

HAPPY NEW YEAR

A. F. of M.

In view of developments in the A. F. of M. situation, many affiliates have believed it wise to write to their musicians' locals to this effect:

The current agreement between Station — and Local — of the American Federation of Musicians expires January 17, 1940. At the local officers' earliest convenience, representatives of the station would like to meet with them to negotiate a new agreement to succeed the expiring one.

STUDEBAKER-FREC REPORT COMMENDS AMERICAN SYSTEM

Declaring that "there is, and there can be no basic conflict between educators and broadcasters within the proper concept of the American way," Dr. John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, yesterday submitted his report, covering the activities of the Federal Radio Education Committee, of which he is the chairman, to James L. Fly, the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

The report, covering the chronological development of the FREC (which is jointly financed by two foundations and the broadcasting industry) gives a comprehensive review of educational and public service aspects of broadcasting. Throughout the report there is a reflection of the improving relations between educators and broadcasters.

(Continued on page 3906)

33 More Stations Subscribe to Broadcast Music Inc.

With one of the best showings of any District to date, 33 stations out of the 36 represented at the Fourth District meeting, subscribed to Broadcast Music, Inc. The District embraces stations in Virginia, West Virginia, South and North Carolina, Maryland and the District of Columbia. In this District are 59 operating stations.

Those subscribing:

WBIG, Greensboro, North Carolina; WBLK, Clarksburg, West Virginia; WBT, Charlotte, North Carolina; WCAO, Baltimore, Maryland; WCBM, Baltimore, Maryland; WCHS, Charleston, West Virginia; WCSC, Charleston, South Carolina; WDBJ, Roanoke, Virginia; WDNC, Durham, North Carolina; WFBR, Baltimore, Maryland; WGBR, Goldsboro, North Carolina; WGH, Newport News, Virginia; WGTM, Wilson, North Carolina; WHIS, Bluefield, West Virginia; WIS, Columbia, South Carolina; WJLS, Beckley, West Virginia; WJSV, Washington, D. C.; WMAL, Washington, D. C.; WMBG, Richmond, Virginia; WMMN, Fairmont, West Virginia; WOL, Washington, D. C.; WPAR, Parkersburg, West Virginia; WPTF, Raleigh, North Carolina; WRC, Washington, D. C.; WRTD, Richmond, Virginia; WRVA, Richmond, Virginia; WSAZ, Huntington, West Virginia; WSJS, Winston-Salem, North Carolina; WSOC, Charlotte, North Carolina; WTAR, Norfolk, Virginia; WTBO, Cumberland, Maryland; WWNC, Asheville, North Carolina; WWVA, Wheeling, West Virginia.

Highlights in B. M. I. Subscriptions to Date

A study of the results of figures received from the first ten District Meetings held in behalf of Broadcast Music, Inc., indicates a more than gratifying acceptance of the plan throughout the industry.

District 12 is highest in the percentage of subscriptions

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Neville Miller, *President* Edwin M. Spence, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Edward M. Kirby, *Director of Public Relations*; Joseph L. Miller, *Director of Labor Relations*; Paul F. Peter, *Director of Research*; Russell P. Place, *Counsel*; Lynne C. Smeby, *Director of Engineering*; Andrew W. Bennett, *Special Copyright Counsel*

STUDEBAKER-FREC REPORT COMMENDS AMERICAN SYSTEM

(Continued from page 3905)

In his conclusions Dr. Studebaker said in part:

"The private ownership of property and its administration in the interests of the owner, so long as that administration is not inimical to the public welfare, is a root principle of the American philosophy. It is in this respect that the American philosophy differs most sharply from the ideologies of some other nations.

"The American system of education reflects this basic philosophy. It proceeds upon the premise that, under the American form of government, the individual should be encouraged toward the fullest self-expression, and it endeavors not only to equip the individual to achieve that self-expression, but also to guide him toward a type of self-expression which will be constructive and in the best interests of the whole body of citizens.

"Broadcasters represent that small group of body politic which has sought and found self-expression through the development and administration of radio. According to their lights they have administered this public trust in the public interest, and there is no principle in the American philosophy which forbids that they should receive rewards of the kind which accrue to other citizens who find opportunities for self-expression through other commercial or industrial channels. This is basic and undeniable if we are to adhere to the American system of living.

"The maintenance of this system—a system of freedom of expression which demands free communication, is more closely identified with the responsibility of maintaining the American system of freedom in education than with any other force in our scheme of living. Public education is supported and controlled by the public; yet education must make possible freedom to learn if democracy is to be nurtured and developed. Radio, by its nature, must be regulated by the Government, but radio must provide freedom of communication if it, as a powerful instrument of influence, is to strengthen and not stifle the processes of democracy.

"In the kindergarten, the elementary school, the secondary school, the college, the university—from the rostrum, the forum platform, and at the table around which a discussion group may gather, educators are today, and for years have been upholding and inculcating an appreciation of the American way of life and especially of the basic necessity of freedom to learn. In doing so they have increased the understanding of the need for a system of broadcasting free from the compulsions of censorship.

"We have indicated that broadcasters administer a public trust

—free to derive profit from that administration if they choose, but enjoined to operate in the public interest; to assume responsibility which is always a concomitant of privilege. All through the American system these two factors will be found ranged side by side—privilege, and responsibility—*noblesse oblige*.

"As this report is written we cannot offer all of the answers to these and other equally basic questions. *But we are steadily moving toward solutions*, and the Federal Radio Education Committee, representing the cooperative effort and will of broadcasters and educators toward true public service, is a very proper vehicle for seeking answers to these questions which must eventually be satisfactorily answered. There is, and there can be, no basic conflict between educators and broadcasters within the proper concept of the American way. Broadcasters enjoy the privileges of broadcasting only because the American people are abidingly devoted to the perpetuation of a system of life under which the individual may enjoy the fullest freedom as a concomitant of his actions in the commonweal. The American system of education is the strongest bulwark for the continuation and perpetuation of that system in this country today. Therefore it is a mutual necessity that broadcasters and educators shall work together for the solution of the problems of education through radio in the truly democratic manner represented by the Federal Radio Education Committee."

HIGHLIGHTS IN B. M. I. SUBSCRIPTIONS TO DATE

(Continued from page 3905)

with a figure of 85%; though Districts 14, 4 and 1 are close behind with better than 80% subscribed.

Districts 2, 9 and 11 show better than 60% already signed up, and Districts 8 and 10 are in excess of 50%.

Despite the fact that when the meeting of District 7 was held in Dayton, Ohio, no solicitation for stock subscriptions could be made at the time, this District now shows a large subscription list with more coming in every day.

Below is published a list of the district meetings scheduled for 1940.

CORRECTION

In last weeks NAB REPORTS it was stated that in the Omaha meeting a vote of the members present showed their approval of the NAB Code "four to one".

Headquarters has been informed by Don Searle, KOIL, that this was an incomplete statement and did not reflect the whole aspect of the vote. The "four to one" vote was one favoring a "liberal interpretation" of the Code in contrast to that "of a strict enforcement," Mr. Searle stated.

1940 DISTRICT MEETINGS

| | | | |
|-------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| District 3 | Camden, New Jersey | Walt Whitman Hotel | January 4, 1940 |
| District 5 | Alabama } Georgia } — Columbus, Ga. | | January 18, 1940 |
| | Florida — Orlando, Fla. | Fort Catlin Hotel | January 19, 1940 |
| District 6 | New Orleans, La. | Roosevelt Hotel | January 3, 1940 |
| District 13 | Dallas, Texas | Baker Hotel | January 5, 1940 |
| District 15 | San Francisco, Calif. | Palace Hotel | January 10, 1940 |
| District 16 | Los Angeles, Calif. | Ambassador Hotel | January 9, 1940 |
| District 17 | Portland, Oregon | New Heathman Hotel | January 12, 1940 |

TO STUDY POSSIBILITIES OF AURAL BROADCASTING ON HIGH FREQUENCIES

In view of the growing interest in frequency modulation and filing of applications to begin regular broadcast service as distinguished from experimental service on frequencies above 25,000 kilocycles, the Federal Communications Commission announced Tuesday that it will inquire fully into the possibilities of this system of modulation as well as amplitude modulation for aural broadcasting. Accordingly, an informal engineering hearing will be held before the full Commission beginning at 10 a. m. February 28, 1940, the Commission announced.

Pending the outcome of this hearing, it was decided to grant the following classes of applications:

(a) Applications for permission to carry out programs of fundamental research not authorized in the past and which show satisfactory promise of being able to contribute substantially toward the development of aural broadcasting service, and

(b) Applications filed by existing licensees to experiment with aural broadcasting on frequencies above 25,000 kilocycles, provided the request to operate additional stations involves a program of experimentation directly related to the existing station.

About 20 applications are pending action by the Commission for new stations desiring to use frequency modulation. There are now 34 amplitude modulated stations and 20 frequency modulated stations authorized by the Commission.

Before a permanent policy can be established with respect to either or both systems of modulation on frequencies above 25,000 kilocycles for regular broadcasting service, studies and investigations must be made regarding the relative values of the two systems, the patent situation, the frequency needs of all radio services, and whether amplitude or frequency modulation, or both systems, should be recognized for other services as well as broadcasting. It is also necessary to consider the possible future effect that broadcasting on ultra high frequencies may ultimately have upon standard broadcasting in the band 550 to 1600 kilocycles.

The frequency bands above approximately 25,000 kilocycles are sometimes referred to as "very high frequencies", "ultra high frequencies", or "ultra short waves". These frequencies possess relatively short distance characteristics as compared with the lower frequency bands. The signals are subject to rather wide diurnal and seasonal variations in signal strength at distances beyond the horizon; therefore, as a practical matter, these frequencies may be said to be useful for broadcast service up to about 100 miles only.

