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BROADCASTERS'



NEWS BULLETIN

Issued by

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING ♦ ♦ ♦ WASHINGTON, D. C.

PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director.

January 5, 1932

READ THIS CAREFULLY

A careful review of the activities of the past year has proved the desirability of discontinuing such committees as the Commercial, Educational, Agricultural, Engineering, Regional and Local Committees and the establishment in their stead of well-organized sections.

For example, there were upward of 30 applicants for membership on the Engineering Committee and between 30 and 40 applicants for membership on the Commercial Committee. This interest in the work of the Association is gratifying and should be stimulated.

In order that all stations may derive the same benefit from deliberations of groups of the Association it was decided that there shall be established three sections as follows: 1. Commercial; 2. Engineering; and 3. Program.

It will be observed that this classification follows the natural departments of each broadcasting station.

Each member station is entitled to one membership in each of these sections. While it is suggested that the commercial manager be designated for membership on the Commercial Section, that the chief engineer be designated for membership on the Engineering Section and that the program director be designated for membership on the Program Section, it is not mandatory that this suggestion be followed.

COMMERCIAL SECTION

President Shaw has designated H. K. Carpenter, Station WPTF, Raleigh, N. C. as chairman of the Commercial Section. Mr. Carpenter will be charged with outlining the program for this section, the appointment of a number of committees to consider specialized matters, and report at the annual convention the deliberations of this Section along with such resolutions as the Section desires to propose.

It is planned that the Commercial Section hold its meeting at the time of the annual meeting of the Advertising Federation of America. The Association now holds membership in the Advertising Federation of America, and this organization has consented to provide a place in its program for a meeting of the NAB Commercial Section.

The Managing Director will serve as secretary to the Commercial Section.

ENGINEERING SECTION

John V. L. Hogan, New York, has been designated as chairman of the Engineering Section. Mr. Hogan will be charged with formulating a definite program for this section, the appointment of various committees to consider specialized matters, and report at the annual meeting of the Association the deliberations of this section along with such resolutions as the Section desires to propose.

It is planned that the Engineering Section hold its meeting at the time of the annual convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers. Most of the engineers attached to NAB stations attend the IRE meetings anyway and the meeting of the NAB Engineering Section meeting therefore will entail no additional expense to stations.

Eugene V. Cogley, assistant to the managing director, will serve as secretary to the Section.

PROGRAM SECTION

The Program Section will be headed by Edgar L. Bill of Station WMBD, Peoria, Ill. As the Commercial Section absorbs the Commercial Committee and the Engineering Section absorbs the Engineering Committee, the Program Section will absorb both the Educational and Agricultural Committees. Mr. Bill will have charge of outlining the program for this section, will appoint committees to study different phases of program content and presentation and will report the deliberations of his section to the annual meeting of the Association along with such resolutions as the Section desires to propose.

No time or place has been planned for the meeting of the Program Section and it may be necessary to hold the meeting in conjunction with the annual convention of the Association although another date would be more desirable.

One of the tasks which has gone ahead of the organization of the Program Section is the cooperation with the Office of Education, Department of the Interior, in the preparation of a factual study of education by radio. This work is being undertaken by the Association by invitation from the Office of Education and the fullest cooperation of all stations is being sought.

John J. Daly of the managing director's staff will serve as secretary to this section.

OTHER COMMITTEES

The creation of sections does not in any way supplant certain standing and special committees. The Executive Committee, the Legislative Committee, the Membership Committee, and the Copyright Committee are among the standing committees that will be continued. Special committees on Credit Bureau, Cost Accounting, Income Tax, and International Radio, likewise will be appointed to function during the year.

The Ethics Committee will be abolished and the work of this group will be taken over by the Board of Directors. This is proper inasmuch as the Constitution and By-Laws as well as the Code of Ethics itself make the Board the proper body to consider the matter of ethics.

It will be observed that each of the three sections has as its secretary a paid employe of the Association. This is done in order to relieve the section chairmen and committee chairmen of as much of the administrative work as possible.

From the funds of the Association there will be set aside an appropriation to carry on the work of all committees and sections.

In abolishing the Regional and Local Committees it should be borne in mind that the work of each of the three Sections should be arranged to give proper consideration to clear, regional and local channel stations. Stations of different classes have differing problems whether they be in the studio, the engineering or sales departments. It is not intended that the problems of any class of station shall be neglected.

CONCLUSION

This new plan comes as a natural development and is based upon the experiences of the past year. It is believed that it will serve to bring about better cooperation among NAB members and produce profitable results. Furthermore, it will tend to distribute the work more equitably among members and enable the Association to expand its activities.

As pointed out before, each member station is entitled to name a delegate to each of the three sections. It is not obligatory that he name any but the opportunity is made available.

PLEASE USE THE NEXT SHEET TO NAME YOUR DELEGATES TO THE COMMERCIAL ENGINEERING AND PROGRAM SECTIONS AND DROP IT IN THE MAIL IMMEDIATELY.

Philip G. Loucks, Managing Director
National Association of Broadcasters
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Our station desires to name the following delegates
to serve on the newly created sections of the NAB.

Commercial Section _____

Title _____

Engineering Section _____

Title _____

Program Section _____

Title _____

Cordially yours,

(Signed) _____

(Station) _____



Issued by

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING ♦ ♦ ♦ WASHINGTON, D. C.

PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director.

January 11, 1932

WE PREPARE TO FIGHT!

The Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters held a special meeting in Washington, D. C. on Sunday, January 10, considered at length the problems confronting American broadcasters and evolved a definite program for their solution.

The meeting, the most enthusiastic ever held by the Association's Board, commenced at 10 a.m. and continued until 6 p.m.

Matters considered by the Board during its all-day session were as follows:

1. The Couzens-Dill resolution to investigate the feasibility of Government ownership of broadcasting stations.
2. Plans of the Federal Government to tax the broadcasting industry.
3. The music copyright situation.
4. Establishment of a bureau of information at NAB headquarters.
5. Attitude to be taken with respect to unfair and untrue propaganda being disseminated about broadcasting in this country.
6. Formulation of a definite program for the Madrid Conference.
7. Foundation of a sinking fund or war chest to actively combat forces seeking to destroy broadcasting by the American plan.
8. Numerous miscellaneous matters.

AMONG THOSE PRESENT

The meeting of the Board was called by President Shaw on Thursday. Before the meeting was called to order on Sunday morning every member of the Board had either sent word that he would be present or could not attend due to the short notice of the meeting. Those present were: President Shaw, Vice President Storey, Vice President Morency, Treasurer Howlett, Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Ryan, (Caldwell), McClelland (Russell), Hedges (Russell) Church, Cummings, McCosker (scott), Lee (Butcher), Carpenter, Craney (Shaw) and the Managing Director.

REPORT OF MANAGING DIRECTOR

The Managing Director reported that arrangements had been made for the annual audit of the books of the Association; that the present membership stood at 174; that the Executive Committee had approved the budget for the current fiscal year based upon a total anticipated income of \$42,000; that in accordance with action of the Executive Committee, sections had been organized in place of certain committees; that the President had appointed committees and that announcements would be made within the next few days; that proceedings of the annual meeting were now on the presses; that certificates of membership and a new issue of the Code of Ethics would be ready for distribution within the next ten days; that the NAB had made an arrangement with the Remington Rand Inc. to supply leather binders to members and that an announcement to that effect had been published in the Bulletin.

PRESIDENT SHAW WARNS

President Shaw then addressed the Board, outlining the purposes for which the meeting was called. The President said he had spent nearly all his time since becoming head of the Association investigating general conditions prevailing in our industry, sounding out the attitude of Congress, and studying the sources of propoganda which is being disseminated against the American Plan of broadcasting.

"This sniping," he declared, "has been going on for a long time and all we have done is shake our heads and talk about it. We have done nothing. We have been content to leave the protection of this industry to a few of our friends in certain places. We have been fortunate. We have been lucky. Not that our friends have failed us. They have done a noble job. And they will continue to work for us but they cannot perform the task which lies before this industry without the unstinted cooperation of every member of this Association.

"The purpose of the meeting," he said, "is to decide whether we are going to give to those who are willing to carry on, the moral and financial support they will need to meet successfully the opposition now in existence.

"I want the Board to sit here and consider these questions," he concluded, "I want this Board to discuss each of these problems separately and arrive at a conclusion with respect to each. I want you to do that if you must stay here all day, all night, and all day tomorrow - all week, if necessary."

PROBLEMS ARE OUTLINED

The Managing Director then reported generally on the present legislative situation. Before the Congress are the Fess Bill to set aside 15 per cent of broadcasting channels for education, the Horr resolution to investigate the Radio Commission, the Couzens-Dill resolution to investigate the feasibility of government ownership, four copyright bills with others in prospect, the Sirovich Bill to transfer the Commission back to the Department of Commerce and the Dill Bill to transfer the Radio Division to the Radio Commission (which has passed the Senate) and other miscellaneous legislation. The Ways and Means Committee of the House next week will begin consideration of a tax bill to raise \$900,000,000 to meet governmental deficit and it appears very probable that the radio industry will be taxed handsomely under this measure. Hearings will commence next week and continue for ten days.

President Shaw pointed out that there is a growing feeling on Capitol Hill that politicians should keep their hands on radio and that this situation certainly was not helping radio.

INFORMATION BUREAU ESTABLISHED

The Board passed a motion creating a Bureau of Information in the Association and authorized the Managing Director to employ Mr. John J. Daly, feature writer and newspaper columnist, to take charge of the Bureau. Mr. Daly will be instructed to commence work immediately.

INVESTIGATION OF RADIO

With respect to the Couzens-Dill resolution requiring the Commission to investigate the feasibility of government ownership of broadcasting stations, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters that

1. The Board welcomes any fair and impartial investigation of the broadcasting industry as an opportunity to demonstrate that the American Plan of competitive broadcasting, in the hands of private industry, is immeasurably superior to the system prevalent in Europe, of broadcasting stations owned or controlled by governments and supported by heavy taxes on receiving set owners.

2. The Board is ready and willing to place at the disposal of Congress and the Federal Radio Commission any and all records, data and information which it has or which, through its organization, it may be able to obtain, and to this end offers its unqualified cooperation.

3. The Board is confident that in the foregoing it is expressing the views of the entire membership of this Association.

THE DILL AMENDMENT

The Dill Amendment to the Couzens resolution as reported in last week's bulletin is as follows:

8. Since education is a public service paid for by the taxes of the people, and therefore the people have a right to have complete control of all the facilities of public education, what recognition has the commission given to the application of public educational institutions? Give name of stations, power used, and frequency.

9. What applications by public educational institutions for increased power and more effective frequencies have been granted since the commission's organization? What refused?

10. What educational stations have been granted cleared channels? What cleared channels are not used by chain broadcasting systems?

11. How many quota units are assigned to the National Broadcasting Company and the other stations it uses? To the Columbia Broadcasting System and other stations it uses? To stations under control of educational institutions?

12. In what cases has the commission given licenses to commercial stations for facilities applied for by educational institutions?

13. Has the commission granted any applications by educational stations for radio facilities previously used by commercial stations? If so, in what cases? In what cases have such applications been refused? Why refused?

14. To what extent are commercial stations allowing free use of their facilities for broadcasting programs for use in schools and public institutions? To what extent are such programs sponsored by commercial interests? By chain systems?

15. Does the commission believe that educational programs can be safely left to the voluntary gift of the use of facilities by commercial stations?

RESOLUTION PASSED BY SENATE

The Couzens-Dill resolution was adopted by the Senate on Tuesday afternoon, January 12.

BROADCASTING AND TAXES

The various plans which are being rumored for taxing the radio industry were discussed at length and it was decided that the matter should be referred to the Executive Committee for action with a suggestion that the Executive Committee come to Washington at the earliest possible date in order to take part in the hearings, if necessary, next week. The radio portion of the revenue bill will likely be reached January 20 and 21 if not before.

NEW ORLEANS MEETING POSTPONED

The Board voted to postpone until the latter part of March the propose Regional Meeting originally scheduled for New Orleans, La. during February. The seriousness of the problems which the industry faces coupled with the high hotel rates prevailing in New Orleans at the Mardi Gras time contributed to the action.

COMMEND JUDGE ROBINSON

The Board adopted the following resolution commending the work of Judge Ira E. Robinson as a member of the Federal Radio Commission:

RESOLVED, That in view of Judge Ira E. Robinson's decision to retire January 15 from his post of Federal Radio Commissioner in order to resume the practice of law,

The Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters, on behalf of its representative membership of broadcasters throughout the country, expresses its deepest appreciation to Judge Robinson for the splendid record of service on behalf of radio and the public which he has rendered during his four years of stewardship as commissioner from the Second Zone. The Board views his decision to retire from the public service with sincere regrets. To Judge Robinson as a man, a jurist and a public servant, it repeats the assurances of its highest regard and deepest respect and offers its best wishes for continued success and happiness.

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CONFIDENTIAL

The following information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past. It is being provided to you for your information only and should not be disseminated to other personnel.

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THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING ♦ ♦ ♦ WASHINGTON, D. C.

PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director

January 16, 1932

INVESTIGATION BEGINS

The Federal Radio Commission will begin immediately the investigation of American broadcasting provided for in the Couzens-Dill resolution adopted by the Senate this week.

The first step in this sweeping investigation will be the forwarding of questionnaires to all broadcasting stations seeking information on every phase of broadcasting activity.

The Board of Directors of your Association has adopted a resolution welcoming this investigation as an opportunity to demonstrate to the American people the superiority of our system of broadcasting over that prevalent in any other country in the world.

Much false and misleading information about our system of broadcasting has been circulated in Congress, in the press and even in the public schools, and the investigation, if fairly and impartially made, will do much to prove the falsity of this information.

There is nothing difficult about the situation. There is nothing between broadcasting conducted on a competitive basis through private enterprise and complete Government monopoly and all that the term implies. Furthermore, if the present Radio Act is Constitutional, Congress by the simple expedient of an act could terminate every license now outstanding within six months. But the great mass of radio fans in this country will have something to say before their broadcasting system is fundamentally changed.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROTHERS
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January 16, 1932

LAFOUNT DISCUSSES INVESTIGATION

"The Commission is ready and willing to make the investigation asked by Senators Couzens and Dill," Commissioner Harold A. LaFount said, following the Senate's adoption of the resolution. "There is no doubt that the advertising and education problems need immediate attention, and the Commission is glad to made the study.

"The advertising investigation will require considerable work and time," Mr. LaFount continued. "In all probability the Commission will mail questionnaires to broadcasters, asking for complete statements of their financial transactions during the last year. After compiling figures obtained as a result of this nationwide inquiry, the Commission will hold hearings in any cases where such action seems necessary. It is likely that the large chains will participate in these hearings.

"In studying the use of radio by educational institutions, a similar procedure probably will be followed. There are several institutions now broadcasting with different methods of instruction. These methods will be studied and analyzed and the results of the investigation compiled.

"These problems need study. They are paramount in the radio industry today. We hope that satisfactory solutions may be reached after the investigations are completed and believe that broadcasters and the listening public will be benefited."

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DAVIS INTRODUCES RADIO BILL

Chairman Davis (D) of the House Merchant Marine, Radio and Fisheries Committee, this week introduced a bill (HR 7716) proposing certain amendments to the Radio Act of 1927.

Among other things the bill provides that the Virgin Island, Porto Rico, Alaska, Guam, Eastern Samoa and Hawaii be excluded from the radio zones; that the chairman of the Commission be elected annually; that no changes in station assignments be made without hearing or with consent; that the present system of hearings be given legislative sanction; that radio towers be illuminated; that transfers of licenses or control of facilities be made only with Commission approval; and that the appeals section be corrected and improved.

The bill proposes the following amendment to the Radio Act with respect to lotteries:

"No person shall broadcast by means of any radio station for which a license is required by any law of the United States, any information concerning any lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme, offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or any information concerning any ticket, certificate, or instrument representing any chance, share, or interest in or dependent upon the event of any lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or any list of prizes or information concerning any list of prizes awarded by means of any such scheme, and any person so doing, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

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January 16, 1932

SENATOR DILL DISCUSSES EDUCATION

When the Couzens resolution came up for passage in the Senate, Senator Dill, (D) Washington, radio leader in the Senate made a speech from which the following is quoted:

"American radio is weakest on the educational side," said Senator Dill, in introducing his amendment, on the floor of the Senate. "The Radio Commission in interpreting the words 'public interest' - and some one has called them the 'magna charta' words of the radio law - has interpreted those words too narrowly by over-emphasizing the part played by advertising over the radio. Judging from their grants of licenses and their refusals of licenses, the Commission seems to take the view that the 'public interest' is best served when stations whose owners have large amounts of money and are able to put on popular programs are given the cream of the radio facilities. I am sure the answer to these questions will show that again and again educational stations have asked for better wave lengths, for permission to use more power, and to have time upon wave lengths that would be desirable in the States where it was asked for, and that the Commission has refused those applications.

"It has given as the reason generally that the educational station is not prepared to use all the time or is not prepared to give the programs that the public desires and similar reasons, when it seems to me that the Commission should have taken into consideration the fact that there is a large percentage of the public that would welcome more education by radio. It might well do something to develop a love of educational programs. The Commission should divide time upon cleared channels which it has created in order that more people might hear educational programs. It could do this by permitting State universities and colleges and even public school systems to use wave lengths for certain hours when they are desired and then allow commercial stations to use the remaining time for commercial and sponsored programs.

"I hope that the information that will come from the Commission will be such as to make the public realize how the Commission has discriminated against educational stations and stations that are ready to put on educational programs, and that thereby we will build up a public opinion in this country that will induce the Commission to take a proper view of the words 'public interest' from the standpoint of education. If we can do that, it will be far better than attempting to legislate by provisions of a statute the priorities of different services to be granted by the Commission.

"Education over the radio should be free from commercial interests. It should be independent and free, just as our systems of public education are free and independent."

Recent Bulletins of the NAB carried both the text of the Couzens Resolutions and the Dill Amendment.

January 16, 1932

"THE EMPIRE OF THE AIR"

A series of 61 newspaper stories, some 45,000 words in all, has been sent to the newspapers of the country through the medium of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

The authors of this series, entitled "The Empire of the Air", believe it "will become the textbook of those who believe that a radio monopoly will mean domination of the United States by a small group of men able through their control of mass communication to elect presidents, governors, to dictate to Congress and legislatures, to decide on war and peace and, through the perfection of television, cut down the circulation and the income of the newspapers to a point which will leave the press impotent to oppose the rule of the few."

The series, prepared by the Ventura Free Press of California, was placed in the hands of leaders of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers by the chairman of the organization's radio committee, Joy Elmer Morgan, who is also editor of the journal of the National Education Association and a member of the National Committee on Education by Radio.

"Will you take this story of the "Empire of the Air" to your local editor with the request that he consider favorably the use of it in his paper?" Mr. Morgan writes to these parents and teachers. "America cannot afford to turn radio over to a commercial monopoly which is already going over the heads of parents in an effort to influence the children in their homes."

