



The Broadcast Industry Prepares For Its Most Important Season

The following article was prepared by Earl J. Glade, vice-president of Station KSL, Salt Lake City, and recently reappointed chairman of the NAB Code Compliance Committee. It will be reprinted, in pamphlet form, for distribution with "Is Your Hat in the Ring?"

The broadcasting industry is fully aware of the extraordinary cautions that must be observed by it this fall in its treatment of news and politics. This is obviously because of:

1. The World War; and
2. The national election in the United States.

The recent vigorous consideration of these vital issues in the House of Representatives and the Senate was, indeed, timely. Informative and constructive discussions can always clear the atmosphere. The injection of political issues into news discussions by sponsored commentators is, of course, a problem of serious concern.

Probably at no time in the country's history has there been such an avid interest in news. Every family in the land is so close to the national war effort that not only the tension, but also the attention, is snapping taut.

Our station managements realize this most keenly. Almost without exception, they have taken elaborate precautions to protect the sensitivities of America's millions of listeners. By and large, this has been done superbly well. With the unprecedented volume of business being handled from coast to coast, occasionally some enthusiast gets out of bounds and has to be brought back in. That will happen in a democracy, under freedom.

Co-operating with the press, the broadcasting industry has made world news instantly available throughout the far-reaches of the land, with the result that today undoubtedly the nation stands more fully and more accurately informed than at any previous time.

The Industry's Code

The news section of the Code indicates the high standard for news broadcasting which members of the National Association of Broadcasters have set for themselves. Here it is in its entirety:

News

"News shall be presented with fairness and accuracy and the broadcasting station or network shall satisfy itself that the arrangements made for obtaining news insure this result. Since the number of broadcasting channels is limited, news broadcasts shall not be editorial. This means that news shall not be selected for the purpose of furthering or hindering either side of any controversial public issue nor shall it be colored by the opinions or desires of the station or network

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

Joseph L. Miller, *Director of Labor Relations*; Paul F. Peter, *Director of Research*; Russell P. Place, *Counsel*; Howard Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*

THE BROADCAST INDUSTRY PREPARES FOR ITS MOST IMPORTANT SEASON

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management, the editor or others engaged in its preparation or the person actually delivering it over the air, or, in the case of sponsored news broadcasts, the advertiser.

"The fundamental purpose of news dissemination in a democracy is to enable people to know what is happening and to understand the meaning of events so that they may form their own conclusions and, therefore, nothing in the foregoing shall be understood as preventing news broadcasters from analyzing and elucidating news so long as such analysis and elucidation are free of bias.

"News commentators as well as all other newscasters shall be governed by these provisions."

All news commentators should re-read these three paragraphs.

The difficulties involved in living up scrupulously to this forthright statement of policy are at once apparent, but an earnest effort is being made by the industry so to do.

An American radio station is presumed to have no editorial policy. However, the mere selection of a news item for broadcast is an exercise of the editorial function. The choice of each feature, therefore, has a direct bearing on the character of the news period. Selecting news material for broadcasting is considered so significant by listeners, as indicating the sympathies of the station management, that extreme caution must be constantly observed to keep the station free from the charge of bias. This appears to be more necessary with radio than with the press.

Freedom of Speech

Nothing is more repugnant to the radio industry than to have to interfere with complete freedom of speech as far as that freedom applies to well known news commentators, and others of recognized standing. Station managements would naturally prefer to edit, merely, but not to censor. Responsibility of the station under the law, however, necessitates a most careful follow-through. All of the networks and all well managed stations have clearly defined policies covering the entire handling of this vital issue.

As was convincingly stressed by Senator O'Mahoney in the recent senate discussion, data utilized by radio news analysts must be factual. Only the utmost in accuracy both as to the material used and deductions drawn is good enough for radio.

Controversial Public Issues

A controversial public issue is one in which the welfare of the general public as a whole is affected and in which there exists a discernible, divided public opinion.

In its Code, the broadcasting industry has laid down explicit rules for guidance in the handling of this most difficult phase of radio programming.

The Code states in part:

"As part of their public service, networks and stations shall provide time for the presentation of public questions including

those of controversial nature. Such time shall be allotted with due regard to all the other elements of balanced program schedules and to the degree of public interest in the questions to be presented. Broadcasters shall use their best efforts to allot such time with fairness to all elements in a given controversy.

"Time for the presentation of controversial issues shall not be sold, except for political broadcasts. * * *

The exception is made for political broadcasts because, at certain times the contending parties want to use and are entitled to use more time than broadcasters can possibly afford to give away.

The functioning of the controversial issue section of the Code has been one of the most beneficent provisions, not only for the public, but also for the industry.

At a very heavy cost to itself, by refusing to accept money for broadcasting discussions of controversial issues, the radio industry has proved to the nation its earnest desire to be scrupulously fair in handling all public matters where controversy is involved. It definitely guarantees to the poor as well as to the rich, not only the right to be heard, where it can be demonstrated that there is a public interest, but, *more importantly, the right to hear.*

If any radio station is not conscientiously observing this important section of the Code, it is failing in one of broadcasting's most vital trusts.

Political Broadcasts

With regard to political broadcasts, reference is invited to Sections 3.421-3.424 of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Regulations.

On July 2, 1938, Chairman Frank R. McNinch, speaking for the Commission, admitted that "no set of rules or statute can specifically cover all situations that may arise," and that, "conformity to the spirit as well as the letter of these rules will enable stations to make their facilities available to political candidates upon terms and conditions which will assure fair treatment to all."

"The commission," he continued, "will, of course, insist upon good faith in the application of these rules and will deal vigorously with infractions thereof."

The record is convincing evidence of how earnestly the radio industry has striven to live up to the spirit and the letter of the law in the matter of political broadcasts. Against the almost insuperable odds of time limitations, there being only so many hours in a broadcast day, and the equitable allocation of this time to all contending parties, radio station managements have done a highly creditable piece of work. Isolated mistakes have occurred—some, it would seem, inexcusable. However, it may well be asked: What other industry has a more satisfactory general record for distinguished public service than radio broadcasting?

It is understandable, under the frustration of disappointment where contending political interests are demanding the same broadcast time, and numerous other impossible considerations, that tempers should flare. But these differences can always be equitably composed and fair consideration dealt every one, if all the parties will just take time to get together.

Operating an average of eighteen hours per day, or seventy-two 15 minute periods, with every second of that time, every note played, every measure sung, every word uttered, under the relentless scrutiny of the government, the public, the sponsor, and, possibly, several official checkers, the various station managements have an assignment that represents a real challenge. But they are not too absorbed, as experience clearly reveals, gladly to show their patrons and the public the thoughtful courtesies and consideration which are their full due.

Under the extraordinary pressure of political campaigns, mistakes will sometimes occur. Actually they are rare. The human factor is still functioning. It is most certainly the earnest effort of the industry to have these errors fewer and fewer.

The fall of 1942 with the world war fighting away at our very doors and a national election inviting our attention and our interest, radio broadcasting will have the greatest opportunity of its twenty years for an incomparable public service.

It will not disappoint America!

Programs for Victory

BONNIE BAKER HELPS WROK

At WROK, Rockford, Ill., they're selling bonds by phone, mail and in person, according to Bill Traum, promotion director. "Songstress Bonnie Baker," said Bill, "helped to get us off to a swell start on the fifth."

Starting this week, the Rockford Morning Star, with which WROK is affiliated, is contributing four advertisements a week "for the duration," to keep the readers posted on the station's war bond sales activities.

Mr. Traum has suggested to Vincent Callahan of the Treasury Department that he authorize a suitable emblem for incorporating in such advertisements, perhaps with such words as "Station XXXX Qualified Issuing Agent, U. S. Treasury Department."

WCBI ANNOUNCERS' BOND CONTEST

A productive angle in the promotion of the sale of war bonds and stamps has been worked out with J. O. Slaughter, chairman of the War Savings Committee of Lowndes County by station WCBI, Columbus, Miss. General Manager Bob McRaney has divided twelve quarter hour programs per week among four staff announcers, Phil Gulley, Buck Hinman, Bert Craig and Bill Shackelford, giving each a free hand in producing three shows each per week to encourage the listeners to buy more bonds and stamps.

They ask buyers to write them a card, giving their name, address, date of purchase and place of purchase of bonds. Listeners are to give credit to announcer of their choice. At the end of the month-long contest the sales credited to each announcer will be tabulated, and the one having largest total will receive a \$25 war bond.

CERTIFICATES FOR WHO BOND BUYERS

Between July 23 and August 6 WHO sold \$85,081 worth of war bonds and stamps.