Major E. H. Armstrong, professor of electrical engineering at Columbia University, appeared as a witness in behalf of frequency modulation at the Federal Communications Commission engineering hearing in June, 1936. On the basis of testimony of experts who testified at this hearing, and after studies had been made jointly by the Commission's Engineering Department and the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee, the Commission and the President adopted permanent allocations above 25,000 kilocycles for the various government and non-government radio services.

Amplitude modulation has long been used as the standard system for transmitting speech and music by radio. It is the only system of modulation which is used by the existing services operating on conventional frequencies, i.e., below 25,000 kilocycles.

The claimed chief advantages of the two methods are set forth briefly as follows:

Amplitude Modulation

1. Amplitude modulation utilizes a much narrower band of frequencies, i.e., about one-fifth of the frequency band required for wide band frequency modulated signals of equal fidelity.

2. Amplitude modulation may be used on all frequencies throughout the radio spectrum, whereas frequency modulation has proven useful only in the very high frequency bands.

3. Amplitude modulation is the only system which has been used successfully for television on the frequencies allocated by the Commission for television service.

Frequency Modulation

1. Frequency modulation possesses characteristics whereby it is possible to reduce the effects of all kinds of disturbances including

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atmospheric static, electrical noises, and background signal interference.

2. A frequency modulated broadcast station employing low power will provide greater service than a similar station using amplitude modulation. However, if the power of the two stations is substantially increased the percentage increase in service area of the frequency modulated signal will be materially reduced.

3. A frequency modulated receiver will accept only the strongest signal or noise as the case may be when the ratio of the desired to undesired signal strength is approximately 2 to 1. In the case of amplitude modulation, the ratio must be at least 20 to 1 for good broadcast service. Consequently, it is possible to operate frequency modulated stations at relatively close geographical locations without interference.

4. Frequency modulation has definite advantages over amplitude modulation in operating the low power services such as forestry, police, aircraft, etc. In such cases, each system is under the control of one licensee who can plan for the purchase, installation and operation of the entire transmitting and receiving system.

Radio Council on Children's Programs Formed to Aid Code

Following a luncheon meeting at Town Hall Club last Monday in New York between members of the Radio Council on Children's Programs, with Ed Kirby and Paul Peter of the National Association of Broadcasters, Margaret Cuthbert of the National Broadcasting Company, Gilson Gray of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Joseph Creamer and Jules Seebach of the Mutual Broadcasting System, Mrs. Harold V. Milligan, chairman of the Council, made public a list of eight attributes which children's radio programs should have in order to be included in the recommended lists which the Council will distribute to members of affiliated organizations.

"The Council has agreed," declared Mrs. Milligan, "that children's radio programs should:

- "1. Be entertaining.
- "2. Be dramatic, with reasonable suspense.
- "3. Be of high artistic quality and integrity.
- "4. Be expressed in correct English and diction.
- "5. Appeal to the child's sense of humor.
- "6. Be within the scope of the child's imagination.
- "7. Stress human relations for cooperative living.
- "8. Stress intercultural understanding and appreciation."

In a brief statement telling of the origin and development of the Radio Council on Children's Programs, Mrs. Milligan, who is Radio Chairman of the General Fed-

eration of Women's Clubs, explained that initiators of the Council's movement to bring about better radio programs for children are: representatives of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, United Parents' Associations, American Library Association, National Society of New England Women, and Junior Programs, Inc. Since the Council began its activities about a year ago, other groups have become affiliated, and in order to broaden the scope of its activities and coordinate all efforts for improving children's radio programs, in line with the policy set forth in the NAB Code, the following representatives have been appointed Vice-Chairmen: Mrs. Dorothy Lewis, New England Colony of Women, patriotic women's organizations; Mrs. Nathaniel Singer, United Parents' Associations, parents' groups; Mrs. Harold V. Milligan, General Federation of Women's Clubs, women's clubs; Miss Rita Hochheimer, National Education Association, schools; Dr. Alice V. Keliher, Progressive Education Association, teachers' organizations; Mary Gould Davis, American Library Association, public libraries and librarians; and Mrs. Dorothy L. McFadden, founder-director of Junior Programs, Inc., children's program producers.

The NAB Headquarters Staff and the Code Compliance Committee will work in close cooperation with the Radio Council on Children's Programs.

FREE OFFERS

In deference to this season of giving, the Bureau of Radio Advertising suspends the publication of the current crop of "free offers" in this week's REPORTS.

The latest list of time-chiselers will be fully reported in a latter issue, however.

DONALD KAGY

Anyone knowing of the whereabouts of Donald Kagy is asked to communicate with Eugene Carr, Assistant Manager of WGAR, Cleveland, Ohio.

BROADCAST MEASUREMENTS

During November, Federal Communications Commission officials measured 713 broadcast stations, with 90 not measured.

Of these, 637 stations showed a maximum deviation within 0-10 cycles; 70 stations a deviation within 11-25 cycles; 5 stations a deviation within 26-50 cycles; and 1 station showing a maximum deviation of over 50 cycles.

EXPERIMENTAL AUTHORIZATION CHANGE

The effective date of application of paragraph 3(b) of Section 3.32 of the Rules Governing Standard Broadcast Stations, insofar as it pertains to existing experimental stations, was postponed from January 1, 1940, to May 1, 1940, by action of the Federal Communications Commission.

This particular provision reads:

"In case a special experimental authorization permits additional hours of operation, no licensee shall transmit any commercial or sponsored program or make any commercial announcements during such time of operation. In case of other additional facilities, no additional charge shall be made by reason of transmission with such facilities."

SPECIAL AUTHORIZATIONS FOR HOLIDAY RADIO PROGRAMS

The Federal Communications Commission has announced that from December 20 through December 30, it will entertain on 48 hours notice and may grant, through the usual officials, applications for individually designated programs of a religious, ceremonial, or other nature having to do with the celebration of Christmas and the New Year.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

FINDING OF FACT

The Federal Communications Commission has granted a proposed finding of fact proposing to grant the application of WRTD, **Richmond, Virginia**, to change its operating assignment from **1500 kilocycles**, 100 watts, unlimited time, to **590 kilocycles**, 1,000 watts, unlimited time, using a directional antenna at night.

The Commission found that the applicant is financially qualified to install the equipment and to operate the station as proposed. Also, the directional antenna will comply with the Commission's Rules and will render proper service.

FINAL ORDER

The Commission has adopted a final order granting the application of KOH, **Reno, Nevada**, and KERN, **Bakersfield, California**. KOH was granted permission to move its transmitter locally, install new equipment and change its frequency from **1380 kc.**, 500 watts, unlimited time, to **630 kc.**, 1000 watts, unlimited time, using directional antenna at night. KERN was granted authority to change its frequency from **1370 kc.** to **1380 kc.**, increase its power from 100 watts to 1000 watts, to change its transmitter site and install new equipment.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION DOCKET

No broadcast hearings or oral arguments are scheduled before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, December 25.

There will be no regular meetings of the Commission during the week of December 25. The next regular meetings of the Commission will be on January 4 and 5.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION ACTION

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

- WMBC—E. J. Hunt, Detroit, Mich.—Granted authority to transfer control of Michigan Broadcasting Co., licensee of station WMBC (representing 1,643 shares, or 62%, of issued and outstanding capital stock of licensee corporation), from E. J. Hunt to John L. Booth, for a consideration of \$125,000. (Station operates on 1420 kc., 250 watts day, 100 watts night, unlimited time.)
- WHK—The United Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, Ohio.—Granted extension of special temporary authority to transmit facsimile signals between the hours of 1 and 6 a. m., using 1 KW power, for the period ending August 1, 1940. (The present assignment of WHK is 1390 kc., 1 KW, 5 KW LS, unlimited time.)
- W8XE—The United Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, Ohio.—Granted license for replacement of transmitter, using the transmitter constructed under authority for relay broadcast station WRPM, and increase power of facsimile station W8XE from 50 to 100 watts.
- WTIC—Travelers Broadcasting Service Corp., Hartford, Conn.—Granted modification of special authority to use directional antenna for night operation.
- WFTM—Fort Meyers Broadcasting Co., Fort Meyers, Fla.—Granted modification of construction permit for approval of studio and transmitter sites, installation of vertical radiator, and increase in night power from 100 to 250 watts, operating on 1210 kc., 250 watts day, unlimited time.
- KUTA—Utah Broadcasting Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.—Granted modification of construction permit to increase power from 100 to 250 watts, operating unlimited time on 1500 kc.
- KLAH—Carlsbad Broadcasting Co., Carlsbad, N. Mex.—Granted modification of license to increase night power from 100 to 250 watts, on 1210 kc., unlimited time.
- WTSP—Pinellas Broadcasting Co., St. Petersburg, Fla.—Granted modification of license to increase night power from 100 to 250 watts, 1370 kc., unlimited time.
- WISE—Harold H. Thoms, Asheville, N. C.—Granted modification of license to increase night and day power from 100 to 250 watts, operating unlimited time on 1370 kc.
- KWJB—Sims Broadcasting Co., Globe, Ariz.—Present license extended on a temporary basis only, for a period of 3 months.
- WAXG—Florida Capitol Broadcasters, Inc., Tallahassee, Fla.—Renewal of relay broadcast station license extended on a temporary basis only, and application for renewal designated for hearing to be heard in connection with application of broadcast station WTAL for transfer of control.
- KXO—E. R. Irey, F. M. Bowles, El Centro, Calif.—Present license extended on a temporary basis only, for a period of 3 months, subject to whatever action may be taken upon pending application for renewal.

The Commission granted an amended application of Station WEEL, The Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Boston, Mass., for a construction permit to employ present daytime directional antenna pattern for both day and nighttime operation and increase night power from 1 KW to 5 KW, on 590 kc., unlimited time.

