

D-DAY AND THE RADIO GIANT

(As Released by the NAB News Bureau)

Washington, D. C., June 6: Harold Ryan, president of the National Association of Broadcasters, in a D-Day message to the radio industry, said today:

"Invasion for liberation has begun. In the middle of our American night word was flashed through the ether which brought millions from their beds to listen for every syllable of news from the French coast. As instinctively as they would rush to their windows to see what was going on in their own front yards, the American people turned to their radios for full information on the tremendous Allied move. Far transcending the story of Pearl Harbor, radio's instantaneous reports of the invasion for liberation are placing the people at home in close touch with the scenes where wave upon wave of our loved ones in uniform are pouring into the attack. As we listen today we know how essential were the weeks and months of preparation by stations and networks to bring this story home to America without interruption or delay. The responsibility which weighed so heavily upon the broadcasters, the numerous assurances which were given our listeners, are now more than justified by the reliance which fathers, mothers, wives, sisters and brothers are placing on this vast system of communication for minute to minute news, for words of cheer and comfort from leaders the world around. In its vigilance and preparedness for the recounting of this momentous event, American radio has distinguished itself as a great heart which never stops beating."



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C. E. Arney, Jr., *Secretary-Treasurer*

Robert T. Bartley, *Director of War Activities*; Lewis H. Avery, *Director of Broadcast Advertising*; Willard D. Egolf, *Director of Public Relations*; Howard S. Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Paul F. Peter, *Director of Research*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*.

NAB REVIEWS LEGISLATIVE POSITION

Following is a quotation from a United Press Dispatch, June 6, 1944:

"Senator Wheeler said he had given up hope of Congressional action this year on Legislative Regulation of the Radio Industry. 'It's over for this session,' Wheeler said, 'I tried to work out a compromise bill which would curb some of the powers of the FCC but at the same time not free the industry from all regulations. The Radio Industry wanted no Regulation.' Wheeler said that in view of industry opposition he has not set any further meetings of the ICC, of which he is Chairman, on the White-Wheeler Bill he presented to the Committee two weeks ago."

NAB subsequently issued the following:

In view of the testimony favoring legislation given before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee during last November and December and the subsequent diligent efforts of the Legislative Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters directed toward the securing of consideration by Congress of the vital need of the broadcasting industry for definitive legislation, we are disappointed with Chairman Wheeler's conclusion to call off further Interstate Commerce Committee meetings to discuss the Radio bill, "due to industry opposition."

In a spirit of cooperation the NAB considered and reported upon the Bill as revised by Senators Wheeler and White, which we understood to be one on which they both made concessions in order to give their Committee a base from which to operate.

In presenting the report to the Members of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee we pointed again to the vital need for definitive legislation at the present time. We felt obliged to point out certain operating difficulties which would arise from adoption of some of the proposals in their present form. NAB "endorsed" many sections of the proposal, said certain were "desirable," said some were "improvements," recommended "deletion" of certain sections, made "suggestions" on other sections and mere "comments" on others. We recommend "deletion," for example, on the anti-sponsorship of news proposals which we believe would run counter to the fundamental concept and American policy of encouragement of news dissemination, and sections which we deemed would afford post censorship to a Federal Commission. We merely submitted factual comments, without recommendation, for example, on the 50 KW limitation and the proposal for the breakdown of the clear channels.

We recognized the controversial nature of certain of the proposals and, in what we felt was a proper faith in the wisdom of Congress to resolve these controversies in the public interest, we merely set forth certain facts and made certain predictions, based upon our experience as broadcasters.

We are amazed that the Industry should be accused of not desiring any legislation in light of the facts. The NAB testified at the Hearings in support of Legislation.

At conferences in March between Chairman Wheeler and the NAB, NAB reiterated its support of Legislative consideration, and as late as May 30, said "The need for definitive legislation at the present time is vital."

Subsequently, on May 31, following submittal of the Report to the Members of the Interstate Commerce Committee, the NAB Legislative Committee passed a Resolution directing Don Elias, chairman of the Legislative Committee, and J. Harold Ryan, president of NAB, "to take such steps as they believe advisable to expedite desirable legislation."

Certainly the Industry has made every effort to secure Committee consideration of remedial legislation. To expect 100% support of any piece of legislation dealing with radio from every competing broadcasting station would be tantamount to expectation that complete unanimity could be secured from all members of a legislative body on a controversial measure.

The fact is that the Industry does not oppose Legislative consideration—it is seeking it! It is our sincere hope that Chairman Wheeler will renew his call for a Committee meeting and that the Committee will consider and adopt a Bill and report it to the Senate and that the Senate will pass a Bill.

ADDITIONAL RADIO LEGISLATION PROPOSED

Mr. Johnson of Colorado proposes licensing commentators and prohibiting the broadcast into a State of advertising violative of State Law.