According to Woody Woods, WHO publicity director, the station will soon be giving their bond purchasers a membership in the WHO U. S. WAR SAVINGS BOND CLUB with a windshield sticker in red, white and blue.

On the evening of July 24 at 9:30 p. m. the station played the 10 minute transcription, featuring "I'm Saving a Dime Out of Every Dollar" and the talk by Secretary Morgenthau. This was followed by a 5 minute talk by J. O. Maland, vice president of the Central Broadcasting company and manager of WHO. On Thursday evening, July 30, there was another 30 minute show at 7:30 p. m. entitled "This Is Your War." It featured a 30 piece orchestra, male quartet, girl trio and chorus. Messrs. Burlingame and Palmbeck, who are slugging it out in a bond sales competition, appealed to their friends for sales.

"The Iowa Bond Dance Frolic," another 30 minute show, followed on August 6. This was a barn dance type production with a cast of forty, also featured by Messrs. Burlingame and Palmbeck in a two-minute talk.

WHAM AT WAR

William Fay, general manager, WHAM, Rochester, has just issued a handsome illustrated, hard cover brochure entitled "WHAM Goes to War."

Contents concern War Week in Rochester, June 14-21, 1942, and the part played by the station. The weeks promotion was in charge of Mr. Fay and Charles Siverson, program director. WHAM now operates on a 24 hour basis. Dick Toole, who takes over at midnight, has received mail from all 48 states, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Alaska, Hawaii, Australia, etc.

RADIO CAN DO IT

KGBS, Harlingen, Texas, has come to the support of the Cameron County Selective Service Board in an unusual manner. The Board experienced difficulty in getting returns on Selective Service questionnaires. A week or so ago the Board turned over a list of 11 delinquents to KGBS. Ingham S. Roberts, general manager, called out the names on a Spanish program with a proper explanation of what was wanted. By noon of the day following, 9 of the 11 delinquents had reported.

WPDQ TO START SEPT. 15

Radio Station WPDQ, Jacksonville, Fla., Robert R. Feagin, general manager, expects to be on the air by Sept. 15.

On Aug. 12, Mr. Feagin told members of the Jacksonville Kiwanis Club all about radio's part in the war effort. Station will operate on 1270 kc. with 5,000 watts, day and night.

Open Season

No Limit

JAPANESE HUNTING LICENSE

Free Ammunition
and Equipment—With Pay

Those headlines, some additional copy with a place for a name complete the license. Rights to use this unique license are distributed by the Marine Corps.

TO THE MARINES

Staff Sergeant Fann, formerly commercial manager, WBRW, Welch, W. Va., is Marine recruiting officer in Welch. Close Marine-station cooperation has boosted recruiting, according to James M. Flenniken, program director.

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS

A new streamlined edition of "Broadcasting to the Youth of America" by Dorothy Lewis will be released in the near future. To bring this material up to date, please send us a complete story of your successful shows of 1941-42. From those submitted, the most unique will be selected for detailed description. Also please send us information of how your station has used children, children's programs and the schools to aid in the war effort.

Please be prompt so that if your station has a story to tell in the children's program field, it may be included in "Radio Patterns for Children's Programs."

You will recall that Dorothy Lewis visited about 350 stations in 1940 taking down data on 1500 program series. The findings were released in "Broadcasting to the Youth of America," of which 30,000 copies have been distributed to date.

SCHOOL WORKSHOP AT WGY

WGY is cooperating with the Schenectady Public Schools in a Radio Workshop for elementary and secondary school teachers and supervisors. This is believed to be the first venture of this kind undertaken jointly by radio and school authorities.

The workshop will be in session three weeks with Max U. Bilderssee, supervisor of the Bureau of Radio and Visual Aids of the New York State Education Department, as director. The purpose of the workshop is to train teachers for better use of radio in the classrooms and in the writing of radio scripts and in production.

Twenty teachers enrolled for the three-weeks' course which will consist of morning and afternoon sessions, with plenty of "homework" to supplement the day's lectures and discussions. The enrollment limit was set at twenty but, according to Dr. Howard Pillsbury, superintendent of Schenectady schools and the in-

stigator of the workshop, double that number tried to sign up for the lecture series. All sessions will be held at the Education Building, Union Street, Schenectady. Victor Campbell is WGY's representative on the workshop staff.

Max Bildersee has been with the New York State Education Department less than two years. Prior to that association he was connected with the education department of the British Broadcasting Corporation and later with the National Broadcasting Company.

Dr. Pillsbury, is past president of the American Association of School Administrators, past president of the New York State Teachers Association and president of the New York State Council of City and Village Superintendents.

DOROTHY LEWIS REVIEWS

"All Children Listen"

By what magic did Hitler enslave the minds of Nazi youth so that they would become robots, facing death joyously, and perishing in battle with Hitler's name on their lips?

Dorothy Gordon, the well-known radio artist, author and lecturer, gives us the answers to these questions in her newest book, "All Children Listen" published by George Stewart, Inc. Miss Gordon made an intensive study of broadcasting in Germany, Italy, Russia and in fact, the entire European continent in 1933 and in 1936. She saw how radio was seized in Germany, immediately upon Hitler's ascension to power, to indoctrinate the Nazi youth with the virus of fascist poison, and to teach children to hate . . . to destroy . . . and to live only for the supposedly glorious opportunity of dying for Hitler. She watched the effect of Hitler's broadcasts upon his young people, as they were piped into every classroom . . . and she realized, with sinking heart, that the time would come when only savage fighting, pillaging and ruthless murder would satisfy the young Nazis.

Upon her return to the United States, Miss Gordon began to crusade for radio programs which would instill in our youth the same burning devotion to democracy as the dictators had developed for fascism through clever radio programs.

"All Children Listen" provides much food for thought . . . for Miss Gordon makes it clear that parents, educators and broadcasters must share alike the blame for their failure to use radio for promoting democratic precepts in American youth. She paints a vivid picture of contrasts, as she reviews the history of children's radio programs in the United States, and in the dictator nations.

The author, who is a staunch advocate of the American system of broadcasting, proposes that considerably more time a day be devoted to children's radio programs than at present. She recommends that the finest artistic talent be employed to present radio programs which will dramatize democratic ideals, and prepare our young people for the post-war world.

"America," says Miss Gordon, "must not lose the chance of making our young people the standard bearers of a goal for human liberty; a goal of progress and intellect and the pursuit of human happiness!"

Commercial sponsors will be particularly interested in Miss Gordon's interesting views on educating the consumer of the future. She points out that children are consumers of more than a third of all the merchandise sold in the country, and says that the children's market has scarcely been touched.

Miss Gordon also rebukes the educational groups which have refused to cooperate with anything "commercial" and says that they must accept the disadvantages of commercialism that go with the advantages of sponsored programs.

Altogether, "All Children Listen" is well worth the attention of broadcasters for the fresh slant on their own problems they will receive from Miss Gordon's book.

—Dorothy Lewis, Coordinator of Listener Activities, NAB.

BRYSON TO OWI

Lyman Bryson, Chairman of the Adult Education Board of the Columbia Broadcasting System, was today appointed educational advisor in the Office of War Information, Gardner Cowles, Jr., Director Domestic Operations of OWI, announced.

Bryson will continue his work with the Columbia Broadcasting System, serving the Office of War Information part time, without compensation. His immediate work will be to assist the Domestic Branch of the OWI in perfecting a better flow of war information to the public schools via radio and other channels. He will also assist in the establishment of an adult education branch of the OWI which will stimulate discussion of the war and the war aims of the United Nations among all organized groups in the country.

Bryson has had extensive experience throughout the country in the adult education field. His work with the Office of War Information will be done in close cooperation with the United States Department of Education.

PER-INQUIRY REQUEST

The radio industry has been flooded this week with a letter from the John P. Myers Co., New York City, soliciting a per-inquiry deal for the Overman Tire Company's product, *Rubber Life*.

The NAB has written the John P. Myers Company, pointing out that this procedure is an unsound business practice, and has requested that they employ radio time at regular, established rates.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO WPB REGULATION NO. 10

Compliance by the broadcaster with Amended WPB Regulation No. 10 will not be difficult. When ordering merely place the Production Code number X 11.20 on all purchase orders and PD-1A Forms. This requirement is in addition to the regulations applying to Preference Ratings, with all of which there must be full compliance.

This Regulation was originally issued June 1, 1942, under the title "Allocation Classification System." The proposed amendment would change the title to "Production Code." Broadcast stations are required to use the appropriate code letter and numbers on all purchase orders, either verbal or written, placed after August 31, 1942, or calling for delivery after August 31, 1942. Prior to August 31, 1942 purchase orders may comply with the original Regulation No. 10 as amended June 26 and July 22, 1942 or the proposed amendment of Regulation No. 10.