RENEWAL OF LICENSES

The following relay broadcast stations were granted renewal of licenses for the period ending December 1, 1940:

WEGQ, area of Boston; WEHA, area of New York City; KEIM, area of Phoenix, Ariz.; WEKA, area of East Lansing, Mich.; WEHB, WEHD, WEHU, WEHV, WEHX, area of Cleveland, Ohio; WENK, area of Erie City, Pa.; WEHF, area of Cleveland, Ohio; WEKF, area of Paducah, Ky.

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

KAWM, Gallup, N. Mex.; KDAL, Duluth, Minn.; KDNT, Denton, Tex.; KFGQ, Boone, Iowa; KGFL, Roswell, N. Mex.; KMAC, San Antonio, Tex.; KOBH, Rapid City, S. Dak.; KOVC, Valley City, North Dakota; KSAL, Salina, Kans.; KSAN, San Francisco, Calif.; KTUC, Tucson, Ariz.; KTSW, Emporia, Kans.; WAPO, Chattanooga, Tenn.; WBTH, Williamson, W. Va.; WCBS, Springfield, Ill.; WELL, Battle Creek, Mich.; WGNC, Gastonia, N. C.; WGRC, New Albany, Ind.; WHDF, Calumet, Mich.; WHBB, Selma, Ala.; WKBB, Dubuque, Iowa; WHBQ, Memphis, Tenn.; WHLB, Virginia, Minn.; WHLS, Port Huron, Mich.; WILM, Wilmington, Del.; WKBB, Muskegon, Mich.; WKEU, Griffin, Ga.; WJAC, Johnstown, Pa.; WLAP, Lexington, Ky.; WMAS, Springfield, Mass.; WMBC, Detroit, Mich.; WMBH, Joplin, Mo.; WMEX, Boston, Mass.; WNBH, Binghamton, N. Y.; WMFD, Wilmington, N. C.; WPAY, Portsmouth, Ohio; WRAC, Williamsport, Pa.; WRJN, Racine, Wis.; WBNY, Buffalo, N. Y.; KGKB, Tyler, Tex.; KUTA, Salt Lake City, Utah; KATE, Albert Lea, Minn.; KELD, El Dorado, Ark.; KGLU, Safford, Ariz.; KIUP, Durango, Colo.; KLUF, Galveston, Tex.; KRIC, Beaumont, Tex.; KRLH, Midland, Tex.; KRNR, Roseburg, Ore.; KWBG, Hutchinson, Kans.; KVWC, Vernon, Tex.; KXL, Portland, Ore.; WCHV, Charlottesville, Va.; WGPC, Albany, Ga.; WJMS, Ironwood, Mich.; KNET, Palestine, Tex.; WJBK, Detroit, Mich.; WMSL, Decatur, Ala.; WNOE, New Orleans, La.; WPAD, Paducah, Ky.; WGRA, Rome, Ga.; WRTD, Richmond, Va.; WSLI, Jackson, Miss.; WSTP, Salisbury, N. C.; WSYB, Rutland, Vt.

The following station was granted renewal of license for the period ending October 1, 1940: KFPW, Fort Smith, Ark.

The following stations were granted extension of licenses upon a temporary basis only, pending receipt of and determination upon application for renewal of license, in no event later than February 1, 1940:

KGKY, Scottsbluff, Nebr.; WFOR, Hattiesburg, Miss.; WMFJ, Daytona Beach, Fla.

The following stations were granted extension of licenses upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, in no event later than February 1, 1940:

KCRJ, Jerome, Ariz.; WMFR, High Point, N. C.

KRKO—Lee E. Mudgett, Everett, Wash.—Granted renewal of license on a temporary basis only, for the period ending December 1, 1940, subject to whatever action may be taken upon the pending applications of KRKO for renewal of license, construction permit and assignment of license, and the application of Cascade Broadcasting Co., Inc., for construction permit.

WCNW—Arthur Faske, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Granted renewal of license on a temporary basis only, for the period ending December 1, 1940, subject to whatever action may be taken upon pending application for renewal of license.

WRDO—WRDO, Inc., Augusta, Ga.—Granted renewal of license on a temporary basis only, for the period ending December 1, 1940, subject to whatever action may be taken upon pending application for renewal of license.

WWRL—Long Island Broadcasting Corp., Woodside, L. I.—Granted renewal of license on a temporary basis only, for the period ending December 1, 1940, subject to whatever action may be taken by the Commission upon the application of WWRL for renewal of license pending before it.

KGBU—Alaska Radio & Service Co., Inc., Ketchikan, Alaska.—Present license further extended upon a temporary basis only, for the period ending February 1, 1940, pending determination upon application for renewal of license.

KFQD—Anchorage Radio Club, Inc., Anchorage, Alaska.—Present license further extended upon a temporary basis only, for the period ending February 1, 1940, pending determination upon application for renewal of license.

WLLH—Merrimac Broadcasting Co., Inc., Lowell, Mass.—Present license extended upon a temporary basis only, for the period ending February 1, 1940, pending determination upon application for renewal of license.

WLLH—Merrimac Broadcasting Co., Inc., Lowell, Mass.—Special experimental authorization to operate a "Satellite" station on 1370 kc., 10 to 100 watts power, unlimited time, in addition to WLLH, was extended for a period of one month ending February 1, 1940.

KSUB—Leland M. Perry, Cedar City, Utah.—Extended special temporary authorization to Leland M. Perry, surviving

partner of Johnson & Perry, a partnership, to operate station KSUB for a period of one month, from January 1 to February 1, 1940, upon a temporary basis only, subject to whatever action may be taken upon any formal application for regular authorization that may be submitted with respect to station KSUB, and that nothing contained in said special temporary authority shall be construed as a finding by the Commission that the operation of the station is or will be in the public interest beyond the express terms thereof.

WAXG—Florida Capitol Broadcasters, Inc., area of Tallahassee, Fla.—Extended relay broadcast station license further upon a temporary basis only, for the period January 1 to February 1, 1940, pending determination upon application for renewal.

KEIO—KUOA, Inc., area of Siloam Springs, Ark.—Extended relay broadcast station license further upon a temporary basis only, for the period January 1, to February 1, 1940, pending determination upon application for renewal.

MISCELLANEOUS

KELD—Radio Enterprises, Inc., El Dorado, Ark.—Granted license to cover construction permit for change in equipment and increase in power to 250 watts; **1370 kc.**, unlimited time; formerly operated with 100 watts.

WXYZ—King-Trendle Broadcasting Corp., Detroit, Mich.—Granted license to cover construction permit for new transmitter, changes in antenna, local move of transmitter, and increase in day power; **1240 kc.**, 1 KW night, 5 KW day, unlimited time.

WGBR—Eastern Carolina Broadcasting Co., Goldsboro, N. C.—Granted license to cover construction permit for changes in transmitter and increase in power from 100 watts to 250 watts, **1370 kc.**, unlimited time.

WKRP—Radio Station WSOC, Inc., Portable-Mobile (area of Charlotte, N. C.).—Granted construction permit to make change in transmitter in portable-mobile station.

WMOB—S. B. Quigley, Mobile, Ala.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input in compliance with Section 3.54.

WMOB—S. B. Quigley, Mobile, Ala.—Granted license to cover construction permit and modification thereof for new broadcast station, **1200 kc.**, 100 watts power, daytime only.

WFTL—Tom M. Bryan, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—Granted license to cover construction permit and modification thereof for new broadcast station, **1370 kc.**, 100 watts power, 250 watts day, unlimited time.

WFTL—Tom M. Bryan, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input in compliance with Section 3.54.

WTOC—Savannah Broadcasting Co., Savannah, Ga.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input in compliance with Section 3.54.

WTOC—Savannah Broadcasting Co., Savannah, Ga.—Granted license to cover construction permit and modification thereof for increase in day power from 1 KW day to 5 KW day; new transmitter, local move of transmitter and new antenna; **1260 kc.**, 1 KW night and 5 KW day, unlimited time.

Springfield Radio Service, Inc., Springfield, Ohio.—Granted petition to accept appearance filed late in re application for new station to operate on **780 kc.**, 250 watts, daytime.

Hobart Stephenson, Milton Edge, Edgar J. Korsmeyer, d/b as Stephenson, Edge & Korsmeyer, Jacksonville, Ill.—Granted motion for leave to amend application for new station to change frequency from **1370 kc. to 1150 kc.**, and operate 250 watts, daytime only.

WRNL—Richmond Radio Corp., Richmond, Va.—Granted special temporary authority to operate from 6:00 p. m. to 6:45 p. m., EST, on December 24, 1939, in order to broadcast Richmond's Christmas Mother Pageant.

Chilton Radio Corp., Dallas, Tex.—Granted petition to consolidate application for new station to operate on **1370 kc.**, 250 watts, unlimited time, with that of V. O. Stamps for a new station in Dallas, requesting the same facilities.

Dixie Broadcasting Corp., La Grange, Ga.—Passed nisi petition for enlargement of issues and consolidation with the application of Valley Broadcasting Co., West Point, Ga., for a new station to operate on **1310 kc.**, 250 watts, unlimited time.

WAAB—The Yankee Network, Inc., Boston, Mass.—Granted petition to extend time for filing findings to be proposed by the parties to February 14, 1940, in re application of The Mayflower Broadcasting Corp., Boston, for a new station to

operate on **1410 kc.**, 500 watts, 1 KW LS, unlimited time (facilities of station WAAB), and the application for renewal of license of station WAAB.

Chilton Radio Corp., Dallas, Tex.—Granted authority to take depositions in re application for new station to operate on **1370 kc.**, 250 watts, unlimited time.

KRMD—Radio Station KRMD, Inc., Shreveport, La.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input in compliance with Section 3.54.

WEKQ—Allen T. Simmons (Area of Tallmadge, Ohio), Portable-Mobile.—Granted modification of license of portable mobile relay broadcast station to increase power from 25 watts to 100 watts.

WEIK—WFBM, Inc., Portable-Mobile (area of Indianapolis, Ind.).—Granted modification of license of portable-mobile relay broadcast station to use 40 watts power on **31220 kc.** for the transmission of orders only.