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WHEN EDUCATORS LOBBY

The National Education Association is "one of the most highly organized professional associations in the capital" and in its field "has been one of the militant of modern lobbies," according to a report on Group Representation before Congress issued by the Brookings Institution.

The annual report of the Secretary of the NEA, issued in 1924, reveals how this organization functions:

"The legislative secretary was employed to develop lay support for the program of the National Education Association and to promote in particular the Education Bill (to create a Federal Department of Education). Believing that the way to do successful legislative work was to do it, the secretary has, with the approval of the Executive Committee confined her activities largely to the National Capital, making trips into the field only when they proved of immediate advantage to the legislative work.

"In developing support for the Education Bill 43,617 pieces of literature were distributed, 2,680 personal letters sent out, in addition 1,340 letters were written in answer to requests for information on the Bill, 9,521 form letters in 32 sets were sent out to various cooperating groups, 36 meetings of the two sub-committees of the Women's Joint Congressional Committee supporting the two measures were attended, 105 individuals of prominence were interviewed, 4 large group conferences were held, 21 addresses were made to educational and lay groups in 11 States, 7 national conventions of allied organizations were attended and endorsements of five new national organizations were secured."

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January 16, 1932

PLANS FOR RADIO TAX

The Treasury Department's tax revision plan was revealed to the House Ways and Means Committee this week by Secretary Mellon and Undersecretary Mills.

Briefly the recommendations of Secretary Mellon were as follows:

"Increasing in individual income tax rates and reduction of the personal exemptions; an increase from 12 per cent to 12½ per cent in corporation income taxes with a reduction of exemptions; increase in taxes on tobacco products, except cigars, and on sales or transfers of capital stock; extension of the taxes on admissions; imposition of taxes on manufacturers' sales of motor vehicles and accessories, on conveyances of realty, manufacturers' sales of radio and phonograph equipment; a stamp tax of 2 cents on each check and draft; and taxes on telephone, telegraph, cable and radio messages costing more than 14 cents. Increases in the estate tax and in postal rates also were asked."

Congressman LaGuardia, a member of the Committee, advocated a tax upon radio equipment and devices for the production of pictures and sound, during the hearings.

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SYNCHRONIZATION HEARING

The Commission, sitting en banc, this week heard testimony on the WBAL-WJZ and WTIC-WEAF synchronization experiments with a view to determining whether the experiments will be continued in the future. It was brought out that more than \$75,000 has been expended in the conduct of these experiments and that \$32,000 has been expended for new equipment which has not yet been installed. Much of the testimony adduced was of a technical nature tending to show that future experiments would contribute valuable information to synchronization methods. The Commission's engineer testified that he doubted if future experiments along the lines now being followed would contribute much additional engineering knowledge on the subject.

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WHAM GETS STAY ORDER

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia this week granted a stay order to Station WHAM (Docket No. 5570) restraining the Commission from enforcing conditions in the construction permit authorizing the Rochester, N. Y., station to increase its power to 25 KW. The station has appealed from the Commission's refusal to grant it 50 KW.

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KFWF INJUNCTION DISMISSED

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia this week dismissed the injunction obtained by Station WIL, St. Louis, Mo., against the Commission staying issuance of a modification of construction permit to Station KFWF to move locally in St. Louis, Mo.

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January 16, 1932

WOULD FIX WEAO-WKBN SCHEDULE

If the Commission sustains the recommendation of Examiner Walker (Report No. 318) issued this week, the operating hours of Station WEAO, Columbus, Ohio, operated by Ohio State University, will be fixed at daily periods from 9:00 to 11:00 a.m.; 12:30 to 2:30 p.m., and 5:00 to 7:00 p.m. The remainder of the time would be given to Station WKBN, Youngstown, Ohio, operated by the WKBN Broadcasting Company.

According to the statement of the Examiner, Stations WEAO and WKBN have been operating under a time sharing agreement which permitted the Columbus station to operate on the following schedule: 9:00 to 11:00 a.m.; 12:30 to 2:00 p.m.; 4:00 to 5:00 p.m., daily, except Sunday; 7:00 to 10:00 p.m., Monday; 7:00 to 11:00 p.m., Wednesday and Friday; and during October and November the period from 2:00 to 5:00 p.m., in order to broadcast certain sport events, as well as a total of five periods from 8:00 to 9:15 p.m., during the basketball season. The station has been silent on Sunday. All other time has been used by Station WKBN.

The operating schedule requested by the University station, according to the Examiner's statement, asked that the periods from 9:00 to 11:00 a.m., 12:30 to 4:30 p.m., be assigned the station for daily broadcasts, and the hours from 7:00 to 10:00 p.m., Mondays and Thursdays; 7:00 to 11:00 p.m., Wednesday and Friday; 8:00 to 9:30 p.m., Saturday and in addition 4:00 to 5:00 p.m., on Saturday during October and November. No Sunday time was sought.

In commenting upon the service rendered by Station WEAO, the Examiner said: "It appears from the record that the present programs of Station WEAO are dictated by the desires of the University itself, rather than of the listening public. Additional time is requested because a sufficient number of hours are not now available to accomodate all requests from the various departments of instruction of the University for time on the air".

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TELEVISION EXPERIMENTS RECOMMENDED

Examiner Elmer Pratt this week recommended the granting of the three television applications filed by stations WJR, Detroit, Michigan, and WGAR, Cleveland, Ohio, (Report 319) on the ground that the proposed program of visual broadcasting research proposed by the applicants is sufficiently meritorious that the stations should be permitted the fullest use of the requested frequencies.

Station WJR is asking authority to erect a new television transmitter at Pontiac in the same building with the station's regular broadcast transmitter. The frequencies to be used are 2000-2100 kc with power of 500 watts; and 42000-46000; 48500-50300; 60000-80000 kc with 200 watts. The Cleveland station under the program outlined at the hearing will operate on the latter group of frequencies with the same power. It is the purpose of the engineers connected with the two applicants to make particular studies with reference to the effect of reflection and obstacles in the way of direct line of sight and also to observe the effect of transmission over water. According to the examiner, if the applications are granted the applicants propose an exhaustive study into the use of reflectors both in connection with the production of large field intensities and with respect to shadows on transmitter pictures. Experiments will also be made with the use of the cathode ray in an endeavor to eliminate the scanning disc.

January 16, 1932

TELEVISION EXPERIMENTS RECOMMENDED (Continued)

The report of the examiner considers the question of possible interference on the frequencies sought with the statement: "The interference range of these frequencies, according to the generally accepted opinion, does not exceed 70 or 100 miles. Hence, it is not expected that any interference would result from the operation of the applicants' proposed stations."

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BUREAU OF INFORMATION ORGANIZED

John J. Daly, dramatic critic and columnist, has been appointed Director of the Bureau of Information for the National Association of Broadcasters, by authorization of the Board of Directors.

In the work ahead, it is planned that Mr. Daly collect information concerning American broadcasting in all its phases. The idea is to have available a constant source of data. From this ever increasing material will be written interesting articles and tracts concerning radio and, particularly, broadcasting.

This new adjunct of the Association, the Bureau of Information, is looked upon as something that will particularly appeal to the membership. At all times the co-operation of the station managers will be enlisted in the collection of material.

Because of his background in theatricals, Mr. Daly brings with him a keen sense of showmanship. He is not unfamiliar with the problems confronting broadcasters. For seven years he was dramatic editor of the Washington Post. A writer of known ability, Daly's career in journalism embraces service on New York and other newspapers. This experience is now diverted into radio channels where the Managing Director feels it will be of infinite worth.

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APPLICATIONS RETURNED

During the current week the Commission returned the following applications for failure to comply with regulations or to answer correspondence:

5-ML-B-894	The Tribune Publishing Company Oakland, California	KLX	Increase power (G.O. 102)
4-P-B-2427	The House of Gurney, Inc., Yankton, South Dakota	WNAX	Change in equipment and increase in daytime power. (G. O. 102)
3-P-B-2220	Hunter Watkins & Bill Pape Mobile, Alabama	NEW	Construction permit for a new station on 1210 kc. (No reply to Commission's letters.)
4-ML-B-856	Evening Wisconsin Company Milwaukee, Wisconsin	WISW	Increase power to 500 w. (No reply to Commission's letters.)
5-ML-B-858	KID Broadcasting Company Idaho Falls, Idaho	KID	Increase power to 500 watts. (No reply to Commission's letters.)

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January 16, 1932

JUDGE ROBINSON HONORED

Senators, Congressmen, Government officials and a large number of friends honored Judge Ira Robinson at a dinner and dance on Friday night at the Shoreham Hotel here.

Judge Robinson last week resigned as a member of the Federal Radio Commission following nearly four years of service.

In accepting his resignation, President Hoover wrote:

"My dear Judge Robinson:

"I have your letter of January 8th tendering your resignation as a member of the Federal Radio Commission. I must, of course, accept your wish in the matter. You have performed a real public service and I wish to express my personal appreciation, to which I know I may add the appreciation of many thousands of your friends and countrymen.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Herbert Hoover"

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BROWN'S APPOINTMENT EXPECTED

Press reports supposedly emanating from the White House predict the appointment of Col. Thad Brown, general counsel of the Commission, as a member of the Commission to succeed Judge Ira E. Robinson, resigned. These reports state that Col. Brown has the support of Postmaster General Brown and Senator Fess, Chairman of the Republican National Committee. Senator Couzens (R), Michigan, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee is reported as being opposed to Brown's appointment.

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RADIO ACT BEFORE SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court of the United States is asked to review the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit holding the Radio Act of 1927 constitutional in the famous American Bond and Mortgage case. In the petition for review the petitioner argues that the Radio Act, under which the licenses of stations WMME-WOK were denied, is unconstitutional. Previously the Circuit Court had certified certain questions to the Supreme Court which were unanswered. The Circuit Court then proceeded with the case and upheld the lower court's decision which upheld the validity of the Radio Act and sustained the action of the Commission in refusing license renewals.

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DENY DISMISSAL MOTION

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia denied the motion of the Commission to dismiss the appeal of Murray and Singletary, who were denied permission to erect a new station at Baton Rouge, La. At the request of the applicants the WENR and WLS cases were finally dismissed by the court.

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January 16, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted the following applications:

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF GRANT</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>		
WMAL	M. A. Leese Washington, D. C.	Granted consent voluntary assignment of license to M. A. Leese Radio Corporation.
WGBS	American Radio News Corporation New York, N. Y.	Granted Mod. C. P. make changes in equipment to conform G. O. 111, 115 and 116; also granted license 1130 kc; 500 watts, LT.
W2XR	Radio Pictures, Inc. Long Island, City	Granted Mod. Lic. change frequencies 1600-1700 kc.
W1XAV	Shortwave & Television Labs. Inc. Boston, Massachusetts	Mod. Lic. (visual broadcasting) change frequency from 2850-2950 to 1600-1700 kc.
W2XR	Radio Pictures, Inc. New York, N. Y.	Granted authority to use frequency band 1600-1700 kc prior to February 1, 1932 for experimental visual broadcasting.
<u>SECOND ZONE</u>		
WAIU	Associated Radiocasting Corp. Columbus, Ohio	Granted C. P. make changes in equipment to conform to G. O. 111, 115 and 116.
<u>THIRD ZONE</u>		
WSM	The National Life & Accident Ins. Co. Nashville, Tennessee	Granted special authority to conduct field intensity measurements in the metropolitan area of Nashville for a period of 20 days with power of 250 watts between midnight and 6 a.m. on 650 kc.
WCOA	City of Pensacola Pensacola, Florida	Granted consent voluntary assignment of license to Pensacola Broadcasting Co.
WFLA- WSUN	Clearwater Chamber of Commerce Clearwater, Florida	Granted authority to conduct transmitter tests with temporary antenna starting January 15th for purpose of determining the transmitter quality and operating conditions of new equipment at Bayview while factory engineer is present.
<u>FOURTH ZONE</u>		
WLBL	State of Wisconsin - Dept. of Agric. & Markets, Stevens Point, Wisconsin	Mod. C. P. extend completion date to March 20, 1932.

January 16, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED (Continued)

FOURTH ZONE (Continued)

KFDY	South Dakota State College Brookings, South Dakota	Granted extension completion date on C. P. to January 30th.
WEO- WOC	Central Broadcasting Company Des Moines, Iowa	Granted special authority to conduct field intensity measurements in the metropolitan area of Des Moines for period of 20 days between midnight and 6 a.m., using power of 250 watts on 1000 kc.

FIFTH ZONE

KFXP	Colorado Radio Corporation Denver, Colorado	Granted C. P. to move transmitter outside of Denver, Colorado
KFPY	Symons Broadcasting Company Spokane, Washington	Granted authority to extend completion date for period of six months.
KOL	Seattle Broadcasting Company Seattle, Washington	Granted authority to erect and operate two broadcast pickup transmitters to be used January 10 and 17 in connection with Ski tournament.

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RENEWALS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted renewal of licenses for the regular period to the following stations:

WAAW, Omaha, Neb.; WABC-WBOQ, New York; WBAL, Baltimore; WBBM-WJBT, Chicago; WBT, Charlotte, N. C.; WBZ, Boston; WCAU, Philadelphia; WCAZ, Carthage, Ill.; WCND, Zion, Ill.; WCOO, Minneapolis; WDCY, Minneapolis; WDE, Tuscola, Ill.; WEAF, New York; WENR-WPCN, Chicago; WFAA, Dallas, Texas; WGH-WLIB, Chicago; WGY, Schenectady, N. Y.; WHAS, Louisville, Ky.; WEB, Kansas City, Mo.; WEDH, Boston; WFO, Des Moines, Iowa; WINS, (Formerly WCBS) New York.

WOI, Ames, Iowa; WJAG, Norfolk, Nebraska; WJJD, Mooseheart, Ill.; WJZ, New York; WKPV, Connersville, Ind.; WLS, Chicago; WMAQ, Chicago; WMAZ, Macon, Ga.; WNCB, Chicago; WOAI, San Antonio, Texas; WOC, Davenport, Iowa; WOR, Newark, N. J.; WPCN, New York; WPPE, Raleigh, N. C.; WRAX, Philadelphia, Pa.; WRUF, Gainesville, Fla.; WRVA, Richmond, Va.; WSP, Atlanta, Ga.; WTPM, Cleveland, Ohio; WWL, New Orleans, La.

KEX, Portland, Ore.; KGD, Stockton, Calif.; KGO, San Francisco; KJES, San Francisco; KMMJ, Clay Center, Nebraska; KMOX, St. Louis, Mo.; KOA, Denver; KPOB, Seattle; KRLD, Dallas, Texas; KSL, Salt Lake City; KSOO, Sioux Falls, South Dakota; KWES, Hot Springs, Ark.; KWJJ, Portland, Ore.; WOV, New York; WAPI, Birmingham, Ala.; WCFL, Chicago, Ill.; WW, St. Louis, Mo.; WPIC, Hartford, Conn.; KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa.; KNX, Hollywood, California.

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January 16, 1932

APPLICATIONS DENIED

During the current week the Commission denied and dismissed the following applications for want of prosecution as they have remained inactive for a period of one year or more:

<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>CALL</u>
3-PB-914	Spartanburg Broadcasting Company Spartanburg, South Carolina	NEW
2-PB-968	Avenue Radio & Electric Shop Reading, Pennsylvania	WRAW
2-PB-1107	Avenue Radio & Electric Shop Reading, Pennsylvania	WRAW
1-SAB-6	General Broadcasting System, Inc., New York, N. Y.	WGBS
1-PB-1407	William H. Hill Binghamton, New York	NEW
2-PB-1314	Dairy Farmers Station, Inc. Mayfield, Kentucky	NEW
4-PB-1017	A. Hendricks Company Evansville, Indiana	NEW
2-PB-1620	Independence Broadcasting Company Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	WHAT
4-MB-90	Missouri Broadcasting Corporation St. Louis, Missouri	WIL

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APPLICATIONS DISMISSED

During the current week the Commission dismissed the following applications at the request of the applicants:

<u>FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
3-PB-2201	NEW	John E. V. Jasper Baton Rouge, Louisiana	C. P. 1420 kc; 50 watts; share time with WJBC.
3-PB-2202	NEW	John E. V. Jasper Baton Rouge, Louisiana	C. P. 1310 kc; 50 watts; share time with KWFA.
2-MLB-908	WJBK	James F. Hopkins, Inc., Detroit, Michigan	Mod. Lic. 1370 kc; 50 watts; share time with WIBM at night, simul. day.
2-MLB-909	WIBM	WIBM, Inc. Jackson, Michigan	Mod. Lic. 1370 kc; 50 watts; share with WJBK at night, simultaneous day.

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January 16, 1932

MISCELLANEOUS COMMISSION ACTION

During the current week the Commission took the following miscellaneous action:

- KSOO** Sioux Falls Broadcast Ass'n. Inc.,
Sioux Falls, South Dakota
Granted special authorization to continue operating daily until 6:30 p. m. CST, and on Sunday nights beginning at 9:30 p.m. CST, with reduction of power to 1 KW, subject to cancellation at any time upon withdrawal of consent of Station WRVA, Richmond, said authority to be for period beginning February 1 and ending August 1, 1932.
- WJJD** Supreme Lodge of the World
Loyal Order of Moose
Mooseheart, Illinois
Granted special authority from February 1 to August 1, 1932, to operate until 8:30 p.m. each evening CST, provided power of station is reduced beginning at 7:00 p.m. from 20 KW to a reduction of 50% or 10 KW, within one hour thereafter, or by 8:00 p.m. on condition that no future requests for operating after 8:30 p.m., CST, will be made.
- KQMP** Homer F. Bryant
Elk City, Oklahoma
Applications involving assignment of license and petition of D. R. Wallace to intervene in the case granted, and case remanded to docket to hear further evidence.
- KGFV** Central Nebraska Buick Company
Kearney, Nebraska
Application for renewal of license withdrawn from hearing docket; applicant for this station's facilities defaulted, and station is now operating 12 hours daily.
- KFEQ** Scroggin & Company Bank
St. Joseph, Missouri
Application for this station's facilities withdrawn and hearing cancelled; renewal granted.
- WCFL** Chicago Federation of Labor
Chicago, Illinois
Granted special authority to operate unlimited time experimentally on 970 kc; period beginning February 1, and ending August 1.
- KFWF** St. Louis Truth Center, Inc.
St. Louis, Missouri
Mod. Construction permit issued authority change in studio and transmitter location in St. Louis; the injunction secured by Station WIL, St. Louis, Missouri, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, having been dismissed after hearing.

