

HAVERLIN LEAVES BMI—JOINS MBS

Carl Haverlin, for the past four years Vice President in charge of Station Relations for Broadcast Music, Inc., has tendered his resignation effective April 1, to accept a position as Director of Station Relations for the Mutual Broadcasting System. He succeeds Richard F. Connor who recently resigned. Mr. Haverlin has been with BMI since its inception and has played a prominent part in its development.

CLARK COMMITTEE HEARS INTER-LOCHEN BAN STORY

Joseph E. Maddy, president of the National Music Camp at Interlochen, Michigan, vigorously protested before the Clark subcommittee of the interstate commerce committee of the United States Senate Monday, March 20, against the continued refusal of President James C. Petrillo of the American Federation of Musicians to permit broadcasts of music performed by student and amateur musicians.

Dr. Maddy declared the union had no right to forbid amateur broadcasting, and asked the Congress to protect musicians in the constitutional freedoms implicit in the Bill of Rights.

Non-commercial broadcasts for educational purposes are akin to public services and cannot legally be subject to closed shop and other commercial controls, he said.

"If taxi-drivers should declare that you and I could not drive on the public streets of a city, we would be in the position of the amateur broadcasters today," he said.

"But little imagination is required to foresee what will happen if the present situation is not curbed. In the not-too-distant future no speaker will be permitted to talk over the air unless he is a member of or has permission from some union."

The dictatorial policy of the A. F. of M. president, Petrillo, first came to wide public notice when he stopped the National Broadcasting Company on July 11, 1942, from broadcasting concerts of student musicians at Interlochen, which the NBC had carried as unpaid, sustaining summer features for 12 years. Later Petrillo stopped similar broadcasts from the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music and the Eastman School of Music, of Rochester, New York.

Dr. Maddy asserted a majority of union musicians do not support Petrillo's ban on the use of radio for music education. Maddy submitted to the Senate committee a detailed, specific list of instances disclosing Petrillo's long-continued hostility to use of radio for music education. The Interlochen affair, which aroused nation-wide indignation, was but one of a series of Petrillo attacks, Maddy said.

Dr. Maddy, who is a past-president of the Music Educators National Conference, reported that the Conference on March 6, 1942, in St. Louis, proposed a "code of ethics" to the A. F. of M. for mutual use of radio. Further, Maddy said it has been reported to him that Petrillo would make

a "reasonably satisfactory" arrangement about the Interlochen broadcasts if approached. Maddy said he rejected the idea.

"Chamberlain and Hitler worked out a 'reasonably satisfactory arrangement' at Munich, with final results we know all too well," he said. "I would prefer never to broadcast than to do so only with the permission of Petrillo or any other dictator.

"It matters little whether we broadcast again from Interlochen. But it is of the utmost concern of every American that the use of radio, the greatest avenue of communication and culture ever devised by man, shall not be denied our children—and their children,—and their children's children."

Petrillo's attitude is that the sole value of music is to provide a means for union musicians to earn money, Maddy declared.

"Mr. Petrillo has challenged the authority of the government of the United States of America. Do we accept that challenge? I for one will never cease to fight for the freedom of the air and the honor of being a free American."

Senators Clark, Chairman, McFarland and Tunnell of the subcommittee were joined in the hearing by Senators Vandenberg and Ferguson, both of Michigan.

INFORMATION WANTED

One of the NAB member stations has been made the defendant in a suit wherein the plaintiff claims infringement of a radio idea. In correspondence and conversations which officials of the defendant station have had with the plaintiff and his counsel, it is indicated that this suit is the first of a series which will be started against other radio stations in the event of success in the first.

The basis of the suit is the infringement of a program idea involving a telephone quiz with a package identification angle tied in. It is highly desirable that the fullest possible information regarding this type of program be provided NAB by any station which has used it. We are particularly interested in obtaining information regarding any show of this type which was used prior to 1940. While there is general information to indicate that this type of show was used quite widely, it is specific information that is needed. Any station which has used this idea either before or since 1940 is urgently requested to send complete detailed information to the NAB Legal Department.