The purpose of the new regulation is to supply information regarding the flow of basic materials for the war program and related civilian economy. The supply is not large enough to satisfy all essential requirements. It is, therefore, necessary to review in their relation to the war program the most essential requirements of finished products and to determine their urgency of manufacture. To this end a standard method of identification and reporting must be established for all industry, and consequently, any information requested from time to time by the War Production Board as to the distribution of an industry's products will be reported and classified on the basis of this Production Code.

A dual system of letters and numbers is to be used on all purchase orders, except as exempted in Priorities Regulation No. 10.

Letters indicate the broad classes of ultimate purchaser, i.e., Army (A), Navy (N), all others (X).

Numbers indicate the classes and subclasses into which certain industries have been grouped.

Neither the code number nor letter indicates the order of importance. They are not preference ratings nor do they serve the same purpose as preference ratings. They simply serve to identify the purpose for which any particular product or material is to be used. The mere fact that an order may bear the number 14.00 does not mean that it is any more or any less important than an order bearing either the numbers 1.10, 2.20, 11.10, or 19.00.

WPB COMMITTEES

WPB has announced the following radio transmitter manufacturers industry advisory committee and a similar committee for the radio receiver vacuum tube industry:

Radio Transmitter Manufacturers Industry

Frank H. McIntosh, Chief of the Radio Section, is the Government Presiding Officer.

Committee members are:

W. J. Barkley	A. Lloyd, Mgr.
Collins Radio Co.	Hammerlund Co.
New York, N. Y.	New York City
H. E. Bonfig	Chas. M. Srebroff, Pres.
RCA Mfg. Company	Radio Engineering Labs.
Camden, N. J.	Long Island City, N. Y.
Sosthenes Behn, Pres.	M. H. Willis
International Telegraph & Telephone Co.	Spokane Radio Co.
East Newark, N. J.	Spokane, Wash.
Walter Evans	H. N. Willets
Westinghouse Electric Co.	Western Electric Co.
Bloomfield, N. J.	New York, N. Y.
Fred M. Link, Pres.	C. E. Wilson, Pres.
Link Radio Corp.	General Electric Co.
New York City	New York, N. Y.

Radio Receiver Vacuum Tube Industry

Frank H. McIntosh, Chief of the Radio Section, is the Government Presiding Officer.

Committee members are:

M. F. Balcolm, Vice Pres.	Raymond E. Carlson, Vice Pres.
Hygrade Sylvania Corporation	Tung-Sol Lamp Works, Inc.
Emporium, Pa.	Newark, N. J.
Henry C. Bonfig, Vice Pres.	L. H. Coffin, President
RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc.	Hytron Corporation
Camden, N. J.	Salem, Mass.
Roy Burlew, President	Lawrence K. Marshall, Pres.
Ken-Rad Tube & Lamp Co.	Raytheon Production Corp.
Owensboro, Ky.	Newton, Mass.

Labor

WAGE POLICY

All of us are worried about inflation. We all remember that it took a wheelbarrow load of paper money to buy a loaf of bread in post-war Germany. We don't want that to happen here.

One of the things we can do to prevent inflation is to stop indiscriminate wage and salary increases. We shudder about an increase in steel wages, when increases in our own business, along with the thousands of other comparatively small industries, are much more important in the aggregate.

President Roosevelt has said that there should be *no* increases unless wages or salaries are substandard or inequal.

If there are any *substandard* salaries in radio, they are so few and far between that they can be rectified easily.

What the President meant by *inequalities* is still much discussed. The best thought we have found on the matter is that there should be *substantially* equal pay for equal work of equal quality in a community. Naturally competitive conditions would have to be taken into account.

The War Labor Board, in an effort to head off wage freezing by the federal government, has added a third factor to this policy. So far, Mr. Roosevelt has allowed it to stand. The War Labor Board, upon request, will grant wage increases up to 15 per cent (no higher) above pay received in January, 1941. This corresponds to the 15 per cent increase in the cost of living since January, 1941. If these employees have received

any increases since January, 1941, the amount of these increases should be deducted from the 15 per cent.

It should be remembered, too, that this War Labor Board "formula" has been applied only to employees who must spend most of their earnings for the necessities of life. It certainly was not meant for those whose earnings provide luxuries that might well be sacrificed in wartime.

In summary, unless serious consideration is given to proposed wage increases, we probably are in for wage freezing by the government. We probably wouldn't like that. Because managerial salaries, bonuses and dividends probably would be frozen along with wages. And because once the government started fixing wages, it might be a long time before it got out of that business.

Here's a tip: how about giving (and taking, Mr. Manager) increases in war bonds.

JOINT NEGOTIATIONS

Broadcasters in cities where more than one station deals with the same labor union should read the following editorial from the *Baltimore Sun*, then think about the possibility of joint negotiations.

Such joint negotiations have worked out successfully in Birmingham, St. Louis, San Francisco and other cities. The NAB Labor Relations Director will be glad to discuss this problem with any members.

WLB's Mr. Davis Thinks Employers Should Organize

Chairman William H. Davis of the War Labor Board thinks the time has come for general organization among employers for collective bargaining with the unions. Mr. Davis makes this comment in his capacity as chairman of a Twentieth Century Fund committee which has supervised a survey of contemporary labor relations for the fund. The committee has no responsibility for the findings reached by a research staff which found that employer organization was extending. But Mr. Davis himself believes employer organization for collective bargaining is a good thing.

"It makes for greater stability throughout an industry," says Mr. Davis. It works toward "more responsible unions and puts management on a more fair and equitable competitive basis so far as wage costs are concerned. . . ."

Mr. Davis has been saying that employers ought to organize for collective bargaining for some time. When he went to England and Sweden in the summer of 1938 as a member of a Presidential commission studying labor relations, he found that nation-wide employer organization for bargaining with the unions was taken as a matter of course in those countries. In 1936 British employers were organized into 266 general associations or federations, while there were some 1,550 local or district organizations. Organization was similarly widespread in Sweden. Apparently, Mr. Davis has felt ever since the 1938 trip that America might come to the same evolutionary development.

Presumably, Mr. Davis' earlier feeling on this issue has been reinforced by his work as chairman of the War Labor Board. Surely such a post should have provided him unparalleled opportunity for detecting the flaws in collective bargaining as now practiced in the United States. Here Mr. Davis has possibly begun to find that employers are sometimes actually at a disadvantage when up against some of the great new nation-wide unions. At any rate, he says that employer organization "would do much to promote an equality of bargaining power between management and labor."

Of course, it is not as though the employer organization for which Mr. Davis calls were unknown in the United States. On the contrary, as stated above, the Twentieth Century Fund study shows that it is already growing in this country. The employer associations which deal with Mr. John L. Lewis' coal-miners' union are an example. As the power of organized labor increases, doubtless organization of employers for collective bargaining will extend.

TIME SPENT DRIVING AUTOMOBILE

The time spent by an outside employee driving an automobile on business of his employer must be considered as time worked under the Fair Labor Standards Act, according to an opinion released by the Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor.

The Division's statement of its position was specifically directed to the case of an insurance company with outside employees engaged in the insurance business, but it was pointed out that the principle involved would apply equally to other outside employees.

"Since an employee who drives an automobile is required to expend continuous effort and energy and has no opportunity to relax, sleep, eat or otherwise pursue his own interests, it is the opinion of the Wage and Hour Division," the statement said, "that all the time which an employee spends in driving an automobile on the business of his employer is time worked under the Fair Labor Standards Act. If, however, an employee works regularly at a fixed place of employment, the time he

spends driving to and from work is not ordinarily to be considered time spent on the business of his employer and need not be treated as hours worked."

BELO CASE

A petition asking the United States Supreme Court to grant a rehearing in the Wage-Hour case against the A. H. Belo Corporation, publishers of the *Dallas Morning News*, has been presented to the court by the Solicitor General, acting on behalf of L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor, Mr. Walling announced.

The Supreme Court on June 8, 1942, in a 5 to 4 decision, ruled that the salary arrangement of the A. H. Belo Corporation, whereby it contracted with its employees to establish a certain "regular rate" of hourly pay to yield a guaranteed weekly wage regardless of the number of hours worked, up to a specified number of hours in a week, and with extra compensation thereafter, did not violate the overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

CALIFORNIA

Estimated Radio Homes, 1940

Number of Occupied Dwelling Units as reported by U. S. Bureau of the Census in advance release, Series H-7. Percent radio-equipped calculated from Series H-7 Bulletin following the Census Bureau practice. Number of radio units, or radio homes, estimated by applying percent ownership to those units not answering radio question and adding such to those reporting radio.