Mr. Vandenberg of Michigan introduces amendment to prohibit interference with non-commercial cultural or educational programs such as was exercised by A F of M against Interlochen.

The Bills follow:

S. 814

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 29 (legislative day, MAY 9), 1944

Referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado to the bill (S. 814) to amend the Communications Act of 1934, and for other purposes, viz: At the proper place in the bill insert the following new section:

SEC. . Part I of title III of such Act is further amended by adding at the end thereof a new section as follows:

"LIMITATION ON ADVERTISING BROADCASTS

"SEC. . No person shall broadcast by means of any radio station for which a license is required by any law of the United States and no person operating any such station shall permit the broadcasting of, any advertisement or of information concerning any matter or thing if the broadcast of such advertisement or information is capable of being received by any ordinary household radio receiving set at any place or point in any State of the United States or any Province of the Dominion of Canada, during such hours as the broadcasting of a similar advertisement or similar information by a radio station located in such State or Province is prohibited by the laws thereof effective throughout its geographical limits."

S. 814

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 5 (legislative day, MAY 9), 1944

Referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado to the bill (S. 814) to amend the Communication Act of 1934, and for other purposes, viz: At the proper place in the bill insert the following:

SEC. . Section 317 of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 317. (a) All matter broadcast by any radio station for which service, money, or any other valuable

consideration is directly or indirectly paid, or promised to or charged or accepted by, the station so broadcasting, from any person, shall, at the time the same is so broadcast, be announced as paid for or furnished, as the case may be, by such person.

"(b) No news analyses or news commentaries shall be included in any such broadcast unless the person making such broadcast has been licensed by the Commission as a news commentator.

"(c) The Commission shall issue a license as a news commentator to any person, upon application therefor, if the applicant subscribes to and accepts the following code of ethics:

"(1) News shall be presented with fairness and accuracy.

"(2) No commentator shall make any false, slanderous, libelous, or derogatory statement concerning any person.

"(3) News commentaries and analyses shall be presented in compliance with all the provisions of the Communications Act of 1934 and regulations made pursuant thereto.

"(d) The Commission shall have authority to revoke the license of any news commentator who violates the code of ethics set forth in subsection (c)."

At the proper place (in the section relating to appeals to the court) insert the following:

"() By any news commentator whose license has been revoked by the Commission."

S. 1957

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 29 (legislative day, MAY 9), 1944

Mr. VANDENBERG introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce

A BILL

To amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, so as to prohibit interference with the broadcasting of noncommercial cultural or educational programs.

Be it enacted in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, is amended by inserting, after section 329 of such Act, a new section as follows:

"SEC. 330. It shall be unlawful for any person, or any person representing an organization or group, to interfere with, intimidate any person or persons, hinder, extort, delay, prevent, or conspire with other persons for the purpose of hindering, delaying, interfering with, or stopping the production or transmission, by means of any radio station of any noncommercial educational or cultural program presented by any academically accredited and tax-exempt educational institution, prepared and planned for presentation by radio or in the process of being transmitted by radio stations, and it shall likewise be unlawful for any person as a part of a group or organization to threaten or intimidate any other person for the purpose of preventing by group action the operation of any broadcasting station while preparing for or in the operation of broadcasting such noncommercial educational or cultural programs, unless such interference, work stoppage, or group action is part of a general action for other purposes and is of general and broader nature or purpose than to prevent or interfere with the broadcasting of such noncommercial educational and cultural programs: *Provided*, That such radio station or stations have agreed to broadcast such programs and that no service, money, or other valuable consideration is directly or indirectly paid or promised to, or charged or accepted by such station from any person for broadcasting or agreeing to broadcast such program and no service, money, or other valuable consideration is directly or indirectly paid or promised to, or charged or accepted by the persons producing or participating in such program from such station or from any commercial sponsor, for services rendered in producing or participating in such program.

"DEFINITION

"'To conspire' shall mean to plan with others, to hold meetings for the purpose of planning, to take action as the result of a plan or purpose—such as united stoppage of work at a radio plant, or to write communications urging interference by action or by word of mouth to induce action for the purpose of interference."

INFORMATION NEEDED

Information is needed with respect to any instances in which a local IBEW union has admitted women technicians to membership. The more specific the information the better. Any stations having information with reference to the matter are asked to communicate with NAB giving names of individuals and local union involved.

RENEWAL FORMS REVISED BY FCC

The Commission, on May 30, approved a revised Form 303, application for renewal of license for standard broadcast stations and authorized two new forms, 303-A, Statement of Technical Information Concerning Standard Broadcast Stations Using Nondirectional Antennas, and 303-B, Statement of Technical Information Concerning Standard Broadcast Stations Using Directional Antennas.