KBKR—Louis P. Thornton, Baker, Ore.—Granted license to cover construction permit and modification thereof, for new broadcast station to operate on **1500 kc.**, 100 watts, 250 watts day, unlimited time.

KARM—George Harm, Fresno, Calif.—Granted license to cover construction permit for changes in equipment and increase in power; **1310 kc.**, 250 watts power, unlimited time.

WHIZ—WALR Broadcasting Corp., Zanesville, Ohio.—Granted license to cover construction permit for local move and new antenna; **1210 kc.**, 100 watts, unlimited time.

W1XOJ—The Yankee Network, Inc., Boston, Mass.—Granted extension of special temporary authority to test the high frequency broadcast equipment of station W1XOJ, authorized by modification of construction permit, on frequency **43000 kc.**, with power not to exceed 2000 watts, for the period beginning December 16, 1939, and ending not later than January 14, 1940, and to make adjustments on equipment installed and for tuning and adjustments of the antenna elements which are now assembled for erection atop 400-foot mast.

KGCA—Charles Walter Greenley, Decorah, Iowa.—Granted extension of special temporary authority to remain silent for the period December 20, 1939, to not later than January 18, 1940, pending the filing of modification of license and completion of arrangements with Station KWLC.

WCLS—WCLS, Incorporated, Joliet, Ill.—Granted special temporary authority to operate from 8:30 p. m. to 10:45 p. m., CST, on January 6, 16, and 23, 1940, in order to broadcast basketball games only.

Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., Portable-Mobile, Newark, N. J.—Granted construction permits for two new high frequency relay broadcast stations to be used to relay programs where wire facilities are not available, to be broadcast over applicant's standard broadcast station, frequencies **31620, 35260, 37340 and 39620 kc.**, 0.2 watt power.

KCRJ—Central Arizona Broadcasting Co., Jerome, Ariz.—Granted license to cover construction permit for move of transmitter and studio sites locally, and changes in antenna system; **1310 kc.**, 250 watts, unlimited time.

WKNY—Kingston Broadcasting Corp., Kingston, N. Y.—Granted special temporary authority to operate from 8:00 p. m. to 10:30 p. m., EST, on December 16, 1939, in order to broadcast Dedication of Radio Station WKNY, provided station authorized to conduct program tests.

WKNY—Kingston Broadcasting Corp., Kingston, N. Y.—Granted special temporary authority to use studios in the Governor Clinton Hotel, Kingston, N. Y., as main studios during the period authorized for program tests, pending action on formal application to change location of main studio.

WHB—WHB Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo.—Denied special temporary authority to operate from 5:15 p. m., CST, to the conclusion of the Rose Bowl football game on January 1, 1940, in order to broadcast the football game only.

WDBO—Orlando Broadcasting Co., Inc., Orlando, Fla.—Granted construction permit to make changes in auxiliary transmitter for auxiliary purposes only; **580 kc.**, 1 KW night and day.

KTOH—Garden Island Publishing Co., Ltd., Lihue, Hawaii.—Granted modification of construction permit for new broadcast station, to move transmitter site to approximately one mile north of previously approved site, and extend commencement date from August 20, 1939, to 60 days after grant and completion date 180 days thereafter; **1500 kc.**, 100 watts night, 250 watts day, unlimited.

WHLd—The Niagara Falls Gazette Publishing Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Granted modification of construction permit for new broadcast station, for approval of transmitter site,

- installation of new equipment and vertical radiator. Transmitter site to be located at Niagara, N. Y.; **1260 kc.**, 1 KW, daytime.
- WOCB—Harriett M. Alleman and Helen W. MacLellan, d/b as Cape Cod Broadcasting Company, Yarmouth, Mass.—Granted modification of construction permit to increase night power to 250 watts, for extension of completion date from January 1, 1940, to May 1, 1940; **1210 kc.**, 250 watts, unlimited.
- WRNL—Richmond Radio Corp., Richmond, Va.—Granted license to cover construction permit for auxiliary transmitter to operate on **880 kc.**, 500 watts, for emergency use only.
- WCPO—Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input in compliance with the terms of Section 3.54, with certain additional power specifications.
- WEMA—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Portable-mobile (area of Boston, Mass.).—Granted modification of license to increase power of relay broadcast station on all four licensed frequencies to 50 watts.
- WEMB—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Portable-mobile (area of Boston, Mass.).—Granted modification of license to increase power of relay broadcast station on all four licensed frequencies to 50 watts.
- WEMN—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Portable-mobile (area of Philadelphia, Pa.).—Granted modification of license to increase power of relay broadcast station on all four licensed frequencies to 50 watts.
- WEMO—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Portable-mobile (area of Pittsburgh, Pa.).—Granted modification of license to increase power of relay broadcast station on all four licensed frequencies to 50 watts.
- WEHG—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Portable-mobile (area of WABC, New York, N. Y.).—Granted modification of license to increase power of portable-mobile station to 2.0 watts.
- WSPB—WSPB, Inc., Sarasota, Fla.—Granted license to cover construction permit for new broadcast station, and modification thereof; **1420 kc.**, 100 watts night, 250 watts day, unlimited time.
- KINY—Edwin A. Kraft, Juneau, Alaska.—Granted license to cover construction permit, and modification thereof, for changes in equipment and increase in power to 1 KW; **1430 kc.**, unlimited time.
- WRTD—Times Dispatch Radio Corp., Richmond, Va.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input in compliance with Section 3.54, with additional power specifications.
- WKAQ—Radio Corp. of Porto Rico, San Juan, Puerto Rico.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input in compliance with Section 3.54, with additional power specifications.
- WLWC—The Crosley Corp., Portable-mobile (area of Cincinnati, Ohio.).—Granted modification of license of relay broadcast station to increase power to 50 watts.
- WLWD—The Crosley Corp., Portable-mobile (area of Cincinnati, Ohio.).—Granted modification of license of relay broadcast station to increase power to 50 watts.
- WLWG—The Crosley Corp., Portable-mobile (area of Cincinnati, Ohio.).—Granted license to cover construction permit to increase power to 2 watts and install new transmitter in relay broadcast station.
- WLWH—The Crosley Corp., Portable-mobile (area of Cincinnati, Ohio.).—Granted license to cover construction permit to install new transmitter in relay broadcast station.
- WLWI—The Crosley Corp., Portable-mobile (area of Cincinnati, Ohio.).—Granted license to cover construction permit to increase power to 15 watts and install new transmitter in relay broadcast station.
- WELV—West Virginia Broadcasting Corporation, Portable-mobile (area of Wheeling, W. Va.).—Granted modification of license to increase operating power of relay broadcast station to 50 watts.
- WSVA—Shenandoah Valley Broadcasting Corp., Harrisonburg, Va.—Granted special temporary authority to operate from 5:00 p. m. to 8:00 p. m., EST, on December 24, 1939, and from 10:30 p. m., December 24, 1939 to 1:00 p. m., EST, December 25, 1939, in order to broadcast non-commercial public service broadcasts as described in letter dated December 11, 1939.
- WPRR—Puerto Rico Advertising Co., Inc., Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.—Granted special temporary authority to operate from 10:00 p. m. to 12:00 p. m., AST, on December 29, 1939, in order to broadcast holiday programs.
- The WGAR Broadcasting Co., Portable Mobile (area of WGAR, Cleveland, Ohio.).—Granted construction permit for new high frequency relay broadcast station to operate on **132260, 134080, 135480 and 135760 kc.**, power 100 watts.
- WLWO—The Crosley Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Granted modification of construction permit for new equipment and increased power, for extension of completion date from January 1, 1940 to July 1, 1940.
- WLAP—American Broadcasting Corp. of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.—Granted special temporary authority to operate with power of 250 watts from 8:00 p. m. to 9:30 p. m., CST, on December 16, 27, 1939 and January 1, 1940, and from 7:00 p. m. to 8:30 p. m., CST, on December 21, 1939 and January 6, 1940, during the broadcasts of basketball games only.
- WSBT—South Bend Tribune, South Bend, Ind.—Granted petition insofar as it requests acceptance of amendment to application seeking a change in directional antenna structure described in pending application requesting use of frequency **930 kc.**, with 500 watts power, unlimited time.
- WMAQ—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.—Granted renewal of license for the regular period. The application for renewal of license for WMAQ was designated for hearing because of the request of WHA, Madison, Wisconsin, for its facilities. On October 27, 1939, the Commission dismissed without prejudice the application of WHA and the hearing was cancelled.
- RCA Communications, Inc., New York City.—Dismissed the matter in re informal application for authority under Sec. 325(b) of the Communications Act, to maintain apparatus to be used in connection with program transmissions, and closed the files insofar as it relates to this application.
- The St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.—Granted special temporary authority to operate from 4:45 p. m. to 5:00 p. m., CST, on December 31, 1939, in order to broadcast Holy Service.
- KFRU—KFRU, Inc., Columbia, Mo.—Granted special temporary authority to operate simultaneously with Station WGBF, with reduced power of 250 watts, from 8:00 p. m., CST, to the conclusion of the basketball games on December 28, 1939, January 18 and 25, 1940, in order to permit WGBF to broadcast basketball games only.
- WGBF—Evansville on the Air, Evansville, Ind.—Granted special temporary authority to operate simultaneously with Station KFRU as above in order to broadcast basketball games only.
- WWSW—Walker & Downing Radio Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Granted construction permit to use old RCA 250-W, transmitter as an auxiliary transmitter at new site, 341 Rising Main St., Pittsburgh, Pa.; **1500 kc.**, 250 watts, auxiliary purposes only.
- WMBG—Havens & Martin, Inc., Richmond, Va.—Granted modification of construction permit for authority to install new transmitter; **1350 kc.**, 1 KW night, 5 KW day, unlimited, directional antenna.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

560 Kilocycles

- KFDM—Beaumont Broadcasting Corp., Beaumont, Texas.—Modification of license to request classification of station as Class III-A.
- WIS—The Liberty Life Insurance Co., Columbia, S. C.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

570 Kilocycles

- WMCA—Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.—Construction permit to install new transmitter, make changes in directional antenna, increase power from 1 KW to 5 KW, move transmitter from College Point Causeway, Flushing, N. Y., to Belleville, Turnpike, Kearny, N. J. Amended: to request 1 KW-5 KW day power and make equipment changes.