CRYSTALS NOW AVAILABLE

The War Production Board has announced an amendment to General Conservation Order M-146 which controls the manufacture and use of quartz crystal oscillators, previously restricted to military requirements. The order, as amended, will now permit the manufacture of quartz oscillators and filters for commercial broadcast stations and other commercial communication systems.



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HUNDREDS ENTER WRVA CARELESS TALK SLOGAN CONTEST

The following story is reprinted from the Commonwealth of Virginia Civilian Defense News:

"Enemy ears are always near, if you don't talk they won't hear," was the winning slogan chosen by the judges in the Security of War Information contest held over station WRVA, Richmond, last month. Miss Mary Catherine Hensley, of Manakin, received a \$50 war bond as a gift for the winning slogan.

Mrs. Lawrence S. Epstein, of Richmond, received the second award, a \$25 war bond, with the slogan, "The less said; the less dead." The third winner, Mrs. Marne Bubeck, wife of Pvt. Marne F. H. Bubeck, of Camp Lee, was awarded a \$25 war bond for the slogan "War information known to you is not a secret if known by two."

The judging committee, headed by Governor Colgate W. Darden, Jr., as honorary chairman, was composed of J. H. Wyse, State OCD Coordinator; Major E. J. Carruthers, Military Intelligence; W. A. Murphy, Federal Bureau of Investigation; Lt. P. F. Kendig, Naval Intelligence, and Irvin Abeloff, Station WRVA.

The winning slogans were taken from hundreds of entries received by WRVA from all parts of Virginia and from a number of adjoining states. The successful contestants were announced over WRVA in a special broadcast at 6:30 p.m. on Thursday, March 2. Appearing on the program at this time were members of the Virginia Committee for Security of War Information.

(Send NAB your station's promotion stories.)

"TELL US ABOUT RADIO" REQUEST BRINGS INTERESTING WGAR REPLY TO FOURTH GRADERS

When David Baylor, WGAR Program Director, received a simple "Tell us about radio" request from a group of fourth graders at Roosevelt School in Euclid Village, Ohio, he "took them on his knee," so to speak, and made a most interesting reply.

WGAR published his letter in pamphlet form and distributed it widely to schools in that area.

Here is Baylor's letter:

"You are all too young to remember it but there was a time when everybody didn't have a radio at home, that was many years ago before any of you were born. When maybe only one family in a whole neighborhood had a big box that looked like a window box with a lot of big knobs on the outside, that looked like little frying pans, and the loud speaker from which the sound came looked like the neck of a goose with a trombone where his bill should be, and the noises that came out of the loudspeaker sounded like a bunch of lions when they get fed at the zoo only worse. Now, our radios are nice looking with polished outsides, and great improvements inside, and instead of strange noises that came out, now we get all sorts of wonderful things—fine music, news from far away places, dramas, educational talks, and many other things.

Then there was a time too, that you're too young to remember, when there were only a few radio stations. One

in Pittsburgh, two in Chicago, one in Kansas City, one in Hastings, Nebraska, one in New York, and one in Los Angeles. Now there are 961 radio stations. In the early days there were only a few programs a day—maybe five or six on each station. Now each of the 961 stations has over 80 programs a day or over 70,000 radio programs altogether every day which are broadcast in the United States.

Let's pretend that we take the time of all these programs and put them together to make one long program that would run 24 hours a day for seven days a week—why it would take almost two years to listen to the whole program! But, of course, no one would want to stay up all night for two years. So let's suppose that you were going to do nothing but listen to the radio all the time you were in school, five days every week for 9 months, and you were going to listen to this same long program. You would listen from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon; of course, you wouldn't listen while you were eating your lunch, so you'd listen five hours a day every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. If you did that you'd be 42 years old before the program ended. You would be out of school, through college, and have children of your own in school.

Now you have all seen a radio tube—that little glass thing inside the radio that looks like a light bulb. How many of those do you suppose it takes to run all the radios in the country (like the one you have at home)? Well, it takes about 65,000,000 of them! Let us suppose your daddy was to make all these tubes—suppose he could make 200 every day—it would take him almost a thousand years to make all of them!

