



THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON

The NAB Board of Directors met last week and unanimously expressed satisfaction with the progress being made in the industry's fight against the demand of the music monopoly that it be allowed to levy tribute of all radio programs, including those which do not use any music whatsoever. (P. 4873.)

A series of important District meetings have been scheduled throughout the country. (P. 4874.)

The FCC through James Lawrence Fly, told E. F. Hummert of New York City that it had taken "no position" in the existing controversy between the ASCAP and the broadcasting industry. (P. 4874.)

The Supreme Court last Monday agreed to review the Nebraska Court decision, holding unconstitutional that state's statute relative to the so-called music copy-right policy. (P. 4874.)

BMI acquisition of the E. B. Marks Music Corporation, the Southern Music Publishing Company, Inc., United Publishing Company, and the Argentine Performing Rights Society received nationwide prominence in the newspapers as a united broadcasting industry continues its successful fight to free itself from the yoke of ASCAP. Meanwhile more and more stations are sending in their memberships to BMI. (P. 4875.)

The roster of NAB membership as reported in the NAB Board of Directors' meeting last week was swelled by an additional ten stations, bringing the total of NAB membership to 498. (P. 4876.)

The answer to the inquiries of many stations relative to the request for press releases and a copy of the information being furnished the NAB research department for the monthly compilation of a business index, is discussed on page 4876.

50 million radio sets by Christmas is the slogan being brought into reality by the cooperation of radio stations throughout the country, as stations continue with their cooperation in building National Defense. (P. 4878.)

At the same time, the U. S. Office of Education an-

nounced that 64 American engineering colleges were establishing 250 short, intensive training courses, including courses in radio engineering, designed to meet the shortage of engineers threatened by the demands for National Defense duty. (P. 4880.)

An informal engineering conference for the department of transmitting equipment for higher frequency broadcast stations, was held this week at the FCC. (P. 4883.)

Both the Army and Navy Reserves will consider deferment in calling to active duty reserve officers who are key employees in industries related to National Defense. (P. 4884.)

Samuel J. Henry, Jr., of the NAB Radio of Advertisers, addressed the Rochester Advertising Club on December 9. (P. 4884.)

A list of the Army Camps at which will be trained those summoned under the Draft is published on page 4885.

The FCC this week announced 199 domestic radio stations now schedule broadcasts in one or more foreign languages. (P. 4885.)

Note on NRDGA request for promotion subscriptions further considered. (P. 4886.)

BMI

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The Board of Directors at its meeting Friday, December 6, unanimously expressed satisfaction with the progress being made in the industry's fight against the demand of the music monopoly that it be allowed to levy tribute on all radio programs including those which do not use any music whatsoever.

The Board drew attention to the fact that this fight was begun only after the broadcasters had struggled vainly for years to induce the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers to cease taxing such non-musical programs and also to consent to some form of payment which would enable broadcasters to use

(Continued on page 4874)

Neville Miller, *President* C. E. Arney, Jr., *Assistant to President*

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*

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

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music not controlled by the monopoly without paying a double tax by so doing.

DISTRICT MEETINGS

A series of District meetings which will bring together a numerical majority of the broadcasters is now in progress.

On Monday, December 9, Director Clifford Chafey called the Third District broadcasters together at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Philadelphia. President Neville Miller, Joseph L. Miller, Labor Relations Director of NAB, and Carl Haverlin, Stations Relations Manager of BMI, were present.

Discussion of music problems occupied the District 3 broadcasters most of the day. Joseph Miller gave a brief talk about Wage and Hour Act problems. Those present were:

Neville Miller, NAB; Carl Haverlin, BMI; A. W. Dannenbaum, Sr., and A. W. Dannenbaum, Jr., WDAS; Murray Arnold and Edwin A. Davies, WIP; Raymond A. Saul, WRAW; Clifford M. Chafey, WEEU; George D. Coleman and R. E. McDonald, WGBI; Hal Seville, WBAX; C. G. Moss, WKBO; J. R. Gulick, WORK; Walter O. Miller and Clair McCollough, WGAL; Benedict Gimbel, Jr., WIP; Jim Allen, WFIL; Paul C. Rodenhauser, WGAL; George E. Joy, WRAK; J. C. Burwell, WMBS; James P. Begley, KYW; John Holman, KDKA; J. C. Tully, WJAC; Leonard Kapner and R. Clifton Daniel, WCAE; Paul J. Breedy, and Robert G. Magee, WEEU; Arthur W. Chafey, WRAW; Milton Laughlin, WHAT; Roy Thompson, WFBG; Roger W. Clipp, WFIL; Mike Lahr, WKOK; James M. Hughes, WJAS; H. K. Brennan, KQV; Ed Kroen, WKPA; Louis Baltimore, WBRE; Pete Wasser, WJAS; Isaac Levy, Leon Levy and Stanley Broza, WCAU; Douglas Hibbs, WTEL; Victor Diehm, WAZL; Henry N. Locker, WTEL; Pat Stanton, WDAS; E. C. Anderson, WEST; A. W. Graham, WKST; Sam Townsend, WKST; Arthur Simon, WPEN; Gorman Walsh, WDEL.

On Tuesday, the 10th, Neville Miller and Carl Haverlin went to Orlando, Florida, to join the Fifth District broadcasters, called into session by Director Walter Tison. A full report of this meeting will be carried in next week's REPORTS.

At Worcester, Massachusetts, on Thursday, the 12th, Director Paul Morency has called the First District broadcasters—embracing all of New England—into session. The next meeting, in point of time, will be that

of the Fourth District, to be held at the Willard Hotel in Washington, D. C., on Friday the 13th. (Director John Kennedy isn't superstitious.) This District, which is the largest in point of numbers in the Association, is expected to produce a rousing meeting in the National Capital.

Directors John Fetzer of the Eighth District, embracing Michigan and Indiana, and J. H. Ryan, Director of the Seventh District, embracing Ohio and Kentucky, will collaborate in holding a meeting at the Fort Shelby Hotel, Detroit, on Thursday, December 19. Again, President Miller and Carl Haverlin will be on hand. To wind up this whirlwind series of conferences, Director Clarence Wheeler has asked the Second District broadcasters to meet at the Onondaga Hotel in Syracuse on Friday, December 20, at 10 a. m.

Thus, before Christmas, meetings will have been held in which broadcasters in 22 states, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia will participate. Within the areas embraced in these District meetings there are 405 broadcasting stations and all stations, regardless of membership in NAB or BMI have been invited to sit in and consider the industry's problems.

At the Board meeting, the Directors from several of the other Districts stated their intention to hold meetings after the first of the year and schedules for these meetings are now being worked out. Announcements will be made later.

FCC STAYS OUT

FCC will not mediate the ASCAP situation, Chairman James Lawrence Fly of the Commission told E. F. Hummert of New York City this week in the following communication:

"This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 27, 1940, with enclosures, addressed to the Commission, Commissioner T. A. M. Craven, and myself, referring to the present controversy between the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers and the radiobroadcast industry. It is noted that you suggest that the Commission attempt to mediate this controversy.

"The existing controversy between ASCAP and the radiobroadcast industry has not been presented to the Commission by any of the interested parties, and consequently no position has been taken in that regard. It is accordingly suggested that any proposal for mediation should be made to the parties in interest.

"The information in your letter is appreciated by the Commission, and you may be assured that it has been given thoughtful consideration."

NEBRASKA CASE

The U. S. Supreme Court last Monday agreed to review the decision of the Nebraska district court holding unconstitutional the Nebraska statute purporting to regulate so-called music copyright pools. A summary of the district court's decision was carried in NAB REPORTS, January 5, 1940 (p. 3935).

BMI FEATURE TUNES

December 16-23

1. THERE I GO
2. I GIVE YOU MY WORD
3. SO YOU'RE THE ONE
4. MAY I NEVER LOVE AGAIN
5. YOU WALK BY
6. I HEAR A RHAPSODY
7. GYPSY MOON
8. AN OLD-FASHIONED CHRISTMAS

Of the ten biggest money makers in the coin machines as listed in *Variety* this week, three are BMI songs, *Practice Makes Perfect*, *There I Go*, and *I Give You My Word*, and *Billboard's* "Record Buying Guide" puts *There I Go* at the head of the list. *There I Go* and *Practice Makes Perfect* both stand higher this week than last on the national list of sheet music best sellers, and *So You're the One* appears for the first time on the regional lists for the east and for the west coast. *Frenesi*, of the Southern Music Publishing Co., Inc., which will be covered by the BMI license next month, appeared last week on the Hit Parade, and Artie Shaw's record of it shows up this week for the first time on the national list of best selling phonograph records. *Frenesi* and six BMI numbers make up seven of the top eight on two lists of leaders on the air. *Frenesi* and five BMI numbers account for six of the first eight on the third list. BMI's newest hit, *So You're the One*, heads all lists on the air.

BMI's acquisition of the performing rights in the catalogue of the E. B. Marks Music Corporation, the additional music of Southern Music Publishing Co., Inc., United Publishing Company and the Argentine Performing Rights Society, which BMI has now acquired through a new contract with the American Performing Rights Society, Inc., have received nationwide prominence in the newspapers. As of January 1, 1941, the BMI license will give BMI members their choice of more than 200,000 compositions. The BMI license carries the radio performing rights to the following catalogues:

Alpha Music

American Performing Rights Society, Inc.

Peer International Corporation (music from Southern Music Publishing Co., Inc., and United Publishing Company)

Sociedad Argentina de Autores, Compositores de Musica de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Sindicato de Autores, Compositores y Editores de Musica de Mexico

Institucion Nacional de Autores, Compositores y Editores de Cuba

D. Appleton-Century Company

Coast to Coast Music Corporation

M. M. Cole Publishing Company

Colonial Music Publishing Company, Inc.

O. B. Clow

Donald H. Gabor (Csardas Phono Company)

Hinds, Hayden & Eldredge

Edward B. Marks Music Corporation

New Era Music Corporation

G. Ricordi & Company—Milan

E. C. Schirmer Music Company

The new BMI hymnal containing 492 selections is expected to be ready for distribution on December 21st. In addition, BMI has secured non-exclusive broadcasting rights in the American Catholic Hymnal, published by P. J. Kenedy & Sons, in the *Union Hymnal—Songs and Prayers for Jewish Worship*, published by the Central Conference of American Rabbis, and in the *Hymns of the Spirit*, published by the Beacon Press, a hymnal of the Universalist and Unitarian churches. Negotiations are pending for similar arrangements as to the hymnals of other denominations.

Following the recent meetings in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Orlando, Florida, new subscriptions and pledges to Broadcast Music, Inc., brings the total number of stations backing BMI to 527.

At both meetings Neville Miller, President of NAB and also of BMI, was present. The enthusiasm and strong unity of spirit and purpose shown at the meetings paid tribute to his inspiring leadership. BMI's position and the record of BMI achievement were set forth by Carl Haverlin, BMI's Director of Station Relations. Much attention was given to ways and means of avoiding copyright infringements after the first of the year and clear, specific directions on this matter were presented.

The Philadelphia meeting represented the third district and the Orlando meeting represented the Florida Broadcasters Association and a few stations in Georgia. The results of the former meeting were that all stations in Pennsylvania except two are now with BMI. After the Florida meeting every station in the state was written into the BMI column with one exception and that station was not represented at the meeting.

We welcome to the BMI list the following (including the stations signed or pledged at these meetings):

KFBC—Cheyenne, Wyo.	WLAV—Grand Rapids, Mich.
KTRI—Sioux City, Iowa	WDWS—Champaign, Ill.
KEUB—Price, Utah	WTAD—Quincy, Ill.
KINY—Juneau, Alaska	WIBA—Madison, Wis.
KVGB—Great Bend, Kans.	WEMP—Milwaukee, Wis.
WDOD—Chattanooga, Tenn.	KGBX—Springfield, Mo.
WGBI—Scranton, Pa.	KYSM—Mankato, Minn.
WNBZ—Saranac Lake, N. Y.	KOBH—Rapid City, S. D.
WCBT—Roanoke Rapids, N. C.	KOAM—Pittsburg, Kans.
WSLS—Roanoke, Va.	KHBG—Okmulgee, Okla.
WATR—Winston-Salem, N. C.	KOME—Tulsa, Okla.
WEED—Rocky Mount, N. C.	KGFI—Brownsville, Tex.
WKEU—Griffin, Ga.	KOCA—Kilgore, Tex.
WBAX—Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	KPAB—Laredo, Tex.
KLCN—Blytheville, Ark.	KRLH—Midland, Tex.
WMBO—Auburn, N. Y.	KMAC—San Antonio, Tex.
WPAB—Ponce, Puerto Rico	KTEM—Temple, Tex.
WAPQ—Chattanooga, Tenn.	KID—Idaho Falls, Ida.
WDMJ—Marquette, Mich.	KWAL—Wallace, Ida.

KGEZ—Kalispell, Mont.
 KGU—Honolulu, Hawaii
 KTOH—Lihue, Hawaii
 KLAH—Carlsbad, N. M.
 WHEB—Portsmouth, N. H.
 WFBG—Altoona, Pa.
 WHP—Harrisburg, Pa.
 WTEL—Philadelphia, Pa.
 WMBS—Uniontown, Pa.
 WMFR—High Point, N. C.
 WRAL—Raleigh, N. C.
 WMFD—Wilmington, N. C.
 WGTW—Wilson, N. C.
 WCOS—Columbia, S. C.
 WMRC—Greenville, S. C.
 WALA—Mobile, Ala.
 WFTL—Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
 WJAX—Jacksonville, Fla.
 WLAK—Lakeland, Fla.
 WKAT—Miami Beach, Fla.
 WPMC—Ocala, Fla.

WLOF—Orlando, Fla.
 WDBO—Orlando, Fla.
 WDLP—Panama City, Fla.
 WCOA—Pensacola, Fla.
 WFOY—St. Augustine, Fla.
 WSUN—St. Petersburg, Fla.
 WTSP—St. Petersburg, Fla.
 WSPB—Sarasota, Fla.
 WTAL—Tallahassee, Fla.
 WFLA—Tampa, Fla.
 WKGA—Tampa, Fla.
 KXO—El Centro, Calif.
 KGBU—Ketchikan, Alaska
 KOL—Seattle, Wash.
 WEBC—Duluth, Minn.
 WHLB—Virginia, Minn.
 WEAU—Eau Claire, Wis.
 KDAL—Duluth, Minn.
 KRMC—Jamestown, N. D.
 WARM—Scranton, Pa.
 KWBG—Hutchinson, Kans.
 WJHL—Johnson City, Tenn.

Another matter which received the Board's attention was that of Associate Membership. A sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Gillin, Gammons, and O'Fallon, recommended a plan which was approved by the Board, the details of which will shortly be announced.

The Board further approved the applications for membership of the following stations which brought the membership of the Association to the total of 498:

KHSL—Chico, Calif.	WGAC—Augusta, Ga.
KVCV—Redding, Calif.	WGAN—Portland, Me.
KWIL—Albany, Ore.	WMRN—Marion, Ohio
KYAN—Cheyenne, Wyo.	WWDC—Washington, D. C.
WDEF—Chattanooga, Tenn.	W1XOJ (FM)—Paxton, Mass.
WFCI—Pawtucket, R. I.	Call letters not yet assigned (FM)—Mt. Washington, N. H.

Since the Board meeting the application of KHBG, Okmulgee, Oklahoma, has come in. We now have 499 members and from the pledges which we have received from various sources, we know we are going over the 500 mark before the close of 1940.

