

# The National Association of Broadcasters

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING \* \* \* \* \* WASHINGTON, D. C.  
JAMES W. BALDWIN, Managing Director

## NAB REPORTS

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Vol. 4 - - No. 25  
MAY 28, 1936

### IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
Reports on Broadcast Station Revenue.....	1337
House Radio Bill Reported.....	1337
Recommends License Renewal for WLBG.....	1337
Securities Act Registrations.....	1337
New Rebroadcast Rule.....	1337
New Rules Promulgated by FCC.....	1338
Federal Trade Commission Action.....	1338
FTC Orders Vacated.....	1340
Federal Communications Commission Action.....	1340

### REPORTS ON BROADCAST STATION REVENUE

Total receipts of the 77 broadcast stations in the Pacific Coast states from the sale of radio time during 1935 amounted to \$6,441,623, according to announcement of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. These figures were obtained in the new census of business series on the broadcasting business.

In the same series the Bureau announced that total receipts from the sale of time by the 30 broadcast stations in Texas in 1935 amounted to \$2,220,821.

### HOUSE RADIO BILL REPORTED

The House Committee on Interstate & Foreign Commerce has made a favorable report on H. R. 12646 which provides for the amendment of Section 318 of the Communications Act of 1934. As reported the bill is as follows:

That section 318 of the Communications Act of 1934 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 318. The actual operation of all transmitting apparatus in any radio station for which a station license is required by this Act shall be carried on only by a person holding an operator's license issued hereunder, and no person shall operate any such apparatus in such station except under and in accordance with an operator's license issued to him by the Commission: *Provided, however,* That the Commission may waive or modify the foregoing provisions of this section for the operation of any station except (1) stations for which licensed operators are required by international agreement, (2) stations for which licensed operators are required for safety purposes, (3) stations engaged in broadcasting, and (4) stations operated as common carriers on frequencies below thirty thousand kilocycles."

### RECOMMENDS LICENSE RENEWAL FOR WLBG

Three applications have been filed with the Federal Communications Commission all dealing with 880 kilocycles, 500 watts power and daytime operation. Station WPHR, Petersburg, Va., operating on this frequency asks for license renewal; the Petersburg Broadcasting Company asks for the facilities of WPHR to erect a new station at Petersburg, Va., and WLBG, at Petersburg, Va., asks to move its transmitter from Petersburg to Richmond, Va.

Examiner John P. Bramhall, in Report No. 1-225, recommends that the application of the Petersburg Broadcasting Company and of WLBG be denied and that the application of WLBG for license renewal be granted.

### SECURITIES ACT REGISTRATIONS

The following companies have filed registration statements with the Securities & Exchange Commission under the Securities Act:

- Owings Mills Distillery, Inc., Owings Mills, Md. (2-2153, Form A-1)  
John Irving Shoe Corp., Boston, Mass. (2-2154, Form A-2)  
Bridgeport Brass Co., Bridgeport, Conn. (2-2155, Form A-2)  
Kendall Refining Co., Bradford, Pa. (2-2156, Form A-2)  
Black & Decker Mfg. Co., Towson, Md. (2-2157, Form A-2)  
Silver Strike Mining Co., Murray, Ida. (2-2158, Form A-1)  
Harden Chemical Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio (2-2159, Form A-1)  
Lawrence Warehouse Co., San Francisco, Cal. (2-2160, Form A-2)  
Owens-Illinois Glass Co., Toledo, Ohio. (2-2161, Form A-2)  
Soulshy-Belle Mining Co., Kansas City, Mo. (2-2164, Form A-1)  
Bolivian Bondholders Protective Committee, New York City. (2-2165, Form D-1)

### NEW REBROADCAST RULE

The Federal Communications Commission has issued a new rule, No. 177, effective July 1, dealing with rebroadcasting. It is as follows:

177. (a) The licensee of a regular broadcast station may, without authority of the Commission, rebroadcast a program of another United States regular broadcast station upon notice to the Commission and upon the express authority of the licensee of the station originating the program.

(h) No licensee of any other class of broadcast station (international, visual, high frequency, experimental or special) shall rebroadcast the program of any United States radio station without written authority first having been obtained from the Commission.

(c) No licensee of a regular broadcast station shall rebroadcast the program of any other class of United States radio station without written authority having first been obtained from the Commission.

(d) No licensee of any class of broadcast station shall rebroadcast the program of any foreign radio station without written authority having first been obtained from the Commission. In case a program is transmitted entirely by telephone facilities in which a section of such transmission is by radio, the broadcast of this program is not considered a rebroadcast.

(e) An application for authority to rebroadcast the program of any radio station shall be accompanied by the written consent of the station originating the program.

(f) In case of a rebroadcast where the program is transmitted by several broadcast stations, such as a chain program, the person legally responsible for distributing the program or the chain facility may obtain the authorization for the entire rebroadcast.

(g) Authority will not be granted to rebroadcast in the United States the programs of an international broadcast station located within the limits of the North American Continent, except upon a satisfactory showing that no wire or other facilities exist for transmitting the program to the area served by the station proposing the rebroadcast.

(h) A licensee of an international broadcast station may authorize the rebroadcast of its program by any station outside the limits of the North American Continent without permission from the Commission, provided, however, that the station rebroadcasting the programs cannot be received consistently in the United States.

## FOURTEENTH ANNUAL NAB CONVENTION

STEVENS HOTEL, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

JULY 5, 6, 7, 8, 1936



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

## NEW RULES PROMULGATED BY FCC

The Federal Communications Commission, through its Broadcast Division has promulgated new rules concerning all broadcast stations except regular broadcast stations in the band 550 to 1500 kilocycles. The Commission has made the following official statement in this connection:

The Broadcast Division on May 21, promulgated new rules and regulations concerning all broadcast stations except regular broadcast stations in the band 550 to 1500 kilocycles. These broadcast stations are as follows:

Relay broadcast stations (formerly broadcast pickup stations).  
International broadcast stations (formerly experimental relay stations).

Visual broadcast stations, including television and facsimile.

High-frequency broadcast stations (formerly general experimental stations authorized to operate as broadcast stations).

Experimental broadcast stations.

Special broadcast stations (formerly experimental broadcast stations on the frequencies of 1530, 1550 and 1570 kilocycles).

These new rules provide certain new restrictions and principles of operation that are fully set out in the attached copy of the new rules. All outstanding rules concerning these stations which are in conflict with the new rules are automatically cancelled.

The name "relay" broadcast station now applies to stations which were formerly called broadcast pickup stations. The new name "relay" is considered more in keeping with the actual service rendered by these stations. In the future these stations will be licensed only to the holders of regular broadcast station licenses. Two groups of frequencies are provided, one in the medium frequency band and the other in the very high frequency band. In both groups the licensees are required to notify the Commission two days before each operation for the purpose of relaying programs to be broadcast. Certain of the frequencies in the medium frequency band have been changed by two kilocycles to provide better frequency separation from other services. All licensees of these stations should read the new rules governing these stations carefully as certain other changes have been made.

The name "international" broadcast station now applies to those stations which were formerly called experimental relay stations. These stations are licensed for international service. There are certain new principles set out in the new rules that the licensees of these stations should study carefully.

The frequency bands 2000 to 2100 kilocycles and 2750 to 2850 kilocycles have been dropped for the television service. Experience to date has shown that a satisfactory picture in keeping with the development of the art cannot be transmitted successfully in these narrow bands. The stations now assigned these frequencies which are carrying on active programs of research and experimentation will be assigned specific frequencies in the bands 42,000 to 56,000 kilocycles and 60,000 to 86,000 kilocycles. One license will authorize both the visual and aural broadcast. There are certain other principles of operation involved in the new rules which the licensees of these stations should study carefully.