And suppose you took all the aerial wires of all the radio sets in the United States and put them together into one long string—it would go around the world 17 times and have a piece left over long enough to reach from Miami, Florida to Honolulu. That's a pretty long piece of wire isn't it?

Now I have told you all of these things only to give you an idea of how big the radio broadcasting industry is now. But in a few years, when you are all out of school and have homes and radios of your own, it will be even bigger. When you boys come home from work or when you girls finish the dinner dishes, after you're married and have your own homes, you will sit down in the living room and turn on the radio, but you will not only hear the music, you will look into a round glass window in the radio set and you will see the orchestra playing, and you will see the colors of their coats and ties and faces—that's television—you've heard about it of course. Some of it will be in technicolor just like the Mickey Mouse cartoons are now in the movies.

Then, in years to come, you will have in your home a box that will look something like a radio set that will print your newspaper for you. You just turn it on when you go to bed and when you get up you go to the box and tear off a long sheet of paper which will have all the news, the comics, and everything printed on it—that machine is called "facsimile", but it can't be built now because the government needs all the parts for radios used in winning the war. Radio will do a lot of things for us in years to come that we don't think about today. For example, when you grow up and build or buy a home of your own, you'll have a different kind of doorbell. Let us suppose you are in the kitchen when the doorbell rings. You will turn a little switch on the wall, a light will go on behind a little screen and in the screen you will see the face of the person who is at the door—that will be television too. And when you drive into your driveway, you will turn a little switch on the dashboard of your car, this turns on a little broadcasting transmitter in your car and this transmitter will send out radio waves which will turn another switch and the doors open up and the light goes on in your garage without anyone ever touching it. All of these things have been done with radio already, but we have to wait until after the war before the factories can start making all of these things.

Then you've heard about the helicopter—that amazing aeroplane that everybody will have after the war, haven't you? Well, imagine you are flying home from work in your helicopter some evening—you just pick up a microphone which hangs on the instrument panel, turn on

NRDGA PROMOTION CLINIC

Lew Avery, NAB Director of Broadcast Advertising, spent several days this week in conference with officials of the NRDGA Promotion Division in planning radio's participation at the forthcoming Promotion Clinic to be held at the Netherlands-Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, April 4, 5 and 6. All three of the sessions, morning, luncheon, and afternoon, of the 6th have been set aside so that radio may present its story to this prominent and important group of retailers. The entire Sales Managers Executive Committee, as well as the Research Committee, will be present. Full details of the plans and reservation blanks for those desiring to attend will be sent out in a special bulletin within the next day or two.

your short wave radio and you say "Calling Mrs. Smith—Calling Mrs. Smith—this is your husband—I'm 12 minutes from home—you can put the potatoes in the oven—that is all". Mrs. Smith will push a button in the kitchen and speak into a microphone there and say "Calling Mr. Smith—Calling Mr. Smith—all right honey—but watch out for Wilbur's bicycle when you land—he left it in front of the garage—that is all."

That sounds kind of funny, doesn't it? But remember when Abraham Lincoln was President no one ever thought you would be able to talk to a man in London from New York just as though he were on the other side of your backyard fence, but today, by radio you can. When the Japs bombed Pearl Harbor the whole world knew about it seven minutes after it happened, but when George Washington was elected President, he didn't hear the news himself until two weeks later—and some of the other people in the country didn't hear about it for six months or a year. Imagine not knowing who got elected President until six months after the election was over! But today, with radio we know within a few minutes after the votes are counted and within an hour the elected President speaks on the radio, thanking everybody who voted for him.

In radio a lot of strange things are done to make various noises. For example, you have heard the sound of fire on the air. Do you suppose someone builds a bonfire in the studio whenever the noise of fire is needed? No, a man just crumples a Cellophane wrapper from a package of cigarettes in front of a microphone. When the bad men in the Lone Ranger story blow up the dam, the noise is made by taking a regular basketball bladder, putting some B-B shots inside, blowing it up, and shaking it in front of the microphone. That makes a sound like a great big explosion. When the Lone Ranger gallops away shouting "Hi-ho Silver", the noise of Silver's hoofs is made by a man who takes two half coconut shells and pounds them upon a table, but you think they are horses—for that's exactly what it sounds like. Suppose you hear the sound of a gun shot on a radio program. Well, it really isn't a gun shot at all—it's a man hitting a leather cushion with a thick yardstick. There are lots of other strange ways to make noises on the radio, and these are only a few of them.