A letter from the Federal Communications Commission requesting the designation of an NAB representative upon the Defense Communications Board was read. The Board authorized President Neville Miller to serve as NAB's representative on both the International and Domestic sections of the Defense Communications Board.

The report of the Association's financial operations for 1940 and the budget for 1941 were submitted and approved. These showed that in the current year the Association had operated well within the appropriations made and the budget for 1941 is on approximately the same basis as that of 1940.

PIB REQUEST FOR UNIT REPORTS

Under date of November 29, 1940, Publishers' Information Bureau addressed radio stations with a request for press releases and a copy of the monthly business report to NAB which is being used by the Research Department for compilation of the monthly unit reports. Many requests on the subject have been received from member stations. A letter from PIB is as follows:

"IMPORTANT REQUEST"

"Will you please put us on your mailing list to receive promptly your Press Releases starting with December 1st.

"We are making an important study for a client and we need the Press Releases promptly.

"It also would be of great advantage to us in making a complete picture, if you could send us a carbon copy of the reports you send to the National Association of Broadcasters.

"Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

s/ A. R. EDGERLY,

President."

Publishers' Information Bureau, Inc., is an organization engaged in the business of procuring and publishing dollar volume figures on advertising placed in magazines and radio. The current monthly reports of PIB include

Twelve new BMI records are announced for immediate release:

COLUMBIA

<i>I Can't Remember to Forget</i>	Kay Kyser	Col. 35847
<i>To Be Continued</i>	Kay Kyser	Col. 35847
<i>I Hear a Rhapsody</i>	Michael Loring	Col. 35825
<i>My Heart's on Ice</i>	The Charioteers	Col. 35851
(Hellzapoppin')		

OKEII (Columbia)

<i>Because of You</i>	Tommy Tucker	Okeh 5899
<i>High on a Windy Hill</i>	Gene Krupa	Okeh 5883
<i>It All Comes Back to Me Now</i>	Gene Krupa	Okeh 5883

VICTOR

<i>So You're the One</i>	Hal Kemp	Victor 27222
<i>Walkin' by the River</i>	Hal Kemp	Victor 27222
<i>There I Go</i>	Kenny Baker	Victor 27207
<i>You Walk By</i>	Wayne King	Victor 27206

BLUEBIRD (Victor)

<i>Let's Dream This One Out</i>	Tony Pastor	B-10938
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NAB BOARD MEETING

The Board of Directors held a two-day session in New York last Thursday and Friday, the 5th and 6th. It was a fully attended meeting.

After lengthy discussion of the music controversy in which the entire subject was reviewed, the following statement was issued:

"The Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters at its meeting yesterday (Friday, Dec. 6) unanimously expressed satisfaction with the progress being made in the industry's fight against the demand of the music monopoly that it be allowed to levy tribute on all radio programs including those which do not use any music whatsoever. The Board drew attention to the fact that this fight was begun only after the broadcasters had struggled vainly for years to induce the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers to cease taxing such non-musical programs and also to consent to some form of payment which would enable broadcasters to use music not controlled by the monopoly without paying a double tax by so doing."

The Board voted the 1941 convention to the mid-west, with preferences expressed for St. Louis, Chicago, and French Lick, Indiana. The final decision with reference to convention place rests upon the making of proper arrangements with respect to accommodations and dates.

detailed advertising expenditures to national networks. A quarterly report is published on spot radio broadcasting and, for the first six months of 1940, included the spot business of 134 stations.

The NAB undertaking, called the Unit Measurement of Broadcast Advertising, was approved by the 1940 San Francisco Convention to accomplish two things: 1. to provide for the industry a complete advertising analysis, including national network, regional network, national spot and local advertising, and—2. to eliminate dollar volume estimates in favor of time unit measurements.

It is not clear as to what practical use PIB can make of press releases from stations. The object of their letter, therefore, seems to center in the request of a carbon copy of the reports to NAB.

FM

FM APPLICATION FORM REVISED

The FCC this week announced the adoption of a revised form of application for construction permits for new high frequency (FM) broadcast stations, simplifying and clarifying the information requirements.

The new form (FCC No. 319), which is expected to be available within a few days, was adopted following a series of conferences with representatives of the industry. At the invitation of the Commission, a committee was formed to represent the National Association of Broadcasters, the National Independent Broadcasters, and a specially constituted FM Broadcasters Committee on Application Forms, as well as the Commission.

The result was not only simplification of the form so as to stimulate the development of FM broadcasting, but a better mutual understanding of the problems of the industry and the Commission in presenting and determining facts on which decision must be based. It was recognized that developments in this new commercial broadcast field may at some future time indicate the advisability of future changes in the form. The way was left open for meeting subsequent needs through like exchange of views.

Following completion of the committee's work and adoption of the revised form by the Commission, the following statement was made on behalf of the industry group:

"We think the form has been greatly simplified and clarified from the point of view of the applicant. It should be understood, of course, that in all our discussions we were not dealing with any fundamental questions as to the extent of the powers of the Commission. Our committee was well pleased with the results of the conferences."

The usefulness of joint discussion and cooperation was again demonstrated at the recent conferences. In this instance it was possible to so far meet the views of the

industry that the changes made were received with expressions of satisfaction by the participants. At the same time no requirement essential to furnishing information needed by the Commission in its licensing work was sacrificed.

It is anticipated that at an early date the revisions made in form 319, other than of engineering questions, will correspondingly be made in forms 301 and 304 wherever applicable.

The NAB Committee is made up of: Eugene C. Pulliam, WIRE, Chairman; W. C. Alcorn, WBNX, Vice-Chairman; H. W. Batchelder, WFBR; Harold A. Lafount, WCOP; Kenneth E. Raine, CBS; Reed T. Rollo, MBS; Philip J. Hennessey, Jr., NBC; and Paul F. Peter and Russell P. Place of the NAB staff.

ADDITIONAL FM SERVICE AUTHORIZED

The states of Connecticut and Rhode Island, about half of Massachusetts, a section of southeastern New York State, part of Tennessee, and the Pittsburgh, Chicago and New York metropolitan districts are scheduled to receive regular FM (frequency modulation) broadcast programs from seven additional stations authorized by the FCC. The prospective service areas of these new stations aggregate nearly 50,000 square miles embracing more than 20,500,000 potential listeners.

The slice of New England referred to, plus southeastern New York including nearly all of Long Island, constitutes the 6,100 square miles of territory with 1,118,000 population to be served by WDBC, Inc., of Hartford, Conn., through the medium of a transmitter located on the west peak of Meriden Mountain, near Meriden, that state. It will operate on 46,500 kilocycles.

Twelve million people are in the 8,500 square miles of the potential metropolitan service area of Metropolitan Television, Inc., and Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., both of which received grants to broadcast from New York, the former on 47,500 kilocycles and Bamberger on 47,100 kilocycles. Metropolitan's transmitter will be atop the Hotel Pierre. Bamberger will have its station at 444 Madison Avenue.

Four and one-half million persons are in the 10,800 square miles of the Chicago area scheduled for service under grants to the National Broadcasting Co. and WGN, Inc. National Broadcasting Co., operating from the Civic Opera House, will use 46,300 kilocycles (or another adequate frequency). WGN will have a transmitter on a 485-foot downtown office building, using 45,900 kilocycles (or another adequate frequency).

About 2,100,000 persons will be in the 8,400-square-mile service radius of the Walker-Downing Radio Corp., which will operate from 341 Rising Main Street, Pittsburgh. This applicant will specify a frequency adequate for such coverage.

An area of 16,000 square miles, with 819,000 population, is to be served by the National Life & Accident Insurance Co. of Nashville, from a transmitter near Franklin, Tenn. This applicant will use 44,700 kilocycles.

These grants are in addition to those announced last month as assuring regular FM programs for Detroit, Los Angeles, Schenectady, Evansville (Ind.), Binghamton (N. Y.), Mt. Washington (N. H.), Baton Rouge, Columbus (Ohio), Salt Lake City, Milwaukee, Chicago and New York.

Applications by the Yankee Network and the Worcester Telegram Publishing Company to serve an identical widespread area from practically the same site near Worcester, Mass., on the frequencies 44,300 and 43,100 kilocycles respectively, were designated for joint hearing.

DISTINCTIVE CALLS FOR FM

To provide distinctive calls for FM (frequency modulation) broadcast stations, the FCC has adopted a new system of call letters with interposed numbers for this now commercially recognized broadcast service.

Under international agreement, to which the United States is a party, the first letter (in some cases the first two letters) of a call signal indicates the nationality of a station. The United States is assigned the use of three letters—N, K, and W. Hence the present domestic assignment of combinations beginning with these letters. Call letters beginning with N are reserved for the exclusive use of the Navy and Coast Guard. Call letters beginning with K are assigned to broadcast stations located west of the Mississippi River and in the territories. Call letters beginning with W are assigned to stations east of the Mississippi River. Any existing call letters not in accordance with this procedure is due to the fact that the station was licensed before the allocation plan was adopted.

Consequently, the first call letter of an FM station must be K or W, depending on its geographical location.

A second letter for an FM station will be assigned in alphabetical order (with exception of E, which will be reserved for non-commercial educational stations using frequency modulation) to each station on a given frequency as licensed, thus providing 25 stations in each area for a given frequency. If more than 25 stations are assigned on a given frequency, an additional letter will be necessary.

However, between the initial letter and supplemental letter (or letters) two numbers will be utilized. These numbers will indicate the frequency assignment. This is possible because all FM stations are in the 42,000-50,000 kilocycle band, and because all FM frequencies are assigned on the odd hundreds in kilocycles. Thus, the first figure and the last two figures of the frequency assignment can be dropped.

In addition, and where possible, the city or area will be indicated by the second letter or a combination of second and third letters. Letter combinations of this mnemonic character have been assigned to each of the metropolitan trading centers. Thus, stations in Boston will terminate with the letter B, while stations in New York City will terminate with NY. Similarly, stations in the District of Columbia will be identified with the suffix DC.

In brief, here is how the system works: W41B would indicate an FM station in the eastern section of the country (Boston) operating on the frequency of 44,100 kilocycles. By the same token, K43SF would apply to an FM station in the western part of the United States (San Francisco) on the 44,300 kilocycle frequency.

The letter E in the alphabetical arrangement will identify non-commercial educational broadcast stations employing FM on the new high frequency broadcast band. Five channels (42,000 to 43,000 kilocycles) are available to these educational stations.

There is no international regulation to bar the use of this FM identifying system. In fact, a like principle is followed by Chile in assigning calls to standard broadcast stations in that country. The arrangement provides ample source of calls for future FM stations. It is about the only source of new call combinations which can be adapted, inasmuch as other types of calls are assigned by treaty to stations and services other than broadcast. It has the additional advantage of permitting identification of the frequency actually used, and for that reason should be popular with listeners as well as broadcasters.

Further, it will not disturb the approximately 15,000 remaining four-letter call combinations which are being assigned to the older services at the rate of between 40 and 50 a week. Even if this average does not increase, such a reservoir will not last more than six years. It should also be noted that under international treaty, ship stations have priority in the assignments of radio call letters from the four-letter group.

50 MILLION SETS BY CHRISTMAS

All four Washington, D. C., stations are cooperating in "50,000,000 Radio Sets by Christmas." Announcements over WRC, WAL, WMAL, and WJSV, are scheduled several times daily straight through to Christmas.

Mailing of "50,000,000 Radio Sets by Christmas" was arranged for delivery on approximately the same date in all sections of the country. Reactions from a goodly

number of station managers have been received. First to arrive by air mail was Kay Pyle's, general manager, KFBI, Wichita, Kan:

"We are in receipt of your folder dated December 6, on '50,000,000 Radio Sets by Christmas,' and wish to assure you that KFBI will gladly cooperate."

There is every reason to believe that at the conclusion of this industry-wide effort to increase circulation facilities that the total number of sets in use will be at least 50 million.

Substantial assistance to the broadcasting industry's promotion for "50,000,000 Radio Sets by Christmas" has been given by *Movie-Radio Guide*. The December 7-13 issue carried four pages of reproductions of current model radio receivers. Caption on first of the four pages was: "A Radio Is Your Best Christmas Gift". Copy which followed read:

"If you want to give a Christmas gift which will be remembered for each moment of happiness it brings to the recipient, make it a radio set. If you want to give something practical, a gift which can be used and enjoyed every day of the year, make it a radio. If you want to give something permanent, make it a sturdy 1941 radio. On these pages *Movie-Radio Guide* displays a gift selection of radio sets which are guaranteed to meet all of the above requirements. There's one for every person on your list!

"FOR YOUR FAMILY . . .

"Beautiful consoles and combinations—instruments which will make your living-room a real gathering-place for members of the family, young and old—are available in cabinets which will harmonize with your room, whatever may be its decorative scheme.

"FOR YOUR FRIEND . . .

"For your mother, father, daughter, son, or just for a good friend, there are the intimate, new personal radios, on this page, which may be carried about as easily as a miniature camera—or the equally useful portables. There are fine, new table models, and the smaller, economical radio-phones, too.

"FOR YOURSELF . . .

"Yes, treat yourself this Christmas to one of the personal radios, or to any other model which may suit your need. Examine the radio sets pictured on these pages and solve each of your gift problems with a marvelous 1941 radio!"

20TH BIRTHDAY

The grapevine brings news that KVOO's powerful transmitter, Tulsa, was put to work during Radio's 20th Birthday, with telling effect. The series of programs were custom built and broadcast under the personal direction of Program Director Edward C. Coontz.

KROW, Oakland, saluted Radio's 20th Birthday on November 30 with a 75-minute cavalcade written by Lee McLendon, Elizabeth Pennell and Don Logan. Keith Kerby and John K. Chapel were narrators and music was under the direction of Eddie House.

Tieing up with the promotion developed by NAB, the KROW program traced the development of broadcasting and stressed the necessity of a free radio as being as important as freedom of the press, freedom of speech and freedom of religion. The theme of the program was thoroughly that of democracy.

Short talks were made by Tom Tyrell, radio editor of the San Francisco-Oakland Shopping News, Irving Terrell of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce, and Philip G. Lasky, KROW's general manager.

Though network salutes were released, this was the only local production in the San Francisco area, according to KROW.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

How individuals may help in the present emergency is being forcefully told through the medium of radio by the Legislative Advisory Committee on National Defense and Employment of the State of California.

The Committee operates under authority granted by the State Legislature and its Radio Chairman is Richard F. Connor, Los Angeles.

According to Mr. Connor the first broadcast over the Pacific Coast Mutual-Don Lee Broadcasting System took place Friday, November 29, 3:30 to 4:00 p. m.

Next Sunday the Committee will broadcast its program over Mutual Broadcasting System, coast to coast, at 3:00 p. m., EST.

An analysis of the opening script indicates that the Californians have evolved a forceful technique for attracting and holding an audience and for getting across a particular national defense idea.

After the opening fanfare there is a four voice opening announcement:

"Men wanted . . . men wanted . . . men wanted.

"Skilled men needed for defense.

"Men wanted for the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

"Uncle Sam needs men to study and train under the vocational educational program of, 'Skills for Defense.'

"Men wanted . . . men wanted . . . men wanted."

Then after "stout hearted men" the announcer said:

"Good afternoon . . . from coast to coast the Legislative Advisory Committee on Defense and Employment of the State of California, presents a broadcast to the nation, with the hope that young men everywhere will heed the appeal to join and take advantage of the educational facilities now being offered them to prepare as skilled trades-men. Today's program features the remarks of nationally famous educators, naval and military authorities and civic leaders . . . and brings you the music and melody of the two-hundred fifty voice Los Angeles civic chorus under the direction of J. Arthur Lewis and the Los Angeles Police Department Band under the baton of Captain Harry Signor."