The Commission has required very little engineering data with regard to any standard broadcast station since the change to the abbreviated renewal application Form 303 in February, 1942, and in view of the recently extended license period for standard broadcast stations to three years, it is essential that up-to-date engineering data be filed with the Commission. For this reason, licensees will be requested to submit to the Commission, by August 1, 1944, such current engineering information on Form 303-A or 303-B. It is expected that a supply of the newly approved forms 303-A and 303-B will be available in a short time and will be promptly mailed to each standard broadcast station.

One significant change in the forms covering the engineering data is that in addition to being executed by the applicant, the chief engineer or technical director of the station will be required to swear or affirm that he has read the same, knows the contents thereof, and that the matters and facts set forth in the form are true of his own knowledge. Past experience has indicated that many licensees filed their renewal applications with gross errors which are repeated time and time again, thus indicating that the data had been copied from a previous renewal application without reexamination by anyone having knowledge or information of the facts. It is hoped that with the revised forms, engineering information submitted will be current, accurate, and of real assistance to the Commission.

In addition to up-to-date engineering data, the revised application form and renewal of license seeks to elicit information as to the ownership, operation, interests therein, etc., of all licensees. Current information on program service is likewise sought and applicants will be required to attach to the original application only the program and operating logs or one exact copy thereof required to be kept under Section 3.404 of the rules for the seven consecutive days immediately preceding the date of execution of the application form. If the original log is submitted and so marked, it will be returned to the applicant.

The requirement in the revised form for submission of

program and operating logs is in lieu of the provision in Form 303 prior to revision, which sought a breakdown of program content giving percentage of total monthly hours (commercial and sustaining) divided into types of programs such as entertainment, educational, religious, agricultural, fraternal, news, etc., and it is believed will result in eliciting more accurate information on the subject of program service the station renders with less effort on the part of the applicant.

In view of the fact that under Section 1.361 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, licensees are required to file an annual financial report, no additional financial data is required by the revised Form 303 unless changes in the financial status of the applicant have occurred since the filing of the applicant's last annual report, in which event such changes are required to be reported. The applicant must, however, represent that its financial condition, except for minor changes occurring in the normal course of business, is the same as of the date of execution of the renewal application as that shown in the most recent annual report, stating the date filed.

INDUSTRY THANKS EXPRESSED TO "FIBBER" McGEE AND MOLLY FOR D-DAY COVERAGE PLUG

The following letter was written by Harold Ryan to "Fibber" McGee and Molly as a result of a statement made at the beginning of their broadcast on the night of June 6:

"This is to thank you for the fine compliment which you paid the institution of American radio at the beginning of your program on the night of June 6th, when you stated that you were proud to be associated with the radio industry in view of its great service to the American public on that historic invasion day.

"On behalf of the National Association of Broadcasters, I wish to express gratitude to you for this thoughtful utterance.

"Radio is so much like a guest in the home that it cannot with good grace refer to itself with words of praise. Radio must depend upon those who use its facilities, those who enjoy a large public following, such as you and Molly, to express recognition of its good work.

"We appreciate very much your acknowledgment of radio's excellent coverage of the invasion, and the splendid, tasteful manner in which you handled it. With every good wish for your success, I am

Cordially yours, Harold Ryan."

ELLIS ADDRESSES RMA CONFERENCE

Ray C. Ellis, Director of Radio and Radar Division of WPB, who recently returned from a two months' visit to the Soviet Union, spoke before the Third War Production Conference of the Radio Manufacturers Association at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, on Tuesday, June 6.

Mr. Ellis, in his address, reported to the RMA membership on "Radio in Russia." The talk dealt primarily with the present status of radio manufacturing and research in the Soviet Union. In concluding the talk, Mr. Ellis said:

"Both Russia and the United States have many fundamental and basic things in common. Both countries are generally self-sufficient as far as their basic requirements are concerned. Neither country has had any ambitious colonization program. Neither country should have any difficulty in the future from an immigration standpoint.

"I feel that the friendly relations of the United Nations will continue to develop. Russia's big problem is raising the standard of living in her own country which will require all of the products that they can produce. As for postwar radio problems, it would seem to me that if they are handled on a business basis the United States and Russia can be of great mutual help to one another."

FCC REPORTS FM BURSTS TO RTPB

Observations on a phenomenon in radio propagation hitherto not reported—long-distance bursts causing interference in the very high frequency band which includes the band 42-50 megacycles now assigned to FM broadcasting—were announced today by the Federal Communications Commission.

The amplitudes of the bursts, according to FCC engineers, have varied from the lowest levels which can be measured up to levels well in excess of that required to render a satisfactory FM broadcast service. During periods of maximum activity they may occur at the rate of several hundred per hour. However, the amplitudes of but few of the bursts are sufficient to cause serious interference to a receiver operating within the protected area of an FM station under present FCC standards.

A "burst" is defined as a sharp increase of signal strength of very short duration—seldom covering more than the time consumed by a single spoken word or a note or two of music—from an FM station located at a considerable distance from the observer. Since February 1943, FCC engineers have been recording reception from certain FM stations to determine the nature and extent of the interference.