I could probably go on for pages and pages telling you things about what radio has done and what it will do in years to come, because there are so many things to tell. But all of you will learn about them as you go on through school. As a matter of fact, perhaps some of you in this very room will be doing something to help radio accomplish some of the things I am telling you. Radio will have to have a lot of new people—young people like yourselves who have ideas and energy and enthusiasm. It will be a very interesting world you will live in when you get

out of school and it will depend on you to make and keep it interesting. You folks are going to live in the most wonderful world anyone has ever seen. I'd be awfully happy if I could be ten years old again and live in that world with you."

ROCHESTER HOSPITAL COUNCIL BROADCASTS

Last October the Public Relations Department of the Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, New York, sent the following letter to Rochester radio stations:

"Radio can render great service to the staffs of the hospitals by reminding the public of the problem which relatives and friends create when they make unnecessary calls about patients.

Each telephoned inquiry about the condition of a patient takes the time of at least two people, sometimes three or four. Emergency calls are blocked and time taken that should be given to hospital routine of the care of patients. Hospitals sometimes have over eighty calls about the condition of one patient.

Radio can persuade friends and relatives to phone the nearest of kin for information, rather than the hospital, and also ask those relatives to phone late enough in the morning—after nine o'clock—to get completed records without calling nurses for information.

Hospitals frequently receive curiosity calls that are very troublesome, since they mean hunting through every possible record for a patient who is not in the hospital. The inquirer just heard or read that somebody he knew might be in the hospital. Especially vexing are the inquirers who cannot spell the name of the patient, sometimes do not know it—only the ailment."

To meet these needs, the Public Relations Department at the Strong Hospital, Rochester, N. Y., drafted five scripts which were edited and broadcast by the Rochester Hospital Council over WHAM on "Women Only" and on a noon-hour show on WHEC. The results were soon obvious. Unnecessary telephone calls dropped to a comfortable low, and visiting restrictions were accepted cheerfully, and, as a rule, obeyed.

The Hospital Council added eight more scripts, giving general information about hospitals, making a series of thirteen broadcasts. The titles of the series are as follows:

1. Hospital Telephone Calls
2. Visiting Restrictions
3. Visitors as the Nurses See Them
4. Visitors from the Doctor's Point of View
5. Review
6. Rochester Hospitals
7. Ambulance Service
8. Hospitals vs. Hotels
9. Helping Folks to Get Well
10. The Hospital 40 Years Ago and Today
11. 35 Days in the Hospital or 14?
12. The Hospital Goes to Picture Making
13. Victuals and Vitamins

If you can use such material, you may send to Marion Gleason, Public Relations, Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, N. Y., or to Mr. William Fay, Station WHAM, or Mr. Clarence Wheeler, WHEC, Rochester.

WOMEN STAFF NEW NBC SHOW

Women at NBC have assumed complete responsibility for a new program, "Now is the Time," which makes its premiere tomorrow (25) at 9:30 a.m., EWT. Nancy Osgood of the Network's Washington staff, will direct the program.

Control-room engineer will be Muriel Kennedy who was a secretary to radio executives, a tube inspector in a radio factory and general factotum in small stations before becoming a full-fledged engineer.

Marjorie Ochs, who spent a large part of last year on the

road with Glenn Miller's "I Sustain the Wings," will make with the sound effects.

Priscilla Kent is writing the scripts for the show which will be narrated and femceed by Ernesta Barlow, "Com-mando Mary."

FCC'S JORGENSEN TO NAVY

Norman E. Jorgensen, Assistant to Chairman James Lawrence Fly, will report to the Navy March 24 as a Lieutenant (Junior Grade) in the Navy Bureau of Supply and Accounts. Mr. Jorgensen will report to the Naval Officers Training School at Babsons Institute, Babson Park, Massachusetts.