High-frequency broadcast stations are required to carry on active programs of research to hold a license. Licensees not carrying on this active program cannot be considered as making proper usage of the assignment and full consideration will be given at the time of the renewal of license.

Experimental broadcast stations are provided for specific experimentation along lines other than those prescribed by other broadcast rules. Certain frequencies throughout the entire useful radio spectrum are made available for this purpose by Rule 229 as modified.

The name "special broadcast station" applies to stations formerly named "experimental" stations licensed to operate on the frequencies of 1530, 1550, and 1570 kilocycles. The new rules provide that all rules that apply to regular broadcast stations (Rules 69 to 181, inclusive) shall apply to special broadcast stations. This means

that these stations must have frequency monitors, modulation monitors, protected equipment, etc.

It will be necessary to modify several of the outstanding licenses to comply with the new frequency allocation as provided in Rule 229 as modified by the Commission on May 13, 1936. The Broadcast Division's new rules as discussed above provide an allocation in compliance with the frequencies made available by the action of the Commission. A careful comparison should be made between your existing licenses with respect to the frequencies and class of broadcast service and that provided in the new rules and regulations. It may be necessary to change either or both.

So that these requirements may be discussed thoroughly and understood, an informal engineering conference is scheduled for June 8, 1936, at which all licensees affected should be represented, or should supply information to the Broadcast Division of the Commission as to the new frequencies that they desire in keeping with the new rules. All licensees of television broadcast stations should especially be present so that a definite assignment of a visual and aural frequency can be made in either the 42,000-56,000 kilocycle band or the 60,000-86,000 kilocycle band. If the licensees are not present so that an agreeable change of frequency can be effected, the Commission will, on July 1, 1936, issue a modified license specifying the frequency that it deems best in keeping with public interest, convenience and necessity, as provided in Rule 229 as modified.

## FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION ACTION

### Complaints

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition in complaints issued against the following companies. The respondents will be given an opportunity for hearing to show cause why cease and desist orders should not be issued against them.

**No. 2802.** Charging a conspiracy resulting in restraint of trade in the interstate sale of rubber heels and soles, a complaint has been issued against **The I. T. S. Co., 135 Maple St., Elyria, O., The National Federation of Master Shoe Rebuilders, 1124 Chester Ave., Cleveland, and George Benson, C. C. Zeigler, Walter L. Green, and S. L. Orenstein, individually and as officers of the association, representing all members.**

The I. T. S. Co., wholesale dealer in rubber heels and soles, the shoe rebuilders' association, and its officers acting individually, are alleged to have entered into an agreement and conspiracy to close the natural channels of distribution to wholesalers and manufacturers who sell their products to the 5-and-10¢ stores, and to cause shoe manufacturers, shoe findings jobbers, repairers and hardware stores to boycott and refuse to deal with manufacturers and wholesalers who sell their goods to such stores.

In pamphlets, trade literature and advertisements, The I. T. S. Co. is alleged to have represented to shoemakers, jobbers and shoe repairers that they should not buy rubber heels or soles made by manufacturers selling heels or stick-on soles to the 5-and-10¢ stores, and that every such article these manufacturers and wholesalers sell to such stores means that the shoe repairer is "cheated out of a heel or tap job." The I. T. S. Co. is alleged to have represented that it "has always been on the side of the shoemaker and jobber" and has "never sold to the 5-and-10¢ stores, any chain store, or shoe manufacturer."

Advising shoemakers and jobbers that it would like to give them information as to what concerns are selling to 5-and-10¢ stores, The I. T. S. Co. is alleged to have explained that it would be unethical for it to do so, but that such information would be furnished by S. L. Orenstein, executive secretary of the National Federation of Master Shoe Rebuilders.

The association is said to have responded to requests for information by forwarding a list of manufacturers and wholesale rubber heel and sole dealers who did not sell their products to 5-and-10¢ stores.

**No. 2805.** Charging unfair competition in the sale of interlinings used in the manufacture of garments, a complaint has been issued against **Charles A. Saretsky, 246 West 38th Street, New York City, jobber and converter of interlinings.**

The respondent is alleged to have labeled or permitted purchasers to attach a tag furnished by the respondent to each garment manufactured in part from the respondent's interlining, such tag or label allegedly containing lettering such as the following: "This garment is interlined with lamb's wool filling" or "This garment is interlined with 100 per cent wool filling."

The respondent's product is not "lamb's wool filling" nor "100 per cent wool filling," according to the complaint, but is an inferior product made in part of wool or reworked wool or shoddy, adulterated with cotton, and the cloth to which such filling is attached,



and which forms a part of the completed interlining, is alleged to be composed entirely of cotton.

**No. 2806.** Unfair competition in the sale of candy is alleged in a complaint issued against **March of Time Candies, Inc.**, 446 North Hermitage Ave., **Chicago**.

The complaint alleges that the respondent corporation packs candy in assortments so as to involve a lottery scheme whereby the ultimate purchaser of a piece of candy may win, without additional cost, a package or a bar of candy.

Such a sales method, the complaint charges, tends to divert trade to the respondent from competitors who do not use the same or a similar scheme in the sale of their products.

**No. 2807.** Under a complaint issued, **United Distillers (of America), Ltd.**, 33 North La Salle St., **Chicago**, is charged with unfair competition in the wholesaling of alcoholic beverages. The respondent corporation, which also has a place of business in Baltimore, is a subsidiary of United Distillers of Canada (Ltd.) and the exclusive agent in the United States for the products of its parent company.

By use of the word "Distillers" in its corporate name in advertising and on stationery and labels on bottles, United Distillers (of America) Ltd., is said to represent that it is a distiller and manufactures its products through the process of distillation, when, the complaint alleges, it is not a distiller and does not own or operate a plant where the beverages it sells are distilled.

**No. 2808.** Use of lottery in the sale of candy to the consumer is alleged as an unfair method of competition in a complaint issued against **D. Goldenberg, Inc.**, and **Frank Rabinowitz**, trading as **Novelty Sweets Co.**, 2019 East Arizona St., **Philadelphia**.

Assortments of candy of uniform size and shape sold by the respondents were arranged so that some purchasers drew prizes consisting of larger pieces of candy, according to the complaint.

Such practice is against public policy and tends to divert trade from competitors who do not use such a plan in the sale of their products, it is charged in the complaint.

**No. 2809.** False and misleading representations in advertising an electric comb designed for use in treating the hair and scalp are alleged in a complaint issued against **G. Lindholm Co., Inc.**, 316 Flatbush Ave., **Brooklyn, N. Y.**

The respondent company, in radio broadcasts, newspapers and other advertising matter, is said to represent that use of its product, known as "Evans Dermectro Electric Comb," checks dandruff and falling hair in a few days, imparts new life to dry, dull hair, and causes it to become lustrous, thick and wavy, arrests baldness, and restores gray hair to its original color. The complaint charges that such assertions are untrue, and that the electric comb so advertised does not perform any function other than that which may be accomplished by an ordinary comb.

According to the complaint the respondent company advertises that "A thousand-dollar guarantee goes with every comb," and represents that the purchase price will be refunded if purchasers are not satisfied with the comb after a 7-day trial. The complaint describes this purported guarantee as vague and misleading, and alleges that it does not go with every comb, and that the \$1,000 has not been posted so as to be available to a purchaser in event the guarantee is broken.

