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ALIEN AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS

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HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS AND POWER

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-FIRST CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S. 1466

AN ACT TO AMEND THE COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934 TO PROVIDE THAT CERTAIN ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE SHALL BE ELIGIBLE TO OPERATE AMATEUR RADIO STATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND TO HOLD LICENSES FOR THEIR STATIONS

DECEMBER 3, 1970

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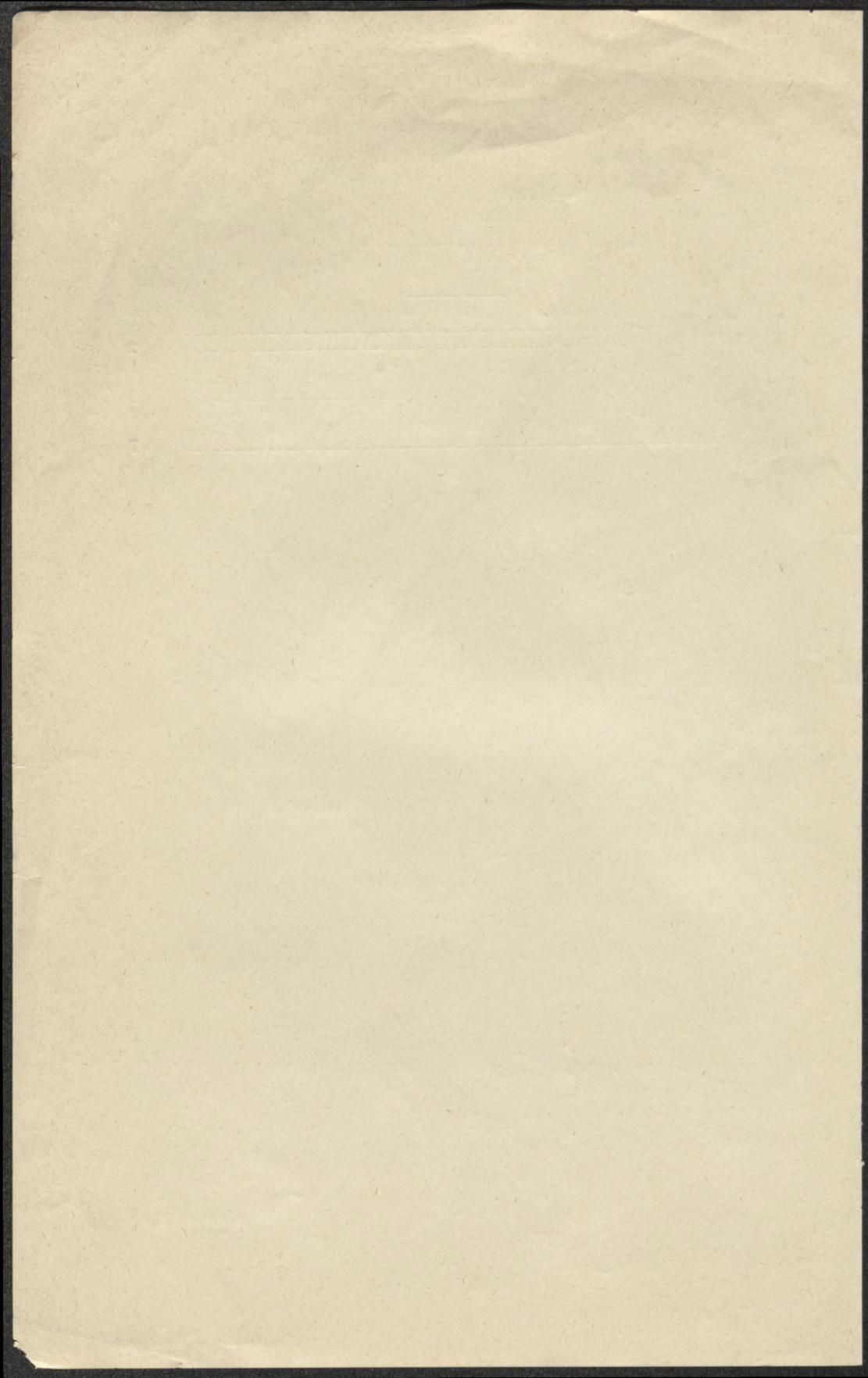
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ALIEN AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1970

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS AND POWER,
COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10:30 a.m., pursuant to notice, in room 2322, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Torbert H. Macdonald (chairman) presiding.