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Alameda.....	165,201	96.4	159,213	153,645	96.7	148,583	6,800	92.1	7,917	2,956	91.8	2,713
Alpine.....	100	64.3	64	.....	.....	.....	80	65.4	52	20	60.0	12
Amador.....	2,661	82.9	2,205	.....	.....	.....	2,273	83.7	1,903	388	77.8	302
Butte.....	13,414	84.8	11,373	4,470	92.0	4,111	5,791	79.2	4,587	3,153	84.8	2,675
Calaveras.....	2,797	78.5	2,197	.....	.....	.....	2,218	80.2	1,779	579	72.1	418
Colusa.....	2,911	85.7	2,495	.....	.....	.....	1,857	86.9	1,614	1,054	83.6	881
Contra Costa.....	29,830	94.9	28,315	15,623	95.9	14,980	11,262	95.4	10,743	2,945	88.0	2,592
Del Norte.....	1,567	72.1	1,130	.....	.....	.....	1,262	73.0	922	305	68.1	208
El Dorado.....	4,420	77.7	3,434	997	90.3	900	2,270	74.3	1,687	1,153	73.5	847
Fresno.....	50,012	87.8	43,924	22,106	92.2	20,373	12,893	87.1	11,224	15,013	82.1	12,327
Glenn.....	3,527	86.8	3,063	.....	.....	.....	1,902	86.9	1,653	1,625	86.8	1,410
Humboldt.....	14,321	85.1	12,192	5,577	88.3	4,922	6,334	83.8	5,307	2,410	81.5	1,963
Imperial.....	15,263	69.8	10,650	6,945	75.9	5,274	3,783	66.9	2,530	4,535	62.8	2,846
Inyo.....	2,372	73.8	1,750	.....	.....	.....	2,223	72.9	1,621	149	86.7	129
Kern.....	37,961	85.1	32,283	10,686	93.4	9,982	21,440	82.7	17,736	5,835	78.2	4,565
Kings.....	9,615	84.5	8,131	2,339	86.0	2,010	3,747	88.6	3,319	3,529	79.4	2,802
Lake.....	2,728	88.6	2,416	.....	.....	.....	1,748	89.3	1,560	980	87.3	856
Lassen.....	4,286	85.4	3,659	.....	.....	.....	3,628	87.1	3,158	658	76.2	501
Los Angeles.....	893,602	95.8	855,799	773,596	95.9	741,608	110,248	95.6	105,366	9,758	90.4	8,825
Madera.....	6,211	77.4	4,810	1,757	85.4	1,500	1,198	70.8	848	3,256	75.6	2,462
Marin.....	13,576	96.5	13,095	7,459	97.6	7,280	5,263	96.1	5,060	854	88.4	755
Mariposa.....	1,983	72.5	1,437	.....	.....	.....	1,527	72.4	1,106	456	72.7	331
Mendocino.....	7,800	81.4	6,347	2,182	90.2	1,969	2,962	79.8	2,365	2,656	75.8	2,013
Merced.....	12,927	82.6	10,676	2,776	82.5	2,290	4,462	84.9	3,787	5,689	80.8	4,599
Modoc.....	2,695	80.7	2,175	.....	.....	.....	1,853	80.3	1,488	842	81.6	687
Mono.....	776	73.4	570	.....	.....	.....	655	73.9	484	121	70.8	86
Monterey.....	20,057	88.8	17,803	9,212	93.0	8,570	7,316	86.4	6,324	3,529	82.4	2,909
Napa.....	7,679	92.1	7,075	2,557	95.4	2,440	2,808	90.7	2,548	2,314	90.2	2,087
Nevada.....	6,021	85.8	5,165	1,767	94.5	1,669	3,597	83.5	3,003	657	75.0	493
Orange.....	41,027	94.4	38,731	25,461	95.3	24,257	10,849	92.5	10,034	4,717	94.1	4,440
Placer.....	8,414	86.3	7,271	3,171	94.9	3,010	3,264	81.8	2,671	1,979	80.4	1,590
Plumas.....	3,489	81.2	2,834	.....	.....	.....	3,270	81.1	2,653	219	82.5	181
Riverside.....	31,011	86.0	26,663	15,920	92.6	14,747	9,835	79.4	7,807	5,256	78.2	4,109
Sacramento.....	49,134	91.3	44,868	33,082	94.0	31,096	10,920	85.8	9,374	5,132	85.7	4,398
San Benito.....	3,256	88.7	2,887	1,206	92.2	1,113	593	84.8	503	1,457	87.2	1,271

CALIFORNIA—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
San Bernardino..	47,666	89.8	42,798	28,877	91.1	26,317	13,636	86.2	11,750	5,153	91.8	4,731
San Diego.....	90,179	93.5	84,343	74,917	94.8	70,993	9,237	88.5	8,175	6,025	85.9	5,175
San Francisco...	206,011	94.4	194,442	206,011	94.4	194,442	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Joaquin.....	36,569	88.7	32,452	19,412	92.2	17,895	8,501	87.7	7,453	8,656	82.1	7,104
San Luis Obispo..	10,231	85.7	8,771	3,786	93.2	3,529	3,923	82.0	3,216	2,522	80.3	2,026
San Mateo.....	33,516	96.5	32,333	24,474	97.2	23,798	8,078	95.3	7,702	964	86.5	833
Santa Barbara...	21,239	91.6	19,463	14,781	93.6	13,833	4,214	89.1	3,757	2,244	83.5	1,873
Santa Clara.....	51,916	94.0	48,829	33,883	95.6	32,407	10,803	91.4	9,874	7,230	90.6	6,548
Santa Cruz.....	14,968	90.9	13,607	8,783	92.6	8,131	3,987	90.5	3,609	2,198	84.9	1,867
Shasta.....	8,985	78.7	7,071	2,486	91.0	2,261	4,954	75.0	3,716	1,545	70.8	1,094
Sierra.....	1,082	78.8	853	.....	.....	.....	981	79.7	782	101	70.1	71
Siskiyou.....	8,737	84.6	7,390	.....	.....	.....	7,185	85.1	6,113	1,552	82.3	1,277
Solano.....	14,559	92.5	13,466	6,014	96.0	5,774	6,057	95.1	5,759	2,488	77.7	1,933
Sonoma.....	21,641	91.9	19,882	7,865	94.7	7,445	5,660	89.9	5,086	8,116	90.6	7,351
Stanislaus.....	21,883	89.5	19,596	7,439	92.8	6,906	6,761	85.8	5,802	2,683	89.7	6,888
Sutter.....	5,539	83.0	4,599	1,594	91.8	1,464	1,554	74.5	1,157	2,391	82.7	1,978
Tehama.....	4,476	84.9	3,798	1,215	86.4	1,050	1,218	86.6	1,055	2,043	82.9	1,693
Trinity.....	1,438	70.9	1,019	.....	.....	.....	1,045	70.5	737	393	71.8	282
Tulare.....	29,638	83.6	24,775	10,963	88.5	9,465	7,784	74.0	5,760	11,161	85.6	9,550
Tuolumne.....	3,598	82.4	2,965	.....	.....	.....	3,038	83.5	2,535	560	76.8	430
Ventura.....	19,051	91.5	17,425	9,873	91.3	9,015	5,568	91.2	5,075	3,610	92.4	3,335
Yolo.....	7,776	85.6	6,652	2,003	94.2	1,887	3,514	81.5	2,865	2,259	84.1	1,900
Yuba.....	5,001	79.4	3,975	1,912	88.6	1,695	2,321	71.7	1,664	768	80.2	616
State Total..	2,138,343	92.9	1,987,204	1,568,552	95.1	1,490,991	393,950	88.5	348,375	175,841	84.1	147,838

Cities of 25,000 or More Population

City	County	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Alameda.....	Alameda	11,648	97.9	11,402
Alhambra.....	Los Angeles	12,759	97.9	12,491
Bakersfield.....	Kern	8,529	94.7	8,080
Belvedere township*.....	Marin	8,927	91.8	8,199
Berkeley.....	Alameda	28,210	97.9	27,627
Beverly Hills.....	Los Angeles	8,420	99.1	8,348
Burbank.....	"	10,638	98.0	10,423
Fresno.....	Fresno	17,469	92.7	16,198
Glendale.....	Los Angeles	26,250	98.4	25,834
Huntington Park.....	"	9,576	97.1	9,296
Inglewood.....	"	9,436	98.5	9,293
Long Beach.....	"	58,385	96.7	56,456
Los Angeles.....	"	493,087	95.3	469,836
Oakland.....	Alameda	99,325	96.1	95,441
Pasadena.....	Los Angeles	27,361	96.4	26,387
Riverside.....	Riverside	10,422	94.3	9,833
Sacramento.....	Sacramento	32,178	93.9	30,227
San Bernardino.....	San Bernardino	13,482	90.8	12,248
San Diego.....	San Diego	63,962	94.9	60,687
San Francisco.....	San Francisco	206,011	94.4	194,442
San Jose.....	Santa Clara	21,634	95.4	20,647
Santa Ana.....	Orange	10,422	94.7	9,875
Santa Barbara.....	Santa Barbara	11,428	93.7	10,705
Santa Monica.....	Los Angeles	18,025	96.5	17,399
South Gate.....	"	8,199	98.0	8,036
Stockton.....	Joaquin	14,848	92.1	13,680

* Urban under special rule.