**No. 2810.** Fraudulent representations in the sale of receptacles for storing clothing is alleged as an unfair method of competition in violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act in a complaint issued against **Mortimer Alfred Gersten** and **Lee Gersten**, trading as **Gersten Brothers**, 516 West 34th St., **New York City**.

Manufacturing corrugated fibre storage receptacles, chests and closets, the respondents are alleged to have been in unfair competition with other dealers in storage receptacles by use of misleading assertions concerning the protection from moths afforded by their own fibre products.

The respondents are alleged to have branded their receptacles as "Cedarol Closets" and "Cedarol Chests," falsely representing them to the trade as being effective against the ravages of moths, because of the presence of cedar oil in their construction.

**No. 2811.** A complaint alleging unfair competition in the sale of a medicinal preparation and treatment for eczema has been issued against **Dr. J. E. Cannaday**, 316 South Ohio Ave., **Sedalia, Mo.**

Among the representations allegedly made by Dr. Cannaday in various advertising media, and which the complaint charges are false and exaggerated, are that use of his preparation and treatment effects a cure and brings permanent relief in all cases of eczema.

Dr. Cannaday is said to have circulated testimonials in which various persons made statements to the effect that they had suffered from eczema and had been relieved or cured by the use of his product, when, the complaint charges, many had not been cured

or completely restored to health. He also is alleged to have made claims that he cured numerous persons, but, according to the complaint, was without personal knowledge as to the ailment from which such persons were suffering and as to the extent to which they benefited by use of his product.

**No. 2812.** **Millinery Quality Guild, Inc.**, and **Uptown Creators' Guild**, both of **New York City**, and their 27 members who design, manufacture and sell ladies' hats of fine grade are alleged, in a complaint, to be engaged in unfair practices in restraint of trade, which are injurious to manufacturers and retailers of stylish millinery, as well as to the purchasing public.

All members of the guilds are located in New York City, except one in San Francisco, and are recognized leaders in the field of ladies' hats so far as style and design are concerned. They are said to manufacture hats wholesaling at not less than \$8 each, and to have approximately 1600 retail dealers throughout the country buying their products under a so-called "Declaration of Cooperation" entered into with the respondent Millinery Quality Guild, Inc.

Under this "Declaration of Cooperation", the complaint alleges, retailers are coerced and compelled to recognize the property rights in styles created by guild members; to refrain from purchasing copies of styles pirated from guild members, and, in placing an order for millinery, to stamp on such order notice to the seller to the effect that the order is placed only with the manufacturer's warranty that the hats so ordered are not copies of styles originated by the members of either guild.

**No. 2813.** Named respondent in a complaint, **Dermolav Laboratories, Inc.**, 1700 Broadway, **New York City**, engaged in the manufacture and sale of preparations for use on the scalp, is charged with unfair methods of competition in violation of Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act.

Advertising in tabloid newspapers, in magazines, and in other ways, the respondent corporation represents, the complaint charges, that its "Dermolav Liquid Scalp Peel" and "Dermolav Scalp Compound" grow hair and cure a disease causing baldness, and that treatment with these Dermolav preparations has certain other beneficial effects on the hair and scalp.

These representations are alleged to be untrue, as is the assertion that "Dermolav Liquid Scalp Peel" is a harmless liquid for removing congested skin from the scalp, when, according to the complaint, its use may result in serious injury.

**Nos. 2814-2815-2816.** Three companies selling tableware labeled "Dirigold" are named as respondents in complaints charging unfair competition in violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act. The respondent companies are **American Dirigold Corporation, Kokomo, Ind.**; **Dirigold Metals Corporation, Barrington, Ill.**; and **Dirigold Distributors, Inc., Chicago**.

The respondents are charged with making representations indicating that their tableware articles contain gold, when, according to the complaints, this is not a fact. The Kokomo and Barrington companies manufacture alloy and tableware made therefrom, while the Chicago concern sells tableware.

Among advertising descriptions used by the three respondents were, according to the complaint, the following: "No home need be denied the rare luxury and beauty of gold on the table and in the home"; "Dirigold is truly—the ultimate gift of a Golden Age"; and "Dirigold—the fashionable and exquisite ware that possesses the color and lustrous beauty of gold!"

The name "Dirigold" is said to be stamped on each article sold by the respondents, and to occupy the most prominent part of their trade-marks, used in advertising literature and other printed matter. The word "Dirigold" also appears in their corporate names. The complaints charge that use of this name applied to articles containing no gold is misleading in that it implies and serves as a representation that such products contain at least some gold. In fact, according to the complaints, the alloy and the products made therefrom, as sold by the respondents, consist chiefly of aluminum and copper, and the articles are highly polished and so finished that they are of the color, lustre and appearance of 14-carat gold.

**No. 2817.** Misrepresentation of the nature and effect of "St. Joseph Aspirin" is alleged in a complaint issued against **Plough, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.**, which sells that product in interstate commerce. Violation of Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act is charged.

The respondent corporation, in newspaper and magazine advertisements, is said to represent that "St. Joseph Aspirin" gives quicker relief than and is superior to other aspirin, and is fully effective for pains and colds; that it exceeds in purity and accuracy of ingredients rigid standards set by the United States Government; that cellophane wrappings protect its purity and benefit it materially; that aspirin requires cellophane wrappings, under usual and normal conditions of sale, to protect it from deterioration caused



by moisture, and that failure to so wrap it decreases its value or potency.

### Stipulations

The Commission has issued the following cease and desist orders and stipulations:

**No. 01350. Harriett Hubbard Ayer, a corporation, 323 East 34th St., New York City,** selling an "eyelash and eyebrow grower", agrees to stop advertising that the product will increase the length of eyelashes and eyebrows and promote their growth. The respondent admits in its stipulation that, according to scientific authority, no product capable of increasing the growth of hair on any part of the body has at the present time been discovered.

**No. 01353. Lucky Tiger Manufacturing Co., 6th and Delaware Sts., Kansas City, Mo.,** will cease advertising that its "Lucky Tiger Ointment" is a competent treatment for many skin and scalp ailments, unless the representations are limited to assertions that the ointment is only a palliative for relief of superficial conditions; that it is an effective remedy for athlete's foot, or is useful for anything more than relief from itching, burning and surface irritations; or that it will prevent infection, unless representations to this effect are qualified by statements that the ointment may be of value because of its antiseptic or germicidal qualities, but only when in proper contact with the germ. The respondent company further agrees not to publish any testimonial containing any representation contrary to the stipulation.

**No. 01354. C. H. Sisson, trading as Sisson Drug Co., Columbus, O.,** selling Sisson's Formula Tablets Nos. 1, 2 and 3, stipulates he will discontinue representing that the preparations, alone or in combination, are a competent treatment for rheumatism, unless he qualifies such representations by limiting the claims for the preparations' therapeutic value to rheumatism caused by uric acid. The respondent also agrees to stop representing that his products are an effective treatment for sciatica, neuritis or lumbago, and that other preparations, not based upon the theory that rheumatism and kindred ailments are caused by the formation of uric acid crystals, are ineffective for the treatment of such ailments. The respondent's claim that he employed a German chemist to develop the formula for his No. 1 tablet will be discontinued.