620 Kilocycles

- KWFT—Wichita Broadcasting Co., Wichita Falls, Texas.—Construction permit to install new transmitter, directional

antenna day and night use, increase power from 250 watts; 1 KW day, to 5 KW. Amended to request 1 KW, 5 KW day power (use directional antenna day and night).

630 Kilocycles

KVOD—Colorado Radio Corp., Denver, Colo.—Construction permit to install new transmitter and increase power from 1 to 5 KW (directional antenna for night use).

880 Kilocycles

KVAN—Vancouver Radio Corp., Vancouver, Wash.—Modification of license to increase power from 250 watts to 500 watts.

920 Kilocycles

WAAF—Drovers Journal Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

940 Kilocycles

WAVE—WAVE, Inc., Louisville, Ky.—Construction permit to increase power from 1 to 5 KW, install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use. Amended antenna changes, and move transmitted from 675 S. Fourth St., Louisville, Ky., to Hamburg Pike, 2 miles N. of Jeffersonville, Ind.

970 Kilocycles

WIBG—Seaboard Radio Broadcasting Corp., Glenside, Pa.—Construction permit to install new transmitter, increase power from 100 watts to 1 KW, change hours of operation from day to limited. Amended equipment.

1050 Kilocycles

KFBI—The Farmers and Bankers Broadcasting Corp., Wichita, Kans.—Modification of construction permit (B4-P-1865) as modified, for new transmitter, antenna and move of transmitter and studio, further requesting authority to install directional antenna for night use, and change power and hours of operation from 5 KW, limited, to 5 KW to sunset at KNX (P.S.T.) and 1 KW thereafter, unlimited time, extend commencement date 30 days after grant and completion date 90 days thereafter.

1080 Kilocycles

WMBI—The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.—Modification of license to change hours of operation from limited, shares with WCBD, to limited time only. Contingent on WCBD going to new frequency.

1120 Kilocycles

WISN—Hearst Radio, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.—Construction permit to install new transmitter, directional antenna for day and night use; increase power from 250 watts night and 1 KW day, to 5 KW day and night; and move transmitter from 231 West Michigan St., Milwaukee, Wis., to near Milwaukee, Wis. Amended to request 1 KW, 5 KW day power.

WCOP—Massachusetts Broadcasting Corp., Boston, Mass.—Modified license to change hours of operation from daytime to unlimited, using 500 watts.

NEW—Willard Carver, Thomas B. Williams, and Byrne Ross, Lawton, Okla.—Construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1120 ke., 250 watts, daytime.

1140 Kilocycles

KVOO—Southwestern Sales Corp., Tulsa, Okla.—Extension of special experimental authority for unlimited time, using directional antenna for night use, for period 2-1-40 to 2-1-41.

1200 Kilocycles

WJHL—WJHL, Inc., Johnson City, Tenn.—Construction permit to make changes in transmitting equipment; install directional antenna for night use; increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW; change frequency from 1200 ke. to 880 ke.; move transmitter 500 feet east of present location, from Kingsport Highway (3 miles north) to Kingsport Highway

11E, 3 miles from Johnson City, Tenn. Amended re stock ownership.

WTHT—The Hartford Times, Inc., Hartford, Conn.—Modification of construction permit (B1-P-2240) for increase in power; move of transmitter to site to be determined, Hartford, Conn.; install new transmitter; changes in antenna, further requesting approval of antenna; change type of transmitter; increase in power from 100 watts, 250 watts day, to 250 watts day and night; and approval of transmitter site at northeast corner of Talcott Road and South Quaker Lane, West Hartford, Conn.

WESX—North Shore Broadcasting Company, Salem, Mass.—License to cover construction permit (B1-P-2332) for a new broadcast station.

WESX—North Shore Broadcasting Company, Salem, Mass.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

KVOS—KVOS, Inc., Bellingham, Wash.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

KVOS—KVOS, Inc., Bellingham, Wash.—License to cover construction permit (B5-P-2456) for changes in transmitting equipment and increase in power.

KBTM—Jay P. Beard, tr/as Regional Broadcasting Co., Jonesboro, Ark.—License to cover construction permit (B3-P-2516) for changes in equipment, increase power, and change hours of operation. Amended re section 5c.

NEW—Tri-County Broadcasting Co., DuBois, Pa.—Construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1200 ke., 250 watts, unlimited time.

1210 Kilocycles

KANS—The KANS Broadcasting Co., Wichita, Kans.—License to cover construction permit (B4-P-2479) as modified for changes in equipment and increase in power.

KANS—The KANS Broadcasting Co., Wichita, Kans.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

KXOX—Sweetwater Radio, Inc., Sweetwater, Tex.—Modification of license to change hours of operation from daytime to unlimited, using 250 watts power.

1220 Kilocycles

KTMS—News-Press Publishing Co., Santa Barbara, Calif.—Construction permit to make changes in transmitting equipment and increase power from 500 watts to 1 KW, directional antenna for day and night use.

1240 Kilocycles

WXYZ—King-Trendle Broadcasting Corp., Detroit, Mich.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1280 Kilocycles

KLS—S. W. Warner and E. N. Warner, d/b as Warner Bros., Oakland, Calif.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1310 Kilocycles

WTEL—Foulkrod Radio Engineering Company, Philadelphia, Pa.—Modification of license to change frequency from 1310 ke. to 1500 ke., and hours of operation from shares with WHAT to unlimited time, using 100 watts power.

KARM—George Harm, Fresno, Calif.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement.

WSGN—The Birmingham News Co., Birmingham, Ala.—Construction permit to install new antenna; increase power from 100 watts night, 250 watts day, to 250 watts day and night; and move transmitter from 1627 N. 20 Way, to 2200 Fourth Ave., N., Birmingham, Ala. Amended re antenna.

1330 Kilocycles

KMC—Carl E. Haymond, Tacoma, Wash.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1360 Kilocycles

WGES—Oak Leaves Broadcasting Station, Inc., Chicago, Ill.—Construction permit to install new transmitter and vertical antenna; increase power from 500 watts to 500 watts night,

1 KW day; change in hours of operation from shares WSBT to unlimited; and move transmitter (contingent on WSBT going to 930 kc.). Amended: Site to be determined in or near Chicago, Ill.

WCSC—South Carolina Broadcasting Company, Inc., Charleston, S. C.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. Amended re sections 4 (a) and 7.

1390 Kilocycles

KLRA—Arkansas Broadcasting Co., Little Rock, Ark.—Construction permit to install directional antenna for night use; increase power from 1 KW night and 5 KW day, to 5 KW day and night. Amended re antenna.

1400 Kilocycles

WHDL—WHDL, Inc., Olean, N. Y.—Modification of license to increase hours of operation from daytime to unlimited time, using 250 watts power day and night.

1420 Kilocycles

WCBS—WCBS, Inc., Springfield, Ill.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

WELL—Enquirer-News Co., Battle Creek, Mich.—Construction permit to install new transmitter, make antenna changes, and increase power from 100 watts to 250 watts.

NEW—Chattanooga Broadcasting Corporation, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Construction permit for new broadcast station to be operated on 1420 kc., 250 watts power, unlimited time. Contingent on B3-P-1939, Docket 4909, requests facilities of WAPO if vacated.

NEW—Chattanooga Broadcasting Corp., Chattanooga, Tenn.—Construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1420 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (Contingent on B3-P-1939, Docket 4909, facilities of WAPO, when vacated.)

1500 Kilocycles

KNOW—Frontier Broadcasting Co., Austin, Tex.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

NEW—The KAW Valley Broadcasting Co., Inc., Topeka, Kans.—Construction permit for a new station to be operated on 1500 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.

MISCELLANEOUS

NEW—Albert S. and Robert A. Drohlich, d/b as Drohlich Brothers, Sedalia, Mo.—Construction permit for a new relay (high frequency) broadcast station on 30820, 33740, 35820 and 37980 kc., 25 watts power, A-3 emission, hours of operation, Section 4.24, to communicate as a relay broadcast station in accordance with Sections 4.21, 4.22(c), 4.23(b) and 4.25(b). Location: Portable-Mobile, area of Sedalia, Mo.

NEW—WGN, Inc., Chicago, Ill.—Construction permit for a new high frequency broadcast station located at 435 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., 43200 kc., 1000 watts power, unlimited time, Section 4.4, emission special.

W6XDU—Don Lee Broadcasting System, area Los Angeles and environs.—License to cover construction permit (B5-PVB-35) as modified for a new television station.

W6XDU—Don Lee Broadcasting System, area Los Angeles.—Modification of license to change frequency band to 318000-330000 kc.

KEIL—KMTR Radio Corp., area of State of California.—Modification of construction permit (B5-PRE-331), requesting increase in power from 25 watts and 50 watts on 33740 kc., for transmission of orders only, to 50 watts.

WALO—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., area of New York, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PRE-310) for new relay broadcast station.

WALP—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., area of New York, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PRE-309) for a new relay broadcast station.

W2XAB—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PVB-6) as modified for new equipment, increase in power, add A-3 emission, 50000-56000 kc. Amended to request 42000-56000, 60000-86000 kc.

NEW—J. W. Woodruff, tr. as Atlanta Broadcasting Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Construction permit for a new high frequency broad-

cast station to be located at Atlanta, Ga., to operate on 42800 kc., 1000 watts, unlimited time, emission special for frequency modulation.

NEW—The Columbus Broadcasting Co., Inc., Columbus, Ga.—Construction permit for a new high frequency broadcast station to be located at Columbus, Ga., to operate on 43000 kc., 1000 watts, unlimited time, emission special for frequency modulation.

