3.101-3.108, above, with the following exceptions: (1) references are to FM rather than standard stations and networks; and (2) the section on "Network Ownership of Stations" is changed as follows:]

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

IN TELEVISION RULES...

§3.631.638, inclusive—

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Identical with the FM rule, §3.231.238, above, except that "a television broadcast station" is substituted for "an FM broadcast station" wherever it appears.]

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

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

[Effective date of this section with respect to any station may be extended from one year to another in order of properties; and such suspension shall be suspended indefinitely with respect to regional network organizations.]

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

[See footnote 30, above.]

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BROADCASTING Telecasting
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(Continued from page 476)

ALL BROADCAST STATIONS...

$1.341 Financial reports, broadcast licensees and permittees.—(a) Each licensee of a broadcast station (standard, FM, television, and international) and each permittee of a broadcast station engaged in interim operation shall file with the Commission on or before April 1 of each year on Form 324, together with supporting schedules, a balance sheet showing its financial condition as of December 31 of the preceding calendar year and an income statement for said calendar year.

(b) Each licensee of a broadcast station (standard, FM, television, and international) and each permittee of a broadcast station engaged in interim operation shall file with the Commission on or before April 1 of each year on Form 324A an estimate of the station’s total broadcast revenues and total broadcast expenses for the preceding calendar year.

$1.342 Filing of contracts.—Each licensee or permittee of a broadcast station (standard, FM, television, and international) shall file with the Commission within 30 days of execution thereof, copy certified or official copies of all documents, contracts, agreements relating to network service, transmission service or bulk time sales (amounting to two hours or more per day); including but not limited to: (a) Articles of partnership, association, or incorporation; or (b) By-laws affecting character of organization, control, number of powers of its officers or directors, the classification and voting rights of any stock; or (c) Any material instrument, or contract relating to or affecting ownership of licensee or permittee, rights or interests therein, its stock or voting rights thereto; or (d) Management contracts, network contracts, and sales contracts, and time sales to brokers.

$1.343 Ownership reports, broadcast licensees and permittees.—(a) Annual ownership reports. The licensee or permittee of each broadcast station (standard, FM, television, and international) shall file on or before April 1 of each year on FCC Form 323 an annual ownership report and shall show the following information as of December 31 of the preceding calendar year.

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

(2) In the case of a partnership; the names of the partners and the interests of each partner.

(3) In the case of a corporation or association: (i) Capitalization, with a description of each class and voting power of stock authorized and the shares of each class issued and outstanding; (ii) the name, residence, and citizenship of officers and directors, and stockholders; (iii) full information with respect to the identity of any person whether or not a stockholder of record, having any interest, direct or indirect, in the licensee or permittee or any of its stock.

FOR EXAMPLE:

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

(b) Where X corporation controls the licensee or permittee, or holds 25% or more of the stock of the licensee or permittee, the same information should be furnished with respect to X corporation (its capitalization, officers, directors, and stockholders and the amount of stock in X held by each) as is required in the case of the licensee or permittee, together with full information as to the identity and citizenship of the person authorized to vote licensee’s or permittee’s stock.

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

(d) Full information as to family relationship or business association between two or more officials and/or stockholders.

(4) In the case of all licensees or permittees: (i) the name, residence, position and date of appointment of operating personnel determining program policy (such as general manager, program director, etc.); (ii) a list of all contracts still in effect required to be filed with the Commission by Section 1.342 showing the date of execution and expiration of each contract; (iii) any interest which the licensee may have in any other broadcast station.

(b) Interim ownership report. An interim ownership report shall be filed by each licensee or permittee on FCC Form 323A describing any change in information required in the annual ownership report (the application or construction permit in the case of a permittee who has not filed an annual ownership report) from that previously reported within 20 days after any such change occurs, including without limitation:

(1) Any change in capitalization or organization.

(2) Any change in officers and directors or in operating personnel determining program policy.

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Reports filed in compliance with these sections, 1.305(c) and 1.342, shall be made public by the Commission.

*Editor's Note: Any change in or their rights will require prior consent of the Commission upon an application for consent to assignment of license.

(Continued on page 480)
(3) Any transaction affecting the ownership, direct or indirect, or voting rights of licensee's or permittee's stock, such as (i) a transfer of stock, (ii) issuance of new stock or disposition of treasury stock, (iii) acquisition of licensee's or permittee's stock by the issuing corporation.

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

Provided, however, that in the case of a change in the officers, directors or stockholders of a corporation other than the licensee or permittee (such as X, Y, Z Corporation described in the example above), such change need not be reported in the interim report unless that corporation directly or indirectly owns 25% or more of the voting stock in the licensee or permittee.