**No. 01355. Servex Laboratories, Ltd., 6405 Selma Ave., Hollywood, Calif.,** engaged in selling hygiene products for women, agrees to cease representing that its "Servex Jelly" is an antiseptic or possesses definite bactericidal action, unless the formula is so modified that the preparation will meet competent tests for antiseptic and germicidal properties under the conditions prescribed for its use. The respondent will discontinue representing that "Servex Jelly" and "Servex Powder" are endorsed or prescribed by physicians as safe antiseptics for use in treating certain infections, and will desist from using in its corporate name the word "Laboratories" until it actually maintains a place where scientific investigations are conducted.

**No. 01356. H. J. Laird and G. J. Warren, trading as Paraguayan Mate Co., 749 Washington St., New York City,** selling a beverage commonly known as Yerba Mate and designated "Viril-A-Tea", agree to cease representing, among other things, that Yerba Mate is a new discovery, a general tonic, or is more than a temporary stimulant; that it restores vitality, is almost a "cure-all" for a wide variety of ailments, fortifies the body against infection, and is a substitute for alcohol and essential in the diet. The respondents admit Yerba Mate has been used as a beverage for many years, particularly in South America. They agree that the name "Viril-A-Tea", will be discontinued, and that the name substituted therefor will not imply that Yerba Mate will produce any effect contrary to the terms of the stipulation.

**No. 01357. Charles Allen, operating as Allen Medicine Co., 323 North Grand Ave., St. Louis,** engaged in the sale of Allen's Gas Tablets, will discontinue representations that these tablets produce any beneficial effect other than that resulting from use of a laxative, that they are an effective remedy for gas or stomach disorders, and that they are a tonic and do not contain anything harmful to the human system.

**No. 01359. General Insulating & Manufacturing Co., 705 Olive St., St. Louis,** selling "Gimco Rock Wool," an insulating material, agrees to stop asserting that its article will withstand a constant flame of 1350 degrees without effect on the material; that a thin layer of dust over a surface of reflective insulations will reduce their insulating value to practically nothing; that "Gimco Rock Wool" will stop heat loss or will give a building "a positive barrier" against the rays of the sun, and that all drafts can be eliminated by use of this insulating material.

**No. 01360. C. L. Smith and E. J. Dwyer, trading as C. L. O. Smith Co., 820 North Michigan Ave., Chicago,** agree to

cease advertising that their cod liver oil product, called "Kiel-Oil", when fed to poultry, will increase egg production, prevent rickets, lessen mortality, provide greater resistance to disease, and other representations. The respondents also agree to stop advertising that "Kiel-Oil" contains Vitamin E, that it is a pure cod liver oil, and conforms to requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia. In their stipulation the respondents admit that vitamin deficiencies in poultry may be due to confinement, lack of sufficient sunshine, or other causes, and that feeding poultry the respondents' product will not result in improvement of the poultry or eggs, unless the poultry is deficient in nutritional elements contained in the product.

**No. 01361. Gordon Bannerman, trading as Antiseptic Eye Remedy Co., 11422 Lorain Ave., Cleveland,** stipulates that he will discontinue advertising that his preparation, designated "Eye-Res" is a competent remedy in the treatment of tired, strained, congested or aching eyes, that it is antiseptic and will guard against infection, or that it is of any special merit therapeutically.

**No. 01362. International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa.,** in its stipulation admits that the I. C. S. phonographic system of instruction in languages was used to a limited extent, at one time, by the Government in its naval and military academies for aiding students whose work was not up to standard, but that it is not now so used.

**No. 01363. M. L. Clein & Co., Atlanta,** will cease representations that its "Mentho-Mulsion" is a competent treatment for coughs, except for coughs due to colds; that it is safe, and that it is an effective remedy for "smoker's cough."

**No. 01364. Arthur Sachs, trading as Eugenia Sachs Laboratories, 309 Fifth Ave., New York City,** agrees to stop representing that any of the respondent's cosmetics will grow eyelashes or increase or promote the growth or length of eyelashes. Among products sold by the respondent are "Saxalur Eyelash Grower," "Allura Eyelash Grower" and "Allura Creme Mascara."

**No. 01365. O. H. D., Inc., 3 East Front St., Wilmington, Del.,** entered into an agreement to cease representations that "Oxy Indian Cough Syrup" will relieve colds and coughs, unless the representations are limited to claims that the product brings relief only for coughs and colds of a mild nature, and to those types of such ailments definitely known to be within the therapeutic limits of the preparation; that it relieves colds or coughs instantly or with the first dose, and that it contains no opiates or habit-forming drugs. The respondent company will stop designating its preparation as "Indian" unless labels and advertising matter clearly state that the preparation is not of Indian origin.

**No. 01370. Venus Health Corporation, 815 South Hill St., Los Angeles,** engaged in the sale of "V-76 Tablets" and "Venus Fat Reducing Tablets", agrees to stop representing that "V-76 Tablets" are competent in the treatment of gastritis, stomach distress, indigestion, and other ailments; that they are effective in restoring normal bowel activity, and are safe or harmless. As to Venus Tablets, the respondent company agrees to cease representing that any reduction in weight experienced by any person is due entirely to the use of these tablets; that the Venus method is either a drugless or a safe or sane way to start reducing, or that any person who is overweight may reduce to normal by the Venus method.

**No. 01371. Stephen V. and Anthony V. Gimino, trading as Elite Publishing Co., 214 Grand Street, New York City,** in the sale of a booklet, "Collection of Successful Business Plans", agree to stop alleging that the chance for success in an independent business is greater than that in a salaried position, unless this assertion is substantiated by authentic data; that their plans have been "approved"; that they do not involve any risk or require investment, and that the booklet is free of charge, unless in fact it is sent without payment of money by the recipient or the rendering of service. In their stipulation, the respondents admit that they have no evidence to substantiate the assertion that the chance for success in an independent business is sixteen times greater than that of a salaried position, as was advertised.

**No. 01372. Mrs. Dean Ladd Kidder, widow and executrix of the will of the late William V. Kidder, trading as Pyroil Co., 559 LaFollette Ave., LaCrosse, Wis.,** in the sale of a graphited lubricant, agrees to ban the representation that this lubricant, called "Pyroil", contains a special solvent to remove carbon; will produce a perfectly smooth surface where deep scoring has occurred; will more than double the life of an automobile or increase its usefulness 50 to 150 per cent, and other representations.

**No. 01373. George H. Sanders, Walter C. Schad, and Art Ede, operating as Aura Laboratories, 1587 Broadway, New York City,** are dealers in a device recommended for correcting protruding ears, known as "Aura Primset". The respondents aver in their stipulation that the device consists of adhesive tabs and glue, and that while it may cause temporary correction, permanent



relief cannot be had in all cases by use of the device. The respondents agree to stop advertising that "Aura Primset" is endorsed by physicians as the best method for correcting misshapen or protruding ears; that the device will give permanent relief; that normal setting of protruding ears is brought about immediately through use of this device and without resort to surgery; that the apparatus trains the muscles of the ear to stay back normally, thus effecting a permanent relief from deformity in the oldest cases, and other representations.

**No. 2526.** Mid West Mills, Inc., 1726-28 Arcade Place, Chicago, jobber of upholstering fabrics and other furniture material, has been ordered to cease and desist representing by use of its corporate name, in advertising literature or in any other manner, that it is a manufacturer, mill operator, or mill owner.

Findings are that the respondent used the phrase "Jobbers and Converters" along with its corporate name, and the word "Mills" in its corporate name. The company, according to the findings, is not a manufacturer of the merchandise in which it deals.