Before coming to the FCC in April 1943, Mr. Jorgensen worked in the sales department of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company during 1933, and through 1940 was employed by Chalmers and Co., merchandise distributors, Iron Mountain, Michigan, where he became sales manager. Mr. Jorgensen is a graduate of the University of Chicago law school where he was Editor-in-Chief of the Law Review.

F.C.C. APPROPRIATIONS CUT

The Senate, on March 20, 1944, rejected three amendments proposed by Senator Meade for the restoration of \$2,000,000.00 to the Federal Communications Commission which had been cut by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION DOCKET

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, March 27th. They are subject to change.

Wednesday, March 29

Consolidated Hearing

NEW—Charles P. Blackley, Staunton, Va.—C. P. 1240 kc., 250 watts; unlimited.

WCHV—Charles Barham, Jr., and Emmalou W. Graham, d b as Barham and Barham, Charlottesville, Va.—Mod. of License. 1240 kc., 250 watts; unlimited.

WFVA—Fredericksburg Broadcasting Corporation, Fredericksburg, Va.—Mod. of License. 1240 kc., 250 watts; unlimited (except on Sunday when WBBL operates).

Friday, March 31

KVAN—Vancouver Radio Corporation, Vancouver, Wash.—C. P. 930 kc., 250 watts, night; 500 watts, day; unlimited.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION ACTION

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

KMLB—J. C. Liner, Jr. (Transferor), Mrs. Melba Liner Gaston (Transferee), Liner's Broadcasting Station, Inc., Monroe, La.—Granted consent to relinquishment of control by J. C. Liner, Jr., of Liner's Broadcasting Station, Inc., licensee of station KMLB, through transfer of 498 shares of capital

stock to his sister. No monetary consideration involved (B3-TC-360).

KWK—Grace C. Convey (Transferor), Robert T. Convey (Transferee), Thomas Patrick, Inc. (Licensee), St. Louis, Mo.—Granted consent to transfer of control of Thomas Patrick, Inc., licensee of station KWK, from Grace C. Convey to Robert T. Convey (B4-TC-353).

KOVC—Milton Holiday, Herman Stern and E. J. Pegg (Transferors), Robert E. Ingstad (Transferee), KOVC, Inc., Valley City, N. Dak.—Granted consent to acquisition of control by Robert E. Ingstad of KOVC, Inc., by transfer of 112 shares, or 56% of issued and outstanding capital stock of licensee for a total consideration of \$3,920 (B4-TC-356).

WLAW—Alexander H. Rogers, Deceased (Transferor), Irving E. Rogers, Harold B. Morrill and National Shamut Bank of Boston, co-executors under the will of Alexander H. Rogers, deceased (Transferees), Hildreth & Rogers Co., Lawrence, Mass.—Granted consent to involuntary transfer of control of Hildreth & Rogers Co., licensee of station WLAW, from Alexander H. Rogers, deceased, to Irving E. Rogers, Harold B. Morrill & National Shamut Bank of Boston, co-executors, under the will of Alexander H. Rogers, deceased.

WKIP—Richard E. Coon (Transferor), Poughkeepsie Newspapers, Inc. (Transferee), Poughkeepsie Broadcasting Corp., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Granted consent to transfer of control of Poughkeepsie Broadcasting Corp., licensee of station WKIP, from Richard E. Coon to Poughkeepsie Newspapers, Inc., for a total consideration of \$10,600, representing 80 shares or 20% of preferred stock and 480 shares or 60% of the common stock (B1-TC-325).

W2XBD—General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.—Granted renewal of ST broadcast station license for the period ending April 1, 1945.

W9XUI—State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.—Granted renewal of experimental television station license for the period ending February 1, 1945.

E. Anthony & Sons, Inc., Hyannis, Mass.—Granted request to assignment of call letters WOCB to the new station authorized on March 7.

DOCKET CASE ACTION

The Commission has announced its Proposed Findings and Conclusions (B-198) proposing to grant the application of KSJB, Jamestown Broadcasting Co., Inc., for modification of license to change the operating assignment from 1440 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time, to 600 kc., with power of 100 watts night, 250 watts day; granted conditionally.