Mr. MACDONALD. The hearing will come to order.

This morning the Subcommittee on Communications and Power has the bill, S. 1466, before it for hearing. S. 1466 would amend the Communications Act so as to authorize the Federal Communications Commission to issue amateur radio licenses to aliens who are admitted into the United States for permanent residence.

It would correct an apparent oversight in amendments to the Communications Act adopted in 1964, which authorized the FCC to grant aliens who have been licensed by their governments as amateur radio operators the right to operate as such in the United States if there is a bilateral agreement between the United States and their government granting reciprocal rights to U.S. citizens who are amateur radio operators.

The 1964 amendment included security provisions which I understand have been deemed to be effective by the responsible Government agencies. These same security provisions are included in S. 1466.

(The text of S. 1466 and departmental report thereon follow:)

[S. 1466, 91st Cong., 2d sess., referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on November 16, 1970]

AN ACT To amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide that certain aliens admitted to the United States for permanent residence shall be eligible to operate amateur radio stations in the United States and to hold licenses for their stations

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 303(1) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 303(1)) is amended by inserting at the end thereof a new paragraph as follows:

“(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of this subsection, the Commission may issue licenses for the operation of amateur radio stations to aliens admitted to the United States for permanent residence who have filed under section 334(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1445(f)) a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States: *Provided*, That when an application for a license is received by the Commission, it shall notify the appropriate agencies of the Government of such fact, and such agencies shall forthwith furnish to the Commission such information in their possession as bears upon the compatibility of the request with the national security: *And provided further*, That the requested license may then be granted unless the Commission shall determine that information received from such agencies necessitates denial of the request. Other provisions of this Act and of the Administrative Procedure Act

shall not be applicable to any request or application for or modification, suspension, or cancellation of any such license."

SEC. 2. Section 310(a) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 310(a)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of this subsection, a license for an amateur radio station may be granted to and held by an alien admitted to the United States for permanent residence who has filed under section 334(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1445(f)) a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States: *Provided*, That when an application for a license is received by the Commission, it shall notify the appropriate agencies of the Government of such fact, and such agencies shall forthwith furnish to the Commission such information in their possession as bears upon the compatibility of the request with the national security: *And provided further*, That the requested license may then be granted unless the Commission shall determine that information received from such agencies necessitates denial of the request. Other provisions of this Act and of the Administrative Procedure Act shall not be applicable to any request or application for or modification, suspension, or cancellation of any such license."

Passed the Senate October 14, 1970.

Attest:

FRANCIS R. VALEO,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D.C., December 2, 1970.

HON. HARLEY O. STAGGERS,
Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I have your letter of November 19, 1970 requesting the Department's comments on S. 1466 "To amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide that certain aliens admitted to the United States for permanent residence shall be eligible to operate amateur radio stations in the United States and to hold licenses for their stations".

I am pleased to inform you that the Department foresees no difficulty with the proposed legislation from the standpoint of foreign policy interests and offers no objection to its passage, provided that the Federal Communications Commission, which appears to have primary interest in the matter, concurs.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that from the standpoint of the Administration's program there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID M. ABSHIRE,
Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations.

Mr. MACDONALD. We are very happy to have as our first witness this morning Senator Barry Goldwater, of Arizona.

STATEMENT OF HON. BARRY GOLDWATER, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ARIZONA

Senator GOLDWATER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

In 1964, Congress passed legislation which gave visitors from foreign lands the right to operate amateur radio equipment in the United States. Today, I would like to ask the members of the committee to consider extending the same privilege to American immigrants.