OHIO

Estimated Radio Homes, 1940

Number of Occupied Dwelling Units as reported by U. S. Bureau of the Census in advance release, Series H-7. Percent radio-equipped calculated from Series H-7 Bulletin following the Census Bureau practice. Number of radio units, or radio homes, estimated by applying percent ownership to those units not answering radio question and adding such to those reporting radio.

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Adams.....	5,883	68.2	4,013	.....	.....	.....	2,707	76.9	2,083	3,176	60.8	1,930
Allen.....	20,255	93.7	18,991	13,667	96.0	13,116	3,499	92.1	3,222	3,089	85.9	2,653
Ashland.....	8,673	90.2	7,826	3,855	96.1	3,705	2,161	88.8	1,919	2,657	82.9	2,202
Ashtabula.....	19,573	91.2	17,852	10,095	95.6	9,655	4,554	92.0	4,189	4,924	81.4	4,008
Athens.....	12,251	81.8	10,042	4,909	92.5	4,539	4,695	76.3	3,582	2,647	72.6	1,921
Auglaize.....	7,931	90.8	7,200	3,214	93.8	3,014	2,084	89.8	1,871	2,633	87.9	2,315
Belmont.....	25,046	85.6	21,436	12,335	91.6	11,304	8,973	82.2	7,372	3,738	73.8	2,760
Brown.....	6,256	75.1	4,694	.....	.....	.....	2,820	80.7	2,276	3,436	70.4	2,418
Butler.....	32,496	92.3	29,979	23,400	93.5	21,875	5,757	89.7	5,163	3,339	88.1	2,941
Carroll.....	4,726	83.1	3,928	1,208	94.9	1,146	1,391	82.2	1,144	2,127	77.0	1,638
Champaign.....	7,263	88.4	6,422	2,415	92.9	2,244	2,289	85.9	1,966	2,559	86.5	2,212
Clark.....	26,653	93.0	24,780	20,093	93.6	18,814	3,752	91.4	3,428	2,808	90.4	2,538
Clermont.....	9,732	83.4	8,114	.....	.....	.....	6,004	86.3	5,181	3,728	78.7	2,933
Clinton.....	6,824	86.8	5,924	1,877	95.1	1,786	2,417	84.3	2,037	2,530	83.1	2,101
Columbiana.....	24,435	90.4	22,082	15,204	94.5	14,371	5,071	86.4	4,384	4,160	80.0	3,327
Coshocton.....	8,720	84.6	7,381	3,459	94.1	3,255	2,351	82.6	1,942	2,910	75.0	2,184
Crawford.....	10,386	91.9	9,548	6,965	94.9	6,611	1,028	84.7	871	2,393	86.3	2,066
Cuyahoga.....	336,519	96.2	323,878	328,004	96.3	315,713	6,688	96.4	6,446	1,827	94.1	1,719
Darke.....	11,145	86.7	9,663	2,416	94.0	2,270	3,532	88.1	3,113	5,197	82.4	4,280
Defiance.....	6,860	88.9	6,101	3,617	94.9	3,432	655	86.5	566	2,588	81.3	2,103
Delaware.....	7,586	87.9	6,665	2,739	92.8	2,542	1,685	85.5	1,440	3,162	84.9	2,683
Erie.....	12,042	93.3	11,239	7,146	96.0	6,857	3,005	89.7	2,696	1,891	89.2	1,686
Fairfield.....	13,274	88.2	11,712	6,243	94.2	5,879	3,539	84.7	2,998	3,492	81.2	2,835
Fayette.....	6,066	82.6	5,013	2,733	86.9	2,375	993	75.1	746	2,340	80.8	1,892
Franklin.....	105,742	95.1	100,569	90,418	95.6	86,441	11,360	92.4	10,492	3,964	91.7	3,636
Fulton.....	6,801	88.0	5,983	979	93.7	917	2,607	90.6	2,362	3,215	84.1	2,704
Gallia.....	6,051	68.3	4,144	1,617	87.5	1,415	1,399	66.9	936	3,035	59.1	1,793
Geauga.....	5,193	83.2	4,318	.....	.....	.....	2,438	89.6	2,183	2,755	77.5	2,135
Greene.....	9,661	87.8	8,481	3,610	89.2	3,221	3,338	88.1	2,942	2,713	85.4	2,318
Guernsey.....	11,055	82.6	9,156	4,368	92.6	4,045	3,679	80.3	2,954	3,008	71.7	2,157
Hamilton.....	181,342	93.7	169,927	161,094	94.0	151,357	16,727	92.4	15,459	3,521	88.4	3,111
Hancock.....	11,950	92.5	11,057	6,746	95.7	6,458	1,768	89.5	1,582	3,436	87.8	3,017
Hardin.....	7,966	86.7	6,906	2,349	92.8	2,179	2,696	85.4	2,303	2,921	83.0	2,424
Harrison.....	5,545	81.7	4,533	843	90.7	764	2,769	85.2	2,360	1,933	72.9	1,409
Henry.....	6,320	88.9	5,621	1,477	95.5	1,411	1,822	90.1	1,641	3,021	85.1	2,569
Highland.....	8,014	82.0	6,572	2,742	90.5	2,481	1,908	76.9	1,468	3,364	78.0	2,623
Hocking.....	5,729	78.3	4,486	1,827	92.8	1,696	2,060	77.0	1,586	1,842	65.4	1,204
Holmes.....	4,532	67.5	3,063	.....	.....	.....	1,991	83.8	1,668	2,541	54.9	1,395
Huron.....	9,920	91.4	9,069	4,696	95.8	4,500	2,271	89.6	2,034	2,953	85.8	2,535
Jackson.....	7,079	78.6	5,562	3,410	87.8	2,994	1,905	71.9	1,370	1,764	67.9	1,198
Jefferson.....	24,565	88.5	21,742	12,693	93.0	11,806	9,593	86.4	8,285	2,279	72.5	1,651
Knox.....	9,153	88.3	8,087	3,084	96.0	2,960	2,971	88.6	2,632	3,098	80.5	2,495
Lake.....	13,774	95.9	13,217	6,528	96.6	6,308	5,268	96.5	5,084	1,978	92.3	1,825
Lawrence.....	11,430	76.1	8,699	4,253	90.7	3,859	3,749	72.2	2,705	3,428	62.3	2,135
Licking.....	18,346	89.5	16,420	9,460	93.5	8,845	4,480	88.1	3,946	4,406	82.4	3,629
Logan.....	8,767	88.8	7,785	2,936	96.3	2,828	3,018	87.5	2,640	2,813	82.4	2,317
Lorain.....	30,228	94.3	28,497	21,478	95.5	20,517	4,876	92.8	4,524	3,874	89.2	3,456
Lucas.....	96,079	95.9	92,162	80,557	96.4	77,692	12,597	94.3	11,884	2,925	88.4	2,586
Madison.....	5,451	81.0	4,414	1,363	88.7	1,209	1,764	83.7	1,477	2,324	74.4	1,728
Mahoning.....	59,065	92.7	54,759	48,041	93.0	44,679	8,115	93.2	7,562	2,909	86.6	2,518
Marion.....	12,761	92.2	11,769	8,744	94.3	8,247	1,644	89.5	1,471	2,373	86.4	2,051
Medina.....	9,307	92.3	8,597	3,233	96.8	3,129	2,505	91.2	2,286	3,569	89.2	3,182
Meigs.....	6,708	74.9	5,019	2,041	86.9	1,774	1,846	75.4	1,391	2,821	65.7	1,854
Mercer.....	6,658	89.0	5,927	1,408	95.5	1,344	2,163	90.4	1,956	3,087	85.1	2,627
Miami.....	15,047	94.0	14,148	8,468	96.8	8,197	3,366	91.4	3,075	3,213	89.5	2,876
Monroe.....	4,915	67.8	3,333	.....	.....	.....	2,021	74.2	1,500	2,894	63.3	1,833
Montgomery.....	82,139	95.1	78,076	63,626	95.4	60,712	13,765	95.2	13,109	4,748	89.6	4,255
Morgan.....	3,973	76.0	3,020	.....	.....	.....	1,695	83.9	1,422	2,278	70.1	1,598
Morrow.....	4,571	83.7	3,824	.....	.....	.....	2,039	86.2	1,757	2,532	81.6	2,067
Muskingham.....	19,845	89.0	17,656	10,962	92.5	10,143	5,088	88.4	4,499	3,795	79.4	3,014

