FLY ADDRESSES FRED EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

When your Chairman, Commissioner Studebaker, asked me to have lunch with you this noon, September 17, and to address you on educational FM radio stations, I told him that I would be delighted to have the lunch, but as for a talk afterward, I had only one thing to say. "Say it," was his reply.

Now I find that George Adair, the Assistant Chief Engineer of the F.C.C. is to follow me on the program at 2:30 this afternoon, and that he has a great deal to say about FM and radio in education. So I want to get my word in edgewise here, and leave the rest of the subject to George.

My own single thought can be briefly stated. Following a prolonged struggle, which began long before the present Federal Communications Commission was set up, the present Commission has found it possible to set aside five educational channels the country over exclusively for the use of non-commercial educational institutions. Those five channels afford room for hundreds of FM stations all over the country. It is not unlikely that every school board or other educational body which so desires can find room on one of these channels for a long time to come. Moreover, the five are among the choicest channels in the spectrum; they immediately adjoin the 35 channels set aside for commercial FM broadcasting, so that programs broadcast on these channels will be audible not merely on special school receivers but on most ordinary FM home receivers as well. The rules of the Federal Communications Commission specifically provide for adult educational and other programs aimed at the community generally to be broadcast over the school stations, provided only that they remain non-commercial. Thus education now has what it has sought through bitter battle over more than a decade—a home of its own on the air.

But—and this is the point I want chiefly to stress—those choice channels were not set aside for absentees. The Ether is far too crowded, the pressure from other interests seeking to use radio far too great, to permit continued reservation of those channels, unless educators actually get busy and fill them with educational stations. There is no room for what the railroad industry calls "deadheading". If education doesn't want and doesn't need those channels, and if it doesn't prove its desires and needs by actually making intensive use of them, history is going to repeat itself, and education will again find that it is left with memories of a lost opportunity.

Some of you have memories long enough to recall what I mean. You will remember that in the early 1920's, when broadcasting was first capturing the attention of the American people and opening up vistas of unlimited service in the cause of human enlightenment, educational institutions—the colleges chiefly but the schools as well—were among the first to
PIONEER IN THIS NEW MEDIUM. A CONSIDERABLE PROPORTION OF ALL THE EARLY RADIO BROADCASTING LICENSES ISSUED WERE TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

ONE BY ONE THE MAJORITY OF THOSE EARLY EDUCATIONAL STATIONS HAVE FALLEN BY THE WAYSIDE. THERE HAVE BEEN EXCEPTIONS; I NEED ONLY MENTION HAROLD McCARTY'S STATION WHA WHICH HAS SURVIVED LEAN YEARS AND FAT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, SERVING THE STATE WELL THROUGHOUT THE YEARS. AND OTHER EXAMPLES OF SURVIVORS COULD BE MENTIONED. BUT CERTAINLY YOU WILL HAVE TO LOOK A LOT FARTHER FOR A BONA FIDE EDUCATIONAL STATION IN THE STANDARD BROADCAST BAND TODAY THAN YOU WOULD HAVE 15 YEARS AGO.

SOME PERSONS HAVE BLAMED THE OLD FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION, PREDECESSOR TO THE PRESENT COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, FOR THAT TENDENCY OF EDUCATIONAL STATIONS TO FALL BY THE WAYSIDE. OTHERS HAVE PLACED THE BLAME ON MONOPOLISTIC POLITICS WITHIN THE BROADCASTING INDUSTRY WHICH HAVE ONE BY ONE EITHER OUSTED OR ABSORBED THE PIONEER EDUCATIONAL STATIONS. HERE AGAIN I WANT TO EXPRESS NO OPINION. BUT I DO WANT TO SUGGEST, TALKING HERE TO A GROUP OF EDUCATORS, THAT EDUCATORS THEMSELVES WERE NOT ALTOGETHER FREE OF BLAME. AS COMPETITION IN THE RADIO FIELD BECAME MORE AND MORE INTENSE, AS EQUIPMENT BECAME BETTER AND THEREFORE MORE EXPENSIVE, AS PROGRAM QUALITY ROSE AND THEREFORE REQUIRED MORE EFFORT, TOO MANY EDUCATIONAL STATIONS TENDED FIRST TO LAG BEHIND, AND THEREAFTER TO ABANDON THEIR LICENSES. AFTER 1929, WHEN EDUCATIONAL BUDGET PROBLEMS BECAME PARTICULARLY ACUTE, EDUCATIONAL RADIO STATIONS WERE AMONG THE FIRST TO FEEL THE AXE.