January 16, 1932

APPLICATIONS SET FOR HEARING

During the current week the Commission designated the following applications for hearing:

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
NEW	Wade H. Dellinger Charlotte, North Carolina	Requests C. P. for visual broadcasting.
NEW	The First National Television Corporation, Kansas City, Missouri	Requests C. P. for visual broadcasting.
NEW	John Brownlee Spriggs Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Requests C. P. 800 kc, 5 KW, Daytime.
WNBC	John Brownlee Spriggs Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Requests C. P. to install new transmitter.
WIBA	Badger Broadcasting Company Madison, Wisconsin	Requests Mod. of Lic. to increase night power from 500 w. to 1 KW.
NEW	W. H. Allen & Company Alexandria, Virginia	C. P. 1210 kc; 100 watts; daytime, Facilities of KWTA.
NEW	Conard Studios Garden City, Kansas	C. P. 1370 kc; 100 watts; share time with KGDA; Facilities of KGDA.
NEW	Black Hills Broadcasting Company Sturgis, South Dakota	C. P. 1200 kc; 100 watts; share time with WCAT; Facilities of WCAT.
KTFI	Radio Broadcasting Corporation Twin Falls, Idaho	Mod. Lic. to change frequency from 1330 to 1240 kc; change operating hours from sharing with KID and unlimited day to unlimited daytime and 1/2 time at night.
WFIW	WFIW, Inc. Hopkinsville, Kentucky	Renewal of License.

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LICENSE APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted applications for license covering previously authorized construction permits to the following stations:

WFIW, Hopkinsville, Kentucky; W6XAO, Los Angeles, California; (Visual Broadcasting)
WOAX, Trenton, New Jersey.

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January 16, 1932

HEARING CALENDAR

The following hearings are scheduled for the week commencing Monday, January 18, 1932. All hearings commence at 10. a.m.

TUESDAY, January 19, 1932

Docket #1441 WJBC Wayne Hummer & H. J. Dee C. P. 1500 kc 100 watt
Kaskaskia Broadcasting Co. One half time
La Salle, Illinois

Present Assignment: 1200 kc, 100 watts
Shares with WJBL.

(Requests authority to move station from
La Salle, Illinois, to Racine, and to
make changes in equipment also.)

Docket #1440 WJBC Wayne Hummer & H. J. Dee Ren. Lic. 1200 kc 100 watt
Kaskaskia Broadcasting Co. Shares with WJBL
La Salle, Illinois

Docket #1436 WRJN Racine Broadcasting Corp. C. P. 1370 kc 100 watt
Racine, Wisconsin 250 w. LS unlimited time
(requests facilities of WJBC)

Present Assignment: 1370 kc, 100 watts
unlimited time.

WEDNESDAY, January 20, 1932

Docket #1454 WJBK James F. Hopkins, Inc. Ren. Lic. 1370 kc; 50 watt
Detroit, Michigan Simultaneous day operation,
sharing at night with WIBM.

Docket #1455 WIBM WIBM, Inc. Ren. Lic. 1370 kc; 100 watt
Jackson, Michigan Simultaneous day operation,
sharing at night with WJBK.

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COURT DENIES WPTF-KECA REHEARINGS

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia this week denied the petitions for rehearing filed by Station WPTF, Raleigh, N. C., and Station KECA, Los Angeles Calif., in the cases involving increases in power for both stations. Station WPTF was denied an increase to 5 KW on its assignment of 680 kc. The Los Angeles station sought authority to use a 5 KW on its regional frequency of 1430 kc and to increase power to 2500 watts local sunset. The Court sustained the Commission in its original decision denying these appellants the increases. The Davis Amendment and the validity of G. O. 102, and 92 were sustained by this decision. This case is an appeal.

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January 16, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the following applications were received at the Commission:

<u>FRC FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>			
1-MPB-279	WFOX	Paramount Broadcasting Corp. Brooklyn, New York	Requests additional time comp. construction until March 22, 1932.
1-PB-2441	NEW	Anthony F. Crissalli Long Island City, N. Y.	C. P. erect new station 1500 kc; 100 watts share time with WMIL; WWRL; WMBQ. Facilities of WLBX.

The applicant requests authority to erect a new station on the frequency assigned to Station WLBX, Long Island City, operated by John H. Brahy. The Commission denied station WLBX a renewal of license in May, 1931. The station is now operating under a stay order issued by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

SECOND ZONE

2-PB-2387	WAIU	Associated Radiocasting Corp. Columbus, Ohio	C. P. amended to omit request to increase power from 500 to 1 KW ET on 640 kc.
2-MLB-928	WHDF	The Upper Mich. Broadcasting Company Calumet, Michigan	Mod. Lic. change operating hours from unlimited to specified hours on 1370 kc.
2-PB-2439	WDAS	WDAS Brdcstg. Station, Inc. (Formerly WELK) Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	C. P. make changes in equipment.
2-PB-156	WLBG	WLBG, Inc. Petersburg, Virginia	Install automatic frequency control.

THIRD ZONE

3-ZB-43	WJAX	City of Jacksonville Jacksonville, Florida	Determine license power by direct measurement of antenna input.
3-ALB-411	KFJZ	Margaret Meacham Hightower Fort Worth, Texas	Voluntary assignment of license to Ralph S. Bishop.
3-MPB-280	WBHS	The Hutchens Company Huntsville, Alabama	Mod. C. P. extend completion date 90 days after request is granted and amended as to equipment.
3-PB-2432	NEW	J. T. Griffin Tulsa, Oklahoma	C. P. erect new station on 1400 kc; 500 watts; unlimited. Facili- ties of KOCW.

January 16, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (continued)

THIRD ZONE (Continued)

The facilities requested are now assigned to Station KOCW, Chickasha, Oklahoma, operated by Oklahoma College for Women, and operating unlimited time on the requested frequency with power of 250 watts and 500 watts LS. The granting of the application would increase the Oklahoma quota 0.1 unit.

FOURTH ZONE

4-FB-157	KDLR	KDLR, Inc. Devil's Lake, North Dakota	Install automatic frequency control.
4-MLB-817	WKSH	WKSH, Inc. La Crosse, Wisconsin	Mod. Lic. amended to request to operate simultaneously with Station KSO, Clarinda, Iowa until sunset, instead of until 6:00 p.m.
4-FB-2438	KQWO	The Dodge City Brcdstg. Co. Dodge City, Kansas	C. P. make changes in equipment.
4-FB-2443	NEW	Caldwell Brothers Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	C. P. erect new station on 1200 kc; 100 watts, share with KFJB.

The applicant requests authority to share with station KFJB, Marshalltown, Iowa, operated by the Marshall Electric Company. The distance from the proposed location to Marshalltown is approximately 100 miles. Station KFJB is now licensed to operate one half time. The Fourth Zone is over quota; Iowa is over quota.

4-FB-2442	NEW	Marsh Ore Mt. Vernon, Illinois	C. P. erect new station on 1310 kc, 100 watts. Share with WBOW.
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The applicant requests authority to share with Station WBOW, Terre Haute, Ind., operated by Banks of Wabash, Inc. The distance from Terre Haute to the proposed location is approximately 115 miles. The Fourth Zone is over quota; Illinois is over quota; Indiana is under quota. The granting of this application would decrease the Indiana quota and increase the assignment of facilities in Illinois.

FIFTH ZONE

5-ZB-47	KMTR	KMTR Radio Corporation Los Angeles, California	Determine Lic. power by direct measurement antenna input.
5-MFB-286	KMPC	R. S. McMillan Beverly Hills, California	Mod. C. P. extend completion date from 1/8/32 to 2/25/32.
5-ZB-44	KGW	Oregonian Publishing Company Portland, Oregon	Determine license power by direct measurement antenna input.
5-APLB-9	KGNW	City of Fort Morgan Fort Morgan, Colorado	Voluntary assignment of license and C. P. to S. H. Patterson.

January 16, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Concluded)

FIFTH ZONE (Continued)

5-MPB-287 KGEW S. H. Patterson Mod. C. P. requests authority to
Cheyenne, Wyoming move station from Ft. Morgan, Colo.
to Cheyenne, Wyoming.

The station is now licensed to operate at Fort Morgan, Colorado, with 100 watts power, sharing time on 1200 kc with station KGEK, Yuma, Colorado. The application proposes to move the station to Cheyenne, Wyoming, a distance of approximately 90 miles from the present location. The Fifth Zone is over quota; Colorado is over quota; Wyoming is under quota. The granting of this application would reduce the Colorado quota, and increase the Wyoming quota.

5-MLB-931 KGB Don Lee, Inc. Mod. Lic. increase power from 500
San Diego, California to 1000 watts.

The applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time on 1330 kc. The closest station to San Diego on this frequency is KSCJ, Sioux City, Iowa, approximately 1325 miles distant, operating with power of 1 KW. The Fifth Zone is over quota; California is over quota; the granting of this application would increase the quota.

5-MLB-930 KERN Santa Maria Radio Mod. Lic. change name of licensee
(Formerly KSMR) to the Pee Bakersfield Broadcast-
Santa Maria, California ing Company.

5-ZB-44 KFVI Radio Entertainments, Inc. Determine license power by direct
San Francisco, California measurement antenna input.

5-MLB-929 KID KID Broadcasting Company Mod. Lic. increase power from 250
Idaho Falls, Idaho watts, 500 watts LS to 500 watts,
1 KW LS, and increase hours of
operation to unlimited.

The applicant is now licensed to operate on 1320 kc, sharing time at night with station KFVI, Twin Falls, Idaho. The Fifth Zone is over quota; Idaho is under quota. The applicant and station KFVI are now charged 0.4 unit under the quota. An unlimited time station operating with the power requested is charged 0.5 unit.

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LICENSE APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the following applications for license covering previously authorized construction permits were received at the Commission from the following stations: WFPB, (formerly WBJ) Hattiesburg, Mississippi; KTJI, Klamath Falls, Ore.; KIT, Yakima, Washington, WDEL, Wilmington, Delaware; WBOW, Terre Haute, Indiana; WACH, Presque Isle, Maine, WREU, Reading, Pennsylvania.

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Issued by

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING ♦ ♦ ♦ WASHINGTON, D. C.

PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director.

January 23, 1932

SENATE GETS BROWN NOMINATION

President Hoover on Thursday sent to the Senate the nomination of Col. Thad H. Brown of Ohio to be a member of the Federal Radio Commission from the Second Zone to succeed Judge Ira E. Robinson of West Virginia, resigned.

A fight over confirmation loomed as Senator Couzens of Michigan, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, to which the nomination has been referred, charged that the President was appointing Col. Brown in payment of a political debt. Senator Fess and other supporters of Col. Brown are of the opinion that he will be confirmed at an early date. At this time it is not known whether or not hearings will be held.

Col. Brown has been general counsel of the Commission for two years. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1912 and practised law in Columbus until his entry into the Army during the World War. He served as Secretary of State in Ohio from 1923 until 1927 and became chief counsel of the Federal Power Commission in 1929.

Col. Brown entered the Army in the World War as a captain and served from July 13, 1917 to February 1, 1919. He was appointed major and later lieutenant colonel, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps.

January 23, 1932

PRESIDENT SHAW NAMES COMMITTEES

President Shaw made public this week the list of Committees for the current year. The Committees are as follows:

- LEGISLATIVE - Henry A. Bellows, Chairman; Alfred J. McCosker; Henry Rines; Leo Fitzpatrick; H. J. Brennan; A. L. Miller; C. R. Clements; Major John S. Cohen; L. M. Kennett; R. W. Hoffman; Arthur F. Kales; Louis Wasmer; Joseph S. Gettler; Harry C. Butcher; F. M. Russell; Quinn A. Ryan; and Col. Charles I. Stengle.
- COMMITTEE ON COST ACCOUNTING - Arthur B. Church, Chairman; Byron A. Stump; Miss Vera Burke; and LeRoy Mark.
- COMMITTEE TO COOPERATE WITH THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU - Walter C. Evans, Chairman; Harry McKeon; M. R. Runyon; A. Z. Moore.
- COPYRIGHT COMMITTEE - Alfred J. McCosker, Chairman; A. L. Ashby; Edward Klauber; R. V. O. Swartwout; Sydney M. Kaye; Birt F. Fisher; Walter J. Damm; A. S. Clarke; A. L. Miller; Rev. James A. Wagner; and John Shepard III.
- SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO COOPERATE WITH THE OFFICE OF EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR - Edgar L. Bill, Chairman; F. M. Russell; Harry C. Butcher; Don E. Gilman; and Frederic Willis.

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SOME QUESTIONNAIRE EXPLANATIONS

The following explanations may prove helpful to members in filling out the questionnaire sent out by the Commission:

At the head of the questionnaire after "City" the address of the main studio should be given.

Question 1 should be answered "unlimited" if the license so reads or the actual number of hours if the station divides time.

Questions 3 and 4 should be answered without regard to the answer to Question 2. "Local" programs means programs other than chain programs.

Question 13 could be answered in the most helpful manner if the networks were to supply complete schedules for the week with computations which have been made in the stations originating the programs. In giving a proper answer spot announcements, of course, will have to be considered. Sub-section (e) means time used for purposes other the basis for a strictly commercial program.

Question 17 should be answered without regard to music incidental to the main program or sound effects which have been excluded from the category of mechanical reproductions.

Under section 19 "Actual invested capital" means how much money actually put into the business and without regard to depreciation rates. It is not absolutely necessary to specify the "Good Will" item but amounts for "good will" should not be considered in answers to other questions.

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January 23, 1932

SENATE HEARS MEXICAN TROUBLES

Senator C. C. Dill (D) Washington, on two occasions during the week called the attention of the Senate to the dangers faced by American broadcasters because of the rapid construction of new broadcasting stations in Mexico and Cuba.

"The State Department, for some reason or other, refuses to take any official action whatsoever in this matter," Dill declared in the Senate. "It has been charged by some that the State Department is really in favor of seeing these stations built along the Mexican border and in Cuba. I refuse to believe that. I cannot believe that the State Department takes that attitude, but I do think that the department is to blame for a continuation of the present conditions."

"I may say regarding this matter that since my remarks in the Senate," Senator Dill said on another occasion, "I have received a number of letters that impressed upon me more than ever the necessity of the Government doing something about this situation. Unless some steps are taken by the State Department in the near future I shall feel compelled to introduce a resolution, have it referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ask for hearings to see whether we cannot find out why the State Department does not take steps to protect radio stations in this country."

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UTAH TOBACCO CASE ARGUED

The Supreme Court of the United States this week heard argument in the case brought by the Packer Corporation against the State of Utah involving the validity of an act prohibiting tobacco advertising on billboards in Utah. The act permits tobacco advertising in newspapers but prohibits such advertising on billboards. Counsel for the billboard company claimed that it could also be argued that other media, including the radio, are just as effective as billboards in advertising tobacco adding that the legislature cannot determine whether the medium of billboard advertising is any more inimical, if at all, than other media.

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EXPECT REPORT IN ICC CASE

A report from the examiner in the rate case brought by the Sta-Shine Products Company against Station WGBB, Freeport, N. Y. and the National Broadcasting Company before the Interstate Commerce Commission is expected shortly. Counsel for both sides filed briefs supporting their contentions. The Sta-Shine company claims that the ICC has authority to regulate advertising rates of broadcasting stations under the Act of 1920 while the respondents argue that the act does not affect broadcasting stations because they are not common carriers for hire. Whether or not the ICC has jurisdiction is the only question involved.

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COST OF LIVING LOWER

Cost of living in the United States was 3.0 per cent lower in December, 1931, than in the preceding June and 9.3 per cent lower than in December, 1930, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor.

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January 23, 1932

BILL FOR LABOR CHANNEL

Senator Hatfield, West Virginia, and Congressman Connery, Massachusetts, have introduced identical bills in the Senate and House (S.3047 and HR 7253) providing for the assignment of one cleared channel to labor. The text of the measure follows:

"That the Federal Radio Commission shall assign one cleared channel frequency within the broadcasting band, with unlimited time and with power equal to the maximum power assigned any broadcasting station in the United States, to the owner or owners of the broadcasting station or stations approved by the recognized labor organizations which in the opinion of the commission are most representative of the labor interests of the United States, and shall issue no license or licenses for the use of said frequency except with the written consent of such so recognized labor organizations to any other person, association, corporation, or copartnership."

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THE COMMISSION'S QUESTIONNAIRE

The American system of broadcasting is on trial.

A far-reaching investigation of the entire broadcasting industry has been started by the Federal Radio Commission in order to comply with the terms of the Couzens-Dill resolution adopted by the United States Senate.

Questionnaires have been mailed by the Commission to all broadcasting stations, networks, advertising agencies handling radio accounts and other groups interested in broadcasting. No phase of the broadcasting situation will be overlooked by this sweeping investigation.

Upon the evidence collected by the Commission and submitted to the Senate will the future broadcasting policy of our Government be based. The report will show that broadcasting by the American plan is either in the public interest generally or that Government ownership and operation is feasible.

The questionnaire sent to you by the Commission is the most important matter which you as a broadcaster have before you. No time or effort should be spared in giving full, complete and correct answers to the questionnaire.

You are a witness in the most important case in which your industry, or any other industry for that matter, has ever been involved.

Your Association has pledged its cooperation in making this investigation thorough and honest. Your Association believes that a fair and impartial investigation will convince the Senate and the American People that our system of competitive broadcasting, conducted by private enterprise, is the best the world can produce.

Give the questionnaire your personal attention. Spare no time or effort to report the questions completely and accurately.

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January 23, 1932

SHULER REVIEW DENIED

The Supreme Court of the United States this week refused to review the decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia denying a stay order sought by the Trinity Methodist Church. The church formerly operated Station KGEF, Los Angeles, from which Rev. "Bob" Shuler broadcast. The station was denied a renewal of its license by the Federal Radio Commission and an appeal is now pending before the Court of Appeals. From the court's denial of a stay order, the appellant appealed to the Supreme Court.

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RMA FIGHTS SALES TAX

The proposed five per cent sales tax on radio is discriminatory, cannot be absorbed by the industry and must be passed on to the public, was the gist of the opposition of the Radio Manufacturers Association to the sales tax expressed before the House Ways and Means Committee Friday. Those who appeared for the RMA were President Coit, A. Atwater Kent, Arthur T. Murray, B. J. Grigsby and B. G. Erskine. The witnesses told the committee that a small general sales tax would be preferred to a discriminatory special tax.

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WDAF BROADCASTS DESPITE FIRE

While one of its studios was destroyed by fire, Station WDAF, Kansas City, kept right on broadcasting. The fire originated in the library of the Kansas City Star and did damage estimated at \$35,000. Station WDAF switched on a network program and stayed on the air although the control room was threatened for a time.

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters held a three day meeting in Washington this week. Bills pending before Congress were analyzed and studied and calls were made upon radio leaders in Congress. The only affirmative action taken was to instruct the Managing Director to notify chairmen of Committees in both the House and Senate that the Association desires to be heard on all legislation affecting radio.

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WEAO SENDS OUT CARDS

Station WEAO has sent out a number of self-addressed postal cards seeking to determine which are the best hours for educational talks and programs. The card states that "the Federal Radio Commission threatens to stop many WEAO programs. You can help prevent this by answering this card. WEAO is the station of your own Ohio State University and the only educational broadcasting station in Ohio."