**No. 2772.** General Handkerchief Mfg. Co., Inc., 919 W. Roosevelt Rd., Chicago, has been ordered to discontinue representing through its corporate name, letterheads, circulars, advertising literature, or in any other manner, that it manufactures the handkerchiefs it sells in interstate commerce.

The Commission found that the respondent company used the letters "Mfg." and the words "manufacturers," "manufactured" and "factory" in such manner as to cause customers or prospective customers to believe it owned or operated a factory, when such was not the case.

## FTC ORDERS VACATED

**No. 1790.** An order entered in April, 1934, against Pasquale Margarella, 477 Broome St., New York City, directing him to cease and desist from unfair competition in the sale of candy, has been vacated and set aside by the Federal Trade Commission.

At the same time, the Commission issued an amended and supplemental complaint against Margarella, alleging that he sells to wholesalers and jobbers assortments of candy so packed as to involve the use of a lottery scheme when sold to consumers. The unfair practices charged in the amended and supplemental complaint are similar to those involved in the original complaint.

**No. 2784.** The Commission has also dismissed charges of unfair competition in the sale of salt products made in a complaint issued April 24, 1936, against General Laboratories, Inc., of Philadelphia.

Dismissal was ordered because of dissolution of the company.

The complaint charged the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company and its subsidiary, General Laboratories, Inc., with unfair competition in the use of the term "smoked salt" in advertising their products and process.

The dismissal order applies only to General Laboratories, Inc.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION ACTION

### HEARING CALENDAR

Monday, June 1

#### HEARING BEFORE AN EXAMINER

(Broadcast)

NEW—Nathan N. Bauer, Miami, Fla.—C. P., 1420 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time.

NEW—Earl Weir, St. Petersburg, Fla.—C. P., 1370 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time.

Tuesday, June 2

#### HEARING BEFORE AN EXAMINER

(Broadcast)

NEW—Saginaw Broadcasting Co., Saginaw, Mich.—C. P., 1200 kc., 100 watts, 250 watts LS, specified hours.

NEW—Harold P. Gross and Edmund C. Shields, Saginaw, Mich.—C. P., 950 kc., 500 watts, daytime.

WKBZ—Karl L. Ashbacher, Muskegon, Mich.—Modification of license, 1200 kc., 100 watts, 250 watts LS, unlimited time. Present assignment: 1500 kc., 100 watts, 250 watts LS, unlimited time.

NEW—Wolverine Broadcasting Co. (John E. Fetzer), Ann Arbor, Mich.—C. P., 800 kc., 1 KW, daytime.

NEW—WRBC, Inc., Youngstown, Ohio.—C. P., 890 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time.

NEW—Harmon LeRoy Stevens and Herman LeRoy Stevens, d/b as The Port Huron Broadcasting Co., Port Huron, Mich.—C. P., 1370 kc., 250 watts, daytime.

Thursday, June 4

### ORAL ARGUMENT BEFORE THE BROADCAST DIVISION

#### Examiner's Report No. I-170:

NEW—Ralph Perez Perry, Santurce, Puerto Rico.—C. P., 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.

#### Examiner's Report No. I-191:

NEW—F. W. Atkinson, Watsonville, Calif.—C. P., 1310 kc., 250 watts, daytime.

#### Examiner's Report No. I-199:

KFJM—University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. Dak.—C. P., 1410 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time. Present assignment: 1370 kc., 100 watts (SA Exp. 250 watts LS), unlimited time.

#### Examiner's Report No. I-206:

KVSO—The Ardmoreite Publishing Co., Inc., Ardmore, Okla.—C. P., 1210 kc., 100 watts, 250 watts LS, unlimited time. Present assignment: 1210 kc., 100 watts, daytime.

#### Examiner's Report No. I-209:

WOOD—Kunsky-Trendle Broadcasting Corp., Grand Rapids, Mich.—C. P., 1270 kc., 1 KW, shares with WASH. Present assignment: 1270 kc., 500 watts, shares with WASH.

WASH—Kunsky-Trendle Broadcasting Corp., Grand Rapids, Mich.—C. P., 1270 kc., 1 KW, shares with WOOD. Present assignment: 1270 kc., 500 watts, shares with WOOD.

WFBR—The Baltimore Radio Show, Inc., Baltimore, Md.—Modification of license, 1270 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time. Present assignment: 1270 kc., 500 watts, unlimited time.

### HEARING BEFORE AN EXAMINER

(Broadcast)

NEW—Robert Raymond McCulla, Oak Park, Ill.—C. P., 1500 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time.

Friday, June 5

### HEARING BEFORE AN EXAMINER

(Broadcast)

NEW—Southwest Broadcasting Co., Prescott, Ariz.—C. P., 1500 kc., 100 watts, 250 watts LS, unlimited time.

NEW—W. P. Stuart, Prescott, Ariz.—C. P., 1500 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time.

### APPLICATIONS GRANTED

KMLB—Liner's Broadcasting Station, Inc., Monroe, La.—Granted license covering C. P. authorizing changes in equipment.

WDAS—WDAS Broadcasting Station, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.—Granted license to cover C. P. authorizing installation of auxiliary transmitter; 1370 kc., 100 watts night, 250 watts day.

KFRC—Don Lee Broadcasting System, San Francisco, Calif.—Granted license to cover C. P. authorizing changes in equipment and increase in day power to 5 KW; 610 kc., 1 KW night.

KBIX—Oklahoma Press Publishing Co., Muskogee, Okla.—Granted license to cover C. P. authorizing erection of new station to operate on 1500 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time.

WHOM—New Jersey Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N. J.—Granted consent to transfer control of New Jersey Broadcasting Corp. (licensee of Station WHOM), from Harry F. O'Mealia and the O'Mealia Outdoor Advertising Co., to Paul F. Harron and Joseph Lang; 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.

KFWB—Warner Bros. Broadcasting Corp., Hollywood, Calif.—Granted modification of C. P. extending commencement date to 6-1-36 and completion date to 11-30-36.



KLZ—KLZ Broadcasting Co., Inc., Denver, Colo.—Granted modification of C. P. to install new equipment, extend commencement date to 60 days after grant and completion date to 6 months thereafter.

WHIO—Miami Valley Broadcasting Corp., Dayton, Ohio.—Granted modification of C. P. to install new equipment, extend commencement date to 2 months after grant and completion date to 6 months thereafter.

WCLO—Gazette Printing Co., Janesville, Wis.—Granted modification of C. P. approving antenna and transmitter site.

WHK—Radio Air Service Corp., Cleveland, Ohio.—Granted license to use old transmitter as auxiliary transmitter; 1390 kc., 1 KW night, 2½ KW day, unlimited time; 1 KW for emergency purposes only.

KFRC—Don Lee Broadcasting System, San Francisco, Calif.—Granted license to use old transmitter for auxiliary purposes only; 610 kc., 1 KW night, 5 KW day, unlimited time; 1 KW for auxiliary purposes.

WCAO—Monumental Radio Co., Baltimore, Md.—Granted license to use old W. E. transmitter for auxiliary purposes only; 600 kc., 500 watts night, 1 KW day, auxiliary purposes (present assignment, 600 kc., 500 watts night, 1 KW day, unlimited).

KEUB—Eastern Utah Broadcasting Co., Price, Utah.—Granted modification of C. P. to make changes in equipment and approve transmitter and studio sites.

WHIS—Daily Teleg. Printing Co., Bluefield, W. Va.—Granted license to cover C. P. authorizing installation of new equipment and move of transmitter; 1410 kc., 250 watts night, 500 watts day, unlimited time.