Following John C. Austin, civic leader and member of the Legislative Advisory Committee on Defense and Employment, explained that the group came into being to marshal the resources of the state back of national defense.

Next speaker was Commander R. Bolton, who, in one hundred and fifty words, sold naval enlistment.

Dr. Robert A. Millikan, using the same amount of copy, stressed the development of our human resources—"trained brains and skilled hands." He said that the country must have a total defense program and "war today is won in the first instance in the laboratory, in the work shop, on the drafting board and in the factory.

The states as such will make their largest contribution to the national defense by keeping their educational machinery running at its maximum efficiency in providing an adequately trained personnel for the foregoing occupations."

The part of labor was handled by R. A. McMullen, president of the Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council. He asserted that the American Federation of Labor favored a well regulated apprenticeship program. He began his remarks with "our nation is engaged in a great national defense program the purpose of which is to assure continuance of our democratic way of life and if it becomes necessary to defend our freedom with force, we will be prepared to do an adequate job."

Colonel John Pirie, United States Army and former commander of March Field, Riverside, Calif., said:

"From time immemorial, whenever other factors were equal, success in battle has been had by the forces able to utilize the latest developments in arms and equipment . . . the present emergency will demand an ever increasing number of workmen with a high degree of intelligence and training, and will require the closest cooperation among military, naval, industrial and school authorities throughout the nation. . . ."

Former State Superintendent of Schools, Vierling Kersey, and now superintendent of the schools in the City of Los Angeles, said:

"Educational leadership recognizes that there can be no adequate national preparedness except as education meets its full responsibility. This responsibility in times of stress is twofold. Education must train men and women for the essential and the normal jobs which produce commodities and perform services that make defense strong. And even greater responsibility for education to meet is that which has to do with the strengthening of national morale. . . ."

MAN POWER

"Station KUSD of the University of South Dakota, Vermillion, has for some time been using Man Power Announcements," writes Ed LaGrave, Jr., student director.

Counting KUSD, at least 655 stations are cooperating in recruiting skilled workers, on behalf of the United States Civil Service Commission, for jobs in National Defense.

Aircraft needs remain urgent.

TOP THIS ONE

George Patterson, program director, WAVE, Louisville, today offers the record of his station as claimant of longest remote pick-up honors in the broadcast of a high school football game.

Challenge was issued last week by J. E. Reynolds, commercial manager, WJRD, Tuscaloosa, Ala., after the station, on November 21, had broadcast, by remote from St. Louis, the football game between the Tuscaloosa and University high schools.

Mr. Patterson bases his claim to the DX championship on the broadcast, December 31, 1938, of the National Championship football game between New Britain, Connecticut, and duPont Manual of Louisville. The game was played in Baton Rouge, La. By leased lines, rail-

road or as the crow flies, Mr. Patterson believes that it is further from Louisville to Baton Rouge than it is from Tuscaloosa to St. Louis.

ENGINEERING COLLEGES ANNOUNCE DEFENSE TRAINING COURSES

Includes Radio

Sixty-four American engineering colleges in 35 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico are today announcing 250 short, intensive training courses, including radio engineering, designed to meet the shortage of engineers for service as designers, inspectors, and supervisors with the industries and Government agencies engaged in the National Defense program.

The all-clear signal for these announcements, which will be followed by others as additional needs and courses are developed, was given when John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, reported formal approval of the proposals submitted by these institutions to Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt.

25,000 To Enroll

Prospective students must satisfy the engineering school giving the instruction that they have the requisite technical training and experience to understand the subject and that they are employable in defense work. Applicants will be considered by the schools individually. Those accepted will have their tuition costs paid by the Federal Government. Congress recently appropriated \$9,000,000, to be administered by the U. S. Office of Education, for this purpose.

Since the Engineering Defense Training program is intended both to prepare new workers for defense occupations and to fit those already so employed in engineering positions for greater responsibilities, many of the courses will be given after working hours and at locations in or near industrial areas. In many cases key men in defense industries will serve as instructors.

A list of the institutions whose plans are already approved and the courses which each will give is appended. Prospective students who wish further information are urged to communicate directly with the school giving the desired course, since it has the final responsibility for admission. Prompt action is urged. Instruction will begin as soon as the necessary number of students enroll.

ENGINEERING DEFENSE TRAINING PROGRAM

Courses Approved to December 11, 1940

Alabama

University of Alabama
University

Correlation Course for Ordnance Inspectors
Industrial Safety and Safety Administration
Mechanics and Strength of Materials
Mechanisms and Elementary Machine Design

University of Alabama (Continued)	Tool and Die Design Industrial Organization and Management; Time and Motion Study Physical Metallurgy and Metallurgy of Iron and Steel Industrial Practice, Steel Industry Industrial Practice, Electric Power Industry Industrial Practice, Cast Iron Pipe and Fittings Industry	Purdue University (Continued)	Applications of Electronics Materials Testing and Inspection (2 courses) Explosives Inspection
University of Arkansas Fayetteville	Engineering Drawing	Rose Polytechnic Institute Terre Haute	Materials Inspection and Testing Engineering Drawing and Machine Design
Colorado State College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts Fort Collins	Machine Design Engineering Drawing Materials Inspection and Testing	University of Notre Dame South Bend	Chemical Analysis of Metallurgical Materials Physical Metallurgy Tool and Die Design
University of Colorado Boulder	Engineering Drawing and Machine Design (4 courses) Technology of Heavy Chemicals Industry Advanced Electronic Instruments	Iowa State College Ames	Iowa Tool Engineering Materials Inspection and Testing
University of Denver Denver	Testing of Chemicals and Other Defense Materials	Kansas State College Manhattan	Kansas Engineering Drawing Tool Engineering Explosives
Yale University New Haven	Applied Mechanical Design Engineering Drawing Inspection of Materials Metallurgy Production Control Welding Supervision	University of Kansas Lawrence	Aeronautical Engineering Engineering Drawing Machine Design Materials Inspection and Testing Production Engineering and Supervision
District of Columbia		University of Louisville Louisville	Kentucky Aerial Photographic Mapping Ferrous Physical Metallurgy Non-Ferrous Physical Metallurgy Strength of Materials Elementary Unified Mathematics
George Washington University Washington	Surface and Aerial Navigation Concrete Inspection and Testing Construction Materials, Properties, Tests and Specifications Map Making and Interpretation Structural Steel Design Ship Construction Radio Communication	Louisiana Polytechnic Institute Ruston	Louisiana Engineering Drawing
Howard University Washington	Engineering Drawing	Southwestern Louisiana Institute Lafayette	Engineering Drawing
Bradley Polytechnic Institute Peoria	Engineering Drawing	Johns Hopkins University Baltimore	Maryland Plastics Mechanical Design for Radio Engineers Radio Engineering Materials Inspection and Testing
Illinois Institute of Technology Chicago	Design of Tools and Testing Equipment Tool and Fixture Design Machine Design Testing Methods Inspection Methods Welding Engineering Structural Designing and Drafting Design of Bombproof Shelters Time and Motion Study Industrial Management Metallurgy Drafting and Elementary Design Strength of Materials and Steel Design Testing and Inspection of Concrete Diesel Engines Production Planning Routing	University of Maryland College Park	Aircraft Inspection Aircraft Tool Engineering Aeronautical Drafting and Design
Purdue University Lafayette	Aeronautical Engineering Tool Design (2 courses) Production Engineering (2 courses) Production Supervision (2 courses) Engineering Drafting Materials Inspection Machine Design Metallurgy	Harvard University Cambridge	Massachusetts Engineering Drawing
		Massachusetts Institute of Technology Cambridge	Ordnance Inspection Dynamic Analysis of Servomechanisms Textile Testing Exterior Ballistics Applied Mathematics Engineering Fundamentals Aeronautical Engineering Aircraft Engines Application of Metallography Instrumentation and Vibration Measurement Vibrations and Their Applications
		Northeastern University Boston	Machine Design Materials Inspection and Testing Production Engineering and Supervision
		Tufts College Medford	Chemistry in National Defense Concrete Inspection and Construction Machine Design Radio Engineering Theory and Practice of Welding

Michigan

Michigan College of Mining and Technology Houghton	Machine Design Materials Inspection and Testing Engineering Drawing
University of Detroit Detroit	Materials Inspection and Testing Drawing, Descriptive Geometry, and Shop Mathematics Aeronautical Engineering Production Supervision Production Engineering
University of Michigan Ann Arbor	Production Engineering and Supervision Machine Design Materials Inspection and Testing Tool Engineering

Minnesota

University of Minnesota Minneapolis	Optical Engineering
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Mississippi

Mississippi State College State College	Engineering Drawing Tool Engineering Materials Inspection and Testing
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Nevada

University of Nevada Reno	Civil Engineering Drawing
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New Hampshire

University of New Hampshire Durham	Engineering Drawing
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New Jersey

Newark College of Engineering Newark	Machine Design Engineering Drawing Materials Inspection and Testing
Rutgers University New Brunswick	Machine Design
Stevens Institute of Technology Hoboken	Introduction to Engineering Elements of Engineering Drawing

New Mexico

New Mexico College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts State College	Engineering Drawing Materials Inspection and Testing Machine Design
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New York

Cornell University Ithaca	Mechanics and Elementary Aircraft Design
New York University New York City	Marine Engineering Aerial Bombardment Protection Time and Operation Study Gaging and Inspection Methods Production Control
Union College Schenectady	Chemistry of Metals Design of Highly Stressed Structures and Apparatus Drafting and Drafting Room Practice Electron Tubes and Their Applications Elementary Electrical Theory and Practice Elementary Mechanics and Strength of Materials Engineering Materials & Manufacturing Methods Engineering Problems and Their Mathematical Solution Industrial Applications of Optics Industrial Chemistry Internal Combustion Engines Principles and Practice of Radio Communication Production and Cost Control Tool Design

North Carolina

Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina Greensboro	Materials Inspection and Testing
Duke University Durham	Machine Design Communication Engineering
North Carolina State College Raleigh	Diesel Engineering Production Engineering Machine Design Experimental Electronics Materials Inspection and Testing Aircraft Inspection Chemical Testing and Inspection

North Dakota

University of North Dakota University	Engineering Drawing Materials Inspection and Testing
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Oklahoma

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College Stillwater	Tool Engineering Production Engineering Machine Design Materials Inspection and Testing Engineering Drawing
University of Oklahoma Norman	Engineering Drawing (2 courses)

Ohio

Case School of Applied Science Cleveland	Industrial Instrumentation Explosives Electrical Maintenance and Control Internal Combustion Engine Testing Elements of Motion Economy Fundamentals of Machine Design Machine Detailing Inspector and Metallurgical Technician Training
University of Cincinnati Cincinnati	Materials Inspection and Testing Production Supervisor

Pennsylvania

Bucknell University Lewisburg	Engineering Drawing Materials Inspection and Testing
Carnegie Institute of Technology Pittsburgh	Engineering Drafting (2 courses) Production Engineering Elements of Metallurgical Engineering Testing and Inspection Machine Design Production Supervision
Drexel Institute of Technology Philadelphia	Production and Tool Engineering Machine Design Chemical Plant Operation Electrical Circuit Theory, Machines and Instruments
Grove City College Grove City	Engineering Drawing
Pennsylvania State College State College	Fuel Technology Pyrometry Physical Testing of Materials (2 courses) Elementary Engineering Drafting Elementary Machine Design Elementary Tool Design Electronics and Electron Tubes Operation Inspection Petroleum Refinery Control Physical Metallurgy Pre-Foremanship Training in Production Supervision Production Engineering (2 courses) Test Calculations and Instrumentation Time and Motion Study Diesel Engineering

Tennessee

Vanderbilt University
Nashville Engineering Drawing
Machine Design
Materials Inspection and Testing

Texas

Southern Methodist
University
Dallas Engineering Drawing
Production Supervision

Texas College of Arts
and Industries
El Paso Engineering Drawing

University of Texas
Austin Engineering Drawing
Soil Mechanics Laboratory Technique
Structural Drafting
Materials Inspection and Testing (2
courses)

Utah

University of Utah
Sale Lake City General Metallurgy
Materials Inspection and Testing
Mechanical Drawing and Descriptive
Geometry
Machine Design

Vermont

Norwich University
Northfield Engineering Drawing

Virginia

University of Virginia
Charlottesville Engineering Drawing

Washington

State College of Wash-
ington
Pullman Engineering Drawing

West Virginia

West Virginia University
Morgantown Process Engineering (Chemical)
Testing and Inspection
Production Supervisors
Drafting and Designing
Metallurgy

Wisconsin

Marquette University
Milwaukee Materials Inspection and Testing
Production Engineering

Wyoming

University of Wyoming
Laramie Engineering Drawing

Puerto Rico

University of Puerto Rico
Mayaguez Communication Engineering

The Conference was conducted by Andrew D. Ring, Chief Engineer of the broadcast division. William C. Boese, Commission Engineer and William H. Bauer assisted Mr. Ring in conducting the Conference. Also present at the Conference table were the following:

Mr. C. M. Srebroff, Radio Engineering Laboratories; Mr. Frank A. Gunther, Radio Engineering Laboratories; Mr. C. A. Priest, General Electric Company; Mr. John B. Coleman, RCA Manufacturing Company; Mr. Raymond F. Guy, National Broadcasting Company; Mr. J. E. Young, RCA Manufacturing Company; Mr. R. N. Harmon, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company; Major Edwin H. Armstrong, Columbia University; Mr. J. F. Morrison, Bell Telephone Laboratories and Mr. M. A. MacNari, Bell Telephone Laboratories.

During his introductory remarks, Mr. Ring outlined the purposes of the Conference as contained in FCC public notice of November 23 entitled, "Notice To Manufacturers Of High Frequency Broadcast Equipment." (See November 29 NAB REPORTS.)

Mr. Ring asked the various representatives what they thought the proper steps in maximum transmitter power rating should be and what the operating power range for each transmitter should be.

John Morrison, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, suggested that the successive steps in power be about three to one. He suggested that the maximum power ratings be .3, 1, 3, 10, 30 and 100 KW. Mr. Morrison discussed a plan for licensing FM stations using standard steps of power. He pointed out that the 50 microvolt contour distance varies a small amount over a power range of three to one. As a procedure for using standard steps of power, Mr. Morrison said that the power needed in an antenna with a gain of one could be calculated and then the next lowest standard transmitter power could be selected and the efficiency of the antenna then raised up to the required amount. He also suggested approval of a station using a good antenna and a standard power transmitter provided the transmitter power was within 25% of the required value.

C. A. Priest of the General Electric Company suggested power increments of not less than three to one. He suggested maximum power ratings of .25, 1, 3, 12 and 50 KW with the power variable on the smallest transmitter from 50 to 250 watts and provision for power reduction on the other transmitters down to the next lowest step. Mr. Priest said that most of the available tubes for UHF would allow these steps.

Mr. John B. Coleman of the RCA Manufacturing Company, favored the power steps outlined by Mr. Morrison with the exception of the first step where he suggested 250 watts.

Mr. C. M. Srebroff of Radio Engineering Laboratories, said that they approved the steps outlined by General Electric Company.

Mr. R. N. Harmon of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., said that they were willing to go along with the consensus of opinion so far as the low power steps were concerned and that he was not prepared to make a statement on the high-powered steps.