W9XZV—Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago, Ill.—Modification of license for changes in authorized frequencies from 42000-56000, 60000-86000 to 44000-50000 kc. in accordance with revised rules.

W2XB—General Electric Co., Albany, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PVB-11) to request frequency 66000-72000 kc. in accordance with Commission's letter of 7-27-39 and to specify location as Town of New Scotland, N. Y. Amended: Specified same frequencies as granted in construction permit.

W1XA—General Electric Co., Bridgeport, Conn.—Reinstatement of construction permit (B1-PVB-12) for new television station frequencies 60000-86000 kc., 175 watts for visual, 100 watts aural A5, visual, A3, aural.

WEHK—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Portable-Mobile.—Construction permit to change equipment and increase power from 1.5 watts to 2 watts.

WLWG—The Crosley Corp., Portable.—License to cover construction permit (B2-PRE-322) to install new transmitter and increase power to 2 watts.

WLWO—The Crosley Corp., Mason, Ohio.—Modification of license to change frequencies as follows: Delete 6060 kc. and add 6080 kc.

NEW—The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.—Construction permit for a new high frequency broadcast station to be located at R. F. D. No. 1, Addison, Ill. Frequency 43000 kc., 1 KW power, special emission, unlimited time.

W9XC—Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.—Construction permit to request frequency channel 66000-72000 kc. for visual and aural, power 3000 watts visual, 750 watts aural, emission A5 visual, A3 aural and changes in equipment.

NEW—General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new television broadcast station to be located at New Scotland, New York, to be operated on 156000-162000 kc., 10 watts, A-5, unlimited.

WEMZ—WHEC, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.—License for reinstatement of relay broadcast station WEMZ.

WRUL—World Wide Broadcasting Corp., Boston, Mass.—Construction permit to make equipment changes and increase power from 20 KW to 50 KW.

NEW—James F. Hopkins, Inc., Detroit, Mich.—Construction permit for a new high frequency broadcast station to be located at Detroit, Michigan; 43400 kc., 1 KW power, special emission, unlimited time.

WEJA—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PRE-305) as modified, to increase power to 100 watts and make changes in equipment.

NEW—The Travelers Broadcasting Service Corp., Avon, Conn.—Construction permit for a new television broadcast station on 84000-90000 kc., power output 1000 watts, emission A3 and A5 for aural and visual transmissions. Amended: To request 66000-72000 kc.

NEW—Woodmen of The World Life Insurance Society, Portable-Mobile.—Construction permit for a new relay (low frequency) broadcast station to be operated on 1622, 2058, 2150, 2790 kc., power 10 watts, emission A3 and hours in accordance Section 4.24.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION ACTION

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition in complaints issued against the following firms. The respondents will be given an opportunity to show

cause why cease and desist orders should not be issued against them.

Assured Remolded Tire Distributors—See Beho Rubber Company, Inc.

Beho Rubber Company, Inc., 2441 Indiana Ave., Chicago, and Bernard Holtzman, Mae Murray and Milton M. Holtzman, individually and as officers and directors of the corporation, also trading as The Best Tire House, The Modern Improved Retread Outlet, and The Assured Remolded Tire Distributors, engaged in selling and distributing used tires which have been retreaded or recapped, are named respondents in a complaint charging misrepresentation.

The respondents have made many statements concerning their product, the complaint alleges, through their salesmen traveling throughout the various States, among which are that tires purchased from them will be identical in quality with samples displayed by salesmen taking orders; that carcasses used by the respondents in their tires are less than one year old, and will be free from boots or patches; that the tires shipped will be of the size ordered and will be shipped to the purchaser from points in the vicinity in which the purchaser is located, on consignment, and that the freight rate will be at a lower rate than that actually applying to such shipments; that large concerns such as Sears, Roebuck & Company sell retreaded or recapped tires, and that the respondents supply Sears, Roebuck & Company with such tires for resale to the purchasing public; that Beho Rubber Company, Inc., 2441 Indiana Ave., Chicago, The Best Tire House, 2433 Indiana Ave., Chicago, The Modern Improved Retread Outlet, 709 South Dearborn St., Chicago, and The Assured Remolded Tire Distributors, 2441 Indiana Ave., Chicago, have no connection or affiliation with each other and are separate and distinct businesses in competition with each other; that respondents' tires are suitable for the purpose for which they are purchased and will give many miles of service at a fraction of the cost of new tires, and that respondents are manufacturers of the tires sold by them.

The complaint alleges that the respondents do not ship tires of the same quality as the samples displayed by their salesmen, but make a practice of shipping shoddy, and, in many cases, worthless merchandise. In many instances the tires are made of old and useless tires, and usually contain boots and patches. The respondents do not always ship tires of the size ordered, and shipments are not made from points in the vicinity in which the purchaser is located, except in the vicinity of Chicago, and the freight rate applying to purchasers is often much higher than represented by respondents' salesmen. The complaint alleges that Sears, Roebuck & Company does not sell retreaded or recapped tires, and the respondents do not sell tires to Sears, Roebuck & Company, nor do the respondents make or manufacture the tires sold by them. (3973)

Best Tire House—See Beho Rubber Company, Inc.

Champion Spark Plug Company, Toledo, has been served with a complaint alleging violation of the Robinson-Patman and Federal Trade Commission Acts. Price discrimination, unlawful payment of compensation for "special sales services" and unfair resale price agreements with distributors and dealers in restraint of trade, are charged.

One of the two largest manufacturers of spark plugs in the United States, the respondent company, according to the complaint, supplies practically the entire original equipment requirements of the Ford Motor Company, and its products are also used for original equipment by Chrysler, Hudson, Studebaker, Packard, Nash, Graham-Paige, Willys-Overland, and other motor car manufacturers.

The complaint points out that more spark plugs are sold for replacement than for original equipment; that the ability of a spark plug manufacturer to sell his product in the replacement field depends largely upon the extent to which it is used for original equipment of automobiles; that its adoption by a well known automobile manufacturer has great advertising value and that automobile manufacturers customarily recommend to dealers and to car owners that in making replacements and repairs they use only parts of the same kind and manufacture as those with which a car was originally equipped. (3977)

D. D. D. Corporation—A complaint has been issued against D. D. D. Corporation, Batavia, Ill., engaged in the manufacture, sale and distribution of a medicinal preparation known as "D. D. D. Prescription".

In advertisements in newspapers and periodicals, and in continuities broadcast from radio stations, the complaint alleges, the respondent represents that "D. D. D. Prescription" is a cure or remedy and a competent treatment for eczema, blotches, pimples, athlete's foot, rashes, hives, insect bites, and minor cases of ivy and oak poisoning.

The complaint alleges that these representations are misleading and untrue, and that the preparation will have no therapeutic effect other than to temporarily relieve the symptom of itching, and that the preparation would not be a competent treatment for rashes or other externally caused skin eruptions except in those cases where a temporary acting anti-pruritic agent having some antiseptic properties might be of value. (3972)

Hi-Ho Company—See Neo-Vim Company.

Indianapolis Soap Company—Misrepresentation in the sale of soap products is alleged in a complaint issued against Indianapolis Soap Company and Williams Soap Company, 1249 Roosevelt Ave., Indianapolis, and against Jesse M., Maude S., and Robert S. Daily and Sidney F. Daily, Jr., individually and as officers of the two companies.

In the sale through canvassers and peddlers of soaps known as canvassers' soaps, the respondents allegedly misrepresented the actual retail value and quality of their products.

The respondents' soaps allegedly were advertised as being free from impurities and other harmful substances and as being made from natural mineral and vegetable oils. The complaint continues that they were also represented as being capable of purifying and invigorating and opening the pores of the skin and as being of superior grade and quality. These representations were exaggerated and misleading, according to the complaint.

Cartons of soap sold by the respondents allegedly were represented as having a retail value of 75 cents each, when, according to the complaint, they were sold to canvassers and peddlers at about 5 cents a carton.

Indianapolis Soap Company allegedly operates under various trade names including Union Soap Company, Sanisoap Company, Sanisoap Co., Inc., W & W Soap Mfg. Company, Crescent Soap Company, Cleanaid Products Company, Utility Cleanser Company, Hoosier Mfg. Company, and Nature's Products Company. (3971)

Kremola Company, Inc.—A complaint has been issued against Kremola Company, Inc., 2975 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, alleging misrepresentation in the sale and distribution of a cosmetic preparation.

The Kremola company is engaged in the distribution of a cosmetic preparation containing drugs, known as "Kremola" and as "Dr. Berry's Freckle Ointment", recommended for the purpose of removing freckles.

Among advertisements in newspapers and periodicals disseminated by it, the complaint alleges, is the following: "'Gone like magic' is the song of happy thousands for whom KREMOLA, an M. D. doctor's prescription, has cleared away pimples, blackheads, and surface skin blemishes. A clear-up—not a cover up."

The respondent allegedly has represented that its preparation will remove freckles and is a cure or remedy for pimples and blackheads. The complaint alleges that the presence of ammoniated mercury in the preparation may be harmful when continuously applied to the skin, that some of the mercury content may be absorbed through the skin, causing mercury poisoning; and that the respondent failed to reveal that use of the preparation under some conditions may cause injury to health. The effect of the preparation causes a sloughing of the outer layers of the skin, the complaint continues, which may tend to lessen the contrast between freckles, pimples and blackheads and the normal skin area, but does not remove them. (3968)

Tommy Loughran, an individual, 4 South 15th St., Philadelphia, engaged in selling correspondence courses which teach methods of building and improving the body physically, is named respondent in a complaint. (Loughran, former light-heavy-weight Cham-

pion, once fought Carnera for the heavyweight championship, but is not so identified in the complaint).