The bursts were observed from the higher powered FM stations only. This may account for the failure of amateurs, experimenters and others to have reported this type of interference in this frequency range. The bursts are not normally observed from nearby FM stations, since the steady ground wave signal is of sufficient strength to obscure them, but they may be observed in such instances by a system of pulsing or by a directional antenna which discriminates against the ground wave. At greater distances where the steady signal is absent or of low intensity, the bursts may be heard through the loudspeaker or may be recorded by a suitable recorder.

Bursts have been observed by both methods at distances up to 1400 miles from certain FM stations, but are neither so intense nor so numerous at the longer distances as they are at distances of 300 to 700 miles. Commission engineers observed a systematic variation in the relative numbers of bursts which occur from hour to hour during the day, the highest number occurring near sunrise and the fewest near sunset.

It was pointed out these bursts may be related in some way to bursts of somewhat longer duration and greater frequency of occurrence which have been reported by other engineers on frequencies below 20 megacycles. The distances over which the FM bursts are received, as well as certain measurements of signal path length, indicate they are ionospheric in origin, just as are the bursts at the lower frequencies. There is also substantial agreement between the daily variations in the FM bursts and the lower frequency bursts which is further evidence that they are related and may perhaps be due to a common cause.

Bursts were also observed by Commission engineers on certain television stations at 72 megacycles, but insufficient data have been collected on these to make any determination of the relative amplitudes, frequencies of occurrence, and durations as compared with the bursts in the FM band.

In accordance with a commitment made when the FCC met November 17, 1943, with representatives of the Radio Technical Planning Board, the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee, and the Board of War Communications to discuss organization and procedure to be followed in post-war planning, the Commission has made a preliminary report on bursts in the FM band to the RTPB.

Commission engineers are continuing their observations and it is hoped data will be obtained which may serve as a basis for approximating the amplitudes and numbers of the bursts to be expected at various distances from a

transmitter at any given time. This determination involves not only a long-time measurement of burst amplitudes from FM stations, but measurements as well of the path lengths and directions of arrival of the signals, in order to identify the medium causing the bursts.

In addition to the burst signal interference described above, there is another distinctly different kind of interference to Very High Frequency reception which has been recognized for some years. It happens occasionally that a normally unheard station will come in with sufficient signal strength to operate a receiver satisfactorily for a considerable length of time—many minutes or even hours. This effect, easily distinguishable from the burst phenomenon by its duration, can be produced by transmitters of low power and has been known to produce a signal sufficiently strong to take control of a receiver tuned to a local station on the same frequency. The cause of this phenomenon has been traced to abnormal "patchy" ionic densities in the lowest of the ionospheric layers—the "E" layer, and is known as "sporadic E transmission." While much data on this effect has been accumulated at lower frequencies, more are needed for the Very High Frequency region of the spectrum and it is hoped that the present recording program of the Commission will help to supply the need.

Both of these interference effects are being studied by the appropriate Panels of the Radio Technical Planning Board and with this cooperation and that of other interested organizations, it is believed the Commission will find a satisfactory solution of the problems involved.

JUNE 10 DEADLINE FOR MAILING PHOTOS FOR NAB PUBLIC RELATIONS BOOK "MAN- AGEMENT IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST"

Following mailing to the industry of a second letter requesting "fill-in" photographs under subject headings not fully illustrated, June 10 was set as the deadline for mailing photos for the NAB public relations book, "Management in the Public Interest."

Well over 600 photos are now in the hands of the public relations department, most of which have possibilities for inclusion in the industry's first documentary approach to its public relations problems.

Warm thanks are expressed for the extremely fine cooperation from managers and promotion departments which have gone out of the way to provide visual evidence of radio's expansive operation in the public interest. In addition to use in the book, this file of photos affords material for a convincing display of great magnitude.

Please address mailings not later than June 10 to Willard D. Egolf, Director of Public Relations, National Association of Broadcasters, 1760 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

"STRANGLE HOLD" DESCRIBED AS CARESS OF FREEDOM

(From New York Times, June 6)

Harlow Shapley thinks that public taste in America is being vulgarized by the radio companies who have made a "revolting mess" of their job. Perhaps it does no harm to say such things; even if the verdict sounds harsh it

may do good. But when Professor Shapley attributes the mischief to the big advertisers, he says something which may do harm. It gives fresh countenance to an ancient error of which, we thought, by this time Hitler had cured us.

We all remember the time, not so very far away, when so many people found the condition of the American press to be very low indeed. The chief reason was the "strangle hold" of the large advertiser. He was the incubus on the conscience and good judgment of the men who publish the newspapers.