Mr. Ring led a discussion of the various proposals and finally the following maximum power ratings and operating power ranges were agreed on.

250 watts variable from 100 watts; 1,000 watts variable from 250 watts; 3,000 watts variable from 1,000 watts; 10,000 watts variable from 3,000 watts; and 50,000 watts variable from 12,500 watts.

It was recognized that there may be a need in the future for an intermediate power in the neighborhood of 25,000 watts and for a higher power of 100 KW.

It was agreed by the representatives of the companies present,

Engineering

FCC HOLDS CONFERENCE ON HIGH FREQUENCY EQUIPMENT

An informal Engineering Conference was held at the FCC on Monday, December 9, for the purpose of discussing transmitting equipment for high frequency broadcast stations.

Two principal subjects were discussed and these were:

- 1—Maximum power rating and operating power range of standard and high frequency (FM) transmitters
and
- 2—Performance characteristics of audio amplifying equipment when obtained separately and as a complete unit.

that they would adhere to the manufacture of transmitters of the powers outlined above, and further that a company desiring to produce another model would give 6 months notice to all of the other companies.

Mr. Ring indicated that the Commission would not allow the installation of a transmitter in excess of four times the operating power.

The Conference took up the discussion of power loss on transmission lines at ultra high frequencies and the power gain of various antennas. Mr. Ring said it would be desirable to have a set of values which could be used in calculating UHF broadcast coverage. Due to lack of detailed information on these two subjects, Mr. Ring requested that the Director of Engineering of NAB coordinate the collecting of available data. Eight men were asked to serve on a Committee to further this work and these were:

H. P. Thomas, General Electric Company; J. F. Morrison, Bell Telephone Laboratories; R. N. Harmon, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company; Frank A. Gunther, Radio Engineering Laboratories; William B. Lodge, Columbia Broadcasting System; R. D. Duncan, RCA Manufacturing Company; Paul deMars, Yankee Network; and Andrew Alford, Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company.

Mr. Ring said that it was up to the Engineering Department of the FCC to see that specific audio-response requirements are met. The group then discussed the difficulties involved in obtaining the over-all requirements of the Commission. It was brought out that there may be some difficulty in obtaining the required response, even though the characteristics of the components did indicate that the response could be obtained. It was the consensus of the group that it would be more difficult to obtain the required performance if the audio-amplifying equipment components were obtained separately than if obtained as a factory wired unit.

The problem of transmitting up to 15,000 cycles over telephone lines was considered next. There was also discussion concerning frequencies suited for the use of relaying programs from the studio to the transmitter.

Mr. Ring said that the subject material of the Conference would most likely be covered in an FCC release in the immediate future.

Approximately 50 interested parties attended the Conference and at times some of those not at the Conference table joined in the discussion.

Labor

RESERVE OFFICERS

Both the Army and Navy Reserves will consider deferment in calling to active duty reserve officers who are key employees in industries related to national defense.

In the case of a naval reserve officer called up:

He should ask for deferment in a letter addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, U. S. Navy Department, Washington, D. C. The letter should state his importance to the operation of the station. It should be accompanied by a letter from the station manager stating the importance of the officer to the operation of the station. These letters should be submitted to the officer's commanding officer.

The Army outlined its procedure as follows:

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR

Washington, D. C.

Transfer of Members of Officers' Reserve Corps Who Are Key Employees in Industry
(October 7, 1940)

The primary value of the reserve military organization—and the justification of the effort and expense involved in training and military education lies in its immediate availability in an emergency.

Only one valid reason will excuse a member of a reserve military organization from the obligation stated—his greater service to the nation in his civilian status.

The conception of modern warfare recognizes the vital role of the civilian effort. The requirement for availability of civilian employees, essential to industry in the national defense program, is comparable to that for armed forces. A civilian employee, however, who holds an important position in an industry related to national defense, and who is at the same time enrolled in a military organization, occupies a dual position incompatible with availability in an emergency. The inconsistency of this dual status can only be corrected by timely decision as to which status better serves the national interest.

Reserve Officers, who are key men in industries related to national defense and whose retention is absolutely necessary, may be transferred to the War Department Reserve Pool upon the request of the head of the concern. It must be clearly shown that the officer cannot be replaced and that his absence on active duty would seriously jeopardize production. The War Department reserves the right in all such cases to approve or disapprove the request or to return the officer to eligible status at any time that he is considered necessary in the military service. While in this Pool, the officer is not eligible for promotion, assignment, or active duty.

A separate request for transfer to the War Department Reserve Pool must be submitted for each officer. *It must be signed by the head of the firm and submitted to the Assistant Secretary of War, Washington, D. C., in duplicate.* The following information must be supplied in each case:

a. *Name of reserve officer:* (e.g., John H. Smith, not J. H. Smith).

b. *Rank and Military Organization:*

c. *Home address:*

d. *Date of birth:*

e. *Marital status and number of dependents:*

f. *Present position:*

g. *Length of time in present position:*

Total time with firm:

h. *Statement in justification of classification of reserve officer as key employee:* (Include information as to availability of replacement, or time required to train replacement if not available).

i. *In what respect the operations of the firm are related to national defense:*

Each change in the occupational status of a reserve officer classified as a key employee and transferred to the War Department Reserve Pool will be reported by his firm at the time and the report will include sufficient information upon which to permit reclassification of the officer or a continuation of his key employee status.

Reconsideration of adverse action in an individual case may be requested at any time. The request should follow the form hereinbefore outlined, and should contain such additional information as the firm desires to submit.

It should be noted that the above procedure refers *exclusively* to key employees who are commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the United States Army, and *not* to National Guard Officers, members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps, or key employees who are not members of the military establishment.

Miscellaneous

ROCHESTER AD CLUB DISCUSSES RADIO

Pointing out that America is one of the few countries where business men have access to the power and influence

of radio as an advertising medium, Samuel J. Henry, Jr., of the NAB Bureau of Radio Advertising addressed the Rochester Ad Club December 9 on the subject of "Local Radio Advertising." More than 75 sales and advertising executives heard the discussion, and later asked questions of the radio officials present. From WHEC were Clarence Wheeler, vice-president, Gunnar Wiig, general manager, and L. C. Wheeler, commercial manager. WHAM was represented by William Fay, manager, and Jack Kennedy, commercial manager.

Mr. Henry cited some typical experience stories, as gathered by the NAB Bureau, to illustrate local radio's flexibility and all-round effectiveness in employing many types of programs to sell many different products and services. "Consult with the station experts," he concluded, in offering a 7 point plan of approach to the most profitable use of the broadcast medium.

IRNA COMMITTEE MEETS

The regular quarterly meeting of the IRNA network negotiating committees took place Wednesday, December 4, at Hotel Waldorf Astoria, New York. Present were Samuel R. Rosenbaum WFIL, Mark Ethridge WHAS, Edwin W. Craig WSM, Paul W. Morency WTIC, Don S. Elias WWNC, I. R. Lounsberry WGR, George W. Norton, Jr., WAVE, Martin B. Campbell WFAA.

Ethridge and Rosenbaum reported fully on the brief and arguments presented on behalf of IRNA before the FCC this week, in which IRNA took exception to the recommendations in the so-called Monopoly report and the proposed new regulations projected by the FCC for limitations on contracts between affiliates and networks.

The IRNA committees unanimously approved and endorsed the IRNA brief and the arguments presented before the Commission by Messrs. Segal and Rosenbaum.

The committee meetings are continuing this week for the completion of discussions with the networks regarding network practices.

ADDITIONAL ADVISERS

The Defense Communications Board today announced that Carl D. Brorin, president of the United States Independent Telephone Association, has been appointed to the board's Industry Advisory Committee, and that the American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, has been invited to designate a representative to serve on the State and Municipal Facilities Committee.

ARMY TRAINING CAMPS

Beauregard, Camp, Alexandria, La., Maj. Gen. Campbell B. Hodges.
Benning, Fort, Fort Benning, Ga., Maj. Gen. Charles L. Scott.
Bliss, Fort, Fort Bliss, Texas, Maj. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr.
Bragg, Fort, Fort Bragg, N. C., Maj. Gen. Jacob L. Devers.

Dix, Fort, Fort Dix, N. J., Col. John W. Downer, F. A.
Hamilton, Fort, Brooklyn, N. Y., Col. Eley P. Denson, 18th Inf.
Harrison, Fort Benjamin, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Cummins.
Houston, Fort Sam, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Maj. Gen. James L. Collins.
Jackson, Fort, Columbia, S. C., Maj. Gen. Philip B. Peyton.
Knox, Fort, Fort Knox, Ky., Lt. Col. J. J. Bethurum Williams, Armored Force (F. A.).
Lewis, Fort, Fort Lewis, Wash., Maj. Gen. Charles F. Thompson.
McClelland, Fort, Anniston, Ala., Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell (N. G. Officer).
McKinley, Fort William, Rizal, Luzon, P. I.
Ord, Fort, Fort Ord, Calif., Maj. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell.
Schofield Barracks, Schofield Barracks, T. H., Maj. Gen. William H. Wilson.
Shelby, Camp, Hattiesburg, Miss., Lt. Col. John N. Robinson.
Sill, Fort, Fort Sill, Okla., Brig. Gen. Donald C. Cubbison.
Snelling, Fort, Fort Snelling, Minn., command temporarily vacant.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

FOREIGN LANGUAGE BROADCASTS

A total of 199 domestic radio stations now schedule broadcasts in one or more foreign languages, and 57 additional stations, while not now broadcasting in any foreign language, have done so in the past six months. This is revealed in an analysis of responses by broadcast stations to a recent questionnaire of the FCC.

Thirty-one foreign languages are represented on 1,721 current weekly programs, representing nearly 1,330 hours of foreign language programs a week. Approximately three-fourths of this broadcast time is in the Italian, Polish, Spanish, Jewish and German languages, the proportions decreasing in the order listed.

The smaller stations appear to predominate in the foreign language field, 108 of the 199 stations having power not in excess of 250 watts. However, a substantial number of the stations which devote a considerable amount of time to foreign language programs have greater power. There are 43 stations which broadcast 10 or more hours a week in one or more foreign languages.

A preponderance of the stations using foreign languages are located in areas with considerable foreign-born populations, and assert that broadcasts in native tongues are popular with their listeners and their advertisers.

BROADCAST RULES AMENDED

Section 3.22(c) of the Rules Governing Standard Broadcast Stations were amended by FCC by adoption of the following amendment:

"The Commission today amended Section 3.22(c) of the Rules Governing Standard Broadcast Stations by adding the following footnote: '1a. The term "metropolitan district" as used in this subsection is not limited in accordance with the definition given by the Bureau of the Census but includes any principal center of population in any area.'"

TIME EXTENSION ON MONOPOLY BRIEFS

The FCC has granted the petition of the National Broadcasting Co. for extension of time to December 24, within which to file supplementary brief in Docket No. 5060 in re investigation of chain broadcasting. The extension to December 24 will apply to all parties.

876 STATIONS

The Federal Communications Commission issued operating licenses to ten stations, and granted nine permits for the construction of new stations during the month of November, 1940. One station was deleted. A comparative table by months follows:

	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1
Operating	755	765	769	771	775	779	783	791	799	806	810	816	825
Construction	57	49	48	51	48	47	53	56	58	57	54	52	51
	812	814	817	822	823	826	836	847	857	863	864	868	876

PAYNE BROADCASTS

George Henry Payne, member of the FCC, spoke last Sunday afternoon on the Universal Bible Sunday, under the auspices of the American Bible Society and the Federal Council of Churches over the red network of the National Broadcasting Company.

Addresses were made on this occasion in previous years by Bishop James E. Freeman, Senator James J. Davis, Professor William Lyon Phelps, and others.

PROPOSED FINDING

Eight hundred and thirty kilocycle frequency can be used for broadcast purposes at night in Boston simultaneously with its employment in Denver, the FCC held in proposing to amend its rules to permit more efficient use of this frequency.

In proposed findings of fact and conclusions, the Commission proposes to grant the application of Matheson Radio Co., Inc., for a permit to increase the power of its station WHDH, at Boston, from 1 to 5 kilowatts for unlimited time operation on the 830 frequency, using directional antenna at night. According to the proposed findings, this will not cause interference to the primary service of any station, and any interference which such operation may reasonably be expected to cause National Broadcasting Company's station KOA at Denver, will be limited to interference with intermittent reception upon receivers located in the eastern part of the United States.

"The granting of a permit therefor and operation of station WHDH as proposed by applicant," declares the proposed findings, "will enable it to deliver service of primary signal quality to an area having a population of 3,093,000, or to 621,000 more people than are now included within the primary service area of the station.

The hours of operation of applicant station will be extended two and one-half hours during summer months, and a maximum of five and one-half hours during winter months. This will provide a new primary service to 94.9 per cent of the Boston metropolitan area, including a population of 2,185,000. In addition to the aforementioned improvements and extension of service to residents in the Boston area, there will be an improvement of service which applicant station now endeavors to render over the fishing banks situated off the New England coast."

Accordingly, the Commission proposes to amend Section 3.25(a) of its rules which now limits the use of the frequency 830 kilocycles by one full-time station.

The proposed findings were concurred in by Commissioners Thompson, Walker, and Payne, with Commissioners Case and Craven voting in the negative, and Chairman Fly not participating. Commissioners Case and Craven issued a statement setting forth the findings which they believe should have been proposed.

NRDGA SALES PROMOTION

On page 4843 of the REPORTS (issue of December 6) stations who have received from NRDGA Promotion Department an invitation to become Associate Members were asked to advise NAB headquarters of their decision in this matter. We now ask that before any action is taken upon this request NAB headquarters be consulted with regard to possible developments in this matter which may affect the decision you might otherwise make.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION DOCKET

Following broadcast hearing is scheduled before the Commission for the week beginning Monday, December 16. It is subject to change.

Monday, December 16

NEW—William H. Amesbury, Minneapolis, Minn.—C. P., 630 kc., 1 KW night, 1 KW day, unlimited, DA night and day.

FUTURE HEARINGS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following future broadcast hearings. They are subject to change.

January 15

WMBI—The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.—Modification of license, 1080 kc., 5 KW, limited to WBT and KFAB. Present assignment: 1080 kc., 5 KW, limited to WBT, share WCBD.

WAPI—Alabama Polytechnic Institute, University of Alabama and Alabama College (Board of Control), Birmingham, Ala.—Renewal of license, 1140 kc., 5 KW night, 5 KW LS, simultaneous day KVOO, share KVOO night.

January 17

WWL—Loyola University, New Orleans, La.—Renewal of license, 850 kc., 50 KW night, 50 KW LS, specified hours.