WPRP—Julio M. Conesa, Ponce, P. R.—Granted license to cover C. P. authorizing erection of new station to operate on 1420 kc., 100 watts night, 250 watts day, specified hours.

WMBR—Florida Broadcasting Co., Jacksonville, Fla.—Granted license to cover C. P. authorizing installation of new equipment; 1370 kc., 100 watts night, 250 watts day.

WICC—The Southern Conn. Broadcasting Corp., Bridgeport, Conn.—Granted modification of license to change hours of operation from specified to unlimited and facilities of WCAC; 600 kc., 500 watts night, 1 KW day, specified hours (all hours not used by WCAC).

WHBU—Anderson Broadcasting Corp., Anderson, Ind.—Granted C. P. to make changes in equipment.

KFEL—Eugene P. O'Fallon, Inc., Denver, Colo.—Granted C. P. to make changes in equipment and install 2,600-ft. concentric transmission line.

KECA—Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.—Granted modification of C. P. to extend completion date from 5-30-36 to 11-30-36.

WFBM—Indianapolis Power & Light Co., Indianapolis, Ind.—Granted license to cover C. P. authorizing move of transmitter locally; installing new antenna and equipment; increase day power from 1 to 5 KW; also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input.

KTAT—KTAT Broadcast Co., Inc., Fort Worth, Tex.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input.

WPTF—WPTF Radio Company, Raleigh, N. C.—Same as above (for auxiliary equipment, 1 KW).

WKBN—WKBN Broadcasting Corp., Youngstown, Ohio.—Granted authority to install automatic frequency control equipment.

WNBH—E. Anthony & Sons, Inc., New Bedford, Mass.—Granted authority to install automatic frequency control.

KGFI—Eagle Broadcasting Co., Inc., Corpus Christi, Tex.—Granted authority to install automatic frequency control.

WTAG—Worcester Telegram Pub. Co., Inc., Worcester, Mass.—Granted license for auxiliary transmitter; 580 kc., 500 watts, emergency purposes only.

KVOL—George H. Thomas, Robert M. Dean, Louis M. Sepaugh, T. B. Lanford, a partnership, d/b as Evangeline Broadcasting Co., Lafayette, La.—Granted voluntary assignment of license of station KVOL from George H. Thomas, Robert M. Dean, Louis M. Sepaugh, T. B. Lanford, a partnership trading as Evangeline Broadcasting Co., licensee, to Evangeline Broadcasting Co., Inc.

NEW—WGCM, Inc., Portable-Mobile (temp. b/c pickup).—Granted C. P. for new broadcast pickup station in the temporary emergency service; frequencies 1646, 2090, 2190 and 2830 kc., 50 watts.

NEW—Memphis Commercial Appeal, Inc., Portable-Mobile (temp. b/c pickup).—Granted C. P. for new broadcast pickup station in the temporary service; frequencies 1606, 2020, 2102 and 2760 kc., 35 watts.

NEW—Central States Broadcasting Co., Portable (temp. b/c pickup).—Granted C. P. for new broadcast pickup station in the temporary service; frequencies 1606, 2020, 2102 and 2760 kc., 30 watts.

NEW—WHBY, Inc., Portable-Mobile (exp. gen. exp.), 2 applications.—Granted C. P. for new general experimental station to be used as broadcast pickup station; frequencies 31100, 34600, 37600 and 40600 kc., 10 watts.

NEW—WJR, The Goodwill Station, Portable-Mobile.—Granted C. P. for new general experimental broadcast pickup station; frequencies 31100, 34600, 37600 and 40600 kc., 40 watts.

W9XHW—Northwestern Broadcasting, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.—Granted license to cover C. P. for general experimental broadcast station; frequencies 31600, 35600, 38600, 41000, 86000-400000, 401000 kc. and above, 50 watts.

W10XGA—Miami Valley Broadcasting Corp., Portable-Mobile.—Granted license to cover C. P. for general experimental broadcast pickup station; frequencies 31100, 34600, 37600 and 40600 kc., 2.5 watts.

W3XEN—Havens & Martin, Inc., Portable-Mobile.—Granted license to cover C. P. for general experimental broadcast pickup station; frequencies 31100, 34600, 37600 and 40600 kc., 40 watts.

W2XR—John V. L. Hogan, d/b as The Scientific Broadcasting Service, Long Island City, N. Y.—Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license to Interstate Broadcasting Co., Inc.

#### SET FOR HEARING

NEW—KLA, Inc., La Grande, Ore.—Application for C. P. for new station; 1100 kc., 250 watts, daytime.

NEW—John S. Allen and G. W. Covington, Jr., Exchange Hotel Bldg., Montgomery, Ala.—Application for C. P. for new station; 1210 kc., 100 watts, daytime.

NEW—Fred J. Hart, Honolulu, T. H.—Application for C. P. for new station; 600 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time, site to be determined.

NEW—Bayou Broadcasting Co., Houston, Tex.—Application for C. P. for new station; 1210 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time.

NEW—Twin City Broadcasting Co., Inc., Lewiston, Maine.—Application for C. P. for new station; 1210 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time, site to be determined.

NEW—Thomas L. Evans and J. L. Milligan, Jefferson City, Mo.—Application for C. P. for new station; 920 kc., 500 watts, daytime, site to be determined.

NEW—Harold M. Finlay and Mrs. Eloise Finlay, La Grande, Ore.—Application for C. P. for new station; 1500 kc., 100 watts, daytime, site to be determined.

NEW—H. Wimpy, Albany, Ga.—Application for C. P. for new station; 1420 kc., 100 watts night, 250 watts day, unlimited time, site to be determined.

NEW—Eau Claire Broadcasting Co., Eau Claire, Wis.—Application for C. P. for new station; 1210 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time, site to be determined.

KFBB—Buttery Broadcast, Inc., Great Falls, Mont.—C. P., already in hearing docket, amended to read: Make changes in equipment, move transmitter to site to be determined, change frequency from 1280 kc. to 950 kc., increase day power from 2½ KW to 5 KW.

KSD—The Pulitzer Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.—Modification of license application, already in hearing docket, amended to read: Change operating time from sharing with KFuo to unlimited time. Requests facilities of KFuo.

NEW—Ed Klies, Helena, Mont.—C. P. (amended), 1280 kc., 1 KW night, 5 KW day, unlimited, site to be determined.

WHBC—Edward P. Graham, Canton, Ohio.—Consent to voluntary assignment of license and C. P. to Ohio Broadcasting Co.

WOWO—The Main Auto Supply Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.—Consent to transfer of control of corporation from Fred C. Zieg, C. R. Durbin and J. A. Beckers to Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

NEW—Cacha Valley Broadcasting Co., Logan, Utah.—C. P. amended to read: 1200 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time.

WGN—WGN, Inc., Chicago, Ill.—C. P. to install new equipment and antenna, increase power from 50 KW to 500 KW; site



to be determined. To be heard before the Broadcast Division.

KTRH—KTRH Broadcasting Co., Houston, Tex.—Application for modification of license to increase night power from 1 to 5 KW. (Present assignment, 1290 kc., 1 KW night, 5 KW day, unlimited time.) To be heard before the Broadcast Division.

WDOD—WDOD Broadcasting Corp., Chattanooga, Tenn.—Application for modification of license to increase night power from 1 to 5 KW. (Present assignment, 1280 kc., 1 KW night, 5 KW day, unlimited time.) To be heard before the Broadcast Division.

WCRW—Clinton R. White, Chicago, Ill.—Renewal of license, 1210 kc., 100 watts, specified hours. Temporary license granted subject to whatever action may be taken on renewal application.