In its Conclusions the Commission states:

1. The operation of KSJB on the frequency 600 kc., with power of 100 watts night, 250 watts day, will provide daytime service over a greatly increased predominantly agricultural area, including a substantially increased population thinly scattered over this area; it will enable the applicant to secure a network affiliation with Columbia Broadcasting System, thereby making it possible to bring to a majority of this increased area and population Columbia programs not theretofore enjoyed by them; and it will not result either day or night in increased interference, in excess of the limits prescribed by the Commission's rules, regulations, and Standards, to any existing station. Although such operation will result in increased interference to Station WMT, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, this interference does not occur within the normally protected (2.5 mv/m) contour, and the population which will be deprived of the service of Station WMT already receives primary service from one or more standard broadcast stations. (See Table IV, note 1, Standards of Good Engineering Practice.)

2. A slight increase in interference will result to Station CFQC from the nighttime operation of Station KSJB on 600 kc. with 100 watts power.

3. The granting of a modification of license for the operation of Station KSJB on 600 kc. with 100 watts power nighttime and 250 watts power daytime would tend toward a fair, efficient, and equitable distribution of radio service as contemplated by the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

4. Public interest, convenience, and necessity will be served by the granting of a modification of license for the operation of Station KSJB on 600 kc. with 100 watts power nighttime and 250 watts power daytime, subject to the condition that as soon as materials again become available the applicant will, upon authorization of the Commission, make full use of the frequency in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the Commission.

LICENSE RENEWALS

The following stations were granted renewal of licenses for the period ending May 1, 1945:

KDKA, Pittsburgh; KEVR, Seattle; KGDM, Stockton, Cal.; KPMC, Bakersfield, Cal.; KRLD, Dallas; KSL, Salt Lake City; KYW, Philadelphia; WCAZ, Carthage, Ill.; WCKY, Cincinnati; WHAM, Rochester, N. Y.; WJAG, Norfolk, Neb.; WLAC, Nashville, Tenn.; WMBI, Chicago; KNX, Los Angeles; WCAR, Pontiac, Mich.; WGNV, Newburg, N. Y.; WTAM, Cleveland; WTOP, Washington, D. C.; KMOX, St. Louis; WLIB, and auxiliary, Brooklyn; WHAM, Auxiliary, Rochester, N. Y.

WGPC—J. W. Woodruff and J. W. Woodruff, Jr., d/h as Albany Broadcasting Co., Albany, Ga.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending October 1, 1945.

WPAD—Paducah Broadcasting Co., Inc., Paducah, Ky.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending October 1, 1945.

KOAM—The Pittsburg Broadcasting Co., Inc., Pittsburg, Kans.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending November 1, 1946.

WHEB—WHEB, Inc., Portsmouth, N. H.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending November 1, 1946.

KEYS—Earl C. Dunn, Charles W. Rossi, H. B. Lockhart and E. C. Hughes, d/b as Nueces Broadcasting Co., Corpus Christi, Texas.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending December 1, 1945.

KOMA—KOMA, Inc., Oklahoma City, Okla.—Present license granted on a temporary basis only for the period ending May 1, 1945, upon the express condition that it is subject to whatever action may be taken by the Commission upon the pending application for renewal of license. Nothing shall be construed as a finding by the Commission that the operation of the station is or will be in the public interest beyond the express terms hereof.

WOWO—Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Present license extended upon a temporary basis to May 31, 1944.

WBAX—John H. Stenger, Jr., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Temporary license for station WBAX further extended for a period of 90 days or until June 24, 1944.

WJW—WJW, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio.—Granted license (B2-L-1784) to cover construction permit which authorized installation of a new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, increase in power to 5 kilowatts, change in frequency to 850 kc., and move transmitter and studio from Akron to Cleveland; conditions. Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement (B2-Z-1566).

MISCELLANEOUS

KFAR—Midnight Sun Broadcasting Co., Fairbanks, Alaska.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power under special service authorization in accordance with Sec. 3.54 (B-Z-1586).