(c) Exception. Where information is required under paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section with respect to a corporation having more than 50 stockholders, such information need be filed only with respect to stockholders who are officers or directors of the corporation, or of other stockholders who have 1% or more of the stock of the corporation.

§1.344 Definitions of terms used in Sections 1.341-1.342—As used in Sections 1.341-1.342:
(a) "Stock" shall include any interest, legal or beneficial in, or right or privilege in connection with stock.
(b) "Officer" and "director" shall include the comparable officials in unincorporated associations.
(c) "Contract" shall include any agreement (including, without limitation, an option, trust, or pledge) or any modification thereof, express or implied, oral or written.

License Renewals

GENERAL . . .

§1.320 Application for renewal of license; broadcast and non-broadcast.—(a) Unless otherwise directed by the Commission, each application for renewal of license shall be filed at least 60 days prior to the expiration date of the license sought to be renewed. No application for renewal of license of a broadcast station will be considered unless there is on file with the Commission, the information currently required by Sections 1.341 to 1.344, reference to which by date and file number shall be included in the application.

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

IN AM RULES . . .

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


(2) For stations operating on the frequencies 900, 1000, 1010, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1050, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1100, 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150, 1170, 1180, 1190, 1200, 1220, 1250, 1300, 1350, 1450, 1550, 1650, 1750, 1850 kc., May 1, 1945.

(3) For stations operating on the frequencies 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 720 kc., May 1, 1946.

(4) For stations operating on the frequencies 910, 920, 930, 950, 960, 970, 980, 1150, 1250 kc., May 1, 1947.

(5) For stations operating on the frequencies 1290, 1270, 1280, 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1350, 1360 kc., Nov. 1, 1945.

(6) For stations operating on the frequencies 1370, 1380, 1390, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1500, 1600 kc., Nov. 1, 1947.

(7) For stations operating on the frequency 1230 kc., Feb. 1, 1946.

(8) For stations operating on the frequency 1240 kc., Aug. 1, 1946.

(9) For stations operating on the frequency 1340 kc., Feb. 1, 1947.

(10) For stations operating on the frequency 1400 kc., Aug. 1, 1947.

(11) For stations operating on the frequency 1450 kc., Feb. 1, 1948.

(12) For stations operating on the frequency 1490 kc., Aug. 1, 1948.

IN FM RULES . . .

§3.218 Normal license period.—(a) All initial licenses covering construction permits for new FM broadcast stations will be issued on or before the hour of 3 a.m., Eastern standard time, and will be issued for a minimum period of one year and a maximum period of one year and 11 months to expire in accordance with the following schedule:

(1) For stations operating on the frequencies 92.1, 92.7, 93.5, 94.3, 95.3, 95.5, 96.7, 97.7, 98.3, 99.3 mc., June 1, 1945.

(2) For stations operating on the frequencies 100.1, 100.5, 101.7, 102.2, 103.1, 103.9, 104.9, 105.5, 106.3, 107.1 mc., September 1, 1945.

98 Before any change is made in the organization, capitalization, officers, directors, or stockholders of a corporation other than the licensee or permittee, which results in a change in the control of the licensee or permittee, prior Commission consent must be received under Sec. 301(b) of the Communications Act.

99 The 60-day requirement does not apply to Amateurs.

(Continued on page 462)

(4) For stations operating on the frequencies 92.3, 92.5, 92.7, 92.9, 93.1, 93.3, 93.5, 93.7, 93.9, 94.1, 94.3, 94.5, 94.7, 94.9, 95.1, 95.3, 95.5, 95.7, 95.9, 96.1, 96.3, 96.5, 96.7, 96.9, 97.1, 97.3, 97.5, 97.7, 98.1, 98.3, 98.5, 98.7, 98.9, 99.1, 99.3, 99.5, 99.7, 99.9 mc., Program, at the beginning of the period of each half hour and at the beginning of each quarter hour, shall be made within 5 minutes of the hour and of the times specified in subdivision (2) of paragraph (a) of this section.

(b) All renewals of FM broadcast station licenses will be issued so as to expire at the hour of 3 a.m., eastern standard time, and will be issued for a maximum period of three years to expire in accordance with the following schedule and at 3-year intervals thereafter:

(1) For stations operating on the frequencies 92.3, 92.5, 92.7, 92.9 mc., June 1, 1948.
   (2) For stations operating on the frequencies 100.1, 100.9, 101.7 mc., September 1, 1948.
   (3) For stations operating on the frequencies 100.3, 100.5, 100.7, 101.3, 101.5, 101.9, 102.1, 102.5, 102.7 mc., December 1, 1948.
   (4) For stations operating on the frequencies 92.3, 92.5, 92.7, 92.9 mc., March 1, 1949.
   (5) For stations operating on the frequencies 94.3, 95.3, 95.9 mc., June 1, 1949.
   (6) For stations operating on the frequencies 102.3, 103.1, 103.9 mc., September 1, 1949.