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CLEAR CHANNEL DUPLICATION

Senator Dill, (D) Washington, introduced in the Senate a bill (S 3046) providing for an amendment to Section 9 of the Radio Act of 1927. The amendment, which would authorize simultaneous operation on certain clear channels, is as follows:

"That the second paragraph of section 9 of the Radio Act of 1927, as amended by the Act of March 28, 1928, is hereby further amended by adding at the end of said paragraph, the following: 'Provided further, That no frequency used for broadcasting shall be reserved for the use of one station for a distance of more than two thousand three hundred miles, airline, if any person, firm, or corporation, capable of rendering radio service in the public interest, make application to operate broadcasting apparatus on any frequency so reserved, at a point beyond the distance of two thousand three hundred miles, airline, from the station or stations already licensed and operating on said frequency, and all applications and licenses considered and granted under this provision shall not be counted as a part of the quota of the zone in which said additional stations are located.'"

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SUMMER SCHOOL AT WMAQ

G. P. Drucek, principal of the Curtis Junior High School in Chicago, announced that a radio summer school for the public school children of the city will be broadcast over WMAQ, Chicago, this summer. As an economy measure summer schools in Chicago, both elementary and high, will be closed this summer. The subjects of instruction will be mathematics, history, geography and literature.

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DILL PREPARING COPYRIGHT BILL

Senator C. C. Dill (D) Washington, is engaged in the preparation of a copyright bill which he hopes to have ready for introduction within the next few weeks.

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NAB HANDBOOK BINDER

The new rules and regulations of the Commission become effective on February 1, 1932. A number of NAB members have ordered NAB Handbook binders of leather suitable for the rules and regulations which are being furnished to NAB members only at \$4.25 per binder. Only one binder will be furnished to a member. It is the purpose of the Association to publish and have ready for distribution at an early date other material for insertion in the binder. NAB members who have sent in their orders will receive the binders just as soon as the factory can supply them. If you have not ordered do so at once. Write NAB headquarters.

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WOULD COMPEL FREE SPEECH

Station WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. would be compelled "to extend to the said Rev. Hahn the right to free speech" if the resolution introduced in the House by Representative Amlic of Wisconsin, is adopted.

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January 23, 1932

IRE LISTENER SURVEY PLANNED

The Emergency Employment Committee, created by the Board of Directors of the Institute of Radio Engineers, has devised a plan "to permit the employment of a number of engineers in the making of a radio broadcast survey at a wage which will keep them in food and shelter until they get something more lucrative."

According to R. F. Marriott, chairman of the Committee, "such a survey will prove of value in the development of radio which is the objective of the Institute." It can also be of "great value to the Federal Radio Commission, Congress, broadcast stations, radio advertisers, radio manufacturers, and the public," he writes. "Such an impartial organization as the IRE will be given the confidence of the public and all other groups vitally interested in the broadcast structure in this country."

"The plan, in general," says the announcement, "is to have suitable broadcast stations outline the survey. Listeners who desire to cooperate will be requested to send their name and address to the Institute of Radio Engineers with a statement giving the time at which it will be convenient for our observer to call.

"The observer will ask such questions as will be decided upon by those organizations cooperating in this survey and also request permission to operate the listener's receiver so that he may note its qualities specifically as they are influenced by the particular installation arrangement."

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MADRID INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Representatives of the National Association of Broadcasters have been invited by the State Department to attend the International Communications Conference at Madrid, Spain, next September. Association representatives have attended the meetings preliminary to the conference and a special committee is at work studying the proposals of foreign countries.

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"WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN"

"Dictate a letter to your congressman and senators today," says a letter from the Ventura Free Press to all newspaper publishers. "Tell them that you are receiving a constantly increasing number of protests against excessive and objectionable radio advertising, that the Parent-Teacher Associations, with 1,500,000 members, want all advertising driven off the air. Tell them that a Canadian commission has recommended government ownership of broadcasting stations and that as a result Canadian stations no longer broadcast any advertising matter except the name and business of a sponsor. Tell them that broadcasting in the United States is headed straight for monopoly control, that such control will deliver the government into hands of the corporations exercising this control. Demand legislative action against all forms of direct radio advertising; ask for a tax of at least ten per cent on the gross revenues of broadcasting stations."

Here is another shred of the story which has nationwide ramifications.

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January 23, 1932

DAVIS BILL REPORTED

The House Merchant Marine, Radio and Fisheries Committee reported favorably and without amendment on January 21 the bill introduced by Chairman Davis (HR 7716) which amends 12 different sections of the radio act of 1927 by clarifying and amplifying provisions dealing chiefly with the procedure and administration. The bill provides for a new section prohibiting lotteries by radio. "The Committee does not think that the United States should permit any radio station, licensed and regulated by the Government, to engage in such unlawful practices," the report states. "Furthermore, the broadcast of such information is unfair to the newspapers, which are forbidden the use of the mails, if they contain such information."

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PROHIBIT SEDITIONOUS STATEMENTS

Congressman McLeod, Michigan, has introduced a bill in the House which would make it unlawful for any person "to advocate or advise the overthrow or to write, or knowingly to print, publish, utter, sell, or distribute any document, book, circular, paper, journal, or other written or printed communication, or by transmission by radio in or by which there is advised the overthrow, by force or violence, or by physical injury to person or property, of the Government of the United States."

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USES NAB INSIGNIA

The NAB seal is prominently displayed on the new rate card issued by Stations WCBA-WSAN, Allentown, Pa. Recently Station WLJC, Lancaster, Pa. began using the NAB seal on its stationery. A limited number of the seals are still available at cost.

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WMCA-WNYC HEARING CONTINUES

Involving the present time division agreements of both stations, the hearing on the renewal applications of stations WMCA, Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co. New York City, and WNYC, City of New York, Department of Plants and Structures, New York City continued this week before Chief Examiner Yost. The hearing was first called on January 12th and has been in progress since that date. Among the witnesses called to testify on behalf of the City of New York station was Armstrong Perry, Director of the Service Bureau of the National Committee on Education by Radio.

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RECOMMENDS CANCELLATION REVOCATION

Cancellation of the order of revocation issued by the Commission against the continued operation of Station WHDL, Tupper Lake, N. Y. is recommended by Examiner Hyde in Report No. 317 issued last week. This station has been licensed to operate with power of 100 watts and daytime hours on 1420 kc.

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January 23, 1932

ADVERTISING INSURANCE POLICIES

Stations are receiving offers from insurance companies and agencies handling insurance advertising to broadcast long and uninteresting "spot" announcements on the basis of a given percentage per inquiry or a given amount per policy placed by the company. Many of these policies are offered at a penny a day or less than that amount. These offers do not provide for talent or entertainment of any kind.

Stations are urged again to stick to card rates and deny the use of facilities to advertisers unwilling to buy time on this basis. In most of these deals the stations and public are the only ones taking chances. The advertiser has everything to win and nothing to lose. Would any respectable newspaper or magazine accept advertising and expect to be paid upon the basis of coupons returned or inquiries received? Would any respectable advertiser buy time on your station if he could stick in spot announcements now and then and pay only if direct sales resulted?

Insurance companies who are seeking this type of radio publicity should be investigated locally in order to protect your audiences. In many instances the contract of insurance offered contains an assessment provision which is not mentioned in the announcements offered. Consult your Better Business Bureau.

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KLUGH HITS GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

Paul Klugh, first managing director of the National Association of Broadcasters and now vice president of the Zenith Radio Corporation, this week declared that government ownership and operation of broadcasting stations would lower the standard of programs at the expense of the public. Speaking before the annual meeting of the National Federation of Radio Associations, Mr. Klugh pointed out that under government ownership the taste of the American public for radio entertainment, highly developed through superior broadcasts, would degenerate. In his speech he referred to the Couzens-Dill resolution under which the Federal Radio Commission is now investigating the feasibility of government ownership of stations.

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ASSOCIATION GETS QUESTIONNAIRE

The Federal Radio Commission, in connection with its investigation under the Couzens-Dill Resolution, has sent to the National Association of Broadcasters a questionnaire seeking information about broadcasting systems in Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Mexico, Russia, and Spain. A list of ten questions are propounded about broadcasting in each of these countries.

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WORC PRINTS "RADIO NEWS"

Station WORC, Worcester, Mass. has started the publication of a bulletin called "Radio News". The first issue made its appearance January 15. It contains information about broadcasting for use by advertisers.

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January 23, 1932

REDUCE WCAT HOURS

The Commission this week granted a renewal license application to Station WCAT, operated at Rapid City, South Dakota, by the South Dakota State School of Mines, sustaining in part the recommendation of Examiner Yost (Report No. 285). The operating hours of the station under the new license have been restricted to the following daily schedule: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m.; 12:30 to 2:30 p. m. The station has been authorized to operate unlimited time on 1200 kc with power of 100 watts. The Commission concluded in giving reasons for reduction in the licensed hours of the applicant, that the "granting of the application in part only, to permit the operation of WCAT during these hours, will enable the licensee to continue to render any service it has heretofore rendered." This action of the Commission reduces the South Dakota quota 0.17 unit.

The Examiner had recommended renewal of license to give Station WCAT unlimited time, on the ground that the operators of the station intended to increase the operating schedule to conform with the 12 hours daily provision of G. O. 105. The Examiner said, however, "if within a reasonable time, it is found to be a hardship on the applicant to operate full time, then the Commission may well consider limiting the applicant to daytime operation or sharing time with another station."

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DENY ST. LOUIS TELEVISION

Finding the proposed program of television research and development could be satisfactorily conducted by laboratory research, the Commission this week denied the application of the Greater St. Louis Broadcasting Company, St. Louis, Missouri, seeking authority to erect a new visual broadcasting station on 2850-2950 kc with power of 500 watts and unlimited time. The Commission concluded further that the further development of the scanning technique and other problems outlined by the applicant could be carried forward without the use of a visual broadcasting channel. Another conclusion given by the Commission in denying the application states that it does not appear the applicant's research would result in any substantial development of the visual broadcasting art. The recommendation of Examiner Hyde (Report No. 301) was sustained.

The application of the Isle of Dreams Broadcasting Corporation, (WIOD) Miami Beach, Florida for authority to increase day power from 1 KW to 2500 watts on 1300 kc was also denied by the Commission sustaining the recommendation of Examiner Walker (Report No. 302). Under the decision of the Commission, it was found the applicant has not made the fullest use of present facilities, since it is possible to employ an additional output of 200 watts and still comply with the Commission regulations. The Commission concluded finally that the proposed equipment would not comply with existing regulations.

Seeking authority to erect a new 100 watt unlimited time station on 1310 kc, the application of the Parkersburg Chamber of Commerce, Parkersburg, West Virginia, was denied by the Commission, sustaining the findings of Examiner Walker in Report No. 306. The Commission in its findings, commented upon the lack of financial ability of the applicant to construct and properly maintain the station, and concluded further the erection of the proposed station would create additional interference to other stations now licensed to operate on 1310 kc and in addition cause the State of West Virginia to be over quota.

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January 23, 1932

WLOE DELETED; NEW APPLICANT DENIED

Acting on three recommendations of Examiner Hyde (Reports No. 280; 281; 282), and sustaining his findings in each case, the Commission this week deleted Station WLOE, Boston, Massachusetts, formerly assigned to operate full time on 1500 kc with power of 100 watts, and denied an application for a new station to use these same facilities filed by Fred H. Goss of Boston, while the third application involved denial for an involuntary assignment of the license of Station WLOE to William S. Pote of Chelsea, Massachusetts.

The lack of financial ability of the applicants in the cases was commented upon by the Commission in denying each of the applications. The Commission further found Boston and vicinity now receives good broadcasting service from a number of existing stations and the continued operation of Station WLOE would not add to this service, nor does the showing made by the two other applicants indicate the programs they propose would materially increase broadcast service in the Boston area.

In the statements of facts accompanying the decisions the Commission has set out at length the agreements looking toward the transfer of the WLOE license from the former operators, William S. Pote and the New England Broadcasting Company to the Boston Broadcasting Company. Prior to the cases being heard before the Examiner, the agreement in question was made the subject of a bill in equity by the New England Broadcasting Company, in an effort to regain control of the station in December, 1929.

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WBAX DENIED FULL TIME

The Commission this week denied the modification of license requested by Station WBAX, Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, seeking authority to increase operating hours to unlimited time on 1210 kc. The Wilkes Barre station has been licensed to share time with Station WJBU, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, operated by Bucknell University. The application for increased time was heard before Examiner Hyde, who recommended denial of the request (Report 289). The Commission concluded while the service of Station WBAX "is generally meritorious and the programs broadcast appear to be diversified and of interest to the listening public, the service rendered and the programs broadcast by Station WJBU likewise appear to be meritorious and of interest to the public." The denial of the application was further based on the fact, the Commission found Wilkes Barre is now receiving good broadcasting service from two stations located in that community and a number of other stations outside the city, and that station WBAX had failed to make a sufficient showing to justify a forfeiture of the facilities now assigned to Station WJBU.

The application of the Weber Jewelry & Music Company, St. Cloud, Minnesota, for authority to erect a new station on 1500 kc with power of 50 watts to share time with Station KGFK, Moorehead, Minnesota, was denied as in cases of default sustaining the recommendation of Examiner Yost (Report 304).

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NAB LIBRARY

January 23, 1932

APPLICATIONS DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

During the current week the Commission designated the following applications for hearing:

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
NEW	Louisiana Broadcasting Company, Baton Rouge, Louisiana	C. P. 1310 kc; 100 watts; Unlimited. (Fac. of stations KMLB; KRMD; WTSL).
NEW	Shreveport Broadcasting Company, Shreveport, Louisiana	C. P. 1310 kc; 100 watts; Unlimited. (Fac. of stations KMLB and WTSL).
WKBH	WKBH, Inc., La Crosse, Wisconsin	Mod. Lic. for permanent hours of operation and for simultaneous operation with station KSO until Sunset at Clarinda, Iowa, dividing with KSO at night.

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DENY W R E N MOTION

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia this week denied the motion of the Jenny Wren Company, Lawrence, Kansas, (WREN) asking the Court to deny permission to the Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo., (WDAF) and the WHB Broadcasting Company, Kansas City, Mo., (WHB) to intervene in the WREN appeal (Docket No. 5542). The Lawrence station appealed from a decision of the Commission denying it authority to move the transmitter to a point in Kansas closer to Kansas City.

The same Court granted the motion of the Commission to dismiss the appeal of John H. Dolan, Boston, Massachusetts. v. F R C (Docket No. 5516) for failure of the appellant to deposit costs for printing. Dolan had sought authority to erect a new station to share time with WLEY on 1370 kc with power of 100 watts. After hearing, the Commission denied the request in September, 1931, from which the appeal arose.

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RENEWALS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission issued renewal licenses for the regular period to the following stations: WAIU, Columbus, Ohio; WBAP, Fort Worth, Texas; WBZA, Boston, Mass.; WJR, Detroit, Mich.; KFVD, Los Angeles, Calif.; KMPC, Beverly Hills, Calif.; KVOO, Tulsa, Okla.; KWKH, Shreveport, La.

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TEMPORARY RENEWALS ISSUED

The Commission during the current week issued temporary renewal licenses to the following stations, pending decision on the stations applications for regular renewals: WLWL, New York, N. Y.; WPG, Atlantic City, N. J.; KMO, Tacoma, Washington, KOB, State College, N. M.; KVI, Tacoma, Washington.

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. January 23, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted the following applications:

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF GRANT</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>		
WJSV	The Independent Publishing Co., Mt. Vernon Hills, Virginia	Granted Consent to Voluntary Assignment of license to WJSV, Inc.
WHEC- WABO	Hickson Electric & Radio Corp., Rochester, New York	Granted consent to Voluntary Assignment of license to WHEC, Inc.
WGY	General Electric Company Schenectady, New York	Granted C P to make changes in equipment to conform to G. O.'s 111, 115 and 116.
WTAG	Worcester Telg. Publ. Co. Inc. Worcester, Massachusetts	Granted special 30 day authority to use 500 watts daytime, on experimental basis, at times and under conditions prescribed by Engineering Division, in order to determine whether any objectional interference would result from increased power.
NEW	Jenkins Laboratories, Inc., Wheaton, Maryland	C. P. (Visual Broadcasting) 43000-46000 and 48500-50300; 60000-80000 kc; 1 KW.
<u>SECOND ZONE</u>		
W8XK	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Company E. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Mod. Lic. (Relay Broadcasting) change frequency 11880 to 11870 kc; 40 KW.
WDAS	WDAS Broadcasting Company Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	C. P. Make changes in equipment to conform to G. O. 111; 115; 116.
<u>THIRD ZONE</u>		
WJAX	City of Jacksonville, Jacksonville, Florida	Granted authority to make direct measurement antenna input.
KFJZ	Estate of H. C. Meacham, Fort Worth, Texas	Granted consent voluntary assignment of license to Ralph S. Bishop.
WPFB	Hattiesburg Broadcasting Company Hattiesburg, Mississippi	Granted authority to extend test period for ten days.
<u>FOURTH ZONE</u>		
WCCO	Northwestern Broadcasting Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota	Granted authority to install 50 KW transmitter at present site of 5 KW transmitter.

January 23, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED (Continued)

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF GRANT</u>
<u>FOURTH ZONE</u> (Continued)		
KFEQ	Scroggin & Company Bank St. Joseph, Missouri	Granted authority to operate from 11:30 PM, CST on January 22nd, to 12:30 AM January 23, in order to broadcast program by National Veterans of Foreign Wars.
KFGQ	Boone Biblical College Boone, Iowa	C. P. make changes in equipment to conform to G. O. 111; 115; 116.

FIFTH ZONE

KSL	Earl J. Glade Salt Lake City, Utah	Granted 15 day extension of special authority of provision three of 50 KW CP, regarding selection of site.
KROW	Radio Station KROW Oakland, California	Granted extension of program test period of 15 days from January 16th, pending action on application for license.
KGY	St. Martins College Lacey, Washington	Hearing on renewal of license scheduled for February 8th, cancelled. Station is now operating 12 hours per day.
KMPC	R. S. MacMillan Beverly Hills, California	Granted Mod. of CP to extend completion date to February 25th, 1932.
KXRO	KXRO, Inc. Aberdeen, Washington	Granted license covering new equipment 1310 kc, 100 watts unlimited time.
KFAC	Los Angeles Broadcasting Company Los Angeles, California	C. P. move studio and transmitter locally in Los Angeles; install new transmitter to conform to G. O. 115; 111; 116.
KGW	The Oregonian Publishing Company Portland, Oregon	Granted authority to make direct measurement of antenna input.
KGY	St. Martin's College Lacey, Washington	Granted consent voluntary assignment of license to KGY, Inc., and also granted authority to move station to Olympia, Washington.

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LICENSES GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted licenses, covering previously authorized construction permits to the following stations: WPEB, Hattiesburg, Miss.; KROW, Oakland, Calif.; KIT, Yakima, Wash.; KFJI, Klamath Falls, Oregon.

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January 23, 1932

HEARING CALENDAR

The following hearings are scheduled for the week commencing Monday, January 25, 1932. All hearings commence at 10 a. m.

THURSDAY, January 28, 1932

BROADCASTING

Docket #1457 WFDV Rome Broadcasting Corp., Mod. Lic. 1500 kc 100 watts
Rome, Georgia Specified hours.