As the chairman will recall, the earlier law arose out of a bill which I had introduced, for myself and 17 of my colleagues, to allow visitors from abroad to operate amateur radios here if their home countries gave reciprocal rights to U.S. citizens.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to report that during the past 6 fiscal years, more than 1,700 alien radio operators have received authorizations pursuant to the reciprocal program. In fact, by fiscal year 1970, the number of aliens receiving radio privileges had jumped to more than 500 a year.

However, after the inauguration of the new system, I was surprised to learn an important group of aliens had been excluded from its benefits. While the law worked well for temporary visitors, it did nothing for permanent residents. This works a particular inequity in the case of immigrants who are so strongly attracted to the United States that they wish to become American citizens. There is nothing intentional about this. Frankly, it is nothing more than a technical oversight. These prospective nationals have fallen into a wide legislative gap which, on one side, benefits temporary visitors, and on the other side, American citizens. I have now attempted to close this gap by the introduction of S. 1466, which is the bill before you.

Mr. Chairman, the present law stands as an unfortunate legal barrier that denies many of our future citizens the right to engage in a rewarding and interesting activity. The odd thing is that if an amateur radio hobbyist is merely visiting the United States on a tourist visa, he can operate amateur radio equipment while he is here. But, once the same person decides to settle in this country, he will be completely cut off from all right to enjoy his amateur radio pursuits.

Mr. Chairman, the anomaly of the present situation is clearly visible when we look at other ways in which there is a dual standard applied to immigrants. For example, resident immigrants are fully subject to the payment of American income tax. They also are fully subject to compulsory military service in the Armed Forces of the United States. And, in fact, many permanent residents who are serving in the military are required to use Government radio transmitters.

So, we have the unusual situation where American immigrants are trusted enough to be admitted to our shores for permanent residence. They are required to pay U.S. taxes. They are inducted into the military. And, they are asked to operate military radios as part of their duties. And yet, the very same people are not allowed to operate an amateur radio station.

This is downright discrimination, of course, and it is high time Congress took action to correct the matter.

Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to tell you that one-fourth of the Senate agreed to cosponsor S. 1466. In all, 25 Senators representing 18 different States joined as cosponsors of the bill. To my mind, this indicates a widespread national interest in assisting our immigrant radio amateurs.

Mr. Chairman, in short, the bill we introduced will authorize the Federal Communications Commission to issue a license for the operation of amateur radios by resident aliens who have declared their intent to become U.S. citizens. While there are no precise statistics available, I would estimate that the proposed law will benefit approximately a hundred or so persons each year. While their numbers are not large, I consider these persons to be deserving of our attention nevertheless. There are human needs and human interests at stake here and this is always important.

Mr. Chairman, if we were to put ourselves in the position of American immigrants, and consider that it was us who were faced with a change in our citizenship, we could imagine some of the practical and emotional concerns that would confront us. There is no reason to add to these, in the case of permanent residents, by refusing to allow amateur radio enthusiasts among them the right to operate

their equipment for some 5 years while they await American citizenship.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know of any opposition to this measure. Not only has it attracted a sizable number of sponsors, but none of the agencies reporting on the bill has raised any objection to its passage. Some observers, however, indicate there is a security interest inherent in the communications field and have suggested the adoption of security procedures similar to those incorporated in the 1964 statute. These practices have worked well in the case of visiting aliens and, at my request, they were added to the bill when it was before the Senate.

Mr. Chairman, in closing, I would like to express my great appreciation to the many amateur radio organizations and periodicals which have taken up the cause of our resident radio amateurs. The American Radio Relay League and the International Amateur Radio Union have each endorsed S. 1466 and several amateur radio journals have taken up its cause, including CQ, QST, 73, and DIALOG.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the committee will act favorably on the legislation we have proposed.

If you have any questions, I would be very happy to answer them.

Mr. MACDONALD. Senator, we thank you for your testimony.

Are there any questions of the Senator?

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. No, Mr. Chairman. I would just comment that the Senator has long been identified with the interests of ham operators, and I guess has become their patron saint.