January 22

WMBD—WMBD Broadcasting Co., Assignor, Peoria, Ill.—Voluntary assignment of license of WMBD and portable-mobile stations WAIN, WEKH, WPEO and WEKI to Peoria Broadcasting Co. (a Delaware corporation), Assignee. Operating on: WMBD—1440 kc., 1 KW night, 5 KW day, unlimited; WAIN—1622, 2058, 2150, 2790 kc., emission A-3, 25 watts night, 25 watts day, Sec. 4.24; WEKH—1622, 2058, 2150, 2790 kc., emission A-3, 50 watts night, 50 watts day, Sec. 4.24; WPEO—33380, 35020, 37620, 39820 kc., emission A-3, 1 watt night, 1 watt day, Sec. 4.24; WEKI—33380, 35020, 37620, 39820 kc., emission A-3, 10 watts night, 10 watts day, Sec. 4.24.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION ACTION

FM APPLICATIONS GRANTED

- WDRC, Inc., Hartford, Conn.—Granted construction permit for new FM station to operate on frequency 46500 kc., 6,100 square miles, population 1,118,000 (B1-PH-35).
- Metropolitan Television, Inc., New York City.—Granted construction permit for new FM station to operate on frequency 47500 kc., 8,500 square miles, population 12,000,000 (B1-PH-52).
- Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., New York City.—Granted construction permit for new FM station to operate on frequency 47100 kc., 8,500 square miles, population 12,000,000 (B1-PH-46).
- WGN, Inc., Chicago, Ill.—Granted construction permit for new FM station to operate on frequency 45900 kc., 10,800 square miles, population 4,500,000 (B4-PH-7).
- National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.—Granted construction permit for new FM station to operate on frequency 46300 kc., 10,800 square miles, population 4,500,000 (B4-PH-31).
- Walker-Downing Radio Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Granted construction permit for new FM station to operate on frequency to be requested, 8,400 square miles, population 2,100,000 (B2-PH-24).
- The National Life & Accident Insurance Co., Nashville, Tenn.—Granted construction permit for new FM station to operate on frequency 44700 (or other) kc., 16,000 square miles, population 819,000 (B3-PH-44).

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

- WFAS—Westchester Broadcasting Corp., White Plains, N. Y.—Granted modification of license to change time of operation from sharing with WBRB and WGBB to sharing with WGBB and simultaneously with WBRB; 1210 kc., 250 watts (B1-ML-1030).
- W2XOY—General Electric Co., New Scotland, N. Y.—Granted modification of (FM) license to increase power from 1000 to 2500 watts (B1-MLHB-27).
- WCAB—WCAU Broadcasting Co., Newtown Square, Pa.—Granted application for modification of international broadcast station license to add frequencies 9650 and 11830 kc., on a time-sharing basis with WCBX (B2-MLIB-43).
- WNBI—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Bound Brook, N. J.—Granted special temporary experimental authority for period of 90 days to add frequencies 11890 and 15150 kc. and delete 17780 kc., in order to improve program service to Central and South America during evening hours, subject to condition no interference (B1-MLIB-44).
- WRCA—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Bound Brook, N. J.—Granted modification of international broadcast station license to add frequency 17780 kc., sharing with WPIT, make changes in equipment, and operate with an effective

operating power of 70 KW on 9670 kc., using separate power amplifier and directive antenna (B1-MLIB-45).

WRCA—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Bound Brook, N. J.—Granted extension of special experimental authorization to operate an additional 35 KW power amplifier to feed a separate directive antenna, for the period ending May 1, 1941, to enable applicant to simultaneously on the same frequency provide a program service to Central and South America, using frequency 9670 kc. (B1-SAIB-3).

W8XAL—The Crosley Corp., Mason, Ohio.—Granted extension of special experimental authority for the period ending Nov. 1, 1941, to operate a 1-KW transmitter on 6080 kc., A0 and A1 emission for identification only, sharing time with WLWO, to provide signals to the National Bureau of Standards in Washington for continuous ionosphere studies made by that Bureau (B2-SAIB-2).

W3XPY—Bell Telephone Labs., Inc., Whippany, N. J.—Granted modification of developmental broadcast station license to change frequencies to 43100, 43700 and 44300 kc., for the purpose of testing and developing equipment manufactured by applicant for (FM) broadcast stations. The Commission's Order No. 69 was amended to cover this change (B1-MLEX-10).

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

The Yankee Network, Inc., Paxton, Mass.—Construction permit for new FM station to operate on 44300 kc., 19,230 square miles, 6,600,000 population (B1-PH-51).

Worcester Telegram Pub. Co., Worcester, Mass.—Construction permit for new FM station to operate on 43100 kc., 20,437 square miles, 6,600,000 population; 10 hours day, 6 hours night (B1-PH-29).

RENEWAL OF RELAY STATION LICENSES

The following relay broadcast stations were granted renewal of licenses for the period ending December 1, 1941:

WEGS, Muncie, Ind.; WEGW, Charleston, W. Va.; WALM, WALN, WAUJ, Louisville, Ky.; KDAS, Fresno, Cal.; WEGX, Charleston, W. Va.; KAOH, Kansas City, Mo.; KEJM, Sioux City, Iowa; KEJO, St. Louis, Mo.; WEOH, Richmond, Va.; KEGZ, Spokane, Wash.; WEOE, Fargo, N. Dak.; WELN, Hartford, Conn.; WEHY, Bristol, Tenn.

MISCELLANEOUS

WILL—University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.—Granted special temporary authority to operate simultaneously with WIBW and WCHS, with power of 1 KW, from 7:25 to 9:25 p. m., Dec. 6 and 20; from 7:55 to 9:55 p. m., Dec. 23; from 7:45 to 9:45 p. m., CST, Dec. 31, in order to broadcast basketball games only.

WBAA—Purdue University, W. Lafayette, Ind.—Granted special temporary authority to operate from 7:15 to 10 p. m., CST, Dec. 6, 7, 11, 17, 20 and 21, in order to broadcast Purdue University basketball games only.

WCOP—Massachusetts Broadcasting Corp., Boston, Mass.—Granted special temporary authority to operate from local sunset (Dec. 4:15 p. m., EST) to 4:45 p. m., EST, Dec. 8, 15, 22 and 29, in order to broadcast program on behalf of the Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs only.

WORL—Broadcasting Service Organization, Inc., Boston, Mass.—Granted special temporary authority to operate from 5 to 6 p. m., EST, Dec. 8, 15, and 22, in order to broadcast the "Rosary Hour" only.

WICA—WICA, Inc., Ashtabula, Ohio.—Granted special temporary authority to operate from local sunset (Dec. 5 p. m. and Jan. 5:15 p. m., EST) to 6 p. m., EST, Dec. 8, 15, 22 and 29, and Jan. 5, in order to broadcast Father Justyn's Rosary Hour only.

WINS—Hearst Radio, Inc., New York City.—Granted special temporary authority to operate from 7 to 9 p. m., Dec. 8, in order to broadcast incidental sustaining music, and from 9 p. m., Dec. 8, to 2 a. m., EST, Dec. 9, in order to broadcast testimonial dinner to be given for Bill Robinson by Negro Actors Guild from Mecca Temple only.

KGU—Marion A. Mulrony & Advertiser Publishing Co., Ltd., Honolulu, T. H.—Denied special temporary authority to operate from 10:45 p. m. to 11:15 p. m., LST, for a period

- not to exceed 30 days (not to commence before Dec. 2), in order to broadcast news for benefit of the U. S. fleet and government employees in the station service area.
- W2XMN**—Edwin H. Armstrong, New York City.—Granted special temporary authority to retransmit the transmissions of experimental high frequency broadcast station **W1XPW** for a period not to exceed 30 days in order to conduct experiments.
- WAPI**—Alabama Polytechnic Inst., University of Alabama, Birmingham, Ala.—Continued hearing on application for renewal of license now scheduled for Dec. 3 to Jan. 15, 1941.
- KWKH**—International Broadcasting Corp., Shreveport, La.; **WOV**—Greater New York Broadcasting Corp., New York City.—Granted petitions filed by **KWKH** and **WOV** for rehearing directed against the action of the Commission August 14, 1940, granting the application of Dr. George W. Young (**WDGY**) for construction permit to change frequency from **1189** to **1100 kc.**, and increase power from 1 KW night, 5 KW day, to 10 KW day, 5 KW night, unlimited time, using directional antenna.
- W1XTG**—Worcester Telegram Publishing Co., Worcester, Mass.—Granted extension of license of experimental high frequency station **W1XTG** for a period of 60 days from January 1, 1941, upon condition that no interference is caused to any high frequency broadcast station, and that it is subject to cancellation by the Commission at any time without advance notice or hearing if the need arises.
- Metropolitan Television, Inc.**, New York City.—Approved a minute entry in re grant of construction permit for experimental television station of November 15, to show aural and visual power as 250 watts instead of 1 KW.
- WBT**—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.; **KFAB**—KFAB Broadcasting Co., Lincoln, Nebr.; **WBBM**—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; **WJAG**—Norfolk Daily News, Norfolk, Nebr.—Denied joint petition filed by **WBT**, **KFAB**, **WBBM** and **WJAG** to reconsider action in designating for hearing and to grant without a hearing the applications of these stations now pending in hearing docket for change in facilities.
- Keys Broadcasting Co.**, Key West, Fla.—Denied as in default the application for construction permit for new station to operate on **1310 kc.**, 250 watts, unlimited time (**B3-P-2773**).
- Central Broadcasting Corp.**, Miami, Fla.—Denied as in case of default the application for a new station at Sanford, Fla., to operate on **1370 kc.**, 250 watts, unlimited time (**B3-P-2800**).
- Carl Sholtz**, Miami, Fla.—Denied as in case of default application for a new station at Fort Pierce, Fla., to operate on **1420 kc.**, 250 watts, unlimited time (**B3-P-2748**).
- Atlantic Broadcasting Corp.**, Miami, Fla.—Denied as in default application for new station at West Palm Beach, Fla., to operate on **780 kc.**, 500 watts night, 1 KW day, unlimited time (**B3-P-2853**).
- WHIZ**—**WALR** Broadcasting Corp., Zanesville, Ohio.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input (**B2-Z-571**).
- KSEI**—Radio Service Corp., Pocatello, Idaho.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input (**B5-Z-600**).
- WSKB**—McComb Broadcasting Corp., McComb, Miss.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input (**B3-Z-595**).
- KVOX**—**KVOX** Broadcasting Co., Moorhead, Minn.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input (**B4-Z-598**).
- WOSU**—Ohio State Univ., Columbus, Ohio.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input (**B2-Z-590**).
- WHEB**—Granite State Broadcasting Corp., Portsmouth, N. H.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input (**B1-Z-592**).
- WOR**—Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., Newark, N. J.—Granted modification of construction permit (**B1-P-2319**), which authorized changes in antenna system) for extension of commencement date to January 1, 1941, and completion date to July 1, 1941 (**B1-MP-1107**).
- WBLJ**—Dalton Broadcasting Corp., Dalton, Ga.—Granted license to cover construction permit (**B3-P-2775**, which authorized a new station on **1200 kc.**, 250 watts, unlimited time), and approval of studio site at 111 So. Pentz St., Dalton, Ga. (**B3-L-1226**); also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input (**B3-Z-596**).
- KGMB**—Hawaiian Broadcasting System, Ltd., Honolulu, T. H.—Granted license to cover construction permit (**B-P-2220**), which authorized change of frequency from **1320** to **590 kc.**, increase in power from 1 to 5 KW, installation of new transmitter and vertical antenna and move of transmitter and studio; also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input (**B-Z-601**).
- KFRU**—**KFRU**, Inc., Columbia, Mo.—Granted license to cover construction permit (**B4-P-2322**), which authorized change of frequency from **630** to **1370 kc.**, decrease in power from 500 watts night, 1 KW day, to 250 watts, and change in time from S-WGBF to unlimited (**B4-L-1275**); also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input (**B4-Z-572**).
- WQBC**—Delta Broadcasting Co., Inc., Vicksburg, Miss.—Granted construction permit to make changes in equipment (**B3-P-3000**).
- WORL**—Broadcasting Service Organization, Inc., Boston, Mass.—Granted license to use old composite transmitter for auxiliary purposes only, using 500 watts power (**B1-L-1271**).
- WMCA**—Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York City.—Granted license to cover construction permit (**B1-P-2996**), which authorized reinstatement of construction permit (**B1-P-2601**) for new equipment, antenna changes, increase in power from 1 KW, to 1 KW night, 5 KW day on **570 kc.**, and move of transmitter to Belleville Turnpike, Kearny, N. J. (**B1-L-1278**); also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input (**B1-Z-574**).
- WFBL**—Onondaga Radio Broadcasting Corp., Syracuse, N. Y.—Granted license to cover construction permit (**B1-P-2654**), which authorized installation of directional antenna for night use and increase in power from 1 KW night, 5 KW day, to 5 KW day and night, on **1360 kc.**, using directional antenna (**B1-L-1295**). Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input (**B1-Z-586**).
- KODL**—Western Radio Corp., The Dalles, Ore.—Granted license to cover construction permit (**B5-P-2838**), which authorized a new station to operate on **1200 kc.**, 100 watts night, 250 watts day, unlimited time (**B5-L-1283**). Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input (**B5-Z-579**).
- W1XK**—Westinghouse E and M Co., Boston, Mass.—Granted license to cover construction permit (**B1-PH-B-76**), for new high frequency broadcast station; frequency **42,600 kc.**, 1000 watts, special emission for frequency modulation (**B1-LHB-68**).
- WEKW**—The Travelers Broadcasting Service Corp., Portable-Mobile (area of Hartford, Conn.).—Granted license to cover construction permit (**B1-PRE-366**), which authorized decrease in power of relay broadcast station from 25 to 15 watts, and installation of new equipment (**B1-LRE-336**).
- WELU**—**WDZ** Broadcasting Co., Portable-Mobile (area of Tuscola, Ill.).—Granted license to reinstate relay station **WELU**, to be used with broadcast station **WDZ**; frequencies **30820**, **33740**, **35820**, **37980 kc.**, 2 watts (**B4-LRE-335**).
- WENJ**—**WJW**, Inc., Portable-Mobile, area of Akron, Ohio.—Granted license to cover construction permit (**B2-PRE-351**), which authorized installation of a new transmitter in relay broadcast station (**B2-LRE-330**).
- WFHR**—William F. Huffman, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.—Granted license to cover construction permit (**B4-P-1902**) for a new station to operate on **1310 kc.**, 100 watts night, 250 watts day, unlimited time (**B4-L-1282**). Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input (**B4-Z-578**).
- WLAC**—J. T. Ward, d/b as **WLAC** Broadcasting Service, Nashville, Tenn.—Granted motion to accept amendment to application for construction permit to comply with Commission station assignments (Mimeo. Nos. 43242 and 43252) to request a Class I-B station (Docket No. 4137), (**B3-P-1250**).
- WLOL**—Independent Merchants Broadcasting Co., Minneapolis, Minn.—Granted petition to intervene and to enlarge issues in re hearing on application of William H. Amesbury, Minneapolis, Minn., for construction permit for new station to operate on **630 kc.**, 1 KW, unlimited, directional antenna night and day (Docket No. 5920), (**B4-P-2746**).