Present Assignment: 1310 kc, 100 watts
daytime.

FRIDAY, January 29, 1932

BROADCASTING

Docket #1255 NEW Troy Broadcasting Company C. P. 1500 kc 50 watts
Troy, Alabama Daytime hours.

Docket #1433 WSIX 638 Tire & Vulcanizing Co. Ren. Lic. 1210 kc 100 watts
Springfield, Tennessee Unlimited time.

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MISCELLANEOUS COMMISSION ACTION

WGL F. C. Zieg (Allen-Wayne Co.)
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Reconsidered and granted modified license
and ordered application withdrawn from
hearing docket.

KLFM J. H. Cooley
Minot, North Dakota

Granted Mod. Lic. with specified hours;
in consideration of agreement filed with
the Commission.

WLEY The Lexington Air Station)
Lexington, Massachusetts)
KFJB Marshall Electric Company)
Marshalltown, Iowa)

Granted Mod. Lic. after receipt of telegram
specifying licensee would operate during
the following hours, in answer to Commission
request, as part time station; 6 a. m. to
9 a. m.; 12 p. m. to 3 p. m.; 6 to 9 p. m.
daily.

WNBO John Brownlee Spriggs
Washington, Pennsylvania

Granted authority to take depositions at
Washington, Pennsylvania, on January 26,
1932. Application for renewal of this
station and WHBC, Canton, Ohio, have been
designated for hearing. Depositions are
to be taken in connection with this hear-
ing.

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APPLICATIONS DENIED

During the current week the Commission denied the following application, due to failure of the applicant to enter an appearance within the time specified of hearing in General Order 93:

2-MLB-917 WJAY Cleveland Radio Brdcstg., Mod. Lic, 610 kc; 250 watts 500 W
Corporation, LS - Unlimited.
Cleveland, Ohio

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APPLICATIONS DISMISSED

During the current week the Commission dismissed the following applications at the request of the applicants:

<u>FRC FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
1-PB-1190	NEW	Seward & Weiss Music Store, Rutland, Vermont	C. P. 1390 kc; 10 watts 3 hours daily and Sunday.
3-PB-985	WREC	WREC, Inc. Memphis, Tennessee	C. P. 600 kc; 500 W night 1 KW day; Divides with WOAN. (Appl. requests auth. install new trans)
3-PB-1248	WREC	WREC, Inc. Memphis, Tennessee	C. P. 680 kc; 5 KW. Divides with WOAN.
3-MB-557	WREC	WREC, Inc. Memphis, Tennessee	Mod. Lic. 680 kc; 2500 W. Un- limited time.
3-MB-491	WREC	WREC, Inc. Memphis, Tennessee	Mod. Lic. 600 kc; 500 W. night 1 KW Day; Unlimited.
2-MB-602	WLBW	Radio-Wire Program Corp., Oil City, Pennsylvania	Mod. Lic. 1260 kc; 1 KW; Un- limited.
3-PB-2375	WROL	Stuart Brdcstg. Corp., Knoxville, Tennessee	C. P. 1250 kc; 250 W. Unlimited (Asked facilities of WSIK)
5-PB-1372	KROW	Educational Brdcstg. Corp., Oakland, California	Appl. asked authority to use 740 kc if station KROW was assigned to this frequency as limited time station. KROW was not granted the use of the 740 kc channel, and this application became void.
2-FB-1727	(Former) WMBJ	John W. Spraul Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	This application for new trans- mitter was filed while licensee was authorized to operate station WMBJ. Since that time the station has been deleted.

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January 23, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the following applications were received at the Commission:

<u>FRQ FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>			
1-MPB-292	WOR	Bamberger Broadcasting Serv., Newark, New Jersey	Mod. C. P. for 50 KW asking approval of equipment and authority to make field tests.
<u>SECOND ZONE</u>			
2-ALB-412	WELL	Enquirer-News Company, Eattle Creek, Michigan	Voluntary assignment of license to WELL, Inc.
<u>THIRD ZONE</u>			
3-PB-2434	NEW	F. A. Martin & Wm. Ross, Alamo Heights, Texas	C. P. erect new station on 1050 kc; 100 watts; share time with Station KMX.
<p>The location of this proposed station is in the Third Zone. Under General Order 40, the requested frequency is assigned to the Fifth Zone and is now used by Station KMX, Los Angeles, California, an unlimited time station with power of 5 KW. The granting of this application would appear to violate the terms of G. O. 40. The power requested is under the minimum now assigned to this class of service.</p>			
<u>FOURTH ZONE</u>			
4-FB-158	WMBI	Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Illinois	Authority to install automatic frequency control.
4-ALB-413	WGN- WLIB	The Tribune Company, Chicago, Illinois	Voluntary assignment of license to WGN, Inc.
4-SAB-19	KG DY	The Voice of South Dakota, Huron, South Dakota	Special authority to operate less than 12 hours per day for a period of less than three months.
<p>The applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time on 1200 kc with power of 100 watts.</p>			
4-MPB-289	WHO- WOC	Central Broadcasting Company Davenport, Iowa	Mod. C. P. for 50 KW requests approval of equipment and transmitter location near Colfax, Iowa.

January 23, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Concluded)

<u>FRC FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
<u>FIFTH ZONE</u>			
5-FB-160	KGGM	New Mexico Broadcasting Co., Albuquerque, New Mexico	Authority to install automatic frequency control.
5-FB-159	KIDO	Boise Broadcast Company Boise, Idaho	Authority to install automatic frequency control.

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LICENSE APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the following applications for license covering previously authorized construction permits were received at the Commission: WRBL, Columbus, Georgia; WHBF, Beardesley, Illinois.

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CONSTRUCTION PERMITS RECEIVED

During the current week the following applications for construction permits requesting authority to change transmitter sites locally, or make changes in equipment, were received at the Commission from the following stations: WHBU, Anderson, Ind.; WGCP, Newark, New Jersey; WALR, Zanesville, Ohio; WSMB, New Orleans, La.

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APPLICATIONS RETURNED

During the current week the Commission returned the following applications for failure of the applicants to comply with regulations:

1-P-B-2433	Roberto Mendez San Juan, Porto Rico	NEW	Construction permit for a new station to use 1370 kc. (Did not comply with General Order 116.)
3-P-B-2436	J. L. Neville Tulsa, Oklahoma	NEW	Construction permit for a new station on 1210 kc. (Did not comply with General Order 116, 105, 102.)
4-P-B-2425	I. D. Cornett & N. H. Yarger Massena, Iowa	NEW	Construction permit for a new station on 1240 kc. (Did not comply with General Order 102,116).

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 23, 1933

TO THE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS:

The Supreme Court of the United States on Monday of last week refused to review the case of Trinity Methodist Church v. The Federal Radio Commission. This case, familiarly known as the Shuler case involves principles of great importance to all broadcasters. It arose from a decision of the Radio Commission, refusing to renew the license of Station KGEF because of certain utterances made over the station by Shuler. The utterances were alleged to be defamatory of candidates for public office and the Radio Commission assumed that it could therefore refuse to renew the station's license. It is argued that this action of the Commission constitutes censorship and violates the provisions of Section 29 of the Radio Act as well as the First Amendment of the Constitution.

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, moreover, upheld the Commission's contention that this action was not an abridgment of freedom of speech when it declared:

"But this does not mean that the Government, through agencies established by Congress, may not refuse a renewal of license to one who has abused it to broadcast defamatory and untrue matter. In that case, there is not a denial of the freedom of speech but merely the application of the regulatory power of Congress in a field within the scope of its legislative authority."

The application of this legal theory to radio broadcasting amounts to a discrimination against broadcasting in favor of newspapers since the

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January 23, 1933

Supreme Court has already held in the case of Near v. Minnesota that a newspaper cannot be suppressed for the publication of "defamatory and untrue matter."

In order to clarify this situation and to place broadcasters on a parity with the press so far as their liability for a publication is concerned, it is proposed to urge the Supreme Court to reconsider its denial of KGEF's petition for certiorari. If the Supreme Court's action stands, it amounts in practical effect to an affirmance of the decision of the Court of Appeals and as a result, broadcasters will not dare to allow the use of microphones for speeches which have not been previously censored and found to be innocuous. Freedom of speech in its most important aspect will cease to exist in radio broadcasting.

Counsel for Station KGEF has indicated his intention to make application for a rehearing of the matter before the Supreme Court within the next two weeks and the question is now submitted to you as to whether the National Association of Broadcasters should join in the request and urge a review of this most important question. The Association, of course, has no interest in the individual station involved and its participation is deemed important solely because of the specific importance of the question to the entire broadcasting industry.

Will you please give this matter your prompt consideration and advise me of your views?

PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country and the progress of the war. It is followed by a detailed account of the operations of the army in the field, and a summary of the results of the campaign. The report concludes with a statement of the author's views on the future of the country and the role of the army in the reconstruction of the nation.

The author's observations are based on a thorough study of the military records and a personal examination of the battlefields. He has also consulted with the officers and men who were directly engaged in the fighting. His report is a valuable contribution to the history of the war and a source of information for the general public.

The author's analysis of the military situation is based on a careful study of the tactical and strategic aspects of the campaign. He has shown that the success of the army was due to a combination of factors, including the superior leadership of the commander-in-chief, the bravery of the soldiers, and the effective use of modern weapons and tactics.

The author's views on the future of the country are based on a deep understanding of the social and economic conditions of the time. He believes that the army has a special responsibility to play in the reconstruction of the nation, and that it should be organized and trained to meet the needs of a modern state.

The report is a well-written and interesting work, and it is a pleasure to read it. It is a valuable contribution to the history of the war and a source of information for the general public.



Issued by

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING ♦ ♦ ♦ WASHINGTON, D. C.

PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director.

January 30, 1932

YOUR PROBLEMS

Announcement was made this week that general hearings will be commenced in the House of Representatives with a view to revising the copyright laws.

Four copyright bills are now pending in the Congress and a fifth will be introduced shortly.

Your Association is prepared to present the case of the broadcasters before the House Committee on Patents and you will be kept advised of all activities.

Within the next week or so the Interstate Commerce Commission will receive from one of its examiners a report on the hearing involving the right of the Commission to fix rates for advertising.

In the meantime the Federal Radio Commission is going forward with its investigation of the entire industry to report to the United States Senate on the feasibility of Government ownership of stations.

The subjects of copyright fees, advertising rates and even the continued existence of your business are now receiving consideration.

The work of your Association is rapidly reaching its highest peak.

Give the Association your best financial and moral support in this - your - fight.

COPYRIGHT HEARINGS IN HOUSE

Representative Sirovich (D) New York, new chairman of the House Committee on Patents announced this week that his committee will begin general copyright hearings on Monday, February 1. The Committee will not have any specific bill before it when hearings begin. Each industry affected by revision of the copyright statutes will undoubtedly appear and suggest changes in the present law. The National Association of Broadcasters will request permission to appear before the Committee and present the views of the broadcasters on the subject of copyright legislation. Plans are now being made for the presentation of the case of the broadcasters.

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BROWN NOMINATION PENDING

The nomination of Col. Thad Brown to be a member of the Federal Radio Commission is still pending before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. While some opposition to the appointment has been evident it is believed that the Senate will confirm the appointment in the near future. Col. Brown is now general counsel of the Commission and would fill the Second Zone vacancy created through the resignation of Judge Robinson.

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DAVIS CONSIDERS ADVERTISING BILL

Rumors continue to persist that Representative Davis (D) Tennessee, chairman of the Merchant Marine, Radio and Fisheries Committee of the House, will introduce a bill to limit commercial credits in broadcast programs and impose a license fee on broadcasting stations. The bill has not been introduced up to the present time. Chairman Davis avers that he is not opposed to the American plan of broadcasting but believes that improvement can be made in advertising announcements.

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WORLD FAIR ATTENDANCE GAINS

The 1932 Radio-Electrical World's Fair will be held in New York City, in September, and the 11th Annual Chicago Radio-Electrical Show, in Chicago, January, 1933, it was announced by U. J. Herrmann and G. Clayton Irwin, jr. at the close of the 1932 Chicago Show, January 24. An increase of 21,101 show visitors was noted over the last exposition. In all, 215,491 visitors attended.

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FREEDOM OF THE AIR

Radio will be the greatest public forum, Representative LaGuardia of New York declared in a radio address this week in which he discussed "Taxation, Lobbying and the Freedom of the Air."

"When the American Taxpayers League announced a series of talks over the radio by eminent and distinguished statesmen, I protested to the National Broadcasting Company and the Taxpayers League which had been the subject of a Senatorial investigation, was not only exploiting the good name of the eminent men on their program, but that they were using this radio network for their own propaganda in the furtherance of the personal interest of a few promoters," Representative LaGuardia declared. "The President of the National Broadcasting Company, Mr. Aylesworth, offered me the opportunity as he stated 'in accordance with the company's policy to always permit the presentation of the other side of the question.' Thanks National Broadcasting Company. As long as the freedom of the air is maintained on such a high and fair level, radio will be the greatest public forum ever known in the history of the world."

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TO BLOCK TRAFFICKING IN RADIO FACILITIES

On motion of Commissioner Harold A. Lafount, the Commission adopted an order effective today, requiring all applications for assignment of broadcasting radio station licenses to be accompanied by a sworn statement containing the following information:

- (a) A complete list of all assets to be transferred including intangibles and a description of all equipment.
- (b) An itemized statement showing actual cost of replacement of individual items transferred.
- (c) An itemized statement showing present value of the individual items transferred.
- (d) A financial statement executed by the proposed assignor showing receipts and disbursements also profit or loss for the three months preceding the month in which the assignment is requested.
- (e) A financial statement executed by the proposed assignee showing individual items of assets and liabilities.
- (f) Where assignment is voluntary, an executed copy of the contract or lease agreement shall be attached which must provide:
 - (1) That the assignee shall have complete control of station equipment and operation including unlimited supervision of programs to be broadcast from the station;
 - (2) Transfer shall be subject to the consent of the Commission;
 - (3) Including the price, whether paid or promised, and all terms and conditions of the proposed sale or transfer.
- (g) Where the assignment is involuntary, there shall be attached a certified copy of the court order, or legal instrument, effectuating the transfer and showing all the terms and conditions under which the transfer was made.
- (h) A copy of the articles of incorporation of assignee, if a corporation, showing its power to engage in radio broadcasting, certified to by the Secretary of State of the State in which assignee is incorporated.

In support of his motion, Mr. Lafount said:

"The information now required by the Federal Radio Commission is not complete enough to permit the Commission to determine whether or not value is being placed upon the wave length or license, and as a result there is considerable commercializing and trafficking in wave lengths and licenses, which I believe to be contrary to both the spirit and letter of the Radio Act".

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NEW RULES AND REGULATIONS FEBRUARY 1

The new rules and regulations of the Commission become effective on February 1. Copies of the rules and regulations were mailed recently to all stations. The attention of stations is called specifically to the change in the phonograph order which now reads as follows:

"A mechanical reproduction shall be announced as such just before it is broadcast, except when its use is merely incidental, as for an identification or background. The exact form of announcement is not prescribed, but the language shall be clear and in terms commonly used and understood. The following are examples of statements sufficient for the purpose:

- (a) "This is a mechanical reproduction".
- (b) "This is a player-piano record".

The new order relating to station announcements is as follows:

"Each licensee of a broadcast station shall announce the call letters and location as frequently as practicable during the hours of operation, and in any event before or after each program being broadcast. In no event shall more than 30 minutes elapse between such announcements, and in so far as practicable these announcements shall be made on the hour and half hour. These requirements are waived when such announcements would interrupt a single consecutive speech; and in such cases the announcement of the call letters and location shall be made as soon as possible."

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WLOE GETS STAY

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia this week granted the petition of Station WLOE, Boston, Mass., staying the decision of the Commission deleting the station, pending a formal hearing by the Court on the appeal filed by the Boston station. Station WLOE is licensed to operate on 1500 kc with power of 100 watts.

Radio Station KFH, Wichita, Kansas, has filed notice of intention to intervene in the appeal in this Court taken by Station WOQ, Kansas City, Mo., (Docket No. 5582). The Kansas City station has appealed the action of the Commission denying this station a renewal of license on 1300 kc with power of 1 KW sharing time with Station KFH, Wichita, Kansas. The statement of Facts and grounds for decision were filed by the Commission in same case.

A motion asking the Court to dismiss the appeal of the Ozark Corporation, Cartersville, Mo., was filed by the Commission in Docket No. 5544. The Missouri applicant was denied authority to erect a new broadcasting station and also was denied a request to modify an experimental license which the applicant now holds.

Station WCAJ, Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln, Nebr., has filed a brief in the appeal of the Woodmen of the World Life Insurance Association, (WOW) Omaha, Nebr., (Docket No. 5425). Station WOW has appealed the Commission denial of this station's application for unlimited time. At present the Omaha station shares time with Station WCAJ.

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January 30, 1932

OFFICE OF EDUCATION ASKS ASSISTANCE

The National Association of Broadcasters, pursuant to the report of the Educational Committee adopted at the last annual convention of the Association, is cooperating with the Office of Education, Department of the Interior, in the preparation of a booklet on methods of instruction by radio. The work when completed will be of great assistance to educational institutions and broadcasting stations in the preparation and presentation of educational programs.

"We believe that educational features which are to be broadcast should be so arranged and presented as to conform to the standards that are set up for other broadcasts," says Dr. Wm John Cooper, Commissioner of Education.

At the request of the Office of Education, a special committee, headed by Ed Bill, Station WMBD, Peoria, Ill. has been appointed by President Shaw to assist in the preparation of the work.

Members of the Association are urged to give careful thought to the questionnaire which the Office of Education has sent to all commercial and educational stations. This project constitutes a constructive step in the development of educational programs over all stations, and is not connected in any way with the drive of certain educational groups to secure 15 per cent of all facilities for the exclusive use of education. The booklet, when completed, will constitute an aid to educators and broadcasters alike in making educational programs more valuable and interesting whether broadcast from commercial or educational stations. The best thought of broadcasters and educators will be related in the finished text which will be published by the Government. Give prompt and careful consideration to the questionnaire and return to the Office of Education.

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CERTIFICATES IN MAILS

Certificates of membership for the present fiscal year and copies of the code of ethics of the National Association of Broadcasters, suitable for framing, are now in the mails, addressed to all Active members of the Association. Certificates for Associate members will be mailed within the next few days. Watch the mails for your certificate and code. If not received within a reasonable time communicate with NAB headquarters.

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CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS MAILED

Printed proceedings of the Ninth Annual Convention of the National Association of Broadcasters held at Detroit, Mich. last October have been mailed to all members who attended the meeting. The cost of a copy of the proceedings, \$3, was included in the registration fee collected from all who attended the meeting. Extra copies may be obtained at \$3 per copy by writing NAB Headquarters, National Press Building, Washington, D. C. Copies will be sold until the supply on hand is exhausted and all requests will be filled in the order received.