I am delighted we have had the opportunity to hear from you on this legislation, which you have shown us to be so important.

Senator GOLDWATER. Thank you very much.

Mr. MACDONALD. Mr. Broyhill.

Mr. BROYHILL. I recall the Senator's interest in a bill we considered here several years ago. I was a member of the subcommittee at that time and I know he was one of the prime movers behind that bill. I appreciate his interest in this subject. I know I have a number of people in my district who have conversed with the Senator on the air from time to time.

Senator GOLDWATER. I might just add, and I know the FCC experts will testify to this, that the amateurs who come to this country who are going to become citizens will have to pass the same examination that our amateurs have to pass.

This was necessary because in some countries they do not require the code, for example. They don't have to be able to transmit and receive in code. In this country we do.

We are not going to give them any breaks that our own American citizens don't already have.

Mr. MACDONALD. Mr. Rooney?

Mr. ROONEY. Senator, you mentioned in your statement the human needs. What are the human needs involved? I am an amateur at amateur radios.

Senator GOLDWATER. Well, for example, my station in Arizona for the last 3½ years has been doing nothing for 24 hours a day but running what we call phone patches with the GI's in Southeast Asia,

Vietnam, and Thailand, and some time this month we will pass 80,000 of these phone calls. This is a human need.

The boy in Vietnam can run a phone call through amateur radio and Air Force radio, also Navy and Army, with his family in the United States.

Let us say that a German, for example, comes to this country and he wants to operate an amateur radio station because his family is still in Germany.

In this way, he can fill a human need of communications with his family by communicating with people in Germany. In fact, I have never liked the word "hobby" as applied to amateur radio. I think of it more as a service.

I think of the times that amateur radio has saved lives by being able to communicate from a doctor to another person, of the times that we have participated in catastrophes like the recent hurricane in Mississippi and Louisiana. Even in Pakistan, the few amateurs they have there have been able to give human service.

I think this is the big thing that amateur radio really does. I don't look on it as a hobby where we just sit down and yak at each other. I would say more than 50 percent of the time we are fulfilling a need.

I run at least once a week a schedule with different schools around this country who want to talk about the American Government. You have to be careful so you don't violate the rules of the road, but it can be done. This is what I mean by human needs.

Mr. ROONEY. Thank you.

Mr. MACDONALD. If I could add to that, Senator, as one of the representatives of this committee, during the International Geophysical Year down in Antarctica, I was terribly surprised when one of the Navy personnel there asked if I wanted to call home. Being in Antarctica we were obviously at the end of the earth. And obviously, I took up the opportunity. Some amateur in New Jersey who serviced the entire Geophysical Year activities in Antarctica was contacted and the circuit was clearer than if I was calling from here.

Senator GOLDWATER. Yes.

Mr. MACDONALD. Perhaps it didn't fill a human need but it was a human pleasure.

Senator GOLDWATER. Well, it helped a human being.

Mr. MACDONALD. Mr. Broyhill?

Mr. BROYHILL. I am sure the committee is aware that we are talking about a different type of radio than the citizen band radio.

I am sure the committee members are aware of this fact, that this is a different type of service than the type of service attached to automobiles.

Senator GOLDWATER. That is right. It is entirely different. There is no comparison.

Mr. BROYHILL. This is international and interstate communication, whereas CB radios cover only a short distance.

Senator GOLDWATER. I am licensed in both fields. I use the citizens band to call my wife from my boat when I am out fishing. But an amateur has to pass a very intricate examination.

While we live with the citizens band people, we wish more of them would become amateur.

Mr. BROYHILL. Thank you.

Mr. MACDONALD. Mr. Tiernan?

Mr. TIERNAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have no questions.

I join my colleagues in expressing appreciation for your coming over to testify this morning, Senator. It is clear that the legislation is needed and particularly in view of the previous amendment how well it has worked. It is nice to see you.

