RULES AND REGULATIONS

the same State, or materials or services furnished or used by a State or Federal agency for the performance of practices on its land shall not be regarded as State or Federal aid for the purposes of this section.

3. Section 1101.785 is amended by changing the period at the end of the second sentence to a comma and adding the following: “except that the State committee may authorize the harvesting of the growth for hay or silage in areas where it determines that a serious shortage of hay or silage exists due to adverse weather conditions and the growth harvested is needed for use on farms in the area.”

Done at Washington, D. C., this 10th day of November 1955.

E. L. PETerson,
Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 55-0218; Filed, Nov. 15, 1955; 8:52 a. m.]

TITLE 9—ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Chapter I—Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture

Subchapter B—Cooperative Control and Eradication of Animal Diseases

PART 53—FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, PLEUROPNEUMONIA, RINDERPEST, AND OTHER CONTAGIOUS OR INFECTIOUS ANIMAL DISEASES WHICH CONSTITUTE AN EMERGENCY AND THREATEN THE LIVE-STOCK INDUSTRY OF THE COUNTRY

DETERMINATION OF EXISTENCE OF DISEASE; AGREEMENTS WITH STATES

Pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and 11 of the Act of May 29, 1894, as amended (23 Stat. 32, 58 Stat. 734) and section 2 of the Act of February 2, 1903 (32 Stat. 702; 21 U. S. C. 114, 111, 114a), paragraph (b) of § 53.2 of the regulations pertaining to payment of indemnities for animals destroyed because of foot-and-mouth disease, pleuropneumonia, rinderpest, and other contagious and infectious animal diseases (9 CFR, 1954 Supp., Part 53), is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 53.2 Determination of existence of disease; agreements with States.

(b) Upon agreement of the authorities of the State to enforce quarantine restrictions and orders and directives properly issued in the control and eradication of such a disease, the Chief of Branch is hereby authorized to agree, on the part of the Department, to cooperate with the State in the control and eradication of the disease, and to pay not more than 50 percent of the expenses of purchase, destruction and disposition of animals and materials required to be destroyed because of being contaminated or exposed to such disease: Provided, That the Secretary may authorize other arrangements for the payment of such expenses upon finding that an extraordinary emergency exists.

Effective date. The foregoing amendment shall become effective upon issuance.

The purpose of the revisions contained in this amendment are to provide for the more rapid removal of diseased animals in those instances where State indemnity funds have not been made available.

The amendment relocates the presently imposed limitation on the payment of Federal indemnity and must be made effective immediately to be of maximum benefit to persons subjected to this limitation. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1002) it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the amendment are impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and the amendment may be made effective less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 10th day of November 1955.

[SEAL]
M. R. CLARKSON,
Acting Administrator
Agricultural Research Service.

[F. R. Doc. 55-0220; Filed, Nov. 15, 1955; 8:52 a. m.]

TITLE 20—EMPLOYEES’ BENEFITS

Chapter V—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor

PART 609—REGULATIONS TO IMPLEMENT TITLE XV OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT, AS AMENDED, RESPONSIBILITIES OF FEDERAL AGENCIES

INFORMATION TO FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 1509, Title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended (68 Stat. 1130; 42 U. S. C. A. 1361, et seq.), the following regulation contained in this part is amended. The amendment is designed to conform the regulation to the revised designation provision of U. S. Government Standard Form 8.

Paraphrase of § 609.2 is amended to read as follows:

(b) Complete Standard Form 8, “Notice to Federal Employee About Unemployment Compensation” in accordance with instructions thereon, and furnish a completed copy of such form to each of its employees at the time of separation from Federal service, when transferred from one payroll office to another or when the office responsible for distribution of the form is advised that the individual is on leave without pay for seven consecutive days or more.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 8th day of November 1955.

ARTHUR LARSON,
Acting Secretary of Labor

[F. R. Doc. 55-9198; Filed, Nov. 15, 1955; 8:45 a. m.]