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RADIO AND POLITICS

The New York Sunday News of January 10, which has as its first plank in its platform "a seat for every child in the public schools," published the following editorial under the caption "Radio and Politics:"

"The poor old radio industry has just come in for another sock on the jaw. This latest left hook is delivered by a Mr. Armstrong Perry, representing the National Committee on Education by Radio. Mr. Perry unloaded the haymaker at a New Orleans convention of scientists.

"It is Mr. Perry's feeling that radio should be rigidly controlled if not owned by the Government, as it is in most European countries; that advertising should be taken off the air; and that radio should be used "to serve the people instead of to exploit people."

"Mr. Perry then turns around and says that people don't listen to the radio advertising which he feels is exploiting them. That's a funny canceling-out of one argument against advertising by radio. If the people don't listen to the advertising, how are they being affected by it at all?

"We presume that what Mr. Perry wants most is Government control of radio, and that he's gathering up all the arguments he can find to support that proposal. Lots of people are. It's a question that will probably have to be decided sooner or later in this country.

"Mr. Perry's most substantial argument for Government radio control is that 94 per cent of all songs, speeches, special acts and so on, broadcast in the United States, are subject to the censorship of business groups. He would like them transferred to the control of politicians.

"Would this be a change for the better?

"Maybe the politicians would have the energy and artistic ambition and real courage which was shown by certain private broadcasters when they determined to put the Metropolitan Opera on the air, and carried the project through with sensational success.

"The politicians might put on the air such worthwhile and educational features as the recent radio debate on reparations between Norman Thomas and Representative McFadden; such superb musical programs as the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra broadcasts directed by Leopold Stokowski; such balm for the souls of millions of lovesick, romance-damp boys and girls as the sloppy but comforting croonings of Rudy Valle, Morton Downey, Russ Columbo and Bing Crosby.

"It might happen with radio under political control, but we have our doubts.

"Politicians are too apt to let their friends in on a good thing, and to bow to organized special groups. The air would probably become much more loaded with political propoganda and appeals for this and that worthy but tiresome cause than it is now loaded with advertising. Few people, for instance, are very strong for the run of programs broadcast over WNYC, New York's municipal radio station, though WNYC is fairly well managed.

"There is just something about politics which doesn't mix with entertainment. Censors kill the best lines in shows, suppress the most interesting books. It will be a long time before many Americans will want to soak up much education from radio in their homes. Until most Americans do want such education, let's leave radio largely to the professional showmen (they put on the best shows), supported by private capital (it doesn't have to ask about a ham performer's politics before it bounces him)."

"MAKE IT FIFTY-FIFTY"

The following editorial was published in the CAROLINA STATE NEWS, Spartanburg, S. C. under the caption "Let's Make It Fifty-Fifty":

"Newspapers are conducting a vigorous campaign against Radio. A poor, half starved newspaper and editor at Ventura, Cal. has devoted his plant and full time to the fight on radio. Undoubtedly some interest is furnishing the money. The Newspapers and their association (The Editor and owner of this paper is a member of the Association) protest that America should have the European system of broadcasting, viz: all stations owned by the Government and operated by the Government. A tax on receiving sets pays the bill. You pay for listening to poppy cock bunk, and hokum handed out over the stations by the political party in power. The newspapers, at least some of them, have brought themselves to the actual belief that they are acting in a purely altruistic spirit in behalf of the public. The President has declared himself in favor of the independent method of broadcasting operation now practiced in the United States. Leading Congressmen and Senators have declared for the same method. There seems little possibility that the newspapers campaign will bring results, so they have begun to demand more restrictions for Broadcasters. Broadcasters in the United States can, in ten minutes, reach and talk to more people than any one issue of every newspaper printed in America combined. It is a sad indictment of the Fourth Estate when they would be led by a few radical fools in attacking progress, science and development. What about the buggy manufacturers. They didn't howl when automobiles came in!

"Now if you, gentle reader, would like to know the real reason newspapers are attacking radio, then read this -- Newspapers lost in excess of 38% advertising revenues in 1930 from the peak revenues of 1929. During the same year Radio gained approximately 97%. Newspapers took another nose dive in 1931 while Radio went up another 50% over the 1930 figures. Local advertisers, not counting chain advertisers, spent \$170,000,000 advertising over radio stations in 1931. Do you wonder why newspapers, at least some of them, will not publish Radio programs and are attacking radio and demanding more government restrictions or adoption of the European system of broadcasting? Radio's answer is:

"O. K. Gentlemen of the Press -- we are willing to have the European system of broadcasting, provided you agree to the same governmental regulation of your newspapers as experienced by European newspapers at present. Or we are willing to have more Governmental regulation provided the Government makes the same rules that apply to Broadcasting stations apply to your newspapers. In other words, the Government must also tell you when you shall open your business and when you shall close it. The Government will tell you that you cannot take sides in a political fight but must give both sides equal space, the Government will license you to publish for 90 days at a time, and subject you to hearings at Washington at all times, should your paper not comply with regulations of the Government, and, incidentally hearings are very expensive. You will be limited in the number of papers you will publish and your pressmen and other employees will have to stand examinations and secure a Government license and must be on duty at all times while your paper is being published. Indecent and obscene matter will be barred from your papers. Of course you do not have such in your papers now, but such little phrases as, "ten, twenty or forty feet of intestine," "bowels," "sour stomach," "constipation," "sore feet," "periodic pains," "women's ailments," "poisonous matter," "bad breath," "B. O. (body odor)" might be barred by the Government and then your revenues would suffer. Think what might happen now if the newest inventions for the comfort of women were exploited over the radio? Lydia Pinkham would soon become history if the radio was depended upon to tell suffering ladies of her tonic. Certain bath room accessories would have never

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"MAKE IT FIFTY-FIFTY" (Continued)

become known and and we probably would not know corn on the cob to be the delicacy it is. It is good business for newspapers however. And Yeast -- think what relief to mankind has been done by the Constipation ads -- we doubt if the world could have learned of the great advantage of yeast without the newspapers. The grotesque expressions on the faces of suffers from tooth ache, back ache, kidney pains and exhibitions of various parts of the anatomy pictured in newspaper ads would be sorely lacking on the Radio. Pictures of feet, ugly distorted feet with long toes, crooked toes, toes such as no person would admit as theirs, are not shown over the Radio -- but in Newspapers.-- Tiz. And did you ever hear a suggestive smutty sexy story read over the Radio? "Her Secret Love," would have fallen flat as a serial if Radio had been depended upon to carry it to the public. Did you ever hear a broadcast from a penitentiary death house, actual scenes of a woman being electrocuted? And last, but not least, ladies and gentlemen of the newspaper and radio audience -- when equal regulation of Radio and Newspapers is actually put into practice by the Government, postal rates for newspapers will be raised to a par with all other mailings. The Taxpayers of these United States will not be forced to pay millions of dollars to cover the expense of delivering newspapers through the mails at postage rates that do not cover one tenth the actual cost of handling the newspapers and distributing them.

"Radio wants a fifty-fifty break with newspapers, but wants no odds, nor does Radio want the newspapers to have odds -- Radio will insist that the fifty-fifty proposition be not like the restaurant owner who used horse meat in his rabbit stew. Fifty-fifty, one horse and one rabbit."

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PROPAGANDA FROM PARENTS AND TEACHERS

The National Committee on Education by Radio, which has been disseminating widely propaganda for passage of the Fess bill to set aside 15 per cent of the channels for education, quotes in its most recent bulletin an excerpt from Special Bulletin Number Five of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers as follows:

"The home is the richest soil ever given for the growth of human life. It deserves every aid and protection, that wise and devoted parents may rear intelligent and upright children. Is not high-powered advertising aimed at children over the heads of their parents a menace to the integrity of home life? Can we afford to allow smartalecky salesman on the air to invade our homes -- even on Sunday -- and to destroy the ideals of sincerity and good taste which are at the heart of sound character?"

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A. A. A. A. MEET IN APRIL

The Fifteenth Annual Convention of the American Association of Advertising Agencies will be held April 14 and 15 at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

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January 30, 1932

RECOMMENDS NEW YORK TELEVISION

Examiner Walker this week in Report No. 322 recommended to the Commission that the application of the Knickerbocker Broadcasting Company, New York City, for authority to erect a new visual broadcasting station be granted. The construction permit seeks the use of 2850-2950 kc with 1 KW power, and at the time of the hearing, according to the Examiner, the applicant stated it would accept any frequency for this proposed service that the Commission may assign.

The recommendations of the Examiner describes the program of the applicant in the following language: "The applicant's plan of research and experimentation in visual broadcasting is twofold: First, the development and improvement of technical apparatus for use in transmission and reception; and, Second, studio technique, lighting, makeup, etc." Further reference is made to the connection between the applicant and the Baird Television Corporation, with the statement by the Examiner that the applicant is to furnish and install a complete transmitter in which the engineers of the applicant and the Baird Television Corporation are to cooperate.

Radio Pictures, Inc., New York City, is now licensed to use this requested frequency, and in connection with the possibility of interference developing, the Examiner concluded that the "granting of this application will restrict to some extent the actual hours of transmission of W2XR (operated by Radio Pictures), but such restriction appears to be warranted in view of the showing of the applicant herein."

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SYNCHRONIZATION TESTS EXTENDED

Pending a formal decision on the hearing held recently, the Commission this week extended for a period of 90 days from February 1, the special experimental synchronization authority of Stations WBAL, Baltimore, Md.; and WTIC, Hartford, Connecticut. No change was made in the requirements of the tests or the manner in which they are to be continued. Station WBAL will conduct tests with Station WJZ, New York City on 760 kc during those periods when the Baltimore station is not regularly operating on 1060 kc. Station WTIC will carry on similar tests with Station WAAF, New York City, on 660 kc when Station WBAL is operating on 1060 kc.

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DENY NEW STATION

Denying the application of Capitol City Broadcasters Company, Pierre, South Dakota, for authority to erect a new station on 580 kc with power of 100 watts and 12 hours operation daily, the Commission this week sustained the recommendation of Examiner Hyde (Report 308). The applicant asked assignment of the facilities of Station KGFX, Pierre, S. D., operating as a daytime station with 200 watts power on 580 kc. In this same decision the Commission dismissed the renewal application now on file by Station KGFX and will issue a regular renewal license. The decision of the Commission in denying the new station at Pierre was based on the failure of the applicants to show sufficient availability of talent or the type of programs proposed to be broadcast.

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January 30, 1932

COMMISSION'S QUESTIONNAIRE

Members of the National Association of Broadcasters are again urged to give careful consideration to the questionnaire sent out by the Federal Radio Commission in response to the Couzens-Dill resolution requiring the Commission to investigate the feasibility of government ownership of broadcasting stations. The Commission intends to have each question fully and accurately answered and failure to supply the proper answers will result in the Commission sending out supplementary questionnaires until complete information is received from every station. Your Association has agreed to cooperate in every way with the Commission in this important task and members are admonished to spare no time or effort to supply complete information sought by the Commission.

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HAVE YOU ORDERED A HANDBOOK?

Nearly one-fourth of our membership have not placed orders for NAB Handbook binders, suitable for binding the rules and regulations of the Commission, the new station lists to be issued shortly and the Constitution and By-Laws, membership list, and Standards of Commercial Practice of the NAB. Orders received so far have been forwarded to the factory and delivery in Washington has been promised for next week. If you have not ordered one of these leather binders, which are made of the best materials obtainable and which will last a lifetime, do so at once. The cost per NAB member is \$4.25 although the catalogue price is \$6.75. A second order will be placed with the manufacturers just as soon as additional requests are received for members.

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MAGAZINE ADVERTISING DOWN

Total advertising expenditures in national magazines in 1931 were 17.5 per cent less than in 1930, 18.2 per cent less than in 1929 and 10 per cent less than in 1928, according to data compiled by National Advertising Records and published by Denney Publishing Company, New York. The figures are: 1931 - \$166,555,864; 1930 - \$201,854,510; 1929 - \$203,776,077; 1928 - \$185,204,588. -- From ADVERTISING AND SELLING, January 20, 1932.

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COMMERCIAL OPERATORS INCREASE

The Commerce Department's Radio Division licensed 3076 commercial operators in the last six months of 1931 compared with 2,472 in the same period of 1930, according to information made public today by Director W. D. Terrell. This number includes operators in all the six classifications.

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SEND IN SECTION DATA

About a dozen members of the NAB have not sent in the names of their delegates to the Commercial, Engineering and Program Sections. These sections are now being organized and stations which have not named delegates should do so without delay.

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January 30, 1932

DENVER STATION DELETED

Deleting Station KFUP, formerly operated by Fitzsimons General Hospital, United States Army, Denver, Colorado, the Commission this week denied the application of Harry Byron Lee, Lamar, Colorado, requesting the assignment of the deleted station. At the same time, the Commission granted a renewal of license to Station KFXJ, Grand Junction, Colorado, but declared that station's application for modification of license in default. The Grand Junction station requested authority to operate unlimited time. The application for assignment of the KFUP license to S. H. Patterson was also denied.

The decision of the Commission denying the new station at Lamar was based on the ground the applicant failed to show sufficient financial ability to properly construct and maintain the proposed station and further it was declared the town now receives good broadcasting service from existing stations. Holding that Station KFUP has made but little use of the assignment of facilities formerly licensed to it, the Commission declared from the evidence it would not be indicated that the City of Denver and vicinity would be deprived of any service that is now received from existing stations by deletion of KFUP. The same reasons were set forth in denying the assignment of this station's facilities to S. H. Patterson.

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TEXAS RENEWAL GRANTED

Declaring two applications in default for new stations in Texas and Alabama, the Commission this week ordered a renewal of license issued to Station KGKB, Tyler, Texas, and authorized an assignment of license requested by this station to East Texas Broadcasting Company, sustaining the finding of Examiner Yost (Report 300). The two applications for new stations were filed by John E. V. Jasper, Sherman, Texas, and The Voice of Montgomery, Montgomery, Alabama. Both applicants sought authority to erect stations on 1500 kc to share time with station KGKB. The Commission dismissed the applications with the statement that no evidence was found in the record in support of either applications. Station KGKB is licensed to operate unlimited time on 1500 kc with power of 100 watts.

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JAPAN CONSIDERS SPONSORED PROGRAMS

The present regulation of Japan forbidding sponsored radio programs may be modified to permit advertising in order to finance broadcasting in that country, according to a statement issued this week by Dr. C. M. Koon, radio specialist of the Office of Education, Department of Interior, in connection with a report which was received from the American Consulate General at Tokyo. No advertising is permitted in broadcasts at the present time. All Jap programs are subject to government censorship. Japanese broadcasting companies are faced with considerable difficulties and the main one is lack of funds. This condition, it is hoped, may be remedied by the additional revenue that may be derived from permitting sponsored material to be placed in programs.

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January 30, 1932

FREQUENCY STABILITY PLEASES TERRELL

The cooperative work being carried on between the broadcasting stations of the United States and the Commerce Department's Radio Division is definitely improving the reception of programs through decreasing the number of stations operating outside their assigned channels, figures made public today by Director W. D. Terrell of the Radio Division indicated.

The Division, through its monitoring stations in the nine radio districts, made 35,489 measurements of United States broadcasting stations in the last six months of 1931 and found a total of 401 deviations. In the same period of 1930, the Division made 30,052 measurements and found 922 deviations.

"We are extremely pleased with this report," said Director Terrell, "as it indicates to us that the cooperative work we are doing is finding a ready response on the part of broadcasters to take advantage of our findings and correct whatever may be responsible for deviations from assigned channels.

"The decrease in the number of deviations found indicates quite clearly that throughout the country radio listeners are enjoying programs more because of the measurements taken by workers of the Division".

During the month of December, the monitoring stations of the Division measured 422 broadcasting stations, which was a larger number of individual stations than have been checked during any previous month. Of the 422, 190 or 45% deviated less than 50 cycles; 98 or 23.2% deviated less than 100 cycles; 64 or 15.2% were less than 200 cycles off frequency and the remaining 70 or 16.6% went over the 200 cycle mark.

The following is a list of stations, deviating less than 50 cycles, during December, according to the Radio Division record:

KCRC; KELW; KEX; KFAB; KFAC; KFBK; KFDM; KFEQ; KFJF; KFJR; KFKU; KFLV; KFOR; KFPM; KFQU; KFSD; KFUL; KFVS; KFWI; KFXF; KFYR; KGB; KGBA; KGDM; KGER; KGFJ; KGGC; KGHI; KGKB; KGNF; KGNO; KGO; KGW; KHQ; KJBS; KJR; KLB; KLX; KLZ; KMAC; KMED; KMLB; KMO; WBBZ; WBEN; WBNX; WBRE; WBSO; KMOX; KMPG; KOAC; KOH; KOIL; KOMO; KPO; KPPC; KRE; KRLD; KRMD; KRSC; KSAC; KSD; KSL; KSO; KSOO; KSTP;

KTAB; KTAR; KTAT; KTBS; KTFI; KTHS; KTIM; KTRH; KTSM; KVOO; KWJJ; KWK; KXA; KXL; KYA; WAAF; WADC; WAWZ; WBAA; WBAK; WBAL; WBAP; WBBL; WHK; WHN; WHO; WHP; WBT; WBTM; WBZ, WBZA; WCAH; WCAJ; WCAL; WCAO; WCAU; WCBG; WCBM; WCDA; WCFL; WCHI; WCSH; WDAE; WDAF; WDAG; WDBJ; WDEL; WDOD; WEBC; WEBQ; WEBR; WEDC; WEEI; WENR; WFAA; WFBE; WFI; WFIW; WFOX; WGAL; WGBI; WGM; WGES; WGH; WGR;

WHAS; WHAZ; WHB; WEBC; WHDH; WEBC; WABO; WSBT; WSEN; WSM; WSUI; WTAG; WTAM; WIBO; WLIM; WIP; WFAN; WISN; WJAC; WJAG; WJAX; WJBO; WJJD; WJSV; WJZ; WKBH; WKRC; WLBC; WLBZ; WLIT; WLS; WLW; WMAL; WMAQ; WMBC; WNBH; WOAI; WOC; WODA; WOI; WOKO; WOL; WOMT; WOQ; WOR; WORC; WEPS; WOS; WOW; WOWO; WPG; WPTF; WQBC; WRAX; WRC; WRHM; WRUF; WSAR; WSB; WTAR; WFOR; WTIC; WWJ; WWSW; WXYZ.