OHIO—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Noble.....	4,017	68.7	2,760	.....	.....	.....	1,660	75.3	1,250	2,357	64.1	1,510
Ottawa.....	6,886	91.0	6,264	1,357	96.8	1,313	3,371	92.0	3,102	2,158	85.7	1,849
Paulding.....	4,384	84.9	3,723	.....	.....	.....	2,314	86.6	2,005	2,070	83.0	1,718
Perry.....	8,357	82.4	6,884	1,951	94.8	1,849	3,990	81.9	3,266	2,416	73.2	1,769
Pickaway.....	6,960	80.8	5,622	2,346	87.9	2,063	1,859	76.3	1,418	2,755	77.7	2,141
Pike.....	3,919	62.2	2,437	.....	.....	.....	1,820	66.4	1,209	2,099	58.5	1,228
Portage.....	12,798	90.2	11,545	4,872	95.9	4,674	3,977	89.2	3,547	3,949	84.2	3,324
Preble.....	6,764	86.6	5,858	1,193	90.6	1,080	2,523	88.5	2,233	3,048	83.5	2,545
Putnam.....	6,493	88.9	5,775	.....	.....	.....	3,259	90.5	2,950	3,234	87.3	2,825
Richland.....	20,050	92.6	18,570	12,707	95.9	12,188	4,077	89.7	3,658	3,266	83.4	2,724
Ross.....	13,095	80.2	10,516	5,755	93.0	5,355	3,356	74.8	2,509	3,984	66.6	2,652
Sandusky.....	11,691	92.3	10,791	6,176	95.3	5,885	2,557	92.1	2,356	2,958	86.2	2,550
Scioto.....	21,590	83.4	18,029	12,325	90.7	11,184	5,594	77.8	4,351	3,671	67.9	2,494
Seneca.....	13,205	91.2	12,047	7,756	95.1	7,373	2,120	87.1	1,847	3,329	84.9	2,827
Shelby.....	7,009	91.3	6,400	2,867	96.0	2,753	1,598	87.3	1,395	2,544	88.5	2,252
Stark.....	62,183	93.6	58,199	45,419	94.7	43,022	11,548	93.4	10,788	5,216	84.1	4,389
Summit.....	91,561	95.9	87,816	79,377	96.3	76,478	9,073	93.7	8,498	3,111	91.3	2,840
Trumbull.....	33,752	92.2	31,127	19,646	95.1	18,690	9,684	89.7	8,686	4,422	84.8	3,751
Tuscarawas.....	18,925	88.4	16,733	10,750	93.7	10,071	5,079	86.3	4,385	3,096	73.6	2,277
Union.....	5,757	87.8	5,056	1,248	95.7	1,194	1,813	85.5	1,551	2,696	85.7	2,311
Van Wert.....	7,667	90.7	6,956	3,569	95.6	3,412	1,281	88.0	1,128	2,817	85.8	2,416
Vinton.....	2,956	66.0	1,952	.....	.....	.....	1,466	70.0	1,027	1,490	62.1	925
Warren.....	8,205	87.6	7,192	2,470	94.1	2,324	2,754	85.8	2,364	2,981	84.0	2,504
Washington.....	12,116	77.9	9,443	4,372	90.8	3,972	3,640	78.9	2,871	4,104	63.4	2,600
Wayne.....	13,497	86.3	11,639	5,479	95.6	5,236	3,945	85.6	3,378	4,073	74.3	3,025
Williams.....	7,662	90.9	6,969	2,884	96.7	2,790	1,862	91.2	1,698	2,916	85.1	2,481
Wood.....	14,581	91.0	13,268	4,029	94.6	3,812	5,885	91.2	5,367	4,667	87.6	4,089
Wyandot.....	5,439	87.3	4,747	2,055	94.7	1,946	1,108	84.1	932	2,276	82.1	1,869
State Total.....	1,897,796	91.7	1,739,399	1,291,248	95.1	1,227,295	338,164	87.8	296,949	268,384	80.2	215,155

Cities of 25,000 or More Population

City	County	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Akron.....	Summit	66,501	96.3	64,064
Canton.....	Stark	29,466	95.1	28,021
Cincinnati.....	Hamilton	135,809	93.2	126,592
Cleveland.....	Cuyahoga	242,267	95.3	230,980
Cleveland Heights.....	Cuyahoga	15,190	99.5	15,115
Columbus.....	Franklin	83,597	95.3	79,670
Dayton.....	Montgomery	59,740	95.2	56,887
East Cleveland.....	Cuyahoga	12,131	99.2	12,033
Elyria.....	Lorain	7,192	96.7	6,955
Hamilton.....	Butler	14,165	92.9	13,158
Lakewood.....	Cuyahoga	20,842	98.5	20,536
Lima.....	Allen	12,828	96.0	12,311
Lorain.....	Lorain	11,325	94.8	10,733
Mansfield.....	Richland	10,755	95.8	10,302
Marion.....	Marion	8,744	94.3	8,247
Massillon.....	Stark	7,319	92.8	6,789
Middletown.....	Butler	8,340	94.1	7,847
Newark.....	Licking	9,460	93.5	8,845
Norwood.....	Hamilton	9,946	98.8	9,830
Portsmouth.....	Scioto	10,865	91.2	9,909
Springfield.....	Clark	20,093	93.6	18,814
Steubenville.....	Jefferson	9,619	93.4	8,988
Toledo.....	Lucas	79,341	96.5	76,529
Warren.....	Trumbull	11,249	96.3	10,835
Youngstown.....	(Mahoning Trumbull)	41,197	93.6	38,562
Zanesville.....	Muskingham	10,962	92.5	10,143

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

FLY OPPOSES TAX

Some rather extravagant demands have been made on the broadcast industry from adverse competitive sources that a heavy tax be laid on the industry, FCC Chairman James Lawrence Fly told his press conference on Monday.

"Of course we have been through that problem time and time again, and I think it is obvious to everybody that a tax of 25 or 30 million dollars on the industry as has been suggested from some quarters would be not merely unfortunate but it would be tragic from the standpoint of the industry."

Mr. Fly said further on this point that "the broadcast industry just simply couldn't carry any such burden." He said also that he doubted if this would receive any serious consideration.

Stories have been spreading in certain competing advertising circles, Mr. Fly told the conference also, "that radio stations may have to go off the air for lack of materials. Now that's a lot of eye wash. It is true that we have problems in the broadcasting industry just as there are in many industries and as there must be in competing industries. But I have talked this matter over with the WPB representative and others concerned with it and I find no reasonable justification for any such rumors. We not only plan to have the broadcasting industry continue to do its job but that is quite essential from the standpoint of general morale, war information, and other essential purposes. It is not merely true that every effort be made to keep broadcasting going but we see no basis for any suggestions that there be any demolition of the service. I think that it is very unfortunate that these adverse interests display themselves in these forms at a time like this. Broadcasting industry is doing a big job in the war effort. It is rendering a great deal of public service and is carrying on very splendidly. When it is moving along successfully with this burden it should not be bothered with this bunch of pups snipping at its heels all the way."

CLEVINGER TO FCC

The FCC announces the appointment of Russell R. Clevenger as Director of Information to fill that position during the absence of George O. Gillingham, now on active duty with the Army.

Mr. Clevenger was on the staff of the New York Times for five years, spending part of that time in Europe writing special articles. He has had wide experience in the field of public relations and is now on leave of absence as vice president of Albert Frank-Guenther Law, Inc. He received his B.A. and B.Litt., from Columbia University. Mr. Clevenger was born in 1899 at Wilmington, Ohio; is married and has one child.

During the past several years he has advised the following firms on their public relations: Warner Bros. Picture Corp.; Texas Corp.; Crucible Steel; Dow Chemical; New Jersey Central; Baltimore & Ohio; Consolidated Edison; National Power and Light; Virginia Public Service; Columbia Gas & Electric; Chase National Bank; Marine Midland Trust Co.; New York Curb Exchange and the Automatic Phonograph Manufacturers Assoc. In 1940 he established the public relations department of Broadcast Music, Inc., during the days that organization contested for music supply for broadcast radio with ASCAP, and he conducted its operations until March 1942. More recently he has been a consulting expert to the Secretary of the United States Treasury.