PART 610—REGULATIONS TO IMPLEMENT TITLE XV OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT, AS AMENDED, RESPONSIBILITIES OF STATE AND LOCAL EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCIES

DETERMINATION OF ENTITLEMENT

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 1509, Title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended (68 Stat. 1130; 42 U. S. C. A. 1361, et seq.), the following regulation contained in this part is amended. The amendment is designed to clarify the fact that Title XV compensation shall not be paid for periods to which a payment for terminal annual leave is allocated without regard to whether an individual is considered unemployed during such periods.

Paragraph (a) of § 610.5 is amended to read as follows:

§ 610.5 Determination of entitlement—(a) Entitlement. The agency of the State to which a Federal employee’s Federal service and Federal wages have been assigned (or of the State to which they have been transferred in accordance with the Interstate (Wage Reporting) Plan) shall determine the claimant’s entitlement to compensation and shall pay such compensation in the same amounts, on the same terms, and subject to the same conditions as the benefits which would be payable to such claimant under the unemployment compensation law of the State if the Federal service and Federal wages of such claimant had been included as employment and wages under such law, except that, no payment of compensation shall be made for periods to which a payment for terminal annual leave is allocated. The notice of determination given to the claimant pursuant to the unemployment compensation law of the State shall include the findings made by the Federal agency and shall inform the claimant of his right to additional information or reconsideration and correction of such findings.

The State agency shall set forth the findings of the Federal agency in sufficient detail to enable the claimant to determine whether he wishes to request reconsideration or correction of any such findings, to the extent that such information has been furnished by the Federal agency.

[Determined by the Federal agency.

§ 610.5 (Sec. 1509, 68 Stat. 1130)]

Effective date. This amendment shall take effect upon publication in the Federal Register.

Signed at Washington, D. C., this 8th day of November 1955.

ARTHUR LARSON,
Acting Secretary of Labor

[F. R. Doc. 55-9199; Filed, Nov. 15, 1955; 8:45 a. m.]

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS

Chapter I—Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

PART 135—COLOR CERTIFICATION

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

In the matter of amending §§ 135.3, 135.5, and 135.11 of the color certification regulations:
By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare by the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 406 (b), 504, 604, 701, 52 Stat. 1049, 1052, 1055; 21 U. S. C. 346 (b) 334, 364, 371, 67 Stat. 18) upon the basis of substances for use in food, drugs, and cosmetics in food, drugs, and cosmetics. After another hearing in 1939, concerning amendment of the coal-tar color regulation, the coal-tar color now listed as FD&C Orange No. 2 (1-o-tolybazo-2-naphthol) was found to be harmless and suitable for use in food, drugs, and cosmetics. Accordingly, these three colors, among others, were listed with appropriate specifications of identity and quality in the coal-tar color regulations (21 CFR 135.3) as certifiable for unrestricted use in foods, drugs, and cosmetics. (4 F. R. 1922, 1926, 1937, 2931, 2936, 2937; R. 48.)

2. Since that time the Food and Drug Administration has completed additional tests to explore more fully the toxicity of the certifiable coal-tar colors. A number of these tests have been conducted by the Division of Pharmacology of the Food and Drug Administration, using FD&C Orange No. 1, FD&C Orange No. 2, and FD&C Red No. 32.

Tests for carcinogenic activity have been terminated:

a. FD&C Orange No. 1.
   i. Chronic feeding tests with rats on diets containing 0.1, 0.5, 1, and 2 percent.
   ii. Chronic oral administration to dogs at doses of 5 milligrams per kilogram of body weight and 100 milligrams per kilogram of body weight.
   iii. Cathartic tests in dogs, using single oral dose.

b. FD&C Orange No. 2:
   i. Chronic or subacute feeding tests with rats on diets containing 0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, and 0.25 percent.
   ii. Tests designed to determine carcinogenicity in rats, using weekly subcutaneous injections of approximately 5 milligrams. The test was inconclusive as to carcinogenicity and was discontinued after the 18th injection. Three of the 18 test rats died on the dosage admin-

3. The citations following each finding of fact refer to the transcript of the testimony and the exhibits received in evidence at the hearing, except for citations to the Federal Register, where applicable.