January 30, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

At its sessions during the current week the Commission granted the following applications:

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF GRANT</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>		
WHAM	Stromberg Carlson Tel. & Mfg. Co., Rochester, New York	Granted renewal of license to August 1, 1932; 1150 kc, 5 KW unlimited time, pursuant to and in conformity with Mandate of Supreme Court of D. C. of June 28, 1930.
WHDL	Tupper Lake Brdcstg. Company, Inc. Tupper Lake, New York	Granted extension of existing license from February 1st to March 1st, 1932, subject to decision on any pending proceeding affecting the licensee.
WFOX	Paramount Broadcasting Corp., Brooklyn, New York	Granted Mod. of CP to extend completion date to March 22, 1932.
WHN	Marcus Loew Booking Agency, New York, N. Y.	Granted authority to conduct field tests to determine transmitter site.
<u>SECOND ZONE</u>		
WWVA	West Virginia Brdcstg. Corporation, Wheeling, West Virginia	Granted special authorization to August 1, 1932, to operate simultaneously during daytime with Station WOWO.
<u>THIRD ZONE</u>		
KGMP	Homer F. Bryant Elk City, Oklahoma	Granted extension license from February 1st to April 1st, 1932, pending result of Commission's decision in proceedings effecting station KGMP.
<u>FOURTH ZONE</u>		
KWKC	Wilson Duncan Broadcasting Company Kansas City, Missouri	Granted Mod. of Lic. 1370 kc, 100 watts, hours of operation: 6 to 9 AM, 12 to 3 PM, 6 to 9 PM, daily.
WOWO	Main Auto Supply Company Fort Wayne, Indiana	Granted special authorization to August 1, 1932, to operate simultaneously during daytime with Station WWVA.
KUSD	Univ. of S. D. Vermillion, S. D.	Stations KUSD and WILL granted authority to broadcast simultaneously on following date and hour: Monday, February 16, 8 to 9 PM, CST.
WILL	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.	
KFNF	Henry Field Co., Shenandoah, Ia.	

APPLICATIONS GRANTED (Concluded)

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF GRANT</u>
<u>FOURTH ZONE</u> (Continued)		
KWCR	Cedar Rapids Broadcasting Company Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Granted Mod. Lic. increase hours to sharing with Station KFGQ
<u>FIFTH ZONE</u>		
KGCX	First State Bank of Vida Wolf Point, Montana	Granted Mod. of Lic. 1310 kc, 100 watts, 250 w. LS, hours of operation: 6 AM to 9 AM; 12 .M to 3 PM, 6 PM to 9 PM daily.
KUJ	KUJ, Inc., Walla Walla, Washington	Granted Mod. of Lic. 1370 kc, 100 watts, hours of operation; 6 to 9 AM; 12 to 3 PM; 6 to 9 PM, daily.
KVOA	Robert M. Riculfi Tucson, Arizona	Granted Mod. of Lic. 1260 kc, 500 watts, hours of operation: 6 to 9 AM; 12 to 3 PM, 6 to 9 PM, daily.
KGIKX	W. W. Von Cannon, Trustee Sandpoint, Idaho	Granted temporary license subject to the condition that licensee shall establish and maintain a schedule of operation of at least 2/3 of the hours authorized daily; and that station shall be operated by the proper licensee.
KGY	KGY, Inc. Lacey, Washington	Granted CP to increase power from 10 to 100 watts on 1210 kc, half time.
NEW	W. E. Whitmore, Clovis, New Mexico	Granted CP for new station 1370 kc, 100 watts sharing facilities of KGFL.
KERN	Santa Maria Radio (Formerly KSMR) Santa Maria, California	Granted Mod. Lic. change name licensee The Bee Bakersfield Broadcasting Company.
KFWI	Radio Entertainments, Inc., San Francisco, California	Granted authority to make direct measurement antenna input.
KFAC	Los Angeles Broadcasting Company Los Angeles, California	Granted temporary authority to operate unlimited time beginning February 1, 1932, using facilities vacated by Station KGEF on 1300 kc.

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CONSTRUCTION PERMITS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted construction permits covering changes in transmitter sites or equipment to the following stations: WSMB, New Orleans, Louisiana; WHO-WOC, Des Moines, Iowa.

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January 30, 1932

LICENSES GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted licenses covering previously authorized construction permits to the following stations: WLAP, Louisville, Ky.; WDEL, Wilmington, Del.; WBOV, Terre Haute, Ind.; WJMS, Ironwood, Mich.; WRBL, Columbus, Ga.; WNBW, Carbondale, Pennsylvania.

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RENEWALS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission issued renewal licenses for the regular period to the following stations: WOWO, Fort Wayne, Ind.; WWVA, Wheeling, West Va.; WSM, Nashville, Tenn.; KFAB, Lincoln, Nebr.; KFEQ, St. Joseph, Mo.; KFI, Los Angeles, California; KPO, San Francisco, Calif.; WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio; KEFI, Milford, Kan.; KJR, Seattle, Washington.

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APPLICATIONS RETURNED

During the current week the Commission returned the following applications for failure of the applicants to comply with regulations or at the request of the applicant:

3-P-B-2435	Peninsular Broadcasting Co., St. Petersburg, Florida	NEW	Construction permit for new station to use 1010 kc. (Did not comply with G. O. 102.)
5-P-D-2363	James McClatchy Company, Fresno, California	KMJ	Construction permit to move transmitter locally, make changes in equipment, change frequency from 1210 kc to 1350 kc and increase power to 500 watts. (Returned at request of applicant).
5-MP-B-287	S. H. Patterson Denver, Colorado	KGEW	Request to move station to Cheyenne, Wyoming. (Applicant not licensee).

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CONSTRUCTION PERMITS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications for construction permits requesting authority to change transmitter site locally or make changes in equipment from the following stations: WBSM, Chicago, Ill.; WDOO, Chattanooga, Tenn.; KVL, Seattle, Washington.

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MISCELLANEOUS COMMISSION ACTION

WSYB	Philip Weiss Music Company, Rutland, Vermont		Granted authority to take depositions in matter now pending hearing.
KGEW	Central Nebr. Brdcastg. Corp., Kearney, Nebraska		Appl. ren. lic. dismissed from hearing docket; license granted for remainder of period - 1310 kc.

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HEARING CALENDAR

The following hearings are scheduled for the week commencing Monday, February 1, 1932. All hearings commence at 10 a. m.

TUESDAY, February 2, 1932

BROADCASTING

Docket #1452	NEW	Filler of Fire Cincinnati, Ohio	C. P.	1420 kc	100 watts
					Unlimited time.

THURSDAY, February 4, 1932

Docket #1456	NEW	Eastern Ohio Brdcstg.Co., New Philadelphia, Ohio	C. P.	850 kc	500 watts
					Limited time.

FRIDAY, February 5, 1932

Docket #1439	WBBZ	C. L. Carrell Ponce City, Oklahoma	Renewal	1200 kc	100 Watts
					Unlimited time.

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APPLICATIONS SET FOR HEARING

During the current week the Commission designated the following applications for hearing:

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
KYW- KFKX	Westinghouse E & M Company, Chicago, Illinois	Granted temporary license and designated appl. for renewal of license for hearing.
NEW	Shreveport Broadcast Company Shreveport, Louisiana	C. P. for visual broadcasting service.

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RENEWALS SET FOR HEARING

During the current week the Commission designated for hearing applications for renewal of license received from the following stations: WAWZ, Zarephath, N. J.; KARK, Little Rock, Arkansas; ENOW (Formerly KUT) Austin, Texas.

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APPLICATIONS DISMISSED

During the current week the Commission dismissed the following applications at the request of the applicant:

2-PB-2385	New Western Michigan Brdcst. Co., Muskegon, Michigan	C. P. 1500 kc; 100 watts; Share time with WBBZ
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January 30, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received the following applications:

<u>FRC FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>			
1-ZB-48 (Formerly WGBS)	WINS	American Radio News Co., New York, N. Y.	Determine license power by direct measurement of antenna input.
1-MLB-938	WILM	Delaware Broadcasting Co., Wilmington, Delaware	Mod. Lic. move studio from Wilming- ton to Chester, Pennsylvania.
1-PB-2450	WAAT	Bremer Broadcasting Co., Jersey City, N. J.	C. P. install new transmitter; in- crease power to 500 watts.
1-MLB-936	WAAT	Bremer Broadcasting Co., Jersey City, N. J.	Mod. Lic. increase power to 500 watts.

The applicant seeks authority to move studio a distance of approximately 15 miles. If the main studio of the station is to be located in Pennsylvania, this will increase the quota of that State. The station is licensed to operate on 1420 kc with power of 100 watts and unlimited time. The First Zone is under quota; Delaware is due 0.67 unit and is assigned 0.70 unit. The Second Zone is under quota; Pennsylvania is under quota. The granting of this application would increase the Pennsylvania quota 0.2 unit.

The applicant is now licensed to operate on 940 kc with 300 watts power and day-light operation until 6 p. m. eastern standard time. The closest station to New York on this frequency is WOSH, Portland, Maine, operating unlimited time with power of 1000 watts. The distance is approximately 295 miles. The recommended separation under similar circumstances as required by the Engineering Division mileage tables of the Commission is 310 miles.

1-PB-2338	NEW	Granite State Broadcasting Company, Portsmouth, New Hampshire	C. P. amended request 740 kc instead of 1310 kc; with power of 250 watts instead of 100 watts; daytime operation instead of sharing with WKAV.
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The applicant now seeks authority to erect a new station on the cleared channel frequency assigned for unlimited use to the Third Zone and used by station WSB, Atlanta, Georgia. The distance from the proposed location to Atlanta is approximately 995 miles. New Hampshire is under quota; the First Zone is under quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.2 unit.

SECOND ZONE

2-MLB-934	WTEL	Foulkrod Radio Engr. Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Requests authority to operate when WCAM is operating.
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January 30, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Continued)

SECOND ZONE (Continued)

The applicant requests authority to increase operating hours. At present Station WTEL is licensed to operate on 1310 kc sharing time with Station WHAT, Philadelphia. Station WCAM, Camden, New Jersey, is licensed to operate with power of 500 watts on 1280 kc. There is a frequency separation of 30 kc between this assignment and that of the applicant. At present Stations WTEL and WHAT are not authorized to operate, while Station WCAM is broadcasting. Under the mileage tables of the Commission Engineering Division the recommended separation for simultaneous operation under similar circumstances is 39 miles. The actual distance in this case is less than the recommended distance. The granting of this application would increase the Pennsylvania quota.

2-MPB-293 WCAU Universal Broadcasting Co., Mod. C. P. for 50 kw. Requests Philadelphia, Pennsylvania approval proper equipment.

THIRD ZONE

3-PB-2455 NEW Attala Milling & Produce Co. C. P. erect new station 1500 kc; 100 Kosciusko, Mississippi watts; unlimited time.

The applicant requests authority to erect a new local station on 1550 kc. The closest station to the proposed location on the requested frequency is Station KGKB, Tyler, Texas, operating with power of 100 watts and approximately 325 miles distant. The Third Zone is over quota; Mississippi is under quota. The granting of this application would increase the quota 0.2 unit.

3-PB-2453 NEW W. T. Hamilton, C. P. erect new station 1240 kc; 250 Greenville, South Carolina watts night 500 watts LS; Unlimited time.

The applicant requests authority to erect a new station on 1240 kc. The closest station to the proposed location on the requested frequency is Station WXYZ, Detroit, Michigan, operating with power of 1 KW and approximately 605 miles distant. The mileage tables of the Commission Engineering Division recommends under similar circumstances a separation of 1050 miles. The Third Zone is over quota; South Carolina is due 4.83 units and is assigned 1.70 unit. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.5 unit.

3-MPB-294 WCOA Pensacola Brdcstg. Company, Mod. C. P. move station locally; in- Pensacola, Florida stall different equipment; extend comm. and completion dates to 2/1/32 and 5/1/32 respectively.

3-MLB-933 KMLB Liner's Brdcstg. Station, Mod. Lic. change operating hours to Monroe, Louisiana permit operation until 8 p. m. (Facilities of Station WJBO)

The applicant is now licensed to operate as a daylight station on 1200 kc with power of 100 watts. The closest station on this frequency is KGHI, Little Rock,

January 30, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Continued)

THIRD ZONE (Continued)

Arkansas, operating unlimited time with power of 100 watts. The distance is approximately 155 miles. This is less than the Engineering Division mileage tables recommend for simultaneous operation under similar circumstances. The Third Zone is over quota; Mississippi is under quota. The facilities requested by the applicant are assigned to Station WJBO, New Orleans, Louisiana, operating unlimited time with 100 watts on 1420 kc. Louisiana is over quota. The granting of this application would increase the Mississippi quota.

3-ALB-414	KRMD	Robert M. Dean, Shreveport, Louisiana	Voluntary assignment of license to Radio Station KRMD, Inc.
3-PB-2449	WQDX	Stevens Luke, Thomasville, Georgia	C. P. make changes in equipment; increase day power from 100 to 250 watts.

The applicant is now licensed to operate with power of 100 watts and unlimited time on 1210 kc. The closest station on this frequency is WJBY, Gladsden, Alabama, operating unlimited time with 100 watts. The distance is approximately 255 miles. The granting of the application would increase the Georgia quota 0.1 unit. Georgia is under quota.

FOURTH ZONE

4-MLB-935	WFEBM	Indianapolis Power & Light Company, Indianapolis, Indiana	Mod. Lic. requesting specified hours.
4-MLB-937	WSBT	The South Bend Tribune, South Bend, Indiana	Mod. Lic. requesting specified hours.
4-MLB-940	KGNE	Great Plains Brdcstg. Co., North Platte, Nebraska	Mod. Lic. increase power to 1 KW.

The applicant is licensed to operate as a daylight station on 1430 kc with power of 500 watts. The closest station on this frequency to North Platte is WCAH, Columbus, Ohio, operating with 500 watts power and 945 miles distant. The Fourth Zone is over quota; Nebraska is over quota. The granting of this application would increase the quota 0.2 unit.

FIFTH ZONE

5-PB-2379	KSEI	Radio Service Corp., Pocatello, Idaho	C. P. amended request 250 watts 750 watts LS instead of 250 watts 500 watts LS.
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The applicant is now licensed to operate as an unlimited time station on 900 kc. The closest station to Pocatello on this frequency is KHJ, Los Angeles, California, operating with 1 KW and approximately 710 miles distant. The granting of this application would increase the Idaho quota.



February 6, 1932

Issued by

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING ♦ ♦ ♦ WASHINGTON, D. C.

PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director.

SUNDAY BLUE LAWS

Congressman Thomas R. Amlie, Progressive Republican, Wisconsin, has introduced the following bill in the House of Representatives:

"That on Sundays there shall be no commercial announcements, whether direct or indirect, broadcast by any radio station, except that the name of the sponsor of the program may be given at the beginning and at the end of each program and with a minimum period of one hour between such announcements."

Congressman Amlie says that business as a whole respects the Sabbath and he cannot see why "broadcasters should not be made to respect our finer sensibilities on that one day of the week."

The bill says nothing about limiting the amount of advertising in Sunday newspapers carried in interstate commerce or in the mails.

The bill recalls the old Calvinistic injunction which reads something like this:

"Remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy; unless men in authority command ye to do so; then break it as an evidence of your liberty."

February 6, 1932

COPYRIGHT HEARINGS BEGIN

The House Committee on Patents this week commenced general copyright hearings which will be continued next week at which time the National Association of Broadcasters will probably be heard.

The hearings began on Monday with a general review of the copyright questions which have presented themselves from the viewpoint of the Copyright Office.

Representatives of the Authors League of America appeared on Tuesday. Among the witnesses were Will Irwin, Fannie Hurst, Arthur Guiterman, Silas Bent, Rupert Hughes, Sigmund Romberg and others.

Wednesday's hearings were opened to book and periodical publishers.

Dr. Sirovich (D) New York, chairman of the Committee, is vigorously pushing the hearings with a view to getting information upon which he can draft a satisfactory bill. He hopes to have the bill ready for introduction by March 1.

The following principles seem to have favorably impressed the Committee:

1. The ownership of copyright to be originally in the author or creator of the work.
2. Power of the author to assign his copyright or any part of it, provided such assignment is registered in Washington.
3. Divisibility of copyright, subject to registration.
4. A definite term of copyright protection of either 56 years or 60 years, but no more, and elimination of any renewal feature.

Except for the general principles outlined above, there was little of interest to the broadcaster in the first week's hearings.

The Association will be heard next week or the week following. Among other groups to appear will be the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, motion picture interests and others.

The case of the broadcasters will be presented by Louis G. Caldwell, special counsel for the Association and the Managing Director.

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BROWN STILL UNCONFIRMED

The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce has not yet acted on the nomination of Col. Thad H. Brown to be a member of the Federal Radio Commission. The Committee has not yet decided whether hearings will be held. In informed quarters it is held that the nomination will be reported and that it will receive confirmation by the Senate in due course.

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February 6, 1932

SEEKS ADVERTISING LIMITATION

Representative Ewin L. Davis (D) Chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio and Fisheries, plans to introduce shortly a bill proposing a heavy license fee on broadcasters and at the same time limit the commercial content in programs on all stations having more than 1,000 watts to mere mention of sponsorship.

Through the license fee, Representative Davis proposes that the broadcasters should partially pay for the cost of administration and policing the frequencies.

"When the broadcasting industry began operating there was comparatively little expense involved in handling licenses, supervising operations and policing the air," he said in a statement. "The whole thing has grown so rapidly that it now costs thousands of dollars annually for the Federal Government to protect the public's interest in the free privilege of using the ether. I contend that broadcasters who profit from the granting of these facilities should be made to share the financial burden of administration."

The limitation on advertising which Mr. Davis will propose, he said, would be applied on a basis of time used and the character of the matter broadcast. He said he also considers it imperative to place further restrictions on the different classes of stations.

Transmitters of over 1000 watts would be allowed to advertise only by identifying the sponsor of the program and the nature of his business, although less powerful stations would be permitted to broadcast additional commercial information, Mr. Davis explained. He stated that this formula should improve the calibre of programs presented by the networks and by the larger independent stations.

The proposal of Senator Couzens providing for an investigation of operations of the industry was approved by Mr. Davis, who said that he is "not entirely in favor" of the Commission's policies and that the investigation will serve to warn broadcasters against continued abuse of their privileges as well as to provide valuable information for congressional use in formulating policies.

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EDUCATOR DISCUSSES RADIO

After an experience of several years in broadcasting educational programs, Rev. Arthur K. White, vice president and secretary of the Pillar of Fire, an international evangelical organization, testified this week before Examiner Pratt that the preparation and delivery of educational programs for broadcasts could not be based upon the methods used in the classroom or with the assumption that a listener will follow such programs as a student works with text books.

In commenting upon the policy controlling the operation of Station WAWZ, Zarephath, N. J. and Station WPOF, Denver, Colo. both operated by the Pillar of Fire, Dr. White said:

"We have tried to be very careful students of the best educational broadcasting policy in the United States, and have steered away from the purely academic and systematic kind of educational delivery, feeling that it would tend to become dry, for the reason that you are not in the classroom where people can see. They have to take you just as they hear you. It is oral; and we have felt that a close, rigid systematic course of study might not get over. The result is that we have tried to popularize the subjects and to disguise the rigidly academic work so as to enlighten the people more or less unconsciously from their viewpoint."

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DILL SEEKS MEXICAN CONFERENCE

Senator C. C. Dill, (D) Washington, on Friday afternoon introduced in the Senate a resolution calling on the State Department to proceed with negotiations looking for an agreement between the United States and Mexico in the broadcasting controversy. Senator Dill has on several occasions discussed the growing interference between Mexican and American stations on the floor of the Senate and he is now calling upon the State Department to proceed with a solution of the problem through formal channels.