In the course of his business, the complaint alleges, Loughran, by advertising in newspapers and magazines, represents, among other things: "Now do you believe me when I say my big ambition in life is to spread the gospel of perfect health and Puissant Body Building? Where on earth could you expect to get this big, massive body with its perfectly functioning organism for such a ridiculous price as I am passing it out today? I only wish someone had offered it to me." . . . "Do you want big muscles and a huge robust body? My book 'Puissant Body Building' is absolutely FREE."

In lessons given purchasers of his course, the complaint continues, the respondent teaches how to exercise different external and internal muscles, and in other lessons explains the qualities of different foods, advising which classes and kinds of food his students should eat in order to obtain optimum health, and assures students that if they follow his instructions, perform the exercises and eat the foods he recommends, perfect health will be produced and maintained, and large muscles and a powerful, robust body will be built; that his object is to support the gospel of perfect health and puissant body building, and that if students and purchasers of his courses follow his teachings they will become paragons of strength.

The complaint alleges that respondent's course will not produce perfect health in all instances nor keep everyone in a health condition. It will not insure everyone big muscles or a huge, robust and powerful body. Respondent's book "Puissant Body Building" will not show everyone how to obtain big muscles and a powerful body, and the course of instruction will not enable everyone to become a paragon of strength. While proper exercise and diet are important factors in building up and preserving health and body strength; the complaint continues they are not the only ones. On account of physiological and other factors, many people, even though following such course of instruction and diet, cannot attain perfect health or perfect functioning of the body organism, nor can they obtain huge, robust or powerful bodies, nor are they enabled to have big muscles or a powerful body, nor become paragons of strength. (3976)

Marchant Calculating Machine Company, Oakland and Emeryville, Calif., and Dwight R. Cooke, its district manager for Washington, D. C. and parts of Virginia and Maryland, are charged in a Federal Trade Commission complaint with disparagement of the products and business standing of a competitor.

It is alleged that the respondents, in order to induce the purchase of their machines in preference to those sold by Friden Calculating Machine Co., Inc., a California corporation, represented that the latter's machines are inaccurate, low priced because of inferior workmanship, of foreign manufacture and constitute infringements on patents held by the Marchant Company, and that parts for the Friden Company's machines are not readily obtainable because such machines are assembled products.

The respondents also allegedly represented that the Friden Company is not a manufacturer but operates only an assembly plant, is not equipped properly to service calculating machines, and is not financially responsible.

The complaint alleges that the respondent's representations are deceptive and misleading and constitute unfair disparagement; that the Friden Company's machines are accurate, of American manufacture and have a trade-in value equal to other machines of similar design and value; that the Friden Company is a manufacturer, and that there is no evidence to show that it is not financially responsible. (3970)

Modern Improved Retread Outlet—See Beho Rubber Company, Inc.

Neo-Vim Company—A complaint has been issued against W. C. Pollard, A. L. Riaff, and L. M. Jensen, trading as Neo-Vim Company and as Hi-Ho Co., 400 North High St., Columbus, Ohio, sellers and distributors of a medicinal preparation designated "Neo-Vim" and a cosmetic designated "Hi-Ho Tooth Paste".

In advertising matter and through radio broadcast the respondents are alleged to have represented that "Neo-Vim" tonic is a competent and effective tonic which supplies the user with increased energy and vitality and increases the appetite; that it is a competent treatment for indigestion; and that "Hi-Ho" tooth paste possesses unusual and superior qualities for brightening the

teeth; that it keeps the gums healthy and that it will remove all stain, film and discoloration from teeth and prevent impure breath and offensive breath odors.

The complaint alleges that these claims are grossly exaggerated, misleading and untrue. (3969)

Wardell Piano Company—Clayton L. Wardell, trading as Wardell Piano Company, 909 Pierce St., Sioux City, Iowa, is charged in a complaint with misrepresentation in the sale of pianos.

Through advertisements in newspapers and other printed matter, and by postcards sent through the United States Mails, the complaint alleges, the respondent has represented that pianos offered for sale by him are instruments which, having been previously sold on a deferred payment plan, have been repossessed from the original purchasers, and that the pianos are being offered for resale at prices representing only the unpaid balances due, and that such prices are substantially lower than the original prices of the pianos.

The complaint charges that the pianos sold by the respondent are not repossessed pianos, but are taken from the regular stock of the respondent, and that the prices at which they are offered for sale are the usual prices at which such pianos are customarily offered for sale by respondent in the regular course of business. (3967)

Williams Soap Company—See Indianapolis Soap Company.

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

No cease and desist orders were issued during the week.

STIPULATIONS

The Commission has entered into the following stipulations:

Acme Art Association—E. J. Moak, sole trader as Acme Art Association, Kansas City, Mo., mail order dealer in colored photographic enlargements, will desist from use in his trade name of the word "Association" or similar designations with the effect of conveying the impression that his individual business enterprise is a body of persons organized for the prosecution of some purpose. The respondent also agrees to cease representing directly or in any other manner, that colored or tinted photographs or enlargements are oil paintings, and that he maintains a photographic studio. (2604)

Atlanta Candy Company—Charles E. Carter, sole trader as Atlanta Candy Company, Atlanta, Ga., agrees to discontinue selling to jobbers and wholesalers for resale to retailers, or to retailers directly, candy so packed and assembled that sales to the public may be made by means of a lottery. (2612)

Best Tooth Paste Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind., stipulates that it will cease representing that "Best Tooth Paste" removes tobacco stains which have been absorbed into the enamel of the teeth. The stipulation points out that the respondent's preparation will not be effective in removing such stains. (02466)

Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., engaged in the sale of a medicinal preparation designated "Cardui," agrees to desist from representing that "Cardui," or any other medicinal preparation containing substantially the same ingredients or possessing the same properties, whether sold under that name or any other name, is an analgesic or will act immediately to relieve the pain or discomfort associated with menstrual distress or other functional disturbances of women. (02471)

Colbey Company—See Frank E. Davis Fish Company.

Frank E. Davis Fish Company—A stipulation from Frank E. Davis Fish Company, trading as The Colbey Company, 93 Rogers St., Gloucester, Mass., has been accepted in which the respondent agrees to discontinue misleading representations in the advertisement and sale of woolen blankets.

According to the stipulation, the respondent company advertised that "Every Colbey blanket is pre-shrunk—never any worry from that source."

In its stipulation, the respondent admitted that its blankets are not pre-shrunk, but are subject to residual shrinkage, and agreed to cease employing the term "Pre-shrunk" to designate blankets which are not in fact shrink-proof or non-shrinkable, or which have not been fully shrunk or pre-shrunk to the extent that no residual shrinkage is left therein. (02470)

Eastern Isles Importing Company, Inc., 16 East 34th St., New York, trading also as Futura Fashions, in the manufacture and sale of women's and children's wearing apparel, has entered into a stipulation to discontinue misleading representations in the sale of its products.

Under its stipulation, the respondent corporation agrees to cease employing the word "Satin" to describe products not composed wholly of silk, but, if such word is used properly as descriptive of the construction of a fabric or product containing fiber other than pure silk, it is to be accurately qualified by accompanying words clearly disclosing the fibers of which the fabric or product is composed. This is to be stated in the order of their predominance by weight, beginning with the largest single constituent. An example of such designation is "Silk and Rayon Satin" for a fabric of satin construction and composed of a mixture of pure silk and rayon, each present in substantial proportion but with the silk predominant; or, "Rayon Satin," when composed of rayon.

The respondent corporation also agrees to desist from use of the words "Acetate" or "Bemberg" alone or in combination with other phraseology as descriptive of the rayon content of garments, fabrics or material, unless such words are immediately accompanied by the word "Rayon" in conspicuous type, as, "Acetate Rayon" or "Bemberg Rayon."

Use of the word "Crepe" or other word connoting pure silk to describe fabrics not composed wholly of unweighted silk, is to be discontinued by the respondent. In the event any such fabric or product contains any weighting, loading or adulterating materials, conspicuous and nondeceptive disclosure is to be made of the presence of such materials and the percentage or proportion thereof is to be stated in immediate conjunction with the word "Crepe" or other word connoting pure silk.

The Eastern Isles Importing Company also agrees to cease selling any product made of rayon without disclosure of the rayon content, and to discontinue advertisement of any product composed wholly or partly of rayon without full and non-deceptive disclosure of the fiber and other content by clearly naming each constituent fiber in the order of its predominance by weight, beginning with the largest single constituent, and by giving the percentage of any fiber present in less than a substantial amount, or, in any case, less than 5 per cent. (2610)

Faultless Appliance Company—Frederick L. Watson, trading as Faultless Appliance Company, Haverhill, Mass., engaged in the mail order sale of a rupture support or truss of his own design, agrees to cease and desist from use in advertising matter of any kind of statements asserting or implying that difficulties associated with rupture will be cured, ended or permanently relieved by the use of his device, or that his device will afford adequate support for all varieties and grades of hernia, or that the device will do more than give temporary support for certain varieties of hernia. (2599)

Futura Fashions—See Eastern Isles Importing Company, Inc.