4. Tests on rats at a level of 0.1 percent of the diet and on dogs at doses of 5 milligrams per kilogram of body weight per day did not produce any food color additives characteristic of carcinogenic activity. Chronic feeding tests were given to 10 rats die and sacrificed in experiments with injection. Similar toxic reactions were not encountered in the control rats. A second experiment, using weekly subcutaneous injections of approximately 1 milligram was also done in white rats, because of deaths among the 10 test rats receiving FD&C Orange No. 2 in another part of this experiment.

5. The tests with FD&C Orange No. 2 show that when taken internally at various levels of administration this color causes definite damage to various vital organs of the test animals, significant changes in body weight, and premature death.

6. The color caused the premature death of all rats on diets containing 2.0 percent of the test substance. Rats on a diet containing 1.0 percent of this substance showed marked retardation of growth, increased mortality, and chronic congestion and enlargement of the spleen. These same manifestations, to a lesser extent, were encountered in rats consuming 0.5 percent of FD&C Orange No. 1. Dogs consuming 100 milligrams per kilogram of body weight per day of FD&C Orange No. 1 died in 26 months and 33 months. They had occasional diarrhea while alive and manifested terminal weight loss. Autopsy revealed congestion and atrophy of the liver attributable to the color. On a diet containing 1.0 percent of FD&C Orange No. 1, dogs exhibited chronic diarrhea, after which they gained weight. No weight loss occurred in 2 dogs. Autopsy revealed muscular dystrophic changes and testicular, prostate, and interstitial hypertrophy. These same manifestations occurred to a lesser extent in dogs on a diet containing 0.2 percent of FD&C Orange No. 1. A single dose of 100 milligrams per kilogram of FD&C Orange No. 1 produced no observable effect in dogs. Human volunteers who ate candy containing 0.07 percent of FD&C Orange No. 1 exhibited diarrhea upon the ingestion of from one to eight pieces of the candy. Human volunteers taking 80 milligrams per 100 milligrams of the color in a single dose also experienced marked griping and diarrhea. (R. 14-22, 43-44, Ex. 2.)

7. Tests on rats at a level of 0.1 percent of the diet and on dogs at doses of 5 milligrams per kilogram of body weight per day did not produce any food color additives characteristic of carcinogenic activity. Chronic feeding tests were given to 10 rats die and sacrificed in experiments with injection. Similar toxic reactions were not encountered in the control rats. A second experiment, using weekly subcutaneous injections of approximately 1 milligram was also done in white rats, because of deaths among the 10 test rats receiving FD&C Orange No. 2 in another part of this experiment.
loss. Autopsy revealed atrophy of various vital organs caused by the color. At 0.04 percent of the diet, dogs gradually deteriorated and lost weight, and autopsy revealed atrophy of various vital organs. A single dose of 200 milligrams produced diarrhea in dogs. (Ex. 22–30; Ex. 3.)

6. FD&C Orange No. 2 caused damage to test animals at levels even lower than those at which damage was observed from FD&C Orange No. 1. The lowest level at which demonstrable harm to test animals was observed from FD&C Orange No. 3 was 0.04 percent of the diet of dogs. That which FD&C Orange No. 1 caused demonstrable damage was 0.2 percent in the diet of dogs and 0.07 percent when ingested by man in a single dose. (R. 18–19, 20–21, 29, 42–44, 67–68; Ex. 2, 5.)

7. The tests with FD&C Red No. 32 show that when taken internally at various levels of administration this color caused definitive and serious vital organs of the test animals, significant changes in body weight, and premature death.

When this color was fed to rats at a level of 2.0 percent of the diet, the rats died within a week. At 1.0 percent level, death occurred within 12 days. At 0.5 percent most of the rats died within 26 days. At 0.25 percent approximately half of the rats died within 3 months. All of the rats at this level showed marked growth retardation and anemia. Autopsy revealed moderate to marked kidney damage and regression and reduction in the size of the liver. Dogs taking 100 milligrams per kilogram of body weight per day showed moderate to severe kidney damage of 0.2 percent of FD&C Red No. 32 in all of the dogs caused rapid deterioration and weight loss and sporadic diarrhea, 0.04 percent caused gradual deterioration and weight loss, sporadic diarrhea, moderate atrophy of vital organs, and muscular dystrophic changes; 0.01 percent in the diet caused weight loss and the death of one of 4 dogs. A single oral dose of 100 milligrams or 200 milligrams caused diarrhea in the majority of the dogs tested. (R. 30–38; Ex. 4.)