Senator GOLDWATER. I do appreciate the committee taking this up. I know the Congress is about to wind up, but this is such a relatively unimportant bill and uncomplicated bill I would hate to have to go through another 2 years of grinding away. So I appreciate more than I can tell you, you gentlemen being willing to hear.

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. And you will be back on the Senate side in time to vote for the SST, I suppose.

Senator GOLDWATER. I will be there. I hope we vote by 4 o'clock because I have to be in St. Louis tonight. It will be a very close one.

I might add that one of the funniest patches we ever ran was for one of President Johnson's daughters. It came in one night from a sergeant with the Air Force—Sergeant Nugent—and it was for the ranch in Texas. My god, to get that call through all the Secret Service.

And then the next call we had scheduled was from a Sergeant Johnson to his wife in Tennessee. We couldn't get the Secret Service at President Johnson's ranch to hang up. They kept saying, "You can't talk to the President."

We said, "We don't want to talk to the President. We want to talk to Mrs. Johnson in Tennessee." It took us about half hour to make them understand that we didn't want to bug the President.

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. This was through your operation?

Senator GOLDWATER. Yes; we have 30 volunteers who serve as long as the bands stay in.

As I say, we are coming up to 80,000 successful phone calls from Southeast Asia. These are made collect outside of our State but inside the State I pay for them myself.

We run two stations. We have four women and 26 men, mostly retired people. They serve at no salary. They just come out and do it right around the clock. It is a real satisfaction to do this.

I think there are probably 100 active amateurs in this field in the country from New Jersey clear out to Arizona operating just with Southeast Asia, the ships at sea, and aircraft. Anybody who is lonesome and wants to call home, we can take care of.

Mr. MACDONALD. That is great.

Senator GOLDWATER. Thank you very much. I hope you will understand my leaving because I do have to try and keep this bird flying over there.

Mr. MACDONALD. Thank you very much, Senator.

Our next witness is Commissioner Robert E. Lee of the Federal Communications Commission.

STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT E. LEE, COMMISSIONER, FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, ACCOMPANIED BY RICHARD EVERETT, SUPERVISORY ATTORNEY, AMATEUR AND CITIZENS DIVISION

Commissioner LEE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Before presenting my very brief statement, I might comment on the fact that I am not an amateur. I wish I were. I couldn't pass the test. I couldn't pass the code part of the test.

I think it is a tribute to our agency that we maintain these standards. I happen to be acting chairman today and if I told the staff to issue me a license, they would tell me very quickly to go right up a tree. As a matter of fact, I tried it.

I have with me today Mr. Richard Everett who is supervisory attorney for our Amateur and Citizens Division.

At any rate, Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to be here today to present the views of the Federal Communications Commission on S. 1466, which was passed by the Senate on October 14, 1970. This act would amend the Communications Act of 1934, to provide that certain aliens admitted to the United States for permanent residence shall be eligible to operate amateur radio stations in the United States and to hold licenses for their stations.

Specifically, S.1466, as amended, would amend sections 303(1) and 310(a) of the act (47 U.S.C. sec. 303(1) and 310(a)) to permit the Federal Communications Commission, after observing certain security procedures, to issue licenses for the operation of amateur radio stations by aliens who have filed a declaration of intention to become citizens of the United States. We support S. 1466, as amended.

The Communications Act now generally provides in sections 303(1) and 310(a) that only citizens and nationals of the United States shall be licensed by the Federal Communications Commission to operate amateur radio stations. However, sections 303(1)(2) and 310(a) contain an exception to this general requirement. The Commission is empowered by sections 303(1)(2) and 310(a) to issue an "authorization" to an alien who has an amateur radio operation and station license issued by his government if the alien's government affords a reciprocal opportunity to U.S. citizens. This "authorization" allows an alien to operate his amateur radio station in the United States, its possessions, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

However, sections 303(1)(2) and 310(a) specifically provide that:

Other provisions of this Act and of the Administrative Procedure Act shall not be applicable to any request or application for or modification, suspension, or cancellation of such authorization.