ALL THAT IS NOW ANCIENT HISTORY, AND FM OPENS A NEW CHAPTER. IT WAS GEORGE CANNING WHO SAID MORE THAN A CENTURY AGO:

'I CALLED THE NEW WORLD INTO EXISTENCE TO REDRESS THE BALANCE OF THE OLD.'

SIMILARLY IT MAY BE SUGGESTED THAT, AT LEAST AS FAR AS EDUCATIONAL BROADCAST STATIONS ARE CONCERNED, THE NEW FM RADIO BAND HAS BEEN CALLED INTO EXISTENCE TO REDRESS THE BALANCE OF THE OLD STANDARD BROADCAST BAND.

THE COMMISSION, I THINK I CAN FAIRLY STATE, HAS NOW DONE EVERYTHING IN ITS POWER TO REDRESS THAT BALANCE. IT HAS ASSIGNED A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF CHOICE FREQUENCIES, AND HAS ESTABLISHED RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING NON-COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL FM STATIONS WHICH SHOULD ALLOW AMPLE LATITUDE. IF IN PRACTICE ANY COMMISSION RULES OR PROCEDURES STAND IN THE WAY OF FURTHER EDUCATIONAL RADIO PROGRESS, I CAN ASSURE YOU THAT SUGGESTED CHANGES WILL BE GIVEN THE FULLEST ATTENTION OF THE COMMISSION.

BUT THERE ARE SOME THINGS WE CANNOT DO FOR YOU. WE CANNOT BUILD STATIONS FOR YOU. WE CANNOT OPERATE STATIONS FOR YOU. AND WE CANNOT SUPPLY PROGRAMS FOR YOU. THESE ARE THINGS EDUCATION MUST SUPPLY FOR ITSELF. AND IT MUST DO SO PROMPTLY IF ITS CHANNELS ARE TO BE MAINTAINED. FOR, AS I CANNOT TOO STRONGLY SUGGEST, IF EDUCATION DOES NOT MOVE INTO THE HOME SET ASIDE FOR IT, THERE WILL BE PLENTY OF OTHERS WHO WILL FIRST SEEK AND THEN DEMAND ADMISSION TO THE VACANT ROOMS.

GEORGE ADAIR, WHO WILL SPEAK LATER, WILL GIVE YOU THE TECHNICAL DETAILS. HE'LL TELL YOU ROUMLY HOW MUCH A STATION COSTS TO BUILD AND TO RUN, WHAT THE LICENSING PROCEDURE IS, AND SO ON. IF YOU HAVE ANY DOUBTFUL POINTS, ASK HIM QUESTIONS, EITHER NOW OR LATER. I'D LIKE TO PASS ON INSTEAD TO A FURTHER POINT - NAMELY WHAT TO DO WITH YOUR STATIONS AFTER THEY ARE BUILT.
On the new FM band, let me assure you, you're going to be travelling in fast company. Your programs will be competing, so far as general listeners at least are concerned, with the best that commercial radio can offer. And remember, it's easy to play hookey from a radio school. A mere twist of the dial will shut out 17th century history or trigonometry and bring in Jack Benny or the results of the World Series. I am myself a great believer in competition, and I have a notion that, if educators do their part and do it well, competition between the adjacent commercial and non-commercial FM bands will result in improved program service on both bands.