8. The lowest level at which FD&C Red No. 32 showed damage to test animals was at 0.01 percent of the diet of dogs. This was the lowest level at which the color was administered in the diet and, based upon the conversion figures appearing in the record, it is about one-tenth the level of 5 milligrams per kilogram which produced no apparent effect on other dogs. Thus, no safe level of administration for dogs was definitely established. (R. 30–37; Ex. 4.)

9. The only known episode of illness in man was caused by FD&C Orange No. 1. It is the least toxic of the three colors. The fact that no human ailment has been attributed to the color is of little, because few people know what colors they are eating and the delayed toxic effects of the colors, as evidenced by the test animals, involve damage to vital organs and processes that would not have been detected to the colors even if caused by them.

10. There was no evidence on which findings could be made concerning how much of the three colors is likely to be used in medicines, drugs, and cosmetics. Some interested persons, taking their own products, attempted to show that the amounts ingested would not be significant for dogs. But those contentions leave aside the occurrence of the colors in the products of others, as well as the fact that upon certification of a color the Department has no means of controlling the amount of colors used in a variety of food, drugs, and cosmetics. Nor is there authority to limit a color, once certified, to a single use. FD&C Red No. 32 is for use in color-added oranges. (R. 20–21, 67–68, 98–108; Ex. 8.)

11. The color-tar colors listed in the regulations as FD&C Orange No. 1, FD&C Orange No. 2, and FD&C Red No. 32 may be used at present in externally applied drugs and cosmetics as well as in products for internal consumption. Tests designed to examine the toxicity of these colors, when used externally are not complete. (R. 46–48, 63–65.)

12. Modification of the coal-tar color certification regulations (21 CFR 135.11 (d) (2)) to eliminate the requirement for 3 months' repeated-dosage testing in composition of a coal-tar color mixture will facilitate the marketing of substitute mixtures and reduce confusion that may result from the deletion of a straight color from the listings at 21 CFR 135.3, 135.4, and 135.5. (R. 88, 89.)

Conclusions. Based on the above findings, the coal-tar colors FD&C Orange Nos. 2 and 3 are harmless and suitable for use in coloring food, drugs, and cosmetics. The act does not provide any method for listing toxic colors for specific food, drug, or cosmetic uses so as to limit their total use to small enough amounts that the toxicity might be disregarded. Under the statute a toxic color cannot be classified as a harmless color.

3. While a safe level of administration to test animals is disclosed by the record (the use of FD&C Orange No. 1, the record also discloses that that color has adverse effects upon man at a level well below the safe level of administration to test animals. The safe level of administration of FD&C Orange No. 2 to test animals is well below the level at which FD&C Orange No. 1 was found safe to test animals. It is, therefore, even more toxic than FD&C Orange No. 1. No safe level of administration was found even in test animals for FD&C Red No. 32.

The coal-tar colors FD&C Orange No. 1, FD&C Orange No. 2, and FD&C Red No. 32 are not harmless and suitable for use within the meaning of sections 406(b) 504, and 604 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act in coloring food or in coloring drugs or cosmetics intended for other than external application.

The coal-tar colors FD&C Orange No. 1, FD&C Orange No. 2, and FD&C Red No. 32 should be deleted from the listing at 21 CFR 135.3, since the Secretary cannot continue to list these colors as colors that the Food and Drug Administration will certify as harmless and suitable for unrestricted use in coloring food or in coloring drugs and cosmetics intended for other than external application.

6. Colors conforming to the present regulations and specifications for FD&C Orange No. 1, FD&C Orange No. 2, and FD&C Red No. 32 should be added to the listing at 21 CFR 135.5, for use in coloring externally applied drugs and cosmetics only.

7. The provisions of 21 CFR 135.11 (d) (2) requiring 3 months' written notice of a change in the composition of a coal-tar color mixture should be waived when such change is made necessary by deletion of one or more straight colors from the listings at 21 CFR 135.3, 135.4, or 135.5.