These provisions, added to the act in 1964 (78 Stat. 202), have been implemented without difficulty. S. 1466, would not affect this authorization procedure. Thus, our citizens could still be permitted to operate amateur radios in countries with which we have reciprocal arrangements.

S. 1466, would allow the Commission to license as amateur operators aliens who have filed first papers to become U.S. citizens, and who could qualify technically for an amateur license. It should be noted, how-

ever, that the Commission conducts license examinations only in English and that an alien who applies for an amateur license would need sufficient familiarity with the English language to pass the examination.

Since present procedures allow "authorizations" for alien amateur operation where there are reciprocal bilateral agreements, we see no reasons why the very limited group of aliens encompassed by S. 1466, should not also be permitted to engage in amateur radio operations.

Let me mention briefly the amendment to S. 1466, which provides for security procedures. We testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Communications that we do not believe that S. 1466, as introduced, presented any problem of security. Amateur radio operators share frequencies with other licensees or authorized operators; thus, there is little, if any, secrecy in amateur radio transmissions. It seems doubtful that anyone would attempt to use these shared frequencies to breach the national security or that anyone intent upon such a use would be inhibited by the lack of a license or authorization. Furthermore, every alien who is issued a visa is given a security check before entering the country. Chairman Burch testified in his prepared statement before the Senate subcommittee that we would support S. 1466, with such an amendment, however, which simply incorporates the same security procedure presently followed with respect to alien amateur authorizations under the bilateral agreements.

I would like to note, however, as did Chairman Burch in his statement before the Senate subcommittee, that the Commission has prepared a legislative proposal which will recommend general authority to license aliens in the safety and special and experimental radio services, of which amateur radio is a part. This would be extending the present bill.

We would expect to submit it to the Congress early next year. Because our experience with the alien amateur authorizations and with the general prohibition against licensing of aliens and alien corporations has convinced us that present security provisions in the law are unnecessary, our proposal will probably recommend repeal of those provisions so far as the safety and special radio services are concerned. The entire question of security procedures can be reviewed in detail at such time as the Congress considers our more general proposal.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. That concludes my testimony and I will be glad to answer any questions.

Mr. MACDONALD. Not that I think it has anything to do with security, but I am just curious as to whether there are any requirements that the transmission made by the amateurs be in English, or can they use any language they want?

Commissioner LEE. No; they can broadcast in their own language, yes.

Mr. EVERETT. The requirement is that the transmissions be made in plain language. However, identification must be in English.

Mr. MACDONALD. I am not looking under beds or anything for Communists, but wouldn't it be pretty hard to monitor some amateur who is broadcasting in Russian?

Mr. EVERETT. Within the amateur ranks there are probably a number of amateurs who understand Russian.

Mr. MACDONALD. I am not picking on the Russians. But the same question could apply to Chinese or any other language.

Mr. EVERETT. The amateurs themselves really monitor their own band. As soon as someone gets in there who shouldn't be in there, we are the first to get the complaint from the amateurs themselves. No one goes really undetected.

Commissioner LEE. They could perhaps tape the transmission and have it translated later. Anyone could do that.

Mr. MACDONALD. Is there that sort of equipment at the FCC? Do you monitor the amateurs at all?

Commissioner LEE. We do not monitor as to content of program. The only monitoring we do is under our general authority, where we police the whole spectrum. We used to refer to it as we listen, but we do not hear. We are only interested in knowing if anyone is on a frequency they should not be on, not what they say.

Mr. MACDONALD. Mr. Van Deerlin.

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. There wouldn't be a likelihood of this being used to undertake a massive jamming of our airwaves?

Mr. EVERETT. The only thing I can say is that the radio equipment is available for anyone who wants to walk into an electronics store and buy it. No license is required to buy this equipment.

I have never seen a dealer yet ask for a license. So this isn't going to prevent that. It is not going to increase the chances of it.

In other words, this equipment is available if someone wants to purchase it. I think, as Senator Goldwater says, the fact that they haven't a license isn't going to deter them from operating, if that is their purpose.