FCC QUESTIONNAIRE ON RECORDINGS

The Commission authorized the sending of a questionnaire within the next few days to all licensees of standard broadcasting stations seeking to learn the extent to which recordings and elec-

trical transcriptions are used by the radio industry. The questionnaire also is to inform the Commission with respect to the problem raised by the recent cancellation of a broadcast scheduled to originate at Interlochen, Mich.

921 STATIONS

During the month of July, 1942, the Federal Communications Commission granted no permits for the construction of new stations, and no operating licenses were issued. Three CP stations and one licensed station were deleted. The stations deleted are as follows: CP Station KTOM, Brainerd, Michigan; CP Station KTRN, Tacoma, Washington; CP Station WHAL, Saginaw, Michigan; and licensed Station KFPL, Dublin, Texas.

A comparative table by month follows:

	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	July 1	Aug. 1
Operating	859	859	869	877	882	887	891	893	897	899	906	906	905
Construction	44	53	44	38	37	36	32	31	27	25	18	19	16
	903	912	913	915	919	923	923	924	924	924	924	925	921

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION DOCKET

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, August 17. They are subject to change.

Monday, August 17

WMAW—C. T. Sherer Co., Inc., Worcester, Mass.—Modification of C. P., for extension of completion date to 8-17-42, under C. P. only; 1200 kc., 250 watts, amplifier stations: 100 watts, unlimited.

Tuesday, August 18

WLW—The Crosley Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio.—C. P., 700 kc., 650 KW, unlimited, DA-night.

Thursday, August 20

WROL—S. E. Adcock, d/b as Stuart Broadcasting Co., Knoxville, Tenn.—Modification of license, 620 kc., 1 KW, unlimited, DA-night.

Friday, August 21

KHQ—Louis Wasmer, Inc., Spokane, Wash.—C. P., 590 kc., 5 KW night, 10 KW day, unlimited.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION ACTION

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

KTTS—O. E. Jennings (Transferor), J. H. G. Cooper (Transferee), Independent Broadcasting Co. (Licensee), Springfield, Mo.—Granted consent to the acquisition of control by J. H. G. Cooper over the Independent Broadcasting Company, licensee of Station KTTS, through the purchase of 20 shares of common stock from O. E. Jennings, for a consideration of \$1,000 or par value (B4-TC-306).

KWBW—The Nation's Center Broadcasting Co., Inc. (Assignor), William Wyse and Stanley Marsh (a partnership) doing

business as The Nation's Center Broadcasting Co. (Assignee), Hutchinson, Kans.—Granted consent to assignment of license (B4-AL-342) for station KWBW, from The Nation's Center Broadcasting Co. to William Wyse and Stanley Marsh (a partnership) doing business as The Nation's Center Broadcasting Company.

W8XUM—WBNS, Inc., Columbus, Ohio.—Granted application for renewal of license for facsimile broadcast station.

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

WAAT—Bremer Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N. J.—Denied petition filed pursuant to Memorandum Opinion of April 27, 1942, to prosecute the application and designated for hearing said application for construction permit (B1-P-3374) to install a new transmitter, make changes in directional antenna system, and increase day and night power from 1 to 5 KW.

Raymond C. Hammett, Talladega, Ala.—Designated for hearing pursuant to policy with respect to new construction under the present emergency, application (B3-P-3365) for construction permit for new broadcast station to operate on 1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.

John W. Choate, Leonore V. Choate, E. P. Nicholson, Jr., and John Wallbrecht (a partnership), Middlesboro, Ky.—Designated for hearing pursuant to policy with respect to new construction under the present emergency, application (B3-P-3493) for construction permit for new broadcast station to operate on 1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.

MISCELLANEOUS

Wilkes-Barre Broadcasting Corp., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Granted petition for an extension of time within which exceptions may be filed to the proposed findings of fact and conclusions of the Commission on its application (Docket 6135) and those of Central Broadcasting Co. (Docket 6169), Northeastern Pennsylvania Broadcasters, Inc. (Docket 6170), and Key Broadcasters, Inc. (Docket 6171) for new standard broadcast stations; time extended for five days—from August 7 to August 12, 1942.

KTRH—KTRH Broadcasting Co., Houston, Tex.—Granted modification of construction permit as modified, which authorized installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, increase in power, change in frequency, and move of transmitter, for changes in transmitting equipment (B3-MP-1620).

South Florida Broadcasting, Inc., Miami, Fla.—Granted petition for an extension of time within which to file its proposed findings and conclusions on its application for a construction permit for a new standard broadcast station (Docket No. 6153); time extended 10 days.

KPAC—Port Arthur College, Port Arthur, Texas.—Denied petition to grant application for modification of license without hearing, and ordered the issues heretofore released to be amended.

KWK—Thomas Patrick, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application for modification of construction permit for approval of directional antenna for day and night use. (Docket 6262)

KMLB—Liner's Broadcasting Station, Inc., Monroe, La.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application for construction permit to operate on 1410 kc., 1 KW, unlimited, directional antenna at night. (Docket 5994)

WTET—Foulkrod Radio Engineering Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Granted motion to dismiss without prejudice application for construction permit to operate on 1340 kc., 250 watts, sharing WHAT. (Docket 6305)

LaCrosse Tribune Co., LaCrosse, Wisc.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice and cancel hearing on application for construction permit for new high frequency station. (Docket 6373)

Herald Publishing Co., Klamath Falls, Ore.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application for construction permit for new standard broadcast station. (Docket 6090)

KSL—Radio Service Corp. of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application for construction permit to operate on 1160 kc., 500 KW, unlimited time. (Docket 4361)

WMAW—C. T. Sherer Co., Inc., Worcester, Mass.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application for modifica-

tion of construction permit for extension of completion date to August 17, 1942. (Docket 6313)

WSAR—Doughty & Welch Electric Co., Inc., Fall River, Mass.—Granted motion to dismiss without hearing application for construction permit to operate on 1470 kc., 1 KW, directional antenna day and night, unlimited time. (Docket 6381)

WHOM—New Jersey Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N. J.—Granted motion to dismiss without hearing application for construction permit to operate on 1480 kc., 5 KW, unlimited, directional antenna day and night. (Docket 6382)

WLW—The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio.—Granted motion for leave to amend application so as to eliminate the need for any construction by reducing power requested and eliminating directional antenna; amendment to be filed within 15 days; dismissed without prejudice request for removal from hearing docket; on Commission's own motion continued hearing now set for August 18 to October 19, 1942. (Docket 6341)

KHQ—Louis Wasmer, Inc., Spokane, Wash.—Granted motion for continuance of hearing on application for construction permit to operate on 590 kc., 5 KW night, 10 KW day, unlimited time, now set for August 21 to September 28, 1942. (Docket 6342)

J. C. Kaynor, Ellensburg, Wash.—Granted motion for continuance of hearing on application for new station, now set for August 26 to September 29, 1942. (Docket 5965)

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

1240 Kilocycles

KICD—Iowa Great Lakes Broadcasting Co., Spencer, Iowa—Modification of construction permit (B4-P-3178 as modified) which authorized construction of new station for extension of completion date from 8-16-42 to 11-16-42.

1250 Kilocycles

WDAE—Tampa Times Company, Tampa, Fla.—Special Service Authorization to operate on 770 kc., with power of 5 KW, unlimited time, employing directional antenna for night use.

1270 Kilocycles

WPDQ—Jacksonville Broadcasting Corp., Jacksonville, Fla.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-3385 as modified) which authorized construction of a new standard broadcast station requesting change in type of transmitter, change type of frequency monitor and extension of commencement and completion dates of construction.

1290 Kilocycles

WHKY—Catawba Valley Broadcasting Co., Inc., Hickory, N. C.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-3259) which authorized installation of new transmitter, directional antenna for night use, change frequency, increase power and move transmitter for extension of completion date from 9-6-42 to 11-5-42.

1340 Kilocycles

WALL—Community Broadcasting Corp., Middletown, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-P-2594 as modified) which authorized construction of new standard broadcast station.

WALL—Community Broadcasting Corp., Middletown, N. Y.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1380 Kilocycles

WSYB—Philip Weiss, trading as Philip Weiss Music Co., Rutland, Vermont—License to cover construction permit (B1-P-3090 as modified) which authorized change in frequency, increase in power, installation of new transmitter, directional antenna for night use.