What have we learned in the last half-dozen years? Newspaper advertising, speaking only of the larger countries, is overwhelmingly an English-speaking institution. By comparison one might say of pre-war France that newspaper advertising practically did not exist there. It then remains only to compare journalistic ethics in this country and Britain where the large advertiser had his "strangle hold" on the press and the moral status of the French press which suffered from no such despotism. Instead of revenue from advertisers whose sole object was to have their names known, a considerable part of French press revenues came from other sources—which didn't advertise.

Life in America does threaten to become pretty sad if something is not done soon about those commercial jingles which drive Professor Shapley crazy, with millions of others. But if radio jingles are part of the price of freedom, as we suspect they are, why let those quartets keep on?

MARKS HEADS FCC NEW FACILITIES SECTION

The FCC has announced the appointment of Leonard Marks as Chief of the New Facilities Section of the Broadcast Division, to supervise the handling of applications for all new broadcast stations. With the Commission since February, 1943, Mr. Marks graduated from the University of Pittsburgh Law School in 1938, held a faculty fellowship there from 1938 to 1939 and was Assistant Professor at the University Law School from 1939 to 1942.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY UNDERTAKES RADIO SURVEY

NAB has approached the Union Theological Seminary of Richmond, Virginia, with an offer to attempt to provide answers to any problems which might be responsible for the questionnaire recently mailed to stations requesting information relative to the broadcast of religious programs. Cooperation will be rendered from NAB headquarters.

RID ALERTED

Chairman James Lawrence Fly of the Communications Commission has announced that George E. Sterling, Chief of the Radio Intelligence Division, has alerted the nationwide network of RID monitoring stations with orders to keep extraordinary watchfulness for espionage or other clandestine radio transmissions during the invasion.

"We are going on the theory that any Axis spies who have been kept off the air heretofore by RID surveillance may now become desperate enough to risk the danger of even the briefest transmission," Chairman Fly explained.

"The speed with which the RID has pounced upon clandestine operators during the war has been a powerful deterrent to would-be radio spies. RID monitoring officers at stationary stations and in mobile units patrolling the ether around-the-clock have kept espionage transmissions in this country almost to zero. The RID is going to do everything in its power to maintain that record during the invasion."

During the past four years, the RID has located 360 unlicensed transmitters within the United States, has

assisted South American nations in rounding up more than 200 Axis spies, has uncovered many clandestine circuits throughout the world.

U. S. COMMUNICATIONS REPRESENTATIVES CONFER WITH COLOMBIAN GOV.

Following conferences between FCC Commissioner Ray C. Wakefield, Harvey Otterman, Assistant Chief of the Telecommunications Division of the State Department, and FCC Assistant Chief Engineer Philip Siling in Bogota, Colombia, it was announced the Colombian Government, subject to approval of the Colombian Congress, agreed to a 26 cents basic per word rate on ordinary telegrams northbound to the United States.

This northbound rate approximates that proposed by the FCC in its Order effecting reductions, beginning July 1943, on rates charged by United States communications carriers on Inter-American telegraph service.

The Colombian government has also agreed, subject to approval of the Congress, to make the same northbound rates applicable to all types of telegrams whether carried over the facilities of RCA Communications, Inc. or All America Cables & Radio. At the present time, RCA's northbound rates from Colombia are lower than those of All America.

The three U. S. government representatives left May 20 to confer with officials in Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Chile regarding communications matters, particularly equalization of north and southbound cable and telegraph rates between the U. S. and these countries and adoption of a unified rate for code and plain language messages.

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, June 12th. They are subject to change.

Monday, June 12

WNBZ—Upstate Broadcasting Corp., Saranac Lake, N. Y.—Renewal of license, 1320 kc., 100 watts, daytime.

Wednesday, June 14

Further Consolidated Hearing

KOMA—KOMA, Inc., Oklahoma City, Okla.—C. P., 690 kc., 500 watts night, 5 KW day, unlimited (request facilities of KGGF).

KOMA—KOMA, Inc., Oklahoma City, Okla.—Renewal of license, 1520 kc., 5 KW, unlimited.

KGGF—Hugh J. Powell, Coffeyville, Kansas.—C. P., 690 kc., 1 KW (DA-day and night), unlimited.

KGGF—Hugh J. Powell, Coffeyville, Kansas.—Renewal of license, 690 kc., 500 watts night, 1 KW LS, unlimited.

Thursday, June 15

Further Hearing

WSAR—Doughty & Welch Electric Company, Incorporated (Assignor), Fall River Broadcasting Company, Incorporated (Assignee), Fall River, Mass.—Assignment of license of station WSAR, Fall River, Mass.; 1480 NARBA, 1 KW, unlimited, DA.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

KID—Jack W. Duckworth (Transferor), Walter Bauchman, H. F. Laub, and L. A. Herdti (Transferees), KID Broadcasting Co. (Licensee), Idaho Falls, Idaho.—Granted consent to voluntary transfer of control of KID Broadcasting Co., licensee of station KID, from Jack W. Duckworth to Walter Bauchman, H. F. Laub and L. A. Herdti, by transfer of 250 shares, or 100% of authorized, issued and outstanding capital stock of the company for a total consideration of \$100,000 (B5-TC-382).