KICA—Western Broadcasters, Inc., Clovis, N. Mex.—Application for modification of license to change hours of operation from specified hours to unlimited time.

KVOE—The Voice of the Orange Empire, Inc., Ltd., Santa Ana, Calif.—Application for renewal of license; 1500 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time.

NEW—The Tribune, Great Falls, Mont.—C. P., already in hearing docket, amended to read: 950 kc., 1 KW night, 5 KW day, unlimited, site to be determined.

NEW—C. E. Wilkinson Broadcasting Co., Inc., Mason City, Iowa.—C. P., already in hearing docket, amended to read: 1210 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time, site to be determined.

WSBT—The South Bend Tribune, South Bend, Ind.—C. P., already in hearing docket, amended to read: Make changes in equipment; install directional antenna for nighttime operation; change frequency from 1360 kc. to 1010 kc.; increase power from 500 watts, sharing with WGES to 1 KW, unlimited time; move transmitter and approval of proposed transmitter site at 4 miles southeast of center of South Bend on So. Jackson Rd., ¼ mile east of Miami Highway.

### RENEWAL OF LICENSES

The following stations were granted renewal of licenses for the regular period:

KFJB, Marshalltown, Iowa; KFXD, Nampa, Idaho; KIUJ, Santa Fe, N. Mex.; KMLB, Monroe, La.; KWTN, Watertown, S. Dak.; WAIM, Anderson, S. C.; WCMI, Ashland, Ky.; WCOL, Columbus, Ohio; WDAH, El Paso, Tex.; WEBR and auxiliary, Buffalo, N. Y.; WEDC, Chicago; WFBG, Altoona, Pa.; WGCM, Mississippi City, Miss.; WHBF, Rock Island, Ill.; WIBX, Utica, N. Y.; WIL, St. Louis, Mo.; WJBC, Bloomington, Ill.; WJBL, Decatur, Ill.; WJBW, New Orleans; WKOK, Sunbury, Pa.; WMBG, Richmond, Va., and auxiliary; WMFF, Plattsburg, N. Y.; WNBH, New Bedford, Mass.; WRAW, Reading, Pa.; WROL, Knoxville, Tenn.; WSJS, Winston-Salem, N. C.; WTEL, Philadelphia, Pa.; WTRC, Elkhart, Ind.

W1XBS—American-Republican, Inc., Prospect Township, Conn.—Granted renewal of experimental broadcast station license for the period June 1, 1936, to December 1, 1936, in exact conformity with existing license.

W2XR—John V. L. Hogan, d/b as the Scientific Broadcasting Service, Long Island City, N. Y.—Granted renewal of experimental broadcast station license for the period June 1, 1936, to December 1, 1936, in exact conformity with existing license.

W9XBY—First National Television, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.—Granted renewal of experimental broadcast station license for the period June 1, 1936, to December 1, 1936, in exact conformity with existing license.

W6XAI—Pioneer Mercantile Co., Bakersfield, Calif.—Granted renewal of experimental broadcast station license for the period June 1 to December 1, 1936, in exact conformity with existing license.

### MISCELLANEOUS

NEW—Lookout Broadcasting Corp., Chattanooga, Tenn.—Granted postponement of hearing scheduled for May 20, 1936, to consider application for C. P. for new station to operate on 1420 kc., with 100 watts daytime.

WCAE—Pittsburgh Publishing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Reconsidered renewal of license effective April 1, 1936, authorizing operation on 1220 kc., 1 KW night, 5 KW day, full time, with the use of the transmitter and antenna system described in license, because of protest of WREN, Tonganoxie, Kans. Authorized temporary continuance of use of facilities pend-

ing hearing and decision on application for regular renewal of license.

WPAX—H. Wimpy, Thomasville, Ga.—Retired to the closed files application for C. P. to make changes in equipment, increase power, and move transmitter, since applicant has failed to comply with requirements of Commission's letters.

### APPLICATIONS DISMISSED

The following stations, heretofore set for hearing, were dismissed at request of applicants:

NEW—Northern Broadcasting Corp., Watertown, N. Y.—Applied for C. P., 1270 kc., 250 watts, daytime.

NEW—Ben L. Taylor, Phil B. Whitaker and Mrs. Phil B. Whitaker, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Applied for C. P., 1200 kc., 100 watts, daytime.

KFEQ—KFEQ, Inc., St. Joseph, Mo.—Applied for C. P., 680 kc., 5 KW, daytime.

KOOS—Pacific Radio Corp., Marshfield, Ore.—Applied for modification of license, 1390 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.

KWBG—The Nation's Center Broadcasting Co., Inc., Hutchinson, Kans.—Applied for C. P., 1120 kc., 1 KW, unlimited.

NEW—Evans Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo.—Applied for C. P., 1370 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time.

NEW—Southland Broadcasting Corp., Chattanooga, Tenn.—Applied for C. P., 1200 kc., 100 watts, daytime.

### ORAL ARGUMENTS

NEW—Ex. Rep. 1-217: C. G. Hill, Geo. D. Walker, and Susan H. Walker, Winston-Salem, N. C.—Oral argument to be held September 17, 1936.

NEW—Ex. Rep. 1-218: Central Broadcasting Co., Eau Claire, Wis.—Oral argument to be held September 17, 1936.

NEW—Ex. Rep. 1-220: A Staneart Graham, E. B. Baxter, and Norman Baxter, d/b as Pittsburg Broadcasting Co., Pittsburg, Kans.—Oral argument to be held September 17, 1936.

### APPROVED MODULATION MONITOR

The Commission approved the following Modulation Monitor for use in broadcast stations to comply with Rule 139 and assigned approval number as given below:

Manufacturer's Name	Type	Approval No.
RCA Mfg. Company	Type 66-B	1553

### APPLICATION DENIED

Evening Herald Pub. Co., Los Angeles, Calif.—Denied special authority to operate unlimited time pending the filing of and action on application for license to cover C. P.

### APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

#### First Zone

WTAG—Worcester Telegram Publishing Co., Worcester, Mass.—580 Construction permit to install directional antenna, move transmitter from 20 Franklin Street, Worcester, Mass., to Shrewsbury St., Holden, Mass., and increase power from 500 watts to 1 KW.

WEEL—The Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston, Boston, Mass.—590 Voluntary assignment of license from The Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston to WEEL Broadcasting Corp.

NEW—Eugene Meyer & Co., d/b as The Washington Post, Washington, D. C.—630 Construction permit for a new station to be operated on 630 kc., 250 watts, 500 watts day, unlimited time. Requests facilities of Station WMAL.

WNAC—Shepard Broadcasting Service, Inc., Boston, Mass.—1230 Modification of construction permit (B1-P-1083) for increase in power from 1 KW, 5 KW day, to 5 KW day and night, and changes in antenna. Directional antenna night.

KHBC—Honolulu Broadcasting Co., Ltd., Hilo, Hawaii.—1400 to cover construction permit (B-P-552) as modified for a new station.

WCNW—Arthur Faske, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Construction permit to make changes in antenna and move transmitter from 1525 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., to 195 Varick Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Portable-Mobile.—Construction permit for a new broadcast pickup station to be operated on 1606, 2020, 2102, 2760 kc., 100 watts.



NEW—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Portable-Mobile.—License to cover above.

W1XEQ—E. Anthony & Sons, Inc., Fairhaven, Mass.—License to cover construction permit for a new general experimental station.