In accordance with the Commission's policy adopted February 23, 1943, the following applications for new FM broadcast stations were placed in the pending file:

Commodore Broadcasting, Inc., Decatur, Ill. (B4-PH-161 and 162); Maryland Broadcasting Co., Baltimore, Md. (B1-PH-163); The Monumental Radio Co., Baltimore, Md. (B1-PH-175); Plaza Court Broadcasting Co., Oklahoma City (B3-PH-173); Southland Industries, Inc., San Antonio, Texas (B3-PH-156); Susquehanna Broadcasting Co., York, Pa. (B2-PH-160); Telegraph Herald, Duquaque, Iowa (B4-PH-159); Westchester Broadcasting Corp., White Plains, N. Y. (B1-PH-176).

KVAN—Vancouver Radio Corp., Vancouver, Wash.—Denied petition for reconsideration of Commission action of December 7, 1943, in designating for hearing application for construction permit to make changes in equipment, and operate unlimited time on 930 kc., with 250 watts night, 500 watts day.

The Commission approved a power of attorney for the affairs of Louis Wasmer, licensee of station KGA, Spokane, Wash., appointing John C. Kendall, Archibald W. Witherspoon and Eustace Le Master, jointly and/or severally, his attorneys in fact with respect to operation of station KGA.

The Commission also approved power of attorney for Adelaide B. Esch, wife of W. Wright Esch, with respect to the operation of station WMFJ, Daytona Beach, Fla.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

560 Kilocycles

WIND—Johnson-Kennedy Radio Corp., Gary, Ind.—Modification of license to change location of main studio from Gary, Indiana, to 230 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

600 Kilocycles

WCAO—The Monumental Radio Co., Baltimore, Md.—Construction permit to install vertical dipole (FM antenna) on top of North Tower of WCAO.

690 Kilocycles

KGGF—Hugh J. Powell, Coffeyville, Kan.—Modification of Construction Permit (B4-P-3519 as modified, which authorized installation of new transmitter) for extension of completion date from 4-22-44 to 7-22-44.

900 Kilocycles

KLCN—Fred O. Grimwood, Blytheville, Ark.—Voluntary Assignment of License to Harold L. Sudbury.

1070 Kilocycles

WIBC—Indiana Broadcasting Corp., Indianapolis, Ind.—License to cover Construction Permit (B4-P-3335) which authorized increase in power and changes in directional antenna.

WIBC—Indiana Broadcasting Corp., Indianapolis, Ind.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1280 Kilocycles

WDSU—WDSU, Inc., New Orleans, La.—License to use former licensed W.E. 96021—1 kilowatt transmitter for auxiliary purposes, AMENDED to change name of applicant to E. A. Stephens, Fred Weber and H. B. Wall, d/h as Stephens Broadcasting Co.

1320 Kilocycles

NEW—Upstate Broadcasting Corp., Saranac Lake, N. Y.—Voluntary transfer of control of licensee corporation from Carl F. Woese to John F. Grimes (250 shares common stock).

1340 Kilocycles

NEW—George T. Morris, Wilmer D. Lanier and J. Newton Thompson, d/b as Dublin Broadcasting Co., Dublin, Ga.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., 250 watts power and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Western Radio Corp., Pasco, Wash.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., 250 watts power and unlimited hours of operation.

1480 Kilocycles

WHOM—New Jersey Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N. J.—Special Service Authorization to operate with main studio at 29 West 57th St., New York, N. Y., for the period ending 8-31-44.

1490 Kilocycles

WELO—Birney Imes, Jr., Tupelo, Miss.—Modification of Construction Permit (B3-P-3555 which authorized construction of a new standard broadcast station) for approval of transmitter and studio sites.

FM APPLICATIONS

NEW—The Hampden-Hampshire Corp., Holyoke, Mass.—Construction permit for a new High Frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 44,100 kc., with coverage of 14,340 square miles.

NEW—Sharon Herald Broadcasting Co., Sharon, Penna.—Construction permit for a new High Frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 45,900 kc., with coverage of 11,030 square miles.

NEW—Edwin H. Armstrong, C. M. Jansky, Jr., and Stuart L. Bailey d/h as FM Development Foundation, Olney, Md.—

Construction permit for a new High Frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on **43,900 kc.**, with coverage of 18,844 square miles.