WSYB—Philip Weiss, trading as Philip Weiss Music Co., Rutland, Vermont—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

- WCBX—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Modification of license to add the frequency of **9480 kc.** to present licensed frequencies, sharing time with WCDA and WCRC on this frequency.
- WCDA—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Modification of license to add the frequency of **9480 kc.** to present licensed frequencies, sharing time with WCBX and WCRC on this frequency.
- WCRC—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Modification of license to add the frequency of **9480 kc.** to present licensed frequencies, sharing time with WCBX and WCDA on this frequency.
- KRED—Redwood Broadcasting Co., Inc., Portable-Mobile, area of Eureka, Calif.—Construction permit for reinstatement of (B5-PRY-263) which expired 7-19-42 which authorized construction of new relay broadcast station to be operated on **1622, 2058, 2150, 2790 kc.**, 75 watts, A3 Emission.
- WBCZ—WHEB, Inc., Portable-Mobile area of Portsmouth, N. H.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PRE-416) which authorized construction of new relay broadcast station.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION DOCKET

Any NAB member wishing to have the full text of any of the FTC releases, printed in part below, should write to the NAB, referring to the number in parentheses at the end of each item.

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition 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.

Philip Morris and R. J. Reynolds—Complaints have been issued charging Philip Morris & Co., Ltd., Inc., and R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., manufacturers and distributors of cigarettes and smoking tobacco, with misrepresentation and false advertising. Philip Morris cigarettes, Dunhill cigarettes and Revelation smoking tobacco are named in the complaint against the Philip Morris company as the products misrepresented, and Camel cigarettes and Prince Albert smoking tobacco are involved in the complaint against the Reynolds company. Both complaints allege that in newspaper advertising, radio broadcasts and through other media the respondents have made false and misleading representations concerning the merits of their products. (4794-4795)

Neva-Wet Corporation of America, 500 Fifth Ave., and Neva-Wet Bottling Co., Inc., 683 Fifth Ave., New York, and Samuel Howard Lefkowitz and Irving Lefkowitz, as officials of both companies and also trading as Sani-Age Co. and Sani-Age Corporation of America, are charged in a complaint with misrepresentation. (4793)

Westinghouse Electric Supply Company et al.—Nine complaints involving collusion and fraudulent bidding in connection with Navy Department shipyard contracts have been issued. The bids were on electrical and construction materials required to rehabilitate the facilities of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, Philadelphia. The respondents and their agents, most of whom are located in Philadelphia, are engaged in selling either electrical supplies, mill work, lumber, or other building materials, and machinery.

The respondents named in the complaints are:

Westinghouse Electric Supply Company and R. R. Dewees, as its agent; Grater-Bodey Company and S. W. Roberts as its presi-

dent; J. P. Rainey, trading as J. P. Rainey & Company; James A. Clancy, M. A. Webster, and Joseph R. Duffy, trading as J. R. Duffy Manufacturing Company; American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey; Walter H. Cave, as agent of Cyclone Fence Company and American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey; Paul W. Crawford, trading as Adams-Crawford Company, and A. F. Crawford as agent of the company; P. J. McBride and George B. McClennen, trading as Delta Equipment Company; Russell Keely and F. Oliver Keely, individually and trading as S. S. Keely & Sons; A. Wilt & Sons Company and Frank R. Bowers as president; Frank L. O'Brien and Clarence J. O'Brien, individually and trading as The O'Brien Machinery Company; William J. Cattie, trading as Cattie Tool Company; W. B. Rapp; Walker Brothers and Anthony M. Callanan, individually and as vice president of Walker Brothers and Adelphia Electric Company, and Norman T. Liethold, individually and as secretary of the company; and Charles F. Rohleder and his agents, Allen McLaine Ward and J. R. Baldrige, Jr. (4708 to 4807)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued the following cease and desist orders last week:

Empire Merchandise Corp., et al.—Orders to discontinue the use of lottery methods in the sale and distribution of merchandise and candy have been issued against Empire Merchandise Corp. and Sophie Rubman, an officer of the corporation, 414 Broadway, New York; Popular Products Corp. and Mitchell Cinader and Esther Cinader, officers of the corporation, 243 West 17th St., New York; and Vinton T. James and George E. James, doing business as J. and J. Candy Co., 1507 West Trade St., Charlotte, N. C. (3357-3479-4769)

Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 121 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, has been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentation in connection with the sale of pianos covered or finished in whole or in part with a material designated "Kordevon." (4525)

Tiger Yarn Co., Minnette Yarn Co., Bengo Yarn Shop, and Goldman's Yarn Shop, 1643 Bathgate Ave., New York, has been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentation in the distribution and sale of certain knitting yarns. (4625)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., Louisville, Ky., stipulated to cease certain representations in the sale of "Kool" mentholated cigarettes. (3486)

Morek Brush Manufacturing Co., 236 Eighth St., San Francisco, engaged in the manufacture of paint and brushes, including so-called Morek Speed-Line Brushes, one type of which is designated "No. 248 Stucco Brush," has entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from use in advertising matter of any representation that its brushes will give 65 per cent more coverage, or wear, or last 50 per cent longer, or have 20 per cent more carrying capacity than other brushes of comparable size and quality on the competitive market; and from using any representation which may convey the belief to prospective purchasers that its brushes possess either coverage, wearing or carrying capacity qualities in excess of what is actually the fact, or that they exceed the coverage, wearing or carrying capacity qualities of comparable competitive brushes in any represented amount when such indicated superiority does not exist. (3514)

Anna Plotz, 2315 South Central Park Ave., Chicago, engaged in the preparation and sale of "Kitrab," a salve having an iodine content and alleged to be useful as a treatment for goiter and

scrofula, has stipulated in connection with the sale and distribution of the product, to cease and desist from any representation which conveys the impression or belief that its use constitutes a cure or competent treatment for scrofula or goiter generally or any type of goiter other than simple goiter arising from iodine deficiency. The respondent also agrees to cease any representations which attribute to the product, when used by sufferers from goiter, scrofula or similar diseases, any therapeutic values or effects in excess of what it actually possesses. (3513)

ThoroBread Co., Inc., 1125 West Sixth St., Cincinnati, engaged in selling certain dry dog food preparations designated "ThoroBread T Squares (biscuits)," "ThoroBread Kibbled," "ThoroBread Fine Kibbled (meal)," and "ThoroBread Meat Cereal Dog Feed," and The Keelor & Stites Co., 3001 Carew Tower, Cincinnati, advertising agency which disseminates advertisements for the ThoroBread corporation, have stipulated to cease and desist from using the terms "meat," "dehydrated meat," "meat cereal," or any other terms of similar import to describe dehydrated meat meal or any product which is not meat. (03034)

Veltex Co. and **Vi-Co Sales Co.**, 1811 First Ave., North, Birmingham, Ala., engaged in selling a medicinal preparation designated "Vi-Co Compound," have stipulated to discontinue representing that the preparation is a vegetable and mineral compound; that it will afford relief for indigestion or sour stomach; that they guarantee any specific profit or any specific investment of money made by purchasers of the preparation; and that prospective agents, salesmen, distributors, dealers or other representatives can make profits or earnings within a specified period of time which are in excess of the average net earnings consistently made in like periods of time by active full-time agents, salesmen or other representatives in the ordinary and usual course of business and under normal conditions and circumstances. (03033)

FTC CLOSES CASES

The Federal Trade Commission has closed without prejudice the case growing out of the complaint against Economy Sales Co., Inc., and Samuel Knight, alias Samuel Nitke, Jersey City, N. J., charged with the use of lottery methods in the distribution and sale of merchandise. The corporate respondent no longer is in existence, having been dissolved by proclamation of the Secretary of State of New York.

The Commission has also ordered that the case growing out of its complaint against Stayner Corp. and Erwin, Wasey & Company of the Pacific Coast, both of San Francisco, be closed as to the latter respondent.

Stayner Corp. is engaged in compounding and selling a medicinal preparation designated "Minra," and advertisements of the product were prepared by Erwin, Wasey & Company of the Pacific Coast, an advertising agency. The complaint alleged that both respondents had disseminated advertisements containing false representations concerning the therapeutic value of Minra.

A stipulation as to the facts and an agreement to cease and desist having been entered into by Erwin, Wasey & Company of the Pacific Coast, the Commission ordered the case against it closed without prejudice.

Under the stipulation, Erwin, Wasey & Company of the Pacific Coast agrees to discontinue disseminating any advertisement which represents, among other things, that the preparation is a remedy or cure for acidosis, indigestion, influenza, infection, headaches, or toxemia; that it furnishes the necessary materials to produce sound teeth, bones, muscles, or good health, and that it gives protection against mineral deficiencies.

The advertising agency further agrees to cease and desist from representing that any of the results claimed for Minra have been proved by tests made at universities or colleges, or by competent trainers or coaches, or on college athletes.