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. They wouldn't be likely to seek a license if that was their intention.

In general, I should think that Senator Goldwater's espousal of this legislation takes care of the security angle of it.

Commissioner LEE. That is the understatement of the meeting.

Mr. MACDONALD. Mr. Broyhill?

Mr. BROYHILL. No questions.

Mr. MACDONALD. Mr. Rooney?

Mr. ROONEY. No questions.

Mr. MACDONALD. Mr. Tiernan?

Mr. TIERNAN. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MACDONALD. I would like to ask about another sort of interference. Earlier in the session I was thinking to myself about whether to put in a bill to prevent appliance stores from advertising that if you buy a certain piece of equipment or a given radio receiver you would be able to pick up police calls.

It would seem to me that this would present a problem. It doesn't seem quite right to me to let just anyone know where the police cars are.

If you wanted to hold up a bank, you would try to find out where the prowler cars were. Or if you were involved in a student riot, that sort of thing.

I was wondering if the FCC had ever considered limiting the band used by the police—not to total secrecy—but setting some limits so that the general public or perhaps people with ill things in mind could not monitor.

Commissioner LEE. There may be a problem with respect to false advertising or false information to the consumer.

Our problem over the years has been one of interference rather than information divulgence. Just 2 years ago the Congress gave us a bill at our request where we now limit the radiation at the point of manufacture.

Before that bill was approved by the Congress we had to go after the user, which made it almost impossible of enforcement.

We can now set standards at the factory level as to the type of equipment that may be manufactured. This would answer part of your problem but not all of it. As a matter of fact, I recall back in my FBI days we had an important bank case where the thieves came in with a receiver tuned to the police frequency and were listening to it while they were holding up the bank. They heard the dispatch and they got out. Of course, we didn't get them.

Mr. MACDONALD. That goes to my question. Don't you think that perhaps that is a bad thing?

Commissioner LEE. Yes, I think it is a bad thing. I am not so sure I know what I can do about it.

Mr. BROYHILL. It would be difficult to enforce, wouldn't it, with all of the literally thousands and thousands of receivers that are presently in people's homes?

Would you require these people to turn them in? Would you have a massive search for the equipment? What do you do?

Mr. MACDONALD. What I am talking about, in response to the gentleman from North Carolina, and I don't know anything about the technical things—I can barely adjust my TV set and I don't know that very well—is that it seems to me we might stop people advertising equipment on the grounds that it will enable the buyer to listen to the police band. I frankly don't think that is right but I don't know how to correct it.

Mr. EVERETT. An increasing number of local jurisdictions, both State, counties, and I think even municipalities have passed local ordinances which prohibit anyone from having in their automobile a receiver capable of picking up the police broadcasts without, in some cases, a permit from the chief of police.

These type ordinances usually exempt amateurs and other persons licensed by the Commission who are operating radio transmitters.

Mr. MACDONALD. Why would it be limited to automobiles?

Mr. EVERETT. Since these are local ordinances and statutes I can't really answer that. But probably they feel these are the people who are chasing after the police calls, arriving at the scene of accidents, creating more confusion than help.

Mr. MACDONALD. Of course, it doesn't have anything to do with this bill and I don't want to get off the track. But sometime I hope I talk to someone at greater length and in greater depth from the FCC about this because I really do think it is a problem.

Mr. EVERETT. There is one added thing, of course. The police themselves get into the use of jammers so that their communications cannot be overheard. These do cost money. Police also get into the use of coded signals, the 10 code, 10-4, and this, where not everyone knows what these coded signals mean. They are able to, of course, disguise some of these communications in their transmissions.

However, if you give a location, this is sometimes a dead giveaway of what you are talking about.

Mr. MACDONALD. Mr. Tiernan?

Mr. TIERNAN. I have no questions, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

Mr. MACDONALD. Thank you both very much.

Commissioner LEE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MACDONALD. With that we have no further witnesses. The hearings are concluded.

(Whereupon, at 11 :25 a.m. the subcommittee adjourned.)