KLCN—Fred O. Grimwood (Assignor), Harold L. Sudbury (Assignee), Blytheville, Ark.—Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license of station KLCN, from Fred O. Grimwood to Harold L. Sudbury, for a total consideration of \$15,865.12 (B3-AL-409).

KFAB—KFAB Broadcasting Co., Lincoln, Neb.—Granted construction permit (Comms. Walker and Durr dissenting), to change frequency from 780 to 1110 kc., hours of operation from simultaneous day, S-N WBBM, to unlimited, and install directional antenna for night use, subject to procedural conditions set forth in policy of January 26, 1944, and subject to the filing of an application for a new transmitter site and proper antenna system that would meet the Commission's requirements for Class I operation as soon as materials become available; and in case of WJAG, subject to the installation of a proper antenna and ground system when materials become available (B4-P-3578).

WJAG—The Norfolk Daily News, Norfolk, Neb.—Granted construction permit (Comms. Walker and Durr dissenting), to change frequency from 1090 to 780 kc. (B4-P-3577).

WBBM—Columbia Broadcasting System, Chicago, Ill.—Granted modification of license (Comms. Walker and Durr dissenting) to change hours of operation from simultaneous day, S-N KFAB, to unlimited time on frequency 780 kc. (B4-ML-1188).

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

WBT—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. (Assignor), KFAB Broadcasting Co. (Assignee), Charlotte, N. C.—Designated for hearing application for consent to assignment of license of station WBT to KFAB Broadcasting Co. (B3-AL-403).

KFAB—The Sidles Co. (Transferor), The Sidles Co., Star Printing Co., State Journal Printing Co., and Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. (Transferees), KFAB Broadcasting Co. (Licensee), Lincoln, Neb.—Designated for hearing application for consent to voluntary relinquishment of control of KFAB Broadcasting Co., licensee of station KFAB, by the Sidles Company through distribution of capital stock (B4-TC-363).

MISCELLANEOUS

WJOB—O. E. Richardson, Fred L. Adair and Robert C. Adair, d/b as Radio Station WJOB, Hammond, Ind.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power (B4-Z-1593).

KQW—Pacific Agricultural Foundation, Ltd., San Jose, Calif.—Granted construction permit to install new ground system (B5-P-3605).

WMWA—WOKO, Inc., area of Albany, N. Y.—Present license for relay broadcast station was extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal, in no event later than August 1, 1944.

In re application of Doughty & Welch Electric Co., Inc., Assignor, Fall River Broadcasting Co., Inc., Assignee, for assignment of license of station WSAR, Fall River, Mass.—Adopted an order advancing the hearing date, now scheduled for June 29, to June 15, 1944, in Docket No. 5902, and correcting the second issue.

KGKO—KGKO Broadcasting Co., Ft. Worth, Texas; WBAP, Carter Publications, Inc., Ft. Worth, Texas; WFAA, A. H.

Belo Corp., Dallas, Texas.—Designated for hearing joint petition requesting a finding that the multiple ownership rule (Sec. 3.35) is inapplicable to these stations; designated for hearing applications for renewal of licenses.

KSOO-KELO—Sioux Falls Broadcasting Assn., Inc., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.—Designated for hearing petition requesting a finding that the multiple ownership rule (Sec. 3.35) is inapplicable to stations KSOO and KELO; designated for hearing application for renewal of license of station KSOO. (Commissioner Craven not participating.)

WAIT—Radio Station WAIT, Chicago, Ill.—Designated for hearing petition for grant of regular license; designated for hearing application for renewal of license.

KOMO-KJR—Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Wash.—Denied petition for extension of licenses for such periods as may be necessary to enable petitioner to complete negotiations to comply with multiple ownership rule (Sec. 3.35); designated for hearing application for renewal of license of station KOMO.

WABI—Community Broadcasting Service, Bangor, Maine.—Granted continuance of hearing date for 30 days, to July 5, 1944, in re hearing on applications for renewal of license and for modification of construction permit. (Docket Nos. 6579 and 6580)

WEHS—WHFC, Inc., Chicago, Ill.—Granted 30-day extension of time to comply with procedural conditions attached to grant of construction permit for erection of new FM station.

Evangelistic Mission, Adrian, Mich.—Granted extension of authority to transmit programs from Pontiac, Mich., to Canadian Station CKLW, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

KFVD—Standard Broadcasting Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; KPAS, Pacific Coast Broadcasting Co., Pasadena, Calif., and J. Frank Burke (stockholder).—Denied petition for postponement of effective date of multiple ownership rule 3.35, and designated for hearing renewal applications for stations KFVD and KPAS.