- WMBI—The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.—Granted motion for continuance of hearing now set for December 11, 1940, on application for modification of license to use hours of operation being used by WCBF when WCBF is assigned a different frequency, until after such time as the Commission may act on application of WCBF (Docket 5865), (B4-ML-926).
- WMBD—WMBD Broadcasting Co. (assignor), Peoria, Ill., Peoria Broadcasting Co. (assignee).—Granted petition for continuance of 30 days of hearing now set for December 18, 1940, on application for voluntary assignment of license of WMBD, WAIN, WEKH, WPEO and WEKI (Docket 5911), (B4-AL-282).
- WWL—Loyola University, New Orleans, La.—Granted petition for postponement of hearing date (hearing now set for December 12, 1940), on application for renewal of license, until further action on pending petition for reconsideration and grant without hearing (Docket 5819), (B3-R-447).
- KFXM—Lee Brothers Broadcasting Co., San Bernardino, Cal.—Granted construction permit to install a new transmitter (B5-P-3017).
- WCAU—WCAU Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Granted construction permit to install a new transmitter (B2-P-3001).
- WNBH—E. Anthony & Sons, Inc., New Bedford, Mass.—Granted modification of construction permit (B1-P-2643, which authorized installation of new transmitter and antenna, increase in power and move of transmitter) for extension of completion date to January 14, 1941 (B1-MP-1108).
- WFDF—Flint Broadcasting Co., Flint, Mich.—Granted modification of construction permit (B2-P-2451, which authorized installation of new transmitter, directional antenna, increase in power, change in frequency and move of transmitter) for change in type of transmitting equipment (B2-MP-1106).
- KIRO—Queen City Broadcasting Co., Seattle, Wash.—Granted modification of construction permit (B5-P-2437, which authorized new transmitter, installation of directional antenna, increase in power from 1 to 10 KW and move of transmitter), for extension of completion date from December 16, 1940, to June 16, 1941 (B5-MP-1102).
- WKBB—Sanders Bros. Radio Station, Dubuque, Iowa.—Denied petition for rehearing directed against the action of the Commission, September 4, 1940, granting the application of Telegraph Herald (KDTH) for modification of construction permit to increase power from 500 watts to 1 KW, hours of operation from daytime only to unlimited time, using a directional antenna at night.
- KFUO—Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States, Clayton, Mo.—Granted special temporary authority to operate from 2 a. m. to 3 a. m. CST, on December 14, 1940, in order to broadcast a DX program only.
- WBRB—Monmouth Broadcasting Co., Red Bank, N. J.—Granted special temporary authority to remain silent on Christmas Day, December 25, 1940, in order to permit station employees to observe the holiday.
- WCAP—Radio Industries Broadcast Co., Asbury Park, N. J.—Granted special temporary authority to remain silent on Christmas Day, December 25, 1940, in order to permit station employees to observe the holiday.
- WORL—Broadcasting Service Organization, Inc., Boston, Mass.—Granted special temporary authority to operate from 8 p. m. to 10 p. m. EST, December 9, 1940, in order to broadcast a political rally only.
- WPIT—Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Hull, Mass.—Granted special temporary authority to operate the equipment of International Broadcast station WPIT, authorized in a construction permit (File No. B1-PIB-23) with a power of 50 KW, using WL 893R tubes in final amplifier stage in lieu of Federal 124R tubes, for a period not to exceed 30 days.
- W2XOY—General Electric Co., Albany, N. Y.—Granted extension of special temporary authority to relay through high frequency broadcast station W2XOY the frequency modulated programs of high frequency broadcast station W2XMN for the period December 7, 1940, to not later than January 5, 1941.
- WTBO—Associated Broadcasting Corp., Cumberland, Md.—Granted special temporary authority to operate from 9 p. m., EST, December 7, 1940, to conclusion of program in order to broadcast special program on National Preparedness and Defense only.
- W2XWV—Allen B. duMont Laboratories, Inc., New York City.—Granted extension of special temporary authority to operate a 50-watt television transmitter on the frequencies 60000-86000 kc., at 515 Madison Avenue, New York City, for the period December 10, 1940, to not later than January 8, 1941, in order to conduct field tests.
- W1XSO—The Travelers Broadcasting Service Corp., Hartford, Conn.—Granted extension of special temporary authority to operate high frequency broadcast station W1XSO on frequency 43.7 mc. instead of 43.2 mc., for the period December 10, 1940, to not later than December 31, 1940, in order to eliminate certain interference.
- W1XOJ—The Yankee Network, Inc., Boston, Mass.—Granted special temporary authority to rebroadcast programs received from high frequency broadcast stations W1XER, W1XPW and W2XMN, for a period not to exceed 30 days.
- W1XER—The Yankee Network, Inc., Boston, Mass.—Granted special temporary authority to rebroadcast programs received from high frequency broadcast stations W1XOJ, W1XPW and W2XMN, for a period not to exceed 30 days.
- The Evening News Association, Detroit, Mich.—Denied special temporary authority to operate the 3-KW transmitter at 645-7 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich., on 44500 kc., for a period not to exceed 30 days pending filing and action on formal application for such authority.
- Thomas J. Watson and The Hampden-Hampshire Corp.—Dismissed joint petition requesting Commission to dismiss the application of Citizens Broadcasting Corp. for a new station in Schenectady, N. Y. This application was denied by the Commission December 30, 1938, and no petition for rehearing or appeal from the decision has been filed.
- W10XF-W10XR—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Portable-Mobile.—The Commission adopted orders removing developmental broadcast stations from the terms of Order No. 69, inasmuch as the operating assignments of the two stations now conform to Commission regulations.
- KTHS—Hot Springs Chamber of Commerce, Hot Springs National Park, Ark.—Granted special temporary authority to operate from 6:30 p. m., EST, to conclusion of Rose Bowl football game January 1, 1941, in order to broadcast said football game only.
- WAGF—John T. Hubbard, Julian C. Smith, and Fred C. Mosely, d/b as Dothan Broadcasting Co., Dothan, Ala.—Granted special temporary authority to operate from 4:45 p. m. to 7 p. m., CST, for the period December 7, 1940, to not later than December 24, 1940, in order to broadcast Charity Drive programs only.
- WINS—Hearst Radio, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Granted special temporary authority to operate from 7 p. m., December 16, 1940, to 1 a. m., EST, December 17, 1940, in order to broadcast the Hearst Diamond Belt Boxing Finals from Madison Square Garden, and incidental sustaining music.
- WJMC—Walter H. McGenty, Rice Lake, Wis.—Granted special temporary authority to operate from 7:30 p. m. to 10:30 p. m., CST, December 20, 1940, and January 10, 1941, in order to broadcast basketball games only.
- WOI—Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, Ames, Iowa.—Granted special temporary authority to operate from 7:15 p. m. to 9:15 p. m., CST, December 21, 1940, in order to broadcast basketball game only. Also granted special temporary authority to operate from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., CST, January 6, 18, and 25, 1941, in order to broadcast basketball games only.
- WORL—Broadcasting Service Organization, Inc., Boston, Mass.—Granted special temporary authority to operate from 4:15 p. m. to 4:30 p. m., EST, December 8, 15, 22, and 29, 1940, in order to broadcast religious program from the Greek Cathedral sponsored by the New England Hellenic Association only.
- WIBL—Carolina Advertising Corp., Columbia, S. C.—Granted special temporary authority to operate equipment described in telegram received November 26, 1940, on frequency 2058 kc., between 8 p. m. and 9 p. m., EST, December 18, 1940, in order to relay broadcast house-to-house interview program of Santa Claus nature to Radio Station WCOS.
- Essex Broadcasters, Inc., Detroit, Mich.—Granted special temporary authority to pick up and transmit for broadcast by Station CKLW program originating at the Detroit Stock Yards, from 12 to 12:30 p. m., EST, December 12, 1940, for the benefit of the 4-H Clubs.

WAAB-WEAN-WICC-WNAC—The Yankee Network, Inc., Boston, Mass.—Granted special temporary authority to pick up and rebroadcast certain programs received from high frequency broadcast station W1XOJ for a period not to exceed thirty days (B1-S-189, 161, 137, 192, respectively).

W9XA—Everett L. Dillard, tr/as Commercial Radio Equip. Co., Kansas City, Mo.—Granted extension of special temporary authority to operate high frequency broadcast station W9XA on a frequency of 26300 kc., using maximum power of 1000 watts, special emission (FM) in cooperation with the licensee of high frequency broadcast station W2XJ1, for the period December 9, 1940, to not later than January 1, 1941, to conduct and determine the extent of mutual sky-wave interference existing between two stations operating with 1 KW on 26300 kc., employing frequency modulation, and to determine to what field strength contour of the desired station the interfering station whose transmissions are received via sky-wave will interfere with program reception of the desired station in its own coverage area.

KFUO—Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States, Clayton, Mo.—Granted special temporary authority to operate from 2 a. m. to 3 a. m., CST, December 14, 1940, in order to broadcast a DX program only.

KOWH—World Publishing Co., Omaha, Nebr.—Granted special temporary authority to operate from local sunset (January 5:15 p. m., CST) to the conclusion of the Rose Bowl football game on January 1, 1941, in order to broadcast said game only.

KTRB—KTRB Broadcasting Co., Inc., Modesto, Calif.—Granted request for special temporary authority in so far as it requests authority to operate additional time as follows: December 11, 1940, from 7:45 p. m. to conclusion of basketball game between Modesto Junior College and Stockton Junior College, to broadcast said game only; December 13 and 14, 1940, from 7:30 to 9 p. m., to broadcast a Hobby Show only; December 15, 1940, from 8 p. m. to conclusion of event, to broadcast the town's annual presentation of the "Messiah" only; and January 9, 10 and 11, 1940, to broadcast the State basketball tournament at Modesto Junior College only, from 7 p. m. to conclusion of games each night; denied said request in so far as it requests the following: December 15, 1940, from 7:30 to 8 p. m., for the purpose of building an audience, and December 17, 21 and 23, 1940, from 7 p. m. to conclusion of event for special Christmas programs.

WHA—State of Wisconsin, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.—Granted special temporary authority to remain silent on December 25, 1940, in order to observe Christmas holiday.

WILL—University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.—Granted special temporary authority to remain silent on December 25, 1940, and January 1, 1941, in order to observe the holidays.

Robert Nielson, Detroit, Mich.—Granted special temporary authority to transmit Christian Science Lecture from 8 p. m. to 9 p. m., EST, Feb. 4, 1941, from the Third Church of Christian Science at Detroit, Mich., to Radio Station CKLW.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

550 Kilocycles

WDEV—Lloyd E. Squier & William G. Ricker, d/b as Radio Station WDEV, Waterbury, Vt.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

570 Kilocycles

WMCA—Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.—Transfer of control of corporation from Donald J. Flamm to Edward J. Noble, 100 shares common stock.

680 Kilocycles

NEW—David Rosenblum, trading as Butler Broadcasting Co., Butler, Pa.—Construction permit for a new station to be operated on 680 kc., 250 watts, daytime, Class II.

WLAW—David Rosenblum, trading as Butler Broadcasting Co., Butler, Pa.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

WLAW—Hildreth & Rogers Co., Lawrence, Mass.—License to cover construction permit (B1-P-2712) for new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, increase power and change hours of operation.

770 Kilocycles

KFAB—KFAB Broadcasting Co., Lincoln, Nebr.—Special experimental authorization to operate simultaneously with WBBM from 6 a. m., CST, until local sunrise at Chicago, Ill., during those months when sunrise at Chicago is later than 6 a. m. for period to 3-1-41.

WBBM—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Chicago, Ill.—Special experimental authorization to operate simultaneously with KFAB from 6 a. m., Central Standard Time, until local sunrise at Chicago, Ill., during those months when sunrise at Chicago is later than 6 a. m., for period to 3-1-41.

790 Kilocycles

WGY—General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1040 Kilocycles

KYOS—Merced Broadcasting Co., Merced, Calif.—Construction permit to install new transmitter, change frequency from 1040 to 1340 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW, hours of operation from daytime to unlimited time, install directional antenna for day and night use. Amended: To change type of requested transmitting equipment.

1180 Kilocycles

WMAZ—Southeastern Broadcasting Co., Inc., Macon, Ga.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1180 kc. to 940 kc., under North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement, increase power from 1 KW night, 5 KW day to 5 KW day and night, change hours of operation from limited time to unlimited time, install directional antenna for day and night use and move transmitter from Napier Ave., Macon, Ga., to Forsyth Road, Macon, Ga.

1210 Kilocycles

WGAC—The Twin States Broadcasting Co., Augusta, Ga.—License to cover construction permit (B3-P-2891) as modified for a new station.

WGAC—The Twin States Broadcasting Co., Augusta, Ga.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

WATN—Watertown Broadcasting Corp., Watertown, N. Y.—Modification of construction permit (B1-P-809) as modified for a new station, to change type of transmitter, and extend commencement and completion dates.

1220 Kilocycles

WGNV—WGNV Broadcasting Co., Inc., Newburgh, N. Y.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1240 Kilocycles

KFJZ—Tarrant Broadcasting Co., Fort Worth, Texas.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-2497), which authorized installation of new transmitter and directional antenna, increase in power, further requesting move of transmitter from approximately 8 miles N.E. of Fort Worth, Birdville, Texas, to ½ mile N.W. of Birdville, Texas, extend commencement and completion dates from 11-17-40 and 5-17-41 to date of grant and 120 days thereafter.

1300 Kilocycles

WLWL—Independent Merchants Broadcasting Co., Minneapolis, Minn.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1300 kc. to 630 kc., power from 1 KW to 1 KW night, 5 KW day, install new transmitter make changes in directional antenna for day and night use and move transmitter from Myrtle Ave., and Emerald St., St. Paul, Minn., to ½ mile N.W. of Bloomfield, Minn. Amended: To give transmitter site as North Side of West 66th St., west of Lyndale Ave., South, Richfield, Minn.

1330 Kilocycles

KRIS—Gulf Coast Broadcasting Co., Corpus Christi, Texas.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-2230) for in-

crease in power, move of transmitter, installation of new transmitter, requesting authority to install new transmitter, approval of antenna and transmitter site at Ocean Drive, Corpus Christi, Texas (present site and antenna).

1350 Kilocycles

KIDO—Frank L. Hill and C. G. Phillips, d/b as Boise Broadcast Station, Boise, Idaho.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1370 Kilocycles

NEW—Paul E. Horton, Mrs. Fred Horton, Noble W. Young, R. D. Kerr, Mrs. Luzelle Kerr and J. L. Collins, d/b as Hunt Broadcasting Association, Greenville, Tex.—Construction permit for a new station to be operated on 1200 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time. Amended to make changes in proposed equipment, change frequency from 1200 to 1370 kc., increase power from 100 watts to 250 watts, change location of transmitter, and change applicant from an association to a partnership, changes antenna system.

WIBM—WIBM, Inc., Jackson, Mich.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

WMIN—WMIN Broadcasting Co., St. Paul, Minn.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1370 kc. to 630 kc., Class III-A station; increase power from 250 watts to 5 KW; install a new transmitter; install directional antenna for day and night use; and move transmitter from northwest corner Syndicate St. and St. Anthony Ave., Lot 10, Block 4, Midway Industrial Division, St. Paul, Minn., to Penn Avenue South, Bloomington, Minn.

1420 Kilocycles

WMVA—William C. Barnes and Jonas Weiland, d/b as Martinsville Broadcasting Co., Martinsville, Va.—Modification of construction permit (B2-P-2226) as modified for a new station, to move transmitter and studio from Hotel Henry, Church St., Martinsville, Va., to Thomas Jefferson Hotel, Church St., Martinsville, Va., and make changes in equipment; extend commencement and completion dates 30 and 90 days, respectively.

NEW—Triple-Cities Broadcasting Co., Inc., Binghamton, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new station to be operated on 1420 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time, Class IV. Amended re antenna, and change location of transmitter from Johnson City, N. Y., to Binghamton, N. Y.

KFBC—Frontier Broadcasting Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.—License to cover construction permit (B5-P-1339) as modified for a new station.

KFBC—Frontier Broadcasting Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1450 Kilocycles

NEW—West Allis Broadcasting Co., West Allis, Wis.—Construction permit for a new station to be operated on 1450 kc., 250 watts, daytime.

1500 Kilocycles

KNOW—Frontier Broadcasting Co., Inc., Austin, Tex.—Construction permit to install new transmitter, directional antenna for night use; change frequency from 1500 to 740 kc. under North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement; increase power from 250 watts to 10 KW; and move transmitter from East 5th and Tillery Sts., Austin, Tex., to 3 miles east of Pflugerville, Tex.