(7) For stations operating on the frequencies 102.9, 103.3, 103.5, 103.7, 104.1, 104.3, 104.5, 104.7, 105.1, 105.3 mc., December 1, 1949.

(8) For stations operating on the frequencies 94.9, 95.1, 95.3, 95.5, 95.7, 96.1, 96.3, 96.5, 96.9, 97.1, 97.3 mc., March 1, 1950.

(9) For stations operating on the frequencies 98.7, 98.9, 99.3 mc., March 1, 1950.

(10) For stations operating on the frequencies 104.9, 105.5, 106.3, 107.1 mc., September 1, 1950.


(12) For stations operating on the frequencies 97.5, 97.9, 98.1, 98.5, 98.7, 98.9, 99.1, 99.5, 99.7, 99.9 mc., March 1, 1951.

Educational

§3.518 Normal license period.—(a) All initial licenses covering construction permits for new Non-Commercial Educational FM broadcast stations will be issued so as to expire at the hour of 3 a.m., eastern standard time, and will be issued for a maximum period of one year and a maximum period of one year and 11 months to expire in accordance with the following schedule:

(1) For stations operating on the frequencies 88.1, 88.3, 88.5, 88.7, 88.9, 89.1, 89.3, 89.5, 89.7 mc., January 1, 1948.

(2) For stations operating on the frequencies 90.1, 90.3, 90.5, 90.7, 90.9, 91.1, 91.3, 91.5, 91.7, 91.9 mc., September 1, 1948.

(b) All renewals of Non-Commercial Educational FM broadcast station licenses will be issued so as to expire at the hour of 3 a.m., eastern standard time, and will be issued for a maximum period of three years to expire in accordance with the following schedule and at 3-year intervals thereafter:

(1) For stations operating on the frequencies 88.1, 88.3, 88.5 mc., June 1, 1948.

(2) For stations operating on the frequencies 90.1, 90.3, 90.5 mc., September 1, 1948.

(3) For stations operating on the frequencies 88.7, 88.9, 89.1 mc., June 1, 1949.

(4) For stations operating on the frequencies 90.7, 90.9, 91.1 mc., September 1, 1949.

(5) For stations operating on the frequencies 89.3, 89.5, 89.7, 89.9 mc., June 1, 1949.

(6) For stations operating on the frequencies 91.3, 91.5, 91.7, 91.9 mc., September 1, 1949.

IN TELEVISION RULES . . .

§3.618 Normal license period.—All television broadcast station licenses will be issued so as to expire at the hour of 3 a.m., E.S.T., and will be issued for a normal license period of one year.

IN AM RULES . . .

§3.187 Station identification.—(a) A licensee of a standard broadcast station shall make station identification announcement (call letters and location) at the beginning of the period of each half hour and of each quarter hour following the hour and at the quarter hour preceding the next hour: Provided, That such identification announcement need not be made on the half hour or quarter hours when to make such announcement would interrupt a single consecutive speech, play, religious service, symphony concert, operatic production or forum of longer duration than 30 minutes. In such cases the identification announcement may be made at the beginning of the program or at the first interruption of the entertainment continuity, and at the conclusion of the program.

(c) In the case of programs advertising commercial products or services, which is sponsored, paid for or furnished, either in whole or in part, or for which material or services referred to in subsection (b) of paragraph (a) of this section and only such announcement be made at any time during the course of the program.

IN FM RULES . . .

§3.289 [Editor's Note: Identical with §3.180, above.]

IN TELEVISION RULES . . .

§5.689 [Editor's Note: Identical with §3.180, above, except that "films" are added to the services mentioned in paragraph (b).]
is notified of the call letters of each station rebroadcast and the licensee certifies that express authority has been received from the licensee of the station originating the program.\(^6\)

(c) The licensee of a standard broadcast station located within a state or District of Columbia, or the authority of the Commission, rebroadcast on a noncommercial basis a noncommercial program of a United States international broadcast station.

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

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

(d) No licensee of a standard or high frequency broadcast station shall rebroadcast the program of any other class of United States radio station without prior written permission of the Commission, in the form of an application accompanied by written consent or certification of consent of the licensee of the station originating the program.

(e) In case of any rebroadcast of a standard or high frequency standard broadcast stations, such as a chain rebroadcast, the person legally responsible for distributing the program or the network facilities may obtain the necessary authorization for the entire rebroadcast both from the Commission and from the person or licensee of the station originating the program.