KXL—KXL Broadcasters, Portland, Ore.—Denied special service authorization to operate local sunset to 11:30 p. m. for the period ending October 1, 1944, in order to broadcast baseball games (B5-SSA-106).

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

540 Kilocycles

KMBC—Midland Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo.—Construction permit to change frequency from **980 kc.** to **540 kc.**, increase power from 5 KW to 50 KW, install new transmitter and vertical antenna and change transmitter location.

890 Kilocycles

NEW—Henderson Radio Corp., Henderson, N. C.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **890 kc.**, power of 250 watts and daytime hours of operation.

910 Kilocycles

WQAN—The Scranton Times (Copartnership), E. J. Lynett, Wm. R. Lynett, Elizabeth R. Lynett and Edward J. Lynett, Jr., Scranton, Pa.—Modification of license to changes name of licensee to The Scranton Times (Copartnership), Wm. R. Lynett, Elizabeth R. Lynett, Edward J. Lynett, Jr.

930 Kilocycles

WKY—WKY Radiophone Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-3114 as modified), which authorized installation of directional antenna, move of transmitter and increase in power for extension of completion date from 7-20-44 to 1-20-45.

980 Kilocycles

WSIX—WSIX, Inc., Nashville, Tenn.—Voluntary assignment of license to Jack M. Draughon, Louis R. Draughon, d/b as WSIX Broadcasting Station.

1260 Kilocycles

WNAC—The Yankee Network, Inc., Boston, Mass.—License to cover construction permit (B1-P-3537) for move of auxiliary transmitter.

WNAC—The Yankee Network, Inc., Boston, Mass.—Authority to determine operating power of auxiliary transmitter by direct measurement of antenna power.

1400 Kilocycles

NEW—A. C. Neff, Savannah, Ga.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1400 kc.**, 250 watts power and unlimited hours of operation.

1410 Kilocycles

WING—Great Trails Broadcasting Corp., Dayton, Ohio.—Construction permit to make changes in directional antenna system and move the transmitter.

1450 Kilocycles

NEW—Centennial Broadcasting Co., Portland, Maine.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1450 kc.**, power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

WROX—Robin Weaver, Sr., Clarksdale, Miss.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

WROX—Robin Weaver, Sr., Clarksdale, Miss.—License to cover construction permit (B3-P-3557 as modified), which authorized construction of a new standard broadcast station.

KLBM—Ben E. Stone, La Grande, Oregon.—Voluntary assignment of license to Inland Radio, Inc.

FM APPLICATIONS

NEW—Florida Broadcasting Co., Jacksonville, Fla.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on **44700 kc.** with coverage of 11,700 square miles.

NEW—Peoria Broadcasting Co., Peoria, Ill.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on **48700 kc.** with coverage of 11,613.96 square miles.

NEW—The Hartford Times, Inc., Hartford, Conn.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on **43700 kc.** with coverage of 21,900 square miles.

NEW—Worcester Telegram Publishing Co., Inc., Worcester, Mass.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on **43500 kc.** with coverage of 20,437 square miles.

TELEVISION APPLICATIONS

W2XMT—Metropolitan Television, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Modification of construction permit (B1-PVB-40 as modified), which authorized construction of a new experimental television broadcast station for extension of completion date from 6-30-44 to 12-31-44.

NEW—WEBR, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #1 (**50000-56000 kc.**).

NEW—Frank C. Carman, David G. Smith, Jack L. Powers and Grant R. Wrathall, d/b as Utah Broadcasting Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcasting station to be operated on Channel #2 (**60000-66000 kc.**).

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.

Eunice Mail Order House—A complaint has been issued charging Benjamin Rosenberg, trading as Eunice Mail Order House, 197 Division Street, New York, with making false and misleading representations concerning the condition, quality, fiber content and source of supply of certain new and previously used articles of wearing apparel he sells in interstate commerce. (5170)

Interstate Home Equipment Co., Inc., et al.—Two complaints have been issued in which the respondents are charged with use of unfair and deceptive acts and practices in connection with the sale of household articles, including silverware, mattresses, blankets and radios.

One complaint (5173) is directed against Interstate Home Equipment Co., Inc., 60 Franklin St., Providence, R. I., and its officers, Benjamin N. Kane, Sidney A. Kane, Irwin E. Kane, Reuben Lipson, Samuel Leven, and William G. Goldstein. In the second complaint (5174) the respondents are Consumers Home Equipment Co., 4805 Woodward Ave., Detroit, and its officers and directors, Avery B. Chereton, Harry H. Chereton, H. H. Gordon, E. Mallison, and Mrs. Hannah Chereton. (5173-5174)

National Dress Goods Co., 905 Washington Ave., St. Louis, is charged in a complaint with unfair and deceptive acts and practices in connection with the interstate sale of garments made in whole or in part of rayon. (5167)