In one sense, of course, all radio is educational, for better or worse. The local commercial stations and the networks alike are educating listeners every hour of the day and night. I suppose the Symphony and the Opera are music education whether they are treated in the classroom or are sponsored by a roofing company. Similarly the new's programs which have been used so much to make commercial radio an indispensable part of our daily lives are no less educational because they are not called courses in current events. The techniques for reaching and impressing mass audiences so skillfully developed by commercial radio can and indeed must be applied, though perhaps in somewhat modified form, if the new educational FM stations are to live up to their promise.

By that I don't mean to suggest that such slogans as "the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides" should be set to music and plugged home to the tune of "Twice as much for a nickel, too -- Pepsi-Cola is the drink for you". But I do want to suggest that the dramatic and narrative techniques which have proved successful in commercial competition are not without their lessons to the educator seeking to use a new and sensitive medium. Much progress has already been made in the direction of introducing "listener interest" in educational programs. If the new FM stations are to succeed, that progress must continue.

It is certainly not too early to begin plans for these five educational channels. During the war period, of course, equipment and manpower shortages are preventing immediate expansion. After the war, however, equipment will be freely available; plans should be laid now to get going at the earliest possible date. For inevitably, after this war, there will have to be a reshuffle of frequency assignments. Whole new portions of the spectrum, formerly deemed useless, have been opened up through wartime research, while the expanding need for world-wide communications and especially the vast new aviation uses of radio, will in all probability crowd the postwar ether even more tightly than the comparatively smaller spectrum was jammed before the war. In such a reshuffle, the friends of educational radio will certainly want to hold their own. If their plans are ready, and they can show both the real use to which educational frequencies are being put and the proposed use for which plans have been fully laid, the necessary frequencies will no doubt remain available. But if lethargy prevails, and others seeking to expand their own services are able to show that the channels reserved for educational stations are going to waste, then it will almost certainly be either difficult or impossible to continue the reservation of unused frequencies.

I trust that the meeting here today will help prevent that unfortunate result, and that it will take real steps towards the fullest possible utilization of the FM educational band in the service of American education.
MICHIGAN APPLIES FOR FM PERMIT

The University of Michigan plans to build a broadcast station at Ann Arbor. University regents have made application to the Federal Communications Commission for a non-commercial, educational station to be operated on 42,900 kilocycles. The Michigan regents ask for unlimited time.

WNYC WINS FIGHT FOR NIGHT TIME

New York City has won its battle of the airways. The Federal Communications Commission has granted the Municipal radio station, WNYC, the right to broadcast until 10:00, Eastern Wartime, each night. Up to now, the station which is used to keep New York City's people alert to civic issues ranging from Tammany Hall to the price of eggs has been required to shut down when the sun sets in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The sunset hour was designated because a Minneapolis station WCCO, operates on the same wave length as WNYC—830 kilocycles. The Columbia Broadcasting Company, which operates WCCO, has withdrawn its objections to La Guardia's after sunset broadcasts.

WNYC'S SUNDAY SCHEDULE

It's pretty generally accepted nowadays — even in wartime, that Sunday is the traditional day of rest, the day for taking it easy, and in these times of transportation difficulties, the day for staying home and listening to the radio. New York's Own Municipal Station WNYC has taken this factor in mind in planning its weekly Sunday broadcast schedule — music, news, public service, defense, drama and sports have all been included on the bill of fare — "for the instruction, enlightenment, entertainment, recreation, and welfare of the inhabitants of the city". (New York City Charter outlining the purpose of WNYC).

Take Sunday, September 19th, as an average example. At 7:05 a.m. early listeners can still lie in bed and hear the Sunrise Symphony, fifty-five minutes of outstanding recorded classical music including this week a Mozart Symphony and a Handel Concerto. At eight the Star Gazer blends appropriate poetry and music until 8:45 when WNYC broadcasts the complete round-up of the news of the day. The Mastervork Hour at 9:00 a.m. needs no introduction to lovers of good music, as it is the oldest program of its kind on the airwaves, this week presenting the works of Serge Prokofieff.