WSLS—Roanoke Broadcasting Corp., Roanoke, Va.—License to cover construction permit (B2-P-3018) to install new transmitter.

1550 Kilocycles

NEW—Orange Broadcasting Corp., Orange, Tex.—Construction permit for a new station to be operated on 1550 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time, Class III.

FM APPLICATIONS

NEW—KOIN, Inc., Portland, Ore.—Construction permit for a new high frequency broadcast station to be operated on 44500 kc.; coverage, 8,175 square miles; population, 608,611.

NEW—Star-Times Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.—Construction permit for a new high frequency broadcast station to be operated on 43100 kc.; coverage, 9,900 square miles; population, 1,640,000. Amended to change frequency from 43100 to 44700 kc., coverage from 9,900 to 12,480 square miles, population from 1,640,000 to 1,748,733, and change type of transmitter.

NEW—Marcus Loew Booking Agency, New York, N. Y.—Modification of construction permit (B1-PH-3) for a new high frequency broadcast station, requesting approval of transmitter and antenna, change coverage from 8.500 to 8.200 square miles, and population from 13,950,852 to 12,074,192.

NEW—Alexandria Broadcasting Co., Inc., Alexandria, La.—Construction permit for a new high frequency broadcast station to be operated on 43300 kc.; coverage, 3,025 square miles; population, 116,119. Amended to change requested frequency from 43300 to 44700 kc.

NEW—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Chicago, Ill.—Construction permit for a new high frequency broadcast station to be operated on 44900 kc.; coverage, 16,100 square miles; population, 6,431,310. Amended to change type of transmitter.

NEW—Pittsburgh Radio Supply House, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Construction permit for a new high frequency broadcast station to be operated on 43900 kc.; coverage, 11,488 square miles; population, 3,473,432.

MISCELLANEOUS

W1XER—The Yankee Network, Inc., Sargents Purchase, N. H.—Construction permit to change frequency from 42340 kc. to 43900 kc., increase power from 500 watts to 1000 watts, emission from A3 to Special for frequency modulation, and change transmitter.

W1XER—The Yankee Network, Inc., Sargents Purchase, N. H.—License to cover above construction permit.

WAUY—Evansville on the Air, Inc., Portable-Mobile.—License to cover construction permit (B4-PRE-369) for a new relay broadcast station. Amended: Sections 5(f) and 7(a) re frequency monitor.

NEW—Paducah Broadcasting Co., Inc., Mobile, area of Hopkinsville, Ky.—Construction permit for a new relay broadcast station to be operated on 30820, 33740, 35820, 37980 kc., 15 watts, A-3 emission.

NEW—Bremer Broadcasting Corp., New York, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new high frequency broadcast station to be operated on 47100 kc.; coverage, 8,500 square miles; population, 11,325,000.

WBKY—University of Kentucky, Beattyville, Ky.—Reinstatement of construction permit (B2-PED-12) with change in frequency from 41900 kc. to 42900 kc.

KGEI—General Electric Co., San Francisco, Calif.—Construction permit to move transmitter from Treasure Island, San Francisco, Calif., to near Belmont, Calif.

WCZR—Zenith Radio Corporation, Portable-Mobile (area of Chicago, Ill.).—License to cover construction permit (B4-PRE-358) for a new relay station.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION ACTION

COMPLAINTS

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.

Cinchona Products Institute, Inc., a corporation chartered, organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, with its principal office located at 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, is charged in a complaint with misrepresentation.

The respondent is a wholly-owned subsidiary and American agent and representative of the Cinchona Institute of Amsterdam, Holland, a foreign corporation engaged in the sale and distribution in the United States and elsewhere of the drug quinine.

As the agent of the Holland concern, the complaint continues, the respondent has for more than two years disseminated advertisements with respect to its principal's product, recommended by the respondent and the Holland concern, for use in the treatment of malaria. In these advertisements in newspapers, periodicals and other media, the respondent is alleged to have represented that "Quinine is the only cheap, safe and certain remedy," and "* * * the only dependable treatment for malaria is quinine * * *."

The complaint alleges that these representations are false and misleading, and that, while quinine possesses therapeutic value in the treatment of malaria, it is not effective in all cases and is not in all cases safe for use, as it may cause in some cases toxic conditions manifested by skin rashes, ringing in the ears, and dizziness. According to the complaint, the use of quinine by women in the latter stages of pregnancy may precipitate miscarriage. Quinine is not, the complaint continues, the only treatment for malaria which is inexpensive and dependable, there being other drugs and medicinal preparations which constitute dependable treatments for malaria and which are inexpensive.

The respondent further represents, the complaint continues, through use of the word "Institute" in its corporate name and by other representations, that it is a non-profit organization whose purpose is the promotion of learning and research. In truth, the complaint alleges, the respondent is a commercial enterprise whose sole purpose is the promotion of the sale of its principal's product. (4398)

Clayton Candy Company—Alleging the use of lottery methods in the sale of candy a complaint has been issued against C. T. Clayton, trading as Clayton Candy Co., Phenix City, Ala.

According to the complaint, the respondent, in selling his merchandise to wholesalers, jobbers and retail dealers, furnishes certain assortments of candy so packed and assembled as to involve the operation of lottery schemes when sold and distributed to ultimate consumers.

The respondent is alleged to furnish various push cards for use in the sale and distribution of his candy by means of games of chance or gift enterprises.

Charging that use of the respondent's sales plan is a practice of a sort which is contrary to established public policy of the Federal Government and in violation of the criminal laws and the Federal Trade Commission Act, the complaint grants the respondent 20 days for filing answer. (4395)

William Demuth & Company, Inc.—See S. M. Frank & Company, Inc.

Empire State Candy Company—Alleging the use of lottery methods in the sale of merchandise, complaints have been issued against B. M. Bennett, trading as Empire State Candy Co., Athens, Ga., and The Briarwood Corporation, 2810 Superior Avenue, Cleveland.

According to the complaint, the respondent Bennett, in the sale of candy, and The Briarwood Corporation, in the sale of smoking pipes, furnish dealers with assortments of their products so arranged as to involve the operation of lottery schemes when such merchandise is sold or distributed to ultimate consumers. (4400-4401)

Euclid Rubber & Manufacturing Company—Frank G. Huntington, Joseph Posterhofer, Herman Posterhofer and Louis Walton, doing business under the name Euclid Rubber & Manufacturing Company, 19730 Tyrome Ave., Cleveland, manufacturers and distributors of electrical devices, are charged in a complaint issued by the Commission with misrepresentation of their products and with disparagement of their competitors.

In advertisements in trade catalogues, circulars and other ways, the complaint charges, the respondents have represented that their products have been approved by certain laboratories. Among the statements so circulated are: "For the past 10 years we have specialized in the manufacture of these products, have our own molding equipment and machine shop facilities for their complete

fabrication" and "Our products have been approved by the Underwriters Laboratories, Electrical Testing Laboratories, and the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario." The respondents also place on certain of their products, the complaint continues, letters and designs indicating that such products have been tested by Underwriters Laboratories or Electrical Testing Laboratories.

The respondents have also represented, the complaint alleges, that a competitor of the respondents is a small, insignificant concern not worthy of mention as a competitor; that the use of a name by this concern indicating that it is a manufacturer is false and misleading; that the concern has circulated falsehoods concerning the respondents' business and that it has no machinery of any kind for the manufacture of the products sold by it.

The complaint charges that the foregoing representations are misleading and deceptive, as the respondents' products have not been submitted to, or inspected, tested or approved by, the laboratories named, and the representations concerning its competitor are false and misleading and falsely defame and disparage that company and its products. (4394)

Francke Company—Eugene John Francke, trading as Francke Company and as E. J. Francke Company, Merriam, Kans., distributor of medicinal preparations for chickens and turkeys designated "Francke's Turkey and Chicken Tablets," "Francke's Turkey and Chicken Powder," and "Francke's 'SS' Worm Tablets," is charged in a complaint with misrepresentation of his products.

The complaint charges that in periodicals, circulars and other advertising literature, the respondent has represented that his turkey and chicken tablets and powder constitute competent and effective treatments for blackhead in turkeys and coccidiosis in chickens, and that the preparations will prevent such conditions, and also represents that Francke's 'SS' Worm Tablets constitutes a competent and effective treatment for worms in chickens and turkeys.

The complaint alleges that the representations are false and misleading in that the preparations do not constitute competent or effective treatments for such ailments in turkeys and chickens. (4396)

S. M. Frank & Company, Inc.—Alleging the use of lottery methods in the sale of smoking pipes and other articles, a complaint has been issued against S. M. Frank & Co., Inc., and its subsidiary, Wm. Demuth & Co., Inc., both of 133 Fifth Ave., New York.

According to the complaint, the respondents, in selling their merchandise to wholesalers, jobbers and retail dealers, furnish various devices and plans of merchandise which involve the operation of lottery schemes when used to sell or distribute such merchandise to ultimate consumers.

Charging that use of the respondents' sales plan is a practice of a sort which is contrary to established public policy of the Federal Government and in violation of the criminal laws and the Federal Trade Commission Act, the complaint grants the respondents 20 days for filing answer. (4393)

H. H. Hayssen Company—Charles W. Hayssen, trading as H. H. Hayssen Company, Mobile, Ala., engaged in the sale and distribution of certain preparations containing drugs, described by him as "Dr. Hayssen's Eureka Goitre Balsam," "Dr. Hayssen's Eureka Goitre Ointment," and "Hayssen's Supreme Rheumatism Tablets," is charged in a complaint with misrepresentation.

The complaint charges that in advertisements in newspapers, periodicals and in other advertising literature, the respondent has represented that the goitre balsam and ointment constitute competent and effective treatments for simple goitre, tonsillitis, tumors and other ailments, and that the rheumatism tablets constitute a cure or remedy or effective treatment for rheumatism, diabetes, obesity and other ailments. The respondent further represents, the complaint continues, that all of his preparations are safe for use.

The complaint charges that the preparations do not constitute cures or remedies for the ailments enumerated, nor are they in all cases safe for use, as they contain the drug potassium iodide in a quantity sufficient to cause, in some instances, serious injury to health if used under the conditions prescribed in the advertisements or under such conditions as are customary or usual.

The complaint charges that the respondents' advertisements are false in that they fail to reveal that use of his preparations by

persons having any form of goitre other than simple, colloid goitre, or having tuberculosis, may result in serious injury to health. (4402)

Herolin Company, Inc.—A complaint has been issued against Herolin Company, Inc., and Bert H. Rubin, its president, 201 Mitchell St., S. W., Atlanta, alleging misleading representations in the sale of various cosmetics and medicinal preparations, "Mystic Charms" toilet articles and related items.

In advertisements disseminated through the mails and by other means in commerce, the respondents, according to the complaint, made misleading representations concerning "Original Herolin Beautifier Hair Dressing," "Herolin Tetter Salve," "Herolin Blood Tonic," "Herolin Moonbeam Tonic," and other cosmetic and medicinal preparations.

According to the complaint, the respondents advertised "Lucky Charm Mystic Curios," "Lucky Charm Mon Jon Incense," "Magnetic Lodestone in Love Oil," and other items, as having mystic and supernatural powers to drive off evil spirits and bring luck and success.

The complaint alleges that the respondents' cosmetic or medicinal preparations do not generally accomplish the results claimed, although some of the latter may give temporary relief.

The complaint further alleges that the respondents disseminated false advertisements because they failed to reveal therein that use of "Herolin Blood Tonic" under conditions prescribed in the advertisements, or under customary or usual conditions, may cause sub-acute or chronic mercury poisoning and that the preparation should not be used by those having tuberculosis or goitre. The respondent also failed to reveal, according to the complaint, that "Herolin Healing Oil" used under prescribed or customary conditions may cause severe dermatitis and that the preparation is highly inflammable.

The complaint further alleges that "Herolin Blood Tonic" would be definitely harmful because of containing bichloride of mercury and potassium iodide.

The respondents are also charged with misleading use of the words "Manufacturer," "Creators of Guaranteed Beauty Aids" and "Manufacturing Chemists." (4399)

Quality Products Company—See Spors Company.

Spors Company—Frank Spors, trading as Spors Company and as Quality Products Company, Le Center, Minn., engaged in the sale and distribution of a medicinal preparation designated "Corn-Go," intended for use in the treatment of corns, calluses and bunions, is charged in a complaint with misrepresentation of his product.

The complaint charges that the respondent has disseminated advertisements by the United States mails, and in circulars, leaflets, catalogues and pamphlets in the various States, representing that Corn-Go "Safely and cleanly removes soft and hard corns, calluses and bunions." These representations are false and misleading, the complaint alleges, as the respondent's preparation is wholly incapable of removing bunions. While the preparation will effect the temporary removal of corns and calluses, the complaint continues, it will not prevent the recurrence of such conditions and has no effect upon the underlying causes of corns and calluses. (4397)

Victoria Chemical Company, 887 Broad St., Newark, N. J., and four New Jersey and New York corporations and nine individual officers are charged in a complaint with misrepresentation of a drug preparation designated "Anti-Drink" distributed by them.

The other respondents are Schwarz Druggists, Inc., located with the Victoria Chemical Company at 887 Broad St., Newark; Schwarz Drug Company, Bloomfield, N. J.; Schwarz Drug Stores, Inc., 457 Clinton Ave., Newark; Hiram Schwarz, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.; and Sarah Schwarz, Esther Schwarz, Joel J. Schwarz, Samuel Schwarz, Ira I. Schwarz, Sylvan Schwarz, Hiram Schwarz, Oscar Katz and Jacob Eisen, all officers or executives of the chemical and drug companies.

The complaint charges that all of the respondents have acted in conjunction and cooperation with each other in carrying out the acts and practices set forth in the complaint.

The complaint charges that the respondents have been engaged in the business of compounding, selling and distributing the prepa-

ration designated "Anti-Drink" and recommended by the respondents for use as a treatment and cure for alcoholism and the liquor habit. The complaint declares that the respondents have disseminated false advertisements of their product by the United States mails and other means in commerce. Through use of these statements and representations, the respondents, according to the complaint, have represented, directly or by implication, that Anti-Drink is a cure or remedy and a competent and effective treatment for alcoholism and the liquor habit; that by its use the desire for alcoholic stimulants is eradicated, and that the preparation is safe for use.

The complaint charges that these representations are false and misleading, as the preparation is not a cure or remedy or a competent or effective treatment for the liquor habit, and that it is not safe for use as it contains the drug tartar emetic in a quantity sufficient to cause serious injury to health if the preparation is used under the conditions prescribed in the advertisements or under such conditions as are customary or usual.

The complaint further alleges that the respondents' advertisements constitute false advertisements in that they fail to reveal that use of the preparation under these conditions may result in serious injury to the stomach, intestinal tract, heart and nervous system. (4403)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has entered into the following stipulations:

Benson & Dall, Inc.—See F. A. Stuart Company.

Burgess Seed & Plant Company, trading as V. & M. Products Company, Galesburg, Mich., distributor of a rat-killing preparation, has entered into a stipulation in which it agrees to cease certain representations in the sale of its product.