Printwell Company—Misrepresentation of the quality and price of merchandise is alleged in a complaint issued against The Printwell Co., Chicago, and its officers, Maurice Willens, Max Willens and Irene Willens, engaged in the sale at retail of bill-folds, fountain pens, name plates and identification tags. The respondent corporation and its officers also trade as U. S. Name-Plate Co., United States Name-Plate Co. and Nation-Wide Wholesalers. (5166)

Tailored Woman—A complaint has been issued charging Tailored Woman, 742 Fifth Avenue, New York, with misrepresenting the price and quality of certain fur garments it sold in interstate commerce. (5168)

Webster University, 121½ Luckie St., Atlanta, Ga., is charged in a complaint with misrepresentation of correspondence courses it sells in interstate commerce, and with misuse of the word "University" in its corporate name. (5171)

STIPULATIONS

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

Columbia Mills, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., New York, stipulated that in connection with the sale of window shades it will cease and desist from the use of any label, tag, advertisement or representation purporting to indicate the size or dimensions of any such product that does not clearly and definitely set forth the finished size, that is, the dimensions of the product as offered for sale; and in equally conspicuous type and in immediate connection therewith, the so-called cut size, that is, the dimensions of the fabric of which the product was made. (3845)

Richard Hudnut, a New York corporation located at 113 West 18th St., New York City, entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from the following representations in connection with the sale of a correspondence course in beauty culture designated "DuBarry Success Course". (3840)

Junior-Deb Coat & Suit Co., Inc., 512 Seventh Ave., New York, engaged in the sale of women's coats, stipulated that it will cease and desist from offering for sale or selling any garment containing or lined with used or worn fur, unless there is securely attached to the garment a label bearing full and nondeceptive disclosure of the fact that the fur content is not new but is used, worn, second-hand or has been made over. The stipulation provides that the label shall be attached to the garment on an exposed and conspicuous place with sufficient permanency to remain there in a plainly legible condition throughout the entire period of the garment's sale, resale and handling. (3842)

Lansburgh & Brother, operating a department store at Seventh and E Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C., entered into a stipulation to discontinue misrepresentation of furs and fur garments. (3842)

National Foods, Inc., et al.—Under separate stipulations entered into National Foods, Inc., 600 Second Ave., Pittsburgh (3831), and St. Louis Macaroni Manufacturing Co., Inc., 5123 Bischoff Ave., St. Louis (3832), agreed that in connection with the sale of macaroni, noodles and related food products they will discontinue use of the words "Plain Noodles" to designate such products when actually they contain egg or egg yolk or any other ingredient which is not an ingredient in plain noodles. The corporations also stipulate that they will discontinue using the words "Egg Noodles" or any statement such as "Made of Eggs" or "Made with Egg Yolks" which indicates that the product contains egg or egg yolk in such substantial quantity as to be properly and accurately designated or referred to as "Egg Noodles." (3831-3832)

Per-Mo Mothproof Company—A stipulation to discontinue certain misrepresentations in connection with the sale of insect and rat poison preparations has been entered into by Oscar S. Schaffer, trading as Per-Mo Mothproof Co., 3729 Virginia Ave., Kansas City, Mo. (3844)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

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

Central States Supply Co.—An order to cease and desist from selling or otherwise disposing of merchandise by means of lottery methods has been issued against Rose Greenberg, trading as Central States Supply Co., 537 South Dearborn St., Chicago. The respondent is engaged in the interstate sale and distribution of fishing tackle, silverware, rifles, radios, cups and blankets, in connection with which, the Commission found, she furnishes devices and merchandising plans by means of which the merchandise is sold to ultimate purchasers wholly by lot or chance. (3845)

Commonwealth Training Institute, 120 Front St., Worcester, Mass., has been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentations in the sale of correspondence courses of study intended to prepare students for various United States Civil Service examinations. (4880)

Haband Co., 680 Madison Ave., Paterson, N. J. (4790), and Clermont Cravat Co., Inc., 39 West 29th St., New York (4791), have been ordered to discontinue misrepresenting in any manner the fiber content or the method of manufacture of neckties they sell in interstate commerce. (4790-4791)

National Technical Institute, Virginia, Ill., has been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentation of correspondence courses of instruction he sells in interstate commerce. He formerly traded as National Diesel Institute and offers courses of study in diesel engineering, air-conditioning, aeronautical engineering, electrical engineering and commercial training. (4789)

Valmor Products Company—An order to cease and desist from disseminating false advertisements concerning cosmetics and medicinal preparations has been issued against Morton G. Neumann, 2241 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, trading as Valmor Products Co., Famous Products Co., and Madam Jones Co. (4866)

FTC CASE DISMISSED

The Federal Trade Commission has dismissed its complaint charging Ever-Flo Company, formerly located at 1701 Rockwell Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, with misrepresentation in the sale of a so-called antifreeze solution designated "Ever-Flo."

The complaint was dismissed because the respondent company's assets have been disposed of and its corporate charter has been dissolved.