The Opera Hour at ten brings Metropolitan fans sixty minutes of scenes from Verdi's 'Rigoletto' as performed on records by the world's leading operatic stars. Eleven A.M. marks the beginning of WNYC's live music schedule for the day with the Young American Artists' Series featuring an outstanding American virtuoso (this week Edna Belgum, pianist, plays works by Beethoven and Bach). The Sonata Series at 11:30 presents Harold Kohon, well-known young violinist, and Martin Gabaitz, pianist, in a popular program of selections by Kreisler, Paganini, and the Malaguena of Albeniz.

Following the Missing Persons Alarms from the Police Department at 12:03, a complete news report is heard. At 12:15 P.M., it's time for the Treasury Hour Concert — forty-five minutes of outstanding music by distinguished artists presented in cooperation with the War Savings Staff of the United States Treasury Department — music with a message, a message for all.
Americans. This Sunday's Treasury Hour presents Catherine Reiner, soprano, and Harry Davis, pianist, in a concert of works by Haydn, Schubert, Grieg, Chopin and others.

At one p.m. it's time to go to City Hall to hear another interesting and informative "Weekly Talk To The People" by His Honor the Mayor. And Mayor LaGuardia's weekly talks to the people have become a "must" on the listening schedule of many New Yorkers. His news of activities in City Departments and on the food problem of this city of seven and one-half million persons, form a comprehensive weekly report on how the municipal administration is functioning -- typical of the way government is run in a democracy.

Following the Mayor, it's time for more fine music...this time from the Sculpture Court of Brooklyn Museum whence WNYC broadcasts the War Stamp Concert (this week starring David Holland, pianist, in Beethoven's "Waldstein" Sonata, and four works of Chopin among others). At 2:30 p.m. baseball fans get a treat as WNYC broadcasts the ball and strike description of the Annual City Championship Baseball Game between the New York City Police and Sanitation Departments from Yankee Stadium. Thus in little less than three hours, "Your City Station" has broadcast an important address, concert, and sports even from three different boroughs -- that to satisfy any and all listening tastes for variety.

Music again at 5:00 p.m. with a distinguished pianist in a half-hour recital on the Keyboard Masters' Series (this week featuring Lolita Cabrera Gainsborg in an all-American composer program). "Answering You" the BBC weekly trans-Atlantic discussion program between Americans and Britons on questions of the war is heard each Sunday at 5:30 p.m. This week John Kieran, noted expert and "wit on Information Please," and Jimmy Jemail, the Inquiring Photographer of the New York Daily News ask questions on "The War and British Customs" which will be answered in England by Mary Adams, Hal Block, author, and a London Studio audience.

At 6:30 p.m. WNYC, in cooperation with the O.C.D., presents "Hasten the Day" -- the story of the Tucker family in wartime. In this episode Dad Tucker tangles with a pump-tank to the amusement of his family and listeners, but emerges as the hero of the newly formed Volunteer Fire Auxiliary. Following the complete late news report at 6:45, the Masterwork Hour is repeated at 7:00 p.m.

"Tales of Two Cities" the interesting and instructive C.D.V.O. dramatization at 8:00 p.m. compares London's Civilian Defense set-up which licked the Blitz, to that of New York City. This week London's Industrial Civilian Defense and New York's own Building Control Center Department are compared -- and dramatized to show how each can meet an "Incident." At 8:30 p.m. Bernard Gabriel is heard on "Musical Oddities" -- readings, comments, and musical curiosities in the works of the great composers.

