

## CLEAR CHANNEL RESOLUTION:

The National Association of Educational Broadcasters, assembled at Chicago September 17-18, 1945, resolved to submit to the Federal Communications Commission its position with relation to the pending Clear Channel hearing.

1. In its review of the evidence submitted at this hearing, the Commission is urged to consider the unique public services rendered by the educational and non-profit radio stations of the country.

A study of the record of these stations must reveal the type of service which is not duplicated by any other group of stations in the United States. Their operation is truly in the public interest, convenience and necessity.

2. The Association urges that the Commission seriously consider the contention that the principle of public service must prevail over the traditional yardstick of the protection of unreasonable coverage.

3. The resources of America's leading educational institutions should be available to all. Yet the broadcast facilities of these stations are at this time so limited in terms of power, frequency and hours of operation that only a portion of the available service is being broadcast.

4. Our members are ready and, because of years of broadcast experience, are able to carry on an expanded radio service.

The National Association of Educational Broadcasters respectfully urges that the rules regarding Clear Channel operation be revised. Revision should be such that full-time operation, sufficient power, and improved facilities be made possible in order to provide adequate service to listeners in those areas which the educational stations should rightfully serve.

Scanned from the National Association of Educational Broadcasters Records  
at the Wisconsin Historical Society as part of  
"Unlocking the Airwaves: Revitalizing an Early Public and Educational Radio Collection."



A collaboration among the Maryland Institute for Technology in the Humanities,  
University of Wisconsin-Madison Department of Communication Arts,  
and Wisconsin Historical Society.

Supported by a Humanities Collections and Reference Resources grant from  
the National Endowment for the Humanities



WISCONSIN  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY



WISCONSIN  
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON



Any views, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this publication/collection do not necessarily reflect those of the  
National Endowment for the Humanities.