The respondent company agrees to desist from representing that its product "Black Cat" will kill gophers, or mice of a species or class other than house mice; and that it kills rats and mice quickly. (02675)

Smith Brothers Drug Company, 524 Prescott St., Greensboro, N. C., engaged in selling two drug preparations designated "Digesto-Pep" and "Coldlax," has entered into a stipulation in which it agrees to cease representing, directly or by implication, that "Digesto-Pep" is a competent treatment or remedy for stomach disorders, or will do anything more than give temporary relief to stomach discomforts associated with gastric hyperacidity; that "Digesto-Pep" will enable a person to eat whatever may be desired without discomfort; and that "Coldlax" will attack a cold at the cause or at the seat of a cold, or will do anything more than give temporary relief from the symptoms of a cold. (02673)

F. A. Stuart Company, 117 South Jefferson St., Marshall, Mich., engaged in selling an antacid medicinal preparation designated "Stuart's Tablets," and Benson & Dall, Inc., 327 South La Salle St., Chicago, engaged in the business of conducting an advertising agency which disseminated advertisements for the preparation of F. A. Stuart Company, have agreed to cease and desist from disseminating or causing to be disseminated any advertisements which represent, directly or by implication, that the tablets are a remedy for any dysfunction of the stomach; that they are more efficacious as an antacid than other preparations with like ingredients in similar proportions for the same or similar purposes, or have any action upon the stomach other than to relieve, temporarily, gastric acidity; that the tablets prevent the occurrence of any dysfunction of the stomach, or check or prevent the formation of acid in the stomach; that the effervescent types of stomach antacids lose their alkalinizing properties before taking, or that any premium which is offered in connection with the sale of the respondents' products is finished with gold, when such premium has no gold finish. (02674-02677)

V. & M. Products Company—See Burgess Seed & Plant Company.

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

Commission has issued the following cease and desist orders:

Atlas Health Appliance Company—Jacob L. Goldman, alias J. L. Coleman, trading as Atlas Health Appliance Company, 2430 West Sixth St., Los Angeles, engaged in the sale and distribution of a device or apparatus designated "Atlas Short Wave Diathermy," has been ordered to cease and desist from certain misrepresentations.

In the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, Judge Hollzer, on petition of the Federal Trade Commission, recently issued an order restraining the respondent from further dissemination of certain advertisements of the device pending issuance and final disposition of a complaint by the Commission under its regular procedure.

The respondent is ordered to cease and desist, in connection with the offering for sale, sale or distribution of his device, or any other device of substantially similar construction, from disseminating or causing to be disseminated any advertisement in commerce which represents, directly or through inference, that the respondent is trained or experienced in physical therapy or in the technique of diagnosing or treating pathological conditions; that the respondent's device, when used by the unskilled lay public, constitutes a scientific, safe, harmless or effective means or method for the treatment of sinusitis, neuralgia and numerous other ailments, or that the device aids in killing bacteria, or which advertisements fail to reveal that the unsupervised use of the device by persons not skilled in the diagnosis, analysis, and methods of treatment of disease may result in serious and irreparable injury to health. (4291)

Bauer & Black—See Kendall Company.

House of Royalsun—An order has been issued requiring Samuel R. Israel and Al Goldstein, trading as House of Royalsun, 25 Essex St., New York, to cease and desist from misleading representations in the sale and distribution of textile fabrics and knitting yarns.

Commission findings are that the respondents misleadingly represented the constituent fiber or material of which its various products were made. Such misrepresentation, the findings continue, appeared on labels which bore brand names such as "New Pigment Crepe," "Cashmere Sport Yarn," "Zephyr Tweed," "Oriental Tweed," "Lustre Wool," "Rainbow Tweed," "Tropical Tweed," "Scotch Tweed," and "Royalsun Yarns." (3849)

Howard E. Jones & Company—H. Stanley Jones, H. Edwin Jones and Maurice C. Berkeley, trading under the names Howard E. Jones & Co., King Foods Company, Baltimore Sales Service Company, Baltimore Macaroni Company, and Ocono Company, 206 South Broadway St., Baltimore, are in the business of acting as brokers in the sale of food products, particularly canned fruits and vegetables, carrying on such business principally under the name of Howard E. Jones & Co. They also engage in buying and selling such food products for their own account, principally under the name King Foods Company, but also under the firm names of Howard E. Jones & Co., Baltimore Sales Service Company, Baltimore Macaroni Company and Ocono Company.

The Commission's findings in a cease and desist order are that the respondents have received from numerous sellers brokerage fees, or allowances or discounts in lieu thereof, on many of the purchases made for their own account.

The order directs that they cease and desist from making purchases of commodities for their own account at a price or on a basis which reflects a deduction or a reduction, or is arrived at or computed by deducting or subtracting, from the prices at which sellers are selling commodities to other purchasers thereof, of any amount representing or reflecting, in whole or in part, brokerage currently being paid by sellers to their brokers on sales of commodities made for such sellers by, or by such sellers through, their brokers.

The order also directs that the respondents cease accepting from

sellers in any manner, directly or indirectly, anything of value as a commission, brokerage or other compensation, or any allowance and discount in lieu thereof, upon purchases of commodities made for the respondents' own account. (4215)

Kendall Company, with headquarters in Boston, and operating a manufacturing division in Chicago under the trade name Bauer and Black, has been ordered to cease and desist from certain representations concerning its products, sold under the brand name "Blue Jay" and consisting of "Blue Jay Corn Plaster," "Blue Jay Bunion and Callus Plasters," and "Blue Jay Liquid Corn Remover."

The Commission finds that the respondent's products do not constitute a cure for corns, calluses and bunions, since such growths will return after temporary removal unless the pressure and irritation which caused them in the first instance is eliminated. The respondent refers to the cone-like apex of corns as a "root" and represents that its products will remove corns, "roots and all." The findings declare that, in fact, this part of the corn is not a "root" in the ordinary meaning of the term and is actually the part of the corn which is formed last. Furthermore, treatment with the respondent's products cannot always be relied upon to remove entirely the cone-like portions of corns which project into the dermis.

The respondent is ordered to cease and desist from representing that corns have a root or roots; that the respondent's products will prevent the formation or recurrence of corns or calluses; that any of the respondent's products constitute a new treatment for corns, calluses or bunions; and that the respondent's products will instantly stop the pain caused by corns or calluses. (3320)

Lo-Well Company—James R. Kaye, trading as The Lo-Well Pencil Company and The Lo-Well Company, 40 West 24th St., New York City, and engaged in the sale of pencils, carbon paper and other merchandise, in the course of which the respondent gives premiums to his customers as an inducement for their purchasing his products, has been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentations.

The respondent is ordered to cease and desist from representing, in connection with the sale and distribution of pencils, carbon paper, and various types of premiums, that the pencils are of first quality, unless such pencils are in fact of a kind and quality usually sold at retail as and known as 5¢ pencils; that a line of pencils is "better," unless such pencils are of a higher quality than those which have theretofore been sold by the respondent; that the pencils will outwear ordinary pencils, unless such pencils possess wearing qualities greater than those of pencils usually sold at retail as 5¢ pencils; that the pencils are being sold at reduced prices, unless in fact such pencils are being offered for sale at a price lower than the prices at which they are usually and customarily sold by the respondent; and that the quality, grade or material of the respondent's products or of the various premiums offered are superior to or different from the actual quality, grade or material of such products or premiums. (4318)

Scholl Manufacturing Company, Inc., 211 West Shiller St., Chicago, engaged in the manufacture and distribution of devices known as "Dr. Scholl's Zino-Pads" and "Dr. Scholl's Kurotex Foot Plasters," designed for the treatment of corns, bunions and other foot ailments, has been ordered to cease and desist from certain misrepresentations of the products.

The respondent is ordered to cease and desist from disseminating or causing to be disseminated any advertisement in commerce which represents, directly or through inference, that the use of "Dr. Scholl's Zino-Pads" stops pain instantly or in one minute; that corns or calluses can be lifted out after the application of "Dr. Scholl's Zino-Pads" without the use of surgery or other aids; that the use of "Dr. Scholl's Zino-Pads" is a cure or remedy for corns, calluses or bunions; that "Dr. Scholl's Zino-Pads" have healing properties; or that the use of "Kurotex Foot Plasters" instantly relieves the pain caused by corns, sore toes, calluses, bunions or tender spots on the feet caused by new or tight shoes, or gives any degree of relief from such condition in excess of that which follows from the protection from outside pressure and friction, or gives any relief from such conditions except during the time that the "Kurotex Foot Plasters" are worn. (4241)

Thomas Roberts & Company—An order to cease and desist from violation of the brokerage provision of the Robinson-Patman Act has been issued against Walter W. Thrasher, Willoughby J. Rothrock, Linton A. Thrasher and Wainwright Churchill, trading as Thomas Roberts & Co., 135 South Second St., Philadelphia, who purchase canned fruits and vegetables for their own account and resell them to jobbers, wholesalers, retail chain stores and other purchasers.

Commission findings are that in connection with such purchases for their own account, the respondents have received and accepted from sellers substantial brokerage fees and commissions or allowances and discounts in lieu thereof, and that usually the receipt and acceptance of the allowances and discounts in lieu of brokerage has been accomplished by the respondents by purchasing commodities at prices lower than those at which such goods were being sold to other purchasers—lower by an amount which reflected all or a portion of the brokerage which was currently being paid by sellers of such commodities to their respective brokers for effecting sales to other purchasers.

In connection with the sale of such commodities, the findings continue, the respondents have granted and allowed substantial brokerage fees and commissions or allowances and discounts in lieu thereof to the purchasers.

The order directs that the respondents cease and desist from making purchases of commodities for their own account at a price or on a basis which reflects a deduction or reduction, or is arrived at or computed by deducting or subtracting, from the prices at which sellers are selling commodities to other purchasers thereof, any amount representing or reflecting, in whole or in part, brokerage currently being paid by sellers to their brokers on sales of commodities made for such sellers by, or by such sellers through, their brokers. The order also directs the respondents to cease accepting from sellers in any manner any commission, brokerage or other compensation or allowance and discount in lieu thereof on purchases of commodities made for their own account.

The order further directs that the respondents cease granting or making any allowances or discounts in lieu of brokerage to any purchaser by selling commodities to any such purchaser at a price reflecting a reduction from the prices at which sales of the commodities are currently being effected by the respondents to other customers, such reduction being an amount representing, in whole or in part, brokerage currently being paid by the respondents to local brokers for brokerage services rendered to the respondents in effecting sales of such commodities to other purchasers.

The order also directs that the respondents cease granting or allowing, in any manner, directly or indirectly, any commission, brokerage or other compensation or allowance or discount in lieu thereof to any purchaser in such transactions. (4282)

Albert W. Sisk & Sons—Six concerns who act as field brokers in the sale and purchase of canned fruits and vegetables and who also purchase commodities for their own account for resale, have been ordered to cease and desist from violations of the brokerage provision of the Robinson-Patman Act.

The respondents are A. Fletcher Sisk, Theodore E. Fletcher and Harold E. Stark, trading as Albert W. Sisk & Son, Preston, Md.; Charles F. Unruh and Robert A. Harris, Jr., trading as C. F. Unruh Brokerage Company, Kinsale, Va.; Cecil G. Reaburn, trading as C. G. Reaburn and Company, Roanoke, Va.; H. Weldon Ruff, trading as H. M. Ruff & Son, York, Pa.; American Brokerage Company, Inc., Roanoke, Va., and William E. Silver, trading as William Silver & Company, Aberdeen, Md.

The respondents, according to findings, have been engaged in the business of field brokers, acting as the agents of sellers in transactions of sale and purchase of canned fruits and vegetables between sellers thereof and jobbers, wholesalers, retail chain stores and other purchasers.

Commission findings are that the respondents have effected sales for the sellers both by direct transactions with the purchasers and through corresponding or local brokers employed by the respondents; that for their services to the sellers the respondents have received from the sellers a brokerage fee or commission, usually four per cent of the price paid by the purchaser, and that in instances where such sales are effected through the aid and assistance of local brokers a portion of this brokerage fee is paid by the respondents to such local brokers for such sales assistance. Further findings are that where the respondents have effected sales for the sellers directly with the purchasers, an allowance or discount in lieu of brokerage is granted to such purchasers by the

respondents, such allowance and discount usually being the equivalent of the brokerage paid by the respondents to local or corresponding brokers when sales are effected through them. This allowance or discount, according to the findings, usually amounts to 50 per cent of the brokerage fees or commissions paid by the sellers to the respondents.

The Commission finds that in connection with the respondents' purchase of canned products for their own account for resale to jobbers, wholesalers, retail chain stores and other purchasers, they have received and accepted from the sellers and have granted and allowed to the purchasers on resale, substantial brokerage fees and commissions or allowances and discounts in lieu thereof.

The orders direct that the respondents cease granting or making any allowances or discounts in lieu of brokerage to any purchaser by selling commodities to any such purchaser at a price reflecting a reduction from the prices at which sales of the commodities are currently being effected by the respondents to other customers, such reduction being an amount representing, in whole or in part, brokerage currently being paid by the respondents to corresponding or local brokers for brokerage services or sales assistance rendered to the respondents in effecting sales of such commodities to other purchasers.

The orders also direct that the respondents cease granting or allowing, in any manner, directly or indirectly, any commission, brokerage or other compensation or allowance or discount in lieu thereof to any purchaser in such transactions.

The orders further direct that the respondents cease and desist from making purchases of commodities for their own account at a price or on a basis which reflects a deduction or reduction, or is arrived at or computed by deducting or subtracting, from the prices at which sellers are selling commodities to other purchasers thereof, any amount representing or reflecting, in whole or in part, brokerage currently being paid by sellers to their brokers on sales of commodities made for such sellers by, or by such sellers through, their brokers.

The orders also direct the respondents to cease accepting from sellers in any manner any commission, brokerage or other compensation or allowance and discount in lieu thereof on purchases of commodities made for their own account.

In connection with the proceeding against William E. Silver, trading as William Silver & Co, the Commission dismissed the complaint as to Francis S. Silver, named in the complaint as a respondent, who, it appears, prior to issuance of the complaint, dissociated himself from the business. (4275, 4283, 4284, 4292, 4298, and 4340)

Vulcan Lamp Works, Inc., 125 Jersey St., Harrison, N. J., manufacturer and distributor of flashlight bulbs and other incandescent electric light bulbs, has been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentation of its product.

The Commission finds that the respondent is also engaged in the business of importing glass bulbs from Japan and assembling such bulbs, along with other parts, into flashlight lamps. When received by the respondent, the findings continue, the imported bulbs have imprinted on the neck thereof the words "Made in Japan" or "Japan." In assembling the finished flashlight bulbs, the findings continue, the respondent places such glass bulbs into bases which are purchased by the respondent from manufacturers in the United States and which bear thereon the legend "Made in U. S. A." As a result of such process, the words "Made in Japan" or "Japan" are entirely concealed and there remains visible only the legend "Made in U. S. A." Such finished lamps are then sold by the respondent to retail dealers without any marking thereon to indicate that the bulbs of such lamps, which constitute the basic part thereof, are of Japanese or foreign origin rather than domestic origin.

The respondent is ordered to cease and desist from representing in any manner that flashlight or other incandescent lamps are made or manufactured in the United States, when in fact such lamps or the basic parts thereof are manufactured in countries other than the United States; from representing, through failure to disclose that the basic parts of flashlight lamps or other incandescent electric lamps are manufactured in countries other than the United States, that such flashlight lamps or other incandescent electric lamps are wholly of American manufacture; and from using the words "Made in U. S. A." or "American Made for American Trade," or any other words of similar meaning, to designate, describe or refer to any flashlight bulbs or other incandescent electric light bulbs the basic parts of which are manufactured in any country other than the United States. (3987)