Therefore, it is ordered, That Part 135—Color Certification, be amended in the following respects:

1. In § 135.3 (a) delete the colors FD&C Orange No. 1, FD&C Orange No. 2, and FD&C Red No. 32.

2. Add the following to § 135.5 (a)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EST D&amp;C Orange No. 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPECIFICATIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monosodium salt of 4-p-sulfophenylazo-1-naphthale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile matter (at 150° C), not more than 10.0 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water-insoluble matter, not more than 0.3 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Either extract, not more than 0.2 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a-Naphthol, not more than 0.1 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorides, and sulfates of sodium, not more than 4.0 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed oxides, not more than 1.0 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange II, not more than 6.0 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pure dye (as determined by titration with titanium trichloride), not less than 85.0 percent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EST D&amp;C Orange No. 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPECIFICATIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-o-Tolylazo-2-naphthale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile matter (at 100° C), not more than 0.5 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfated ash, not more than 0.3 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water-soluble matter, not more than 0.3 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matter insoluble in carbon tetrachloride, not more than 15.0 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a-Toluidine, not more than 0.05 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a-Naphthol, not more than 0.05 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pure dye (as determined by titration with titanium trichloride), not less than 99.0 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point, not less than 128.5° C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wednesday, November 16, 1955

FEDERAL REGISTER

EXT D&E Res No. 14

SPECIFICATIONS

1-Xylylazo-2-naphthol.
Volatility at 25°C (at 100° C.), not more than 0.5 percent.
Sulfates ash, not more than 0.3 percent.
Water-soluble matter, not more than 0.3 percent.

- Xyline, not more than 0.1 percent.
- Naphthol, not more than 0.65 percent.
- m-Xyline in xyline obtained by reduction of the dye at not more than 0.0 percent.

Pure dye (as determined by titration with titanium trichloride), not less than 97.0 percent.

Boiling range of xyline, obtained by reduction of the dye, 95 percent between 225° and 227° C.

3. Amend § 155.11 (d) (2) so that, as amended, it will read as follows:

§ 155.11 Labeling. * * *
(d) * * *
(2) The name of such mixture is the same as or simulates the name of a previously certified batch of a mixture containing a different substance, or a different part of the same mixture; but this provision shall not apply if:
(i) The person who requests certification of such batch is the owner of such name.
(ii) A color of at least three months' written notice to the Food and Drug Administration specifying the change to be made in the composition of such mixture; or
(iii) Such change results from a color of a color from the listings in §§ 155.3, 155.4, and 155.5.

Effective date. This order shall be effective 90 days after publication in the Federal Register.

(Sec. 701, 29 Stat. 1055; 21 U.S.C. 371)


[SEAL]

M. B. FOLSON,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 55-9209; Filed, Nov. 15, 1955; 8:39 a.m.

TITLE 47—TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Chapter I—Federal Communications Commission

[Docket Nos. 11228, etc., FCC 55-1123]

[Rules Amdt. 3-61]

Part 3—Radio Broadcast Services

TABLE OF ASSIGNMENTS

In the matter of amendment of § 3.606

Table of assignments, rules governing television broadcast stations.

1. The Commission has before it for consideration the proceeding concerning requests for the deinterlacement of VHF and UHF television channel assignments in specific communities and a request for the addition of a VHF channel assignment in one community. The Commission issued a notice of proposed rule making concerning the proposal to assign Channel 3 to Vail Mills, New York, for the City of Vail, on December 17, 1954. On March 19, 1955, the Commission issued a notice of proposed rule making in the Peoria, Evansville, Madison and Hartford deinterlacing proceeding. On April 21, 1955, the Commission issued a notice of further rule making in the Vail Mills case to consider the deinterlacement proposal for the Albany-Schenectady-Troy area. Oral argument in the five cases was heard before the Commission on June 27 and 28, 1955. Following is a brief summary of the proceedings:

(a) Peoria, Illinois (Docket No. 11233)

This proceeding involves the joint request for deinterlacement in the Peoria, Illinois-West Central Broadcasting Company (WEEK—TV) and Hilltop Broadcasting Company (WTVH)—for deinterlacement of commercial VHF and UHF assignments in the Peoria—Huntington—Champaign—Rutland—Normal—Rockford area.