Hampden Sales Association, Inc., New York, N. Y., in the sale of "Nailcare", a packaged manicuring product, agrees to discontinue representing, directly or by implication, that this article will prevent breaking of nails or will nourish or feed the nails or the skin. (2598)

G. H. Hess, Inc., Louisville, Ky., manufacturer of uniforms and house dresses, agrees to cease direct or indirect use of the terms "Shrunk" or "Pre-Shrunk" as descriptive of goods which

are not shrinkproof or non-shrinkable or have not been fully shrunk or pre-shrunk to the extent that no residual shrinkage is left remaining in them. The stipulation provides that if these terms are properly used to indicate application of a shrinking process and if the goods have been shrunk to a substantial extent, but there remains a certain amount of residual shrinkage, such terms are to be accompanied by clear explanations in percentages of the amounts of residual shrinkage remaining in both the warp and the filling, or in the warp or the filling, whichever has the greater residual shrinkage. An example of such explanation is "Preshrunk (or shrunk)—will not shrink more than — per cent under Commercial Standard CS59-36". The respondent also agrees to discontinue misleading uses of the word "Linene" or the term "Lin" in the description of products not made from fiber of the flax plant. (2605)

Keelor & Stites Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, engaged in the business of conducting an advertising agency which disseminated advertisements for a turkey feed designated "Tuxedo Turkey Growing & Developing Mash" and a hog feed designated "Tuxedo Pork-maker", on behalf of The Early & Daniel Company, Inc., Cincinnati, agrees to cease disseminating any advertisements which represent that correct feeding will assure one of an increase in profits, or that feed alone is responsible for the quality or size of poultry or stock. (02473)

Keystone Shower Door Company—Abram R. Finkel, trading as Keystone Shower Door Company, Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturer of glass enclosures for tub and shower baths, agrees to discontinue use in advertising matter the word "Plate," alone or with the word "Commercial," as descriptive of the glass content of his products which is not "Plate" glass. (2603)

Kroger Grocery & Baking Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, selling a food product designated "Kroger's Hot Dated Coffee" will discontinue representing directly or by implication, that the cost of packing coffee by any method other than that employed by it, is any amount in excess of the actual cost; that coffee is not as fresh as it could be if it does not have the date of roasting stamped on the package; that such date indicates to the retailer or consumer the length of elapsed time in days since the coffee contained therein was roasted; that ordinary systems of dating only measure the time from warehouse to consumer; that if respondent's coffee is not sold on or before the date stamped on the package it is not for sale at any price; that the respondent's system of dating is "the only" method or system that has any meaning, and that no other coffee affords the same freshness at the time of purchase, when these are not the facts. (02472)

Lever Brothers Company, Cambridge, Mass., in the sale of a detergent designated "Rinso", agrees to desist from representing that one using "Rinso" will "never" have red or rough hands; that the product in every instance will make clothes at least 5 shades whiter or that colors "never" fade when washed with it; that no other soap will produce the degree or kind of whiteness attained by "Rinso", or will do as good or quick a job as will the respondent's product. The representation that makers of 33 washing machines have recommended the effectiveness of "Rinso" "above all others" will also be discontinued. (02468)

Moon Gag-Cartoon School—Edward D. Muenchow, doing business as Moon Gag-Cartoon School, Fall Creek, Wis., agrees to cease and desist from representing that he is an internationally known cartoonist, when such is not the fact; that the "Moon Gag-Cartoon School" correspondence course is written and illustrated by a cartoonist regularly producing cartoons for more than 30 or any nationally circulated magazines and newspapers; that every trick of the trade one needs to know to become a successful cartoonist is included in his course of instruction; that students who have completed his course of instruction will or may, by reason thereof, be in a position to earn bankers' wages, own a home, a car and other luxuries; and that any person, without regard to education, imagination, discernment, sense of humor, experience or artistic talent, may become a successful cartoonist by taking his course of instruction. Muenchow further agrees to discontinue stating that he has made arrangements with the editors of "The Cartoon Book" that he can assure the printing and publication of cartoons therein, without explaining that he is himself the editor and publisher of such book; will cease using the word "Guarantee"

or other words of similar import in connection with money-back agreements so as to mislead or deceive students or prospective students or the public. He further agrees to cease representing that any commodity or service is "free", when such commodity or service is regularly included as part of the course of instruction; or representing that statements made in his advertising media comply with rules for advertising of the private home study schools, as promulgated by the Federal Trade Commission; or using the name of the Federal Trade Commission in his advertising matter in any way, the effect of which may be to convey the impression that his claims have been given either the express or the tacit approval of the Commission. (2601)

National School of Cartooning—Ralph A. Hershberger, doing business as The National School of Cartooning, Cleveland, Ohio, agrees to desist from defamation of competitors by imputing to them dishonorable or questionable conduct, or from the false disparagement of the character, nature, quality, value or scope of their courses of instruction or educational services; from representing that personal instruction and criticism will be given by any correspondence school only when so specifically stated in an enrollment blank; that a copyright has been granted by the United States Government for the "Circle System" or any other system of drawing, or that the booklets or other material issued by The National School of Cartooning are the only cartooning publications for which a copyright has been granted within the past 20 years; from representing that students who have completed his course of instruction will or may by reason thereof step into good positions as cartoonists or comic artists, earn from \$30 to \$75 weekly at the start, have rapid advancement beginning immediately or "do the same" as certain outstanding cartoonists supposed to earn more than \$100,000 a year, or from making overstatements or misrepresentations as to the earning power or future security of his students and graduates, and from representing that any person, without regard to his education, imagination, discernment, sense of humor, experience or artistic talent, can or may become a competent and successful cartoonist or comic artist by taking his course of instruction. (2608)

Nu-Life Cleaner Mfg. Company—Albert Isserson, trading as Nu-Life Cleaner Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, Ohio, engaged in compounding and packaging a rug and upholstery cleaning fluid and selling it under the trade name "Nu-Life Rug and Upholstery Cleaner," will cease and desist from the use in his advertisements or otherwise of any word, statement or representation, the effect of which may tend to convey the belief to purchasers that the product has sterilizing or germ destroying or moth-proofing properties or qualities, or that, when used as directed, it will completely de-moth upholstery furniture or rid it of all moths, or that it will have any moth elimination effect other than to act as a contact killer of such pests. (2607)

Takamine Corporation, New York, N. Y., stipulates that it will cease using the word "Sterilized" in connection with the sale of "Takamine" tooth brushes. The stipulation points out that the processes used in treating these brushes do not completely destroy germ life. (2602)

Tescum Company—J. H. Bramley and Edna B. Brown, trading as Tescum Manufacturing Company and as The Tescum Company, Cleveland, Ohio, selling a medicinal preparation for the correction of alcoholism designated "Tescum Powders," agree to cease representing that use of the powders will result in the eradication of the drink habit, or will "stop" excessive drinking, or that the preparation is a competent treatment for chronic alcoholism. The respondents further agree to cease use of the word "Manufacturing" as a part of their trade name and to discontinue otherwise stating or implying that they manufacture the product. (02467)

Tescum Manufacturing Company—See Tescum Company.

Thomas Hosiery Manufacturing Company—Joseph Thomas, trading as Thomas Hosiery Manufacturing Company, New York, N. Y., agreed to cease employing the word "Manufacturing"

as part of his trade name or in any manner tending to convey the impression that Joseph Thomas manufactures the products he sells, when such is not a fact. (2611)

Three Rivers Fur Tannery, Three Rivers, Mich., in the sale and distribution of women's wearing apparel, agreed to discontinue use of the word "Tannery" as part of its corporate or trade name or the words "Manufacturing" or "Factory" in advertising matter. The stipulation points out that the respondent corporation, although it owns both a tannery and a factory, has not for several years actually operated its own tanning facilities, except in connection with a relatively small part of its business, but has had its products manufactured from hides dressed and otherwise prepared in tanneries which it neither owned, operated nor controlled and has filled approximately 70 per cent, if not more, of its received orders with garments made in plants which it neither owned, operated nor controlled.

The respondent corporation also stipulated that it will cease employing in advertising matter words such as "Hudson Seal," "Northern Seal," "Lapin," "American Broadtail," "Beaverette," or "Laskin Mouton" as descriptive of furs, unless such designations are immediately accompanied in equally conspicuous type by the correct name of the fur actually used so as to form the last word of the description, as, for example, "Hudson Seal-Dyed Muskrat," "Northern Seal-Dyed Rabbit or Coney," "Lapin-Dyed Rabbit or Coney," "American Broadtail, Processed Lamb," and "Mouton Dyed-Lamb." (2609)

Thrift Buyers of America, South Bend, Ind., formerly Thrift Hosiery Society, retail distributor of hosiery by mail order and otherwise, stipulates that it will desist from the use in its corporate or trade name of expressions such as "Thrift Hosiery Society" or "Thrift Buyers of America" as descriptive of its business; or the use in its trade promotional representations of phraseology such as "Thrift Associates", "Group Buying" or "In Unity there is Strength". The stipulation points out that the respondent is not organized to function as a membership cooperative organization, but is only a private business corporation for profit, whose customers are not members thereof. The respondent corporation will also cease issuing "membership" certificates with the effect of conveying the impression that customers enjoy the advantages of mass buying and avoid paying a retailer's profit. The respondent also agrees to discontinue representing that customers save 25 per cent, 40 per cent, or 25 to 50 cents on every pair of hosiery, or any percentage or amount in excess of what actually has been saved by customers in their purchase of the respondent's merchandise. (2606)

Trail's End Poultry Farm—Milton and Mark Johnson, trading as Trail's End Poultry Farm, Gordonsville, Va., in the sale of chicks incubated at their place of business at Gordonsville, Va., stipulate that they will cease using in advertising matter the language "300-egg double pedigree White Leghorn breeding males," alone or with the phrases "finest bred chicks," or "finest breeding cockerels," to imply that the chicks they sell have been hatched from eggs laid by stock of the 300-egg or pedigreed type, when such is not a fact. The respondents also agree to discontinue misleading uses of the word "certified" in connection with their chick products. (2600)

Betty Wales Cosmetics, Inc., Coral Gables, Fla., agrees to cease advertising, directly or by implication, that "Betty Wales Wrinkle Reducer" will help to reduce, remove or prevent lines or wrinkles, unless this claim is limited to temporary, superficial and minor cases due to external causes such as exposure to the elements, and that the product will penetrate or be absorbed by the skin or be beneficial in helping to retain the texture of youthful skin. (02465)

Woodstock Typewriter Company, Woodstock, Ill., agrees to cease representing that a free trial may be had of a Woodstock typewriter, until such time as a free trial is actually provided for all responsible persons in all localities in which the representation is disseminated, and to discontinue advertising that, according to information in its possession, Woodstock typewriters were used to win most of the world's school contests, when it does not possess any reliable information to that effect. (02469)