Following the 8:45 p.m. complete news roundup, the Municipal Concert Hall presents a full hour of outstanding recorded music. This spot by the way is reserved for special "Live" broadcasts from leading concert halls in New York City a little later when the Fall and Winter Concert Season gets under way. During the past summer this spot featured broadcasts of the Lewisohn Stadium Concerts, Goldman Band, Ballet Theatre, and San
NAEB NEWS LETTER........................Page 6............................October 1, 1943

Carlo Opera performances. At ten o'clock, WNYC signs-off — after presenting 15 hours of diversified and interesting program features — a typical Sunday schedule "for the instruction, enlightenment, entertainment, recreation, and welfare of the inhabitants of the City".

WBEZ - "THE RADIO VOICE OF THE CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS"

Station WBEZ began its first school year of full-time broadcasting for use in the Chicago Public Schools on Monday, September 20th. The station will be on the air three and a half hours every school day, from 10:30 a.m. until 2:15 p.m., until October 4th, when the station will sign off at 2:30 p.m.

Semester Schedule - Programs for In-School Listening Heard Over WBEZ Only

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*Destination Unlimited</td>
<td>Mondays</td>
<td>10:30 A.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Before the Doctor Comes</td>
<td>Mondays</td>
<td>10:45 A.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Lest We Forget</td>
<td>Mondays</td>
<td>11:00 A.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Languages in Action</td>
<td>Mondays</td>
<td>10:30 A.M.</td>
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<td>*The Mother Goose Lady</td>
<td>Tuesdays</td>
<td>11:00 A.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>*The Thousand Million</td>
<td>Tuesdays</td>
<td>11:30 A.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Numbers at Work</td>
<td>Tuesdays</td>
<td>10:30 A.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>*New Worlds for Old</td>
<td>Wednesdays</td>
<td>10:30 A.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHINA AND INDIA SPEAK</td>
<td>Wednesdays</td>
<td>10:45 A.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pan-American News</td>
<td>Wednesdays</td>
<td>11:00 A.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Let's Tell a Story</td>
<td>Wednesdays</td>
<td>11:30 A.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Life for Wildlife</td>
<td>Wednesdays</td>
<td>10:30 A.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHINA</td>
<td>Thursdays</td>
<td>11:00 A.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>*By Freedom's Light</td>
<td>Thursdays</td>
<td>11:30 A.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Contact</td>
<td>Fridays</td>
<td>10:30 A.M.</td>
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* Indicates repeat broadcast of programs heard on station WIND, 560 KC; WJJD, 1160 KC; and WBEZ, 42.5 MC.

WKAR Adds AP News Service

To give the most complete information possible, WKAR has now installed a direct wire from Press Association, Inc., the radio service of the Associated Press. News broadcasts will be given on a regular schedule every hour of the day beginning October 1.

For almost three years news has been broadcast through the cooperation of the Lansing State Journal by direct wire from the newsroom. This arrangement was very satisfactory but because of the difficulty of transportation it was impossible to schedule more than three news broadcasts per day. With the teletype installed in our own studios the news can be given as soon as received.

The news will be heard every hour, at five minutes before the hour, except at 10:00 a.m. and at 12:00 when it will be on the hour. Two special fifteen minute news summaries are scheduled at 11:15 and at 6:30 each day. These broadcasts will make the news service of this station as complete as can be obtained.
MUSIC ON WNYC

To prove that WNYC, New York's Municipal Station, does not "exist just for and due to" recorded music, as pointed out in a chance remark to the station staff, WNYC finds that of the total 450 hours broadcast in June, 293, or better than 65.1%, were devoted to good music, while in July the totals were 337 hours out of 465, or better than 72% devoted to fine music, the station reports. Breaking down these musical hours, the survey shows that during June WNYC broadcast 63 hours and 25 minutes of live music from studios and concert halls -- or 21% of the total music broadcast during the month. In July, the figures read 87 hours and 20 minutes of live music, or better than 26% of all the music broadcast on WNYC during that month.

--- Schooley