NEW—Onondaga Radio Broadcasting Corp., Syracuse, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new High Frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on **45,900 kc.**, or other available frequency with coverage of 6,745 square miles.

NEW—Montgomery Broadcasting Co., Inc., Montgomery, Ala.—Construction permit for a new High Frequency (FM) broadcasting station to be operated on **43,500 kc.**, with coverage of 17,299 square miles.

NEW—Illinois Broadcasting Corp., Quincy, Ill.—Construction permit for a new High Frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on **44,100 kc.**, with coverage of approximately 15,300 square miles.

NEW—WIBM, Inc., Jackson, Mich.—Construction permit for a new High Frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on **49,500 kc.**

TELEVISION APPLICATIONS

NEW—Radio Corporation of America, Area of Camden, N. J.—License for reinstatement of experimental television relay broadcast station W3XAD to be operated on **321000-327000 kc.**, power of 500 watts peak, A5 and A3 Emission.

NEW—Radio Corporation of America, Camden, N. J.—License for reinstatement of experimental television broadcast station W3XEP to be operated on Channel #5 (**84000-90000 kc.**), power of 50 kilowatts peak, A5, A3 and Special Emission.

NEW—Havens & Martin, Inc., Richmond, Va.—Construction permit for a new Commercial Television Broadcast Station to be operated on Channel #3 (**66000-72000 kc.**), with power of 3 kilowatts for aural and 4 kilowatts (peak) for visual.

NEW—The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio.—W8XCT—Modification of Construction Permit (B2-PVB-23 as modified which authorized construction of a new experimental television broadcast station) for extension of completion date from 4-28-44 to 10-28-44.

NEW—Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., Washington, D. C.—Construction permit for a new Commercial Television Broadcast Station to be operated on Channel #4 (**78000-84000 kc.**).

NEW—Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., Philadelphia, Penna.—Construction permit for a new Commercial Television Broadcast Station to be operated on Channel #7 (**102000-108000 kc.**).

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

NEW—City of New York, Municipal Broadcasting System, Area of New York, N. Y.—Construction permit for reinstatement of WNYD for new relay broadcast station to be operated on **1622, 2058, 2150, 2790 kc.**, power of 40 watts and A3 Emission.

NEW—City of New York, Municipal Broadcasting System, Area of New York, N. Y.—Construction permit for reinstatement of WNYG for new relay broadcast station to be operated on **1622, 2058, 2150, 2790 kc.**, power of 40 watts and A3 Emission.

NEW—School District, City of Bay City, Bay City, Mich.—Construction permit for a new non-commercial educational broadcast station.

NEW—Board of Education of the City of Atlanta, Atlanta, Ga.—Construction permit for a new non-commercial educational broadcast station.

NEW—Indiana Broadcasting Corp., Indianapolis, Ind.—Voluntary transfer of control of licensee corporation from H. G. Wall, Margaret B. Wall and Thelma M. Lohnes to Indianapolis News Publishing Company, Inc. (1000 shares common stock).

WGEX—General Electric Co., S. Schenectady, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PIB-53) which authorized construction of a new International Broadcast Station.

WABC-FM—NEW—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Construction permit to make changes in the antenna system.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION DOCKET

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.

Cecil Malk, Inc., 202 Livingston St., Brooklyn, retailer of women's suits, coats and other garments, is charged in a complaint with violation of the Wool Products Labeling Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. (5138)

Irene Karol—A complaint has been issued charging Max Orenstein and Louis Karpf, trading as Irene Karol, 880 Washington Ave., St. Louis, with failing to disclose to purchasers the rayon content of certain garments they manufacture. (5139)

Marine Products Company—Violation of the brokerage section of the Robinson-Patman Act is alleged in a complaint issued against Marine Products Co., 3370 Harasthy St., San Diego, Calif., engaged in the sale of canned sea food products in its own name and for its own account. (5137)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission announced no stipulations.

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

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

H. D. Shipp Co., Inc., 12 South Capitol Ave., Indianapolis, and its president, H. D. Shipp, have been ordered to discontinue representing in advertising matter or otherwise that a drinking glass they sell under the name "Sneaker" will camouflage or eliminate the objectionable taste of liquids drunk from it. (4986)