(b) Evansville, Indiana (Docket No. 11234)

This proceeding involves the request for the assignment of one of the VHF broadcast station in the Evansville area, identified as "Evansville-Hatfield area" by the hilltopers. The request for the reassignment of Channel 7 in Evansville for education or deinterlacing. The petitioners suggest that Channel 56 can be added to Evansville and Channel 7 to Hatfield. If Channel 7 in Evansville is deleted as reserved, Channel 39 is suggested as an educational frequency.

Mid-America Broadcasting Company (WKLO-TV) in Rockford, Illinois, suggests that Evansville-Hatfield area be deinterlaced by reassignment of Channels 7 and 9 to Rockford, Kentucky. To accomplish these changes, Mid-America claims that it is necessary to permit television stations to operate at reduced separations with directional antennas. Other parties participating in the proceeding include Evansville Television, Inc., Consolidated Television & Radio Broadcasters, Inc., and The Air, Inc., applicants for Channel 7 in Evansville; Owensboro Publishing Company and Owensboro On The Air, Inc., applicants for Channel 9 in Owensboro; and Mulford E. Danton, Jr., (St. Francis, Indiana) the Evansville Chamber of Commerce and Evansville College. In addition to the pleadings and exhibits in the record, the position of the Commission was heard on June 27-28, 1955, by Mid-America Broadcasting Corporation, and the Ohio Valley Television Co., jointly, requesting "Time to File Additional Comments." Opposition to the petition of the Mid-America Broadcasting Corporation, filed by Evansville Television, Inc., on October 7, 1955, to the petition of the applicants for Channel 7 in Evansville, filed by Owensboro On The Air, Inc., on October 7, 1955, and by The Air, Inc., on October 7, 1955, to the petition of the applicants for Channel 9 in Owensboro, filed by Mulford E. Danton, Jr. (St. Francis, Indiana) the Evansville Chamber of Commerce and Evansville College, on October 7, 1955, to the petition of the Mid-America Broadcasting Corporation, filed by Evansville Television, Inc., on October 7, 1955, to the petition of the applicants for Channel 7 in Evansville, filed by Owensboro On The Air, Inc., on October 7, 1955, and by The Air, Inc., on October 7, 1955, to the petition of the applicants for Channel 9 in Owensboro, filed by Mulford E. Danton, Jr. (St. Francis, Indiana) the Evansville Chamber of Commerce and Evansville College.

(c) Madison, Wisconsin, and Rockford, Illinois (Docket No. 11335).

This proceeding involves the request for a UHF channel assignment in the Madison, Wisconsin—Rockford, Illinois Television Corporation (WTVT)—for deinterlacement of commercial VHF and UHF assignments in the Madison area by attaching the educational reservation in Madison from Channel 21 to Channel 3. Another UHF broadcaster in Rockford—Winnebago Television Corporation (WTVT)—requests that commercial deinterlacement be achieved in Madison by deleting Channel 3 from Madison, substituting Channel 39 thereof, and assigning Channel 39 to Rockford, substituting Channel 39 for Studio, substituting Madison on all-UHF city and Rockford an all-VHF area. Alternately, Winnebago Television suggests that Rockford be made an all-UHF city by assigning Channel 13 from Rockford, substituting Channel 13 thereof, and assigning Channel 13 to Aurora or Elgin, Illinois. Other parties participating in the proceeding include Radio Wisconsin, Inc., and Badger Television Corporation, Inc., applicants for Channel 3, Madison; the State Radio Council of the State of Wisconsin (WRA-TV); Madison, and the United Broadcasting Corporation (WREX-TV). In addition to the pleadings and material in the record of the proceeding when Oral Argument was heard on June 27-28, 1955, the Commission has before it the following pleadings:

"Petition for Termination of Official Notice or for Limited Reopening of Record" filed by Rockford Television Corporation, April 22, 1955, to the Rockford Broadcasting Company, and Bartell Television Corporation; a Response to the aforementioned petition filed on September 1, 1955, by Radio Wisconsin, Inc., incorporated; 'Petition to Adopt Policy of