NEW—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new general experimental station to be operated on 25700, 26000, 27100 31100, 31600, 34600, 35600, 37600,\* 40600, 41000 kc., 100 watts. \*(also 38600 kc.).

NEW—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.—License to cover frequencies 31100, 34600, 37600, 40600 kc., 100 watts.

NEW—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.—License to cover 25700, 26000, 27100, 31600, 35600, 38600, 41000 kc., 100 watts.

NEW—The WATR Company, Inc., Portable-Mobile.—Construction permit for a new general experimental station to be operated on 31100, 34600, 37600, 40600 kc., 10 watts.

W2XKI—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit for a new special experimental station.

### Second Zone

NEW—Valley Broadcasting Co., Youngstown, Ohio.—Construction permit for a new station to be operated on 780 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time.

WHAS—The Courier-Journal Co. and The Louisville Times Co., 820 Louisville, Ky.—Special experimental authorization to install new equipment, increase power from 50 KW to 500 KW, and move transmitter from Rural Route No. 1, near Jeffersontown, Ky., to site to be determined, Oldham County, Kentucky, for period to 8-1-36.

WHAS—The Courier-Journal Co. and The Louisville Times Co., 820 Louisville, Ky.—Construction permit to install a vertical antenna and move transmitter from Rural Route No. 1, near Jeffersontown, Ky., to site to be determined, Oldham County, Kentucky.

WGBI—Scranton Broadcasters, Inc., Scranton, Pa.—License to 880 cover construction permit (B2-P-264) for new equipment and increase in power.

WMMN—A. M. Rowe, Inc., Fairmont, W. Va.—Modification of 890 construction permit (B2-P-506) for new equipment, increase in power, and move of transmitter, requesting changes in equipment and extend commencement and completion dates.

WCOL—WCOL, Inc., Columbus, Ohio.—Construction permit to 1210 make changes in equipment.

WJAS—Pittsburgh Radio Supply House, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Modification of license to increase power from 1 KW, 5 KW day, 1290 to 5 KW day and night.

NEW—L. Martin Courtney, Toledo, Ohio.—Construction permit 1420 for a new station to be operated on 1420 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time. Amended to make changes in equipment.

NEW—John E. Fetzer, Benton Harbor, Mich.—Construction permit 1500 for a new station to be operated on 1500 kc., 250 watts, daytime. Amended to request 100 watts, 250 watts daytime, unlimited time, contingent upon the granting of WKBZ's application for 1200 kc.

W8XHU—Pittsburgh Radio Supply House, Portable-Mobile.—License to cover construction permit for a new general experimental station.

NEW—WJR, The Goodwill Station, Portable-Mobile.—Construction permit for a new general experimental station to be operated on 31100, 34600, 37600, 40600 kc., 2 watts.

NEW—WJR, The Goodwill Station, Portable-Mobile.—Construction permit for a new general experimental station to be operated on 86000-400000 kc., 2 watts.

NEW—WJR, The Goodwill Station, Portable-Mobile.—Construction permit for a new general experimental station to be operated on 86000-400000 kc., 40 watts.

NEW—The Courier-Journal Co. and The Louisville Times Co., Louisville, Ky.—Construction permit for a new general experimental station to be operated on 31600 kc., 100 watts. Amended to read: 31600, 35600, 38600, 41000 kc., 100 watts.

### Third Zone

WMC—Memphis Commercial Appeal, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.—780 Modification of construction permit (B3-P-621) for changes

in equipment and increase in power, requesting extension of completion date from 7-19-36 to 1-19-37.

KFPL—C. C. Baxter, Dublin, Tex.—Modification of construction 1310 permit (B3-P-345) as modified to extend commencement and completion dates.

W4XBS—Memphis Commercial Appeal, Inc., Portable-Mobile.—License to cover construction permit for a new general experimental station.

W4XCA—Memphis Commercial Appeal, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.—License to cover construction permit for a general experimental station.

### Fourth Zone

WHBU—Anderson Broadcasting Corp., Anderson, Ind.—License 1210 to cover construction permit (B4-P-438) for changes in equipment and increase in power.

WKBB—Sanders Brothers Radio Station, Dubuque, Iowa.—Construction permit to install new antenna, move studio from 1500 R. F. D. No. 1, E. DuBuque, Ill., to Hotel Julien, Dubuque, Iowa, and transmitter from same address to site to be determined, Julien Township, Iowa.

NEW—William Six, Portable-Mobile.—Construction permit for a new general experimental station to be operated on 31600, 35600, 38600, 41000, 86000-400000, 401000 kc. and above, 15 watts.

NEW—Frank O. Knoll and Julian F. McCutchan, St. Cloud, Minn.—Construction permit for a new general experimental station to be operated on 31600, 35600, 38600, 41000 kc., 100 watts.

### Fifth Zone

KIRO—Queen City Broadcasting Co., Seattle, Wash.—License to 650 cover construction permit (B5-P-766) for changes in equipment and to move transmitter and studio.

KHSL—Golden Empire Broadcasting Co., Chico, Calif.—Modification of license to change frequency from 950 kc. to 630 950 kc., power from 250 watts daytime to 250 watts day and night, and hours of operation from daytime to unlimited time. Amended to change requested frequency from 630 kc. to 1260 kc.

KRSC—Radio Sales Corp., Seattle, Wash.—Construction permit 1120 to install new equipment.

KVCV—Golden Empire Broadcasting Co., Redding, Calif.—Modification of construction permit (B5-P-546) to make changes 1260 in equipment, for approval of transmitter and studio sites at 2½ miles south of city (Bonny View Tract), Redding, Calif., and for approval of antenna system.

KGFJ—Ben S. McGlashan, Los Angeles, Calif.—Construction 1200 permit to install new equipment, change frequency from 1200 kc. to 1170 kc., power from 100 watts to 250 watts, 500 watts day.

NEW—Cache Valley Broadcasting Co., Logan, Utah.—Construction 1200 permit for a new station to be operated on 1370 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time. Amended to change frequency from 1370 kc. to 1200 kc.

KFJI—KFJI Broadcasters, Inc., Klamath Falls, Oregon.—License 1210 to cover construction permit (B5-P-1010) to make changes in equipment.

KFBB—Buttrety Broadcast, Inc., Great Falls, Mont.—Construction 1280 permit to install a new transmitter, erect a new antenna, and move transmitter from 5 miles south of town on 13th Street, Great Falls, Mont., to near Great Falls, Mont.

KID—KID Broadcasting Co., Inc., Idaho Falls, Idaho.—Modification of construction permit (B5-P-559) giving exact transmitter site as Yellowstone Highway, near Idaho Falls, 1320 Idaho, and install vertical antenna. Amended to change transmitter site from Yellowstone Highway, near Idaho Falls, Idaho, to near Idaho Falls, Idaho.

NEW—J. D. Keating, Harvey Wells, L. J. Keating, Joe M. 1500 Meyer and L. C. Keating, d/h as Vancouver Broadcasting Co., Vancouver, Wash.—Construction permit for a new station to be operated on 1500 kc., 100 watts, daytime.

NEW—W. P. Stuart, Prescott, Ariz.—Construction permit for a 1500 new station to be operated on 1500 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time, facilities of KPJM. Amended: Transmitter site and antenna to be determined.

NEW—Standard Radio, Inc., Hollywood, Calif.—Authority to transmit electrical transcriptions to foreign countries (CKAC, Montreal, Quebec; CHNS, Halifax, N. S.; CFRN, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada; CKPC, Brantford, Ont., Canada; and other Canadian stations.