Attention is directed to section 325(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, which reads as follows:

No person shall be permitted to locate, use, or maintain a radio broadcast studio or other place or apparatus from which or whereby sound waves are converted into electrical energy, or mechanical or physical reproduction of sound waves is accomplished, without prior appropriate authorization of the Commission, except 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 in time and place as to be consistently heard in the United States, without first obtaining a permit from the Commission upon proper application therefor.\(^{62}\)

\(^{62}\) During the annual periods in which Daylight Saving Time will be effective, the requirements of this section are waived with respect to network programs broadcast and rebroadcast from New York because of the time differential resulting from the adoption of Daylight Saving Time in some areas, this waiver being applicable whether the off-the-line recording is made by the network itself or by one of its key stations or by an individual station, but only when the off-line recording is for broadcast one hour later than those stations which operate on standard time. Furthermore, each station which broadcasts network programs will be required to make appropriate notification to that effect either at the beginning or end of such program or at the beginning or end of the program in such reproduction is used. No such announcement shall be required when a mechanical reproduction is used for background music, sound effects, or identification purposes. Provided, That such station shall have to power of censorship over the material broadcast by any such candidate.

\(^{63}\) As used in sec. 2.380, program includes any complete program or part thereof, or any signals if other than A-3 emission.

\(^{64}\) As used in sec. 2.401, is not considered a rebroadcast.
FCC RULES AND REGULATIONS
(Continued from page 484)

been taken to prevent future violations, and if any new apparatus is to be installed in the station, the new apparatus must be approved, and the proposed date of delivery. If the installation of such apparatus requires a construction permit, the file number of the application shall be given, or if a file number is not yet available for such construction, a statement of the application number is given as will permit ready identification thereof. If the notice of violation relates to lack of attention to or improper operation of the transmitter, the name and license number of the operator in charge shall be given.

$1.403 Identification of licenses.—Whenever it appears that public interest, convenience, and necessity would be served, or the provisions of the Communications Act, or if any treaty ratified by the United States, or the regulations promulgated pursuant to the Act, or any law of the United States, are violated, any Federal or State department, agency, or officer of the United States or of any State, or any person may file written notice of such violation with the Commission, and the Commission shall make a determination thereon, and if the Commission concludes that such violation should be remedied, an order shall be issued, and the person furnishing the notice in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and the regulations promulgated pursuant to the Act, or any law of the United States, shall have the right to be heard by filing with the Commission a written statement of the views of such person why the proposed modification should be made and the order of modification issued. If the licensee against whom the order to show cause is directed does not appear at the time and place provided in such order, a final order of modification shall issue forthwith.

OF OPERATOR LICENSES
§1.404 Notice of suspension of operator licenses.—Whenever it appears that grounds exist for suspension of an operator license, as provided in Section 303(c) of the Act, the Bureau of Law after conferring with the other bureau of the Commission may suspend any license without further action of the Commission. If the Commission concludes that suspension proceedings should be instituted, a suspension order will be issued. No order of suspension of any operator's license shall take effect until 15 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 15 days for a hearing upon such order. In the event that physical conditions prevent mailing of the application before the expiration of the 15 days, the order shall remain in effect and shall be effective for such period of time as the Commission shall deem appropriate, which shall be conducted under such rules as the Commission shall deem appropriate. Upon the conclusion of said hearing the Commission may affirm, modify, or revoke said order of suspension. If the license is ordered suspended, the operator shall send his operator license to the office of the Commission in Washington, D.C., on or before the effective date of the order; or, if the effective date has passed at the time notice is received, the license shall be sent to the Commission forthwith.

FOR ALL STATIONS
§3.192* Lotteries and Give-Away Programs—(a) An application for construction permit, license, renewal of license, or any other authorization for the operation of a lottery, shall be filed with the Commission not less than 15 days after the date where the application became complete or after the announcement was made, where applicable, that the lottery has been approved. The Commission may, in its discretion, require the filing of such applications not less than 30 days before the date of proposed operation, where applicable, that the lottery has been approved. Where the application has been approved, the application must be filed not later than the date of the proposed operation.

FOR ALL STATIONS
§1323 Application for involuntary assignment or transfer of control; broadcast and non-broadcast.—In the event of the death or legal disability of a permittee or licensee, or of a person directly or indirectly in control of a corporation, which is a permittee or licensee:
(a) The Commission shall be notified in writing promptly of the occurrence of such death or legal disability;
(b) within thirty days after the occurrence of such death or legal disability (except in the case of a ship or amateur station), application shall be filed for a certificate of assignment of such permit or license or for involuntary transfer of control of such corporation to a person or entity legally qualified to succeed to the foregoing interests under the laws of the place having jurisdic-
tion; and the application shall be accompanied by such additional data and forms to be followed are the same as those specified in Sections 1321 and 1322. In the case of ship and amateur stations, involuntary assignment of licenses will not be made; such licenses shall be surrendered for cancellation upon the death or legal disability of the licent.