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THE BROADCASTING INVESTIGATION

Many stations are receiving requests from the Federal Radio Commission for information in addition to that supplied in the form questionnaires recently sent out in response to the Couzens-Dill resolution. Stations are again urged to give full and complete answers to all questions in order that the Commission will have all the facts upon which to base its report. The Commission intends to get all of the facts if it must continue to return questionnaires or keep after stations for additional information. Members of the NAB are urged to give the most careful consideration to the questions asked by the Commission. A full, fair, honest and complete investigation will be helpful to the Senate, the Commission, the industry and the public.

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MILLS TO RETURN TO ASCAP

E. C. Mills, formerly president of Radio Music Company, will become general manager of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers on March 1. Mr. Mills, who formerly directed the activities of the Society, will succeed J. C. Rosenthal, who died recently. Mr. Mills returns to the Society with an understanding of the problems of the broadcasters and should be in a position to develop a constructive solution to the copyright problem as it affects all classes of stations.

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EDUCATIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Members of the NAB are again urged to give prompt and careful consideration to the questionnaire recently sent out by the U. S. Office of Education. The purpose of this questionnaire is to gather facts and experiences from broadcasters which, when published, will aid educators and broadcasters alike in the preparation and presentation of educational material by radio. The questionnaire in no way is connected with the campaign for certain educational groups for 15 per cent of the channels. It is part of a constructive effort on the part of the Office of Education to assist both educators and broadcasters in a more intelligent use of radio as an educational medium.

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REGULATION OF LOTTERIES

The jurisdiction of the United States over lotteries, any part of the general scheme of which utilize the mails, is demonstrated in the action of the Post Office Department issuing a fraud order against Station XED, Reynosa, Mexico.

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February 6, 1932

RECOMMENDS KVI-KXA FREQUENCY CHANGE

In a lengthy report Examiner Yost this week recommended that Station KVI, Tacoma, Washington, now assigned to 760 kc, Limited Time, and Station KXA, Seattle, Washington, operating on 570 kc unlimited time, be authorized to interchange assignments. In the same report, (No. 327) the application of KGVO, Missoula, Montana, operated by Mosby's Inc., for the facilities of KXA, was recommended for denial. The Montana station is now licensed to operate until 6 p. m. with 100 watts on 1420 kc.

The case arose when Station KVI requested the facilities of Station KXA, seeking the use of 1 KW power on 570 kc. This was later amended to 500 watts. At the hearing, Station KXA protested the taking of evidence, claiming the amendment to the application had been made within twenty days of the hearing date. It contended this was contrary to procedure. This motion was denied, adequate notice having been given to all parties. Another motion filed by this station was also overruled, involving application of Station KVI and its failure to specify exact facilities of Station KXA.

A considerable part of the report involving the renewal application of Station KVI is devoted to correspondence between the applicant, Station WJZ, the dominant station on 760 kc, and the Commission. There appeared some question as to the authority of the Seattle station to resume operation after Station WJZ had discontinued broadcasting. As a matter of record, the Examiner found the Tacoma station "continues to broadcast programs of a high type and standard and desirable and interesting to the listening public". It was further found the equipment of the station complies with Commission regulations and is efficiently and properly operated.

Disposing of the evidence in connection with the renewal of this station, the Examiner next considered the application for change in assignment to the frequency used by Station KXA, Seattle, Washington. In a thirty-five mile radius of Tacoma is a population of 190,000 and within fifty miles a population of 220,000, the Examiner said and "on account of the present distribution of radio facilities in the State of Washington, the radio listening public in this territory to the West and South of the City of Tacoma, do not receive consistent and dependable radio broadcast service, except during the hours when broadcasting station KVI is now permitted and licensed to operate". The Examiner found hardship worked upon the listeners in this area with Station KVI on a Limited Time assignment, this station the only dependable source of service within the area.

Admitting that the City of Missoula, Montana, at present has only Station KGVO to give its inhabitants continuous dependable broadcasting service, the Examiner concluded, in denying the application of this station for increased operating hours, that: "The talent, number of listeners, financial resources and probable income available to Station KGVO, do not warrant a finding that full time operation of this station on the 570 kc with power output of 500 watts, would be maintained in the public interest." An added conclusion of the Examiner states, however, that a full time local station with 100 watts and 250 watts LS would "meet the present needs of the people of Missoula".

February 6, 1932

NEW STATION DENIED KFPM HALF TIME

Sustaining Examiner Walker in part, the Commission this week denied the request of Vernon Taylor Anderson, Big Spring, Texas to erect a new station with power of 100 watts to share time with Station KFPM, Greenville, Texas. (Report 309). In the same case, the Commission issued a renewal license to the Greenville station but reduced the licensed operating time of this licensee from unlimited to one half time. Station KFPM is licensed in the name of the New Furniture Company, and has been using 15 watts power. The Commission found this station was not utilizing the maximum time, and has specified in its decision the station be licensed to operate daily during the following hours: 6 to 9 a. m.; 12 noon to 4 p. m.; 6 to 9 p. m. Examiner Walker had recommended denial of the Big Spring application and the granting of a renewal to the Greenville station with one fourth time. In its conclusions, the Commission said the applicant for the new facilities had failed to show sufficient financial ability to properly construct and maintain the station, and in addition adequate broadcasting service is now received in Big Spring and vicinity. The reasons given for reducing the operating hours of Station KFPM would indicate the Commission is of the opinion this licensee has failed to make the maximum use of the assignment, and the service which can be rendered to Greenville and vicinity by the specified schedule will be adequate for this community. Reduction operating hours will tend to equalize the present over quota status of Texas.

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RECOMMENDS REDUCTION WSIX TIME

Because the evidence at the hearing indicated the station was not operating with a minimum 12 hour daily schedule, as required by Section 3, G. O. 105, Examiner Pratt this week recommended a schedule of specified hours to be inserted in the renewal license of Station WSIX, Springfield, Tennessee, operated by 638 Tire & Vulcanizing Company. This was the conclusion of the Examiner, although the applicant had been operating more than 12 hours daily since December 10th, and expressed the intention at the hearing to continue on this basis. The hours set out in the Examiner's conclusions specify daily operating hours as follows: 8:00 to 10:00 a. m.; 12 noon to 4:00 p. m.; 6:00 to 9:00 p. m. The renewal application of Station WSIX had been designated for hearing in addition to this, because the facilities of the station had been requested by the Troy Broadcasting Company, Troy, Alabama, seeking authority to erect a new station on 1500 kc with power of 50 watts and daytime operation. The application for the new station was recommended for denial by the Examiner on the ground the equipment proposed does not comply with the technical regulations of the Commission.

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RECOMMENDS KMO DENIAL

Failure of the applicant to show a sufficient inadequacy of broadcast reception in Racoma, Washington, was one of the reasons given by Examiner Walker in recommending denial of the application of Station KMO, Tacoma, Washington, seeking authority to change frequency and increase operating hours to unlimited time. The applicant is now licensed to operate as a Limited Time station with power of 500 watts

UNIT 1: THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a complex and multifaceted story. It begins with the arrival of Native Americans on the continent, followed by the arrival of European settlers. The early years of the nation were marked by conflict and struggle, as the young republic sought to establish its identity and expand its territory. The American Revolution was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the birth of the United States as an independent nation. The years following the Revolution were a period of rapid growth and expansion, as the nation's borders expanded westward. The Civil War was a defining moment in the nation's history, as it resolved the issue of slavery and preserved the Union. The Reconstruction era followed, as the nation sought to rebuild and reunite. The late 19th and early 20th centuries were a period of industrialization and progress, as the nation emerged as a global power. The 20th century was a period of significant change, as the nation faced new challenges and opportunities. The end of the 20th century saw the fall of the Soviet Union and the emergence of a new world order. The 21st century has been a period of rapid technological advancement and global interconnectedness, as the nation continues to shape the future of the world.

UNIT 2: THE AMERICAN WEST

The American West is a region of vast natural resources and rich cultural heritage. It is a land of mountains, rivers, and plains, where the spirit of adventure and exploration has thrived for centuries. The West is a land of opportunity, where the dream of a better life has drawn millions of people from all over the world. The West is a land of freedom, where the values of individualism and self-reliance have been deeply ingrained in the national character. The West is a land of progress, where the spirit of innovation and discovery has led to the development of new technologies and industries. The West is a land of beauty, where the natural world has inspired artists and writers for generations. The West is a land of mystery, where the unknown has always beckoned the explorer. The West is a land of hope, where the future has always seemed bright. The West is a land of love, where the bonds of community and friendship have been forged in the fires of adversity. The West is a land of life, where the spirit of the American dream has always been alive and well.

UNIT 3

UNIT 4: THE AMERICAN SOUTH

The American South is a region of deep history and rich culture. It is a land of tradition and heritage, where the values of family and community have been passed down through generations. The South is a land of beauty, where the natural world has inspired artists and writers for centuries. The South is a land of progress, where the spirit of innovation and discovery has led to the development of new technologies and industries. The South is a land of mystery, where the unknown has always beckoned the explorer. The South is a land of hope, where the future has always seemed bright. The South is a land of love, where the bonds of community and friendship have been forged in the fires of adversity. The South is a land of life, where the spirit of the American dream has always been alive and well.

February 6, 1932

RECOMMENDS KMO DENIAL (Continued)

on 860 kc. The application requested a 250 watt unlimited time assignment on 1330 kc. In the statement outlining the facts in the case, the Examiner said the granting of the application would result in an increase of about three additional operating hours daily, and a substantial decrease in coverage due to the difference in power. Examiner Walker further concluded the granting of the application would work a violation of the Davis Amendment in that it would increase the assignment of an over quota State and Zone.

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WKBO WITHDRAWS APPEAL

At the request of the Camith Corporation, Jersey City, N. J., operators of Station WKBO, the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia this week dismissed the pending appeal of that station from action of the Commission denying this station a renewal of license in favor of Station WHOM, Jersey City. Station WKBO had two pending appeals under Dockets No. 5545 and 5562. The case arose from the decision granting the application of Station WHOM to use additional hours on 1450 kc which had been previously assigned to Stations WKBO and WNJ, Newark, N. J. Both stations appealed and secured stay orders pending hearings on the appeals. Station WNJ it is understood will continue to prosecute its appeal.

The same Court sustained the decision of the Commission denying the request of Station WHB, Kansas City, Mo., for increased power on that station's present assignment. This case was carried under Docket No. 5416.

Argument on the appeal of Station WFI, Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, (Docket No. 5436) for increased facilities was also heard this week by the Court of Appeals. Decision in the case is pending.

The Court dismissed the appeal of the Ozark Radio Corporation, Cartersville, Mo. (Docket No. 5544) for non-payment of printing costs. This appellant sought reversal of the Commission's denial of its request to erect a new broadcast station.

Fred H. Goss, Boston, Massachusetts, an unsuccessful applicant in the recently decided case involving deletion of Station WLOE of Boston has appealed to the Court from the denial of authority to operate the station. (No. 5604).

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STAY ORDER DISMISSED

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia this week dismissed the case (No. 51439) brought against the Commission by the Baltimore Radio Show, Baltimore, Md. (WFBR) staying its action, granting another Baltimore station authority to change frequency to a channel within 60 cycles of the WFBR assignment. This order dismissing the case was entered on motion of the plaintiff.

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LOTTERY BILL GOES OVER

Representative Ewin L. Davis (D) Tennessee, chairman of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee proposed to bring up and pass the bill recently reported by his committee prohibiting the broadcasting of lotteries. The bill will come up next Wednesday and chances are that it will be passed.

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TEACHER ILLEGALLY PAID

Dr. John L. Clifton, former director of education for the State of Ohio, was paid \$35 illegally for delivering a commencement address at Washington, C. H. an examiner from the office of Joseph T. Tracy, state auditor, reported in Columbus, Ohio, last month.

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A. A. A. A. AIDS COMMISSION

Fred R. Gamble, executive secretary of the American Association of Advertising Agencies has asked members of his organization to "give careful personal attention and answer fully the questions" asked by the Commission in its questionnaire to agencies. "We believe the Commission wants helpful and constructive suggestions for improvements, if you have any to give," the bulletin said.

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HAVE YOU PLACED YOUR ORDER?

Have you placed your order for the NAB Handbook binder which will hold both the rules and regulations of the Commission and data prepared by the Association? The cost, made up in leather, is \$4.75. Address NAB headquarters, Washington, D.C.

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TABULATED RENEWALS ISSUED

A complete tabulation of all the applications other than broadcasting acted upon by the Commission during the month of January was made public this week at the Commission. The total number of renewals issued, including ship licenses, was 1,768. Ninety seven individual cases were also handled by the Commission in addition to the listing under the specified classifications. Copies of this tabulation may be secured by writing NAB Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

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FIRE POLICE LIST ISSUED

The Commission this week issued a list of all stations operating in emergency police and fire service throughout the United States. The call letters, location and names of the licensee with the power and frequency used are given showing 53 municipalities are utilizing this service. In addition, eight state police systems have been authorized to operate transmitters. There are fourteen outstanding construction permits for new facilities in this classification. Copies of this list may be secured by writing NAB Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

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February 6, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

At its sessions during the current week the Commission granted the following applications:

FIRST ZONE

- | | | |
|-------|--|--|
| WHOM | New Jersey Broadcasting Corporation
Jersey City, New Jersey | Authorized to use time heretofore assigned to WKBO, Camith Corporation, Jersey City, since Court of Appeals of D. C. has dismissed the appeal of WKBO (at its request) from decision of Commission deleting this station. This order gives WHOM $\frac{1}{2}$ time, WNJ, Newark, $\frac{1}{4}$ time and WBMS, Hackensack, N. J. $\frac{1}{4}$ time on 1450 kc. |
| W2KAD | General Electric Company,
Schenectady, New York | Granted Mod. of relay broadcasting license to change frequency. |
| WGCP | May Radio Broadcasting Corporation
Newark, New Jersey | C. P. move transmitter locally; make changes in equipment. |

SECOND ZONE

- | | | |
|------|--|--|
| WKAR | Michigan State College
East Lansing, Michigan | Granted renewal of license 1040 kc, 1 KW hours - 12 M to 12:45 daily except Sunday; 3 PM to 4:15 PM daily except Saturday and Sunday; 1:30 to 2 PM Mondays only. |
| WCAU | Universal Broadcasting Company
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania | Granted Mod. C. P. approving equipment in construction permit. |
| WJBU | Bucknell University
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania | Granted special authorization to operate Sunday February 7th from 4 P. M. to 5 P. M. on condition that WBAX remain silent. |

THIRD ZONE

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|------|--|---|
| KMLB | J. C. Liner
Monroe, Louisiana | Granted authority to operate unlimited hours for period of 10 days from Jan. 29th, because of flood conditions. |
| WSB | The Atlanta Journal
Atlanta, Georgia | Granted permission make field intensity measurements to determine location for 50 KW transmitter. |
| WSM | National Life & Accid. Ins. Co.,
Nashville, Tennessee | Granted Mod. C. P. allow construction of transmitter at newly selected site. |

February 6, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED (Continued)

THIRD ZONE (Continued)

KFLX	Geo. Ray Clough Galveston, Texas	Granted authority to change last radio stage from 250 w. tubes to two 50 w. tubes and employ level modulation while repairing motor generator.
WTOC	Savannah Broadcasting Company, Savannah, Georgia	C. P. make changes in equipment.

FOURTH ZONE

WBBM	WBBM Broadcasting Corporation, Chicago, Illinois	C. P. install new transmitter. Maximum power 35 KW.
KDLR	KDLR, Inc. Devils Lake, North Dakota	Granted authority to install automatic frequency control.
KGDY	Voice of South Dakota Huron, South Dakota	Granted mod. lic. decrease operating from unlimited time to 8 hours daily 3 hours Sunday for period of 90 days.
KFJB	Marshall Electric Company Marshalltown, Iowa	Granted authority to operate from 9 P. M. to midnight, Friday, February 5th.

FIFTH ZONE

KRKD	Dalton's Inc. (for- Los Angeles, California merly KMCS)	Granted permission to use old transmitter at Inglewood as auxiliary for 30 days while new transmitter is operating, to check defects that may develop in new transmitter.
KRKD	Dalton's Inc. Los Angeles, California	Granted permission modify C. P. install WE 301 A (1 KW) equipment.
KLO	Interstate Broadcasting Corp., Ogden, Utah	Granted permission to extend 90 days to install automatic frequency control.
W9XA	National Broadcasting Co. Inc., Denver, Colorado	Granted renewal of special experimental license.
KFXJ	Western Slope Broadcasting Co., Grand Junction, Colorado	Granted renewal of license 1310 kcs; 100 watts; 6 to 9 a. m.; 12:00 noon to 3:00 p. m.; 6 to 9 p. m. daily.

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February 6, 1932

HEARING CALENDAR

The following hearings are scheduled for the week commencing Monday, February 8, 1932. All hearings commence at 10 a. m.

WEDNESDAY, February 10, 1932

EXPERIMENTAL

Docket #1461 NEW Division of Water Resources C. P. Pre-assgnd. 10 watts
Department of Public Works Exp. bands Unlimited time
State of California

VISUAL BROADCASTING

Docket #1462 NEW Kansas State College of C. P. Freq. within Irreg.
Agriculture & Applied Science television band
Manhattan, Kansas Time irregular

THURSDAY, February 11, 1932

BROADCASTING

Docket #1444 WMRJ Peter J. Prinz Renewal 1210 kc 100 watts
Jamaica, New York of license Shares with WGBB, WJBI
and WCOH

Docket #1459 NEW Charles L. Bennett C. P. 1210 kc 100 watts
Jamaica, New York Shares with WGBB, WCOH
and WJBI

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APPLICATIONS SET FOR HEARING

During the current week the Commission designated the following applications for hearing:

KGMP Bryant Radio & Electric Company, Requests C. P. to move station locally
Elk City, Oklahoma in Elk City; make changes in equipment;
also renewal of license 1210 kc; 100
watts, unlimited.

NEW Stewart A. Heigold, Requests C. P. 1420 kc; 100 watts; $\frac{1}{2}$
Yuma, Arizona time; facilities of KFXV, Flagstaff.

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LICENSE APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted applications for license covering recently authorized construction permits to the following stations: WJR, Detroit, Mich.; WPEN, Philadelphia, Pa.; WEEU, Reading, Pa.; KGFX, Pierre, S.D.; WHBF, Rock Island, Ill.; KUJ, Walla Walla, Washington.

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February 6, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the following applications were received at the Commission:

<u>FRC FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>			
1-PB-2457	NEW	New England Brdcstg.Co., Boston, Massachusetts	C. P. new station on 1500 kc; 100 watts; 250 watts LS; $\frac{1}{2}$ time.

The applicant requests the facilities assigned to Station WLOE, Boston, Mass. The Commission recently denied the Boston station a renewal of license. Station WLOE is now operating by authority of a stay order issued by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia which was secured after the Commission had deleted the station. The applicant in this case was a party to the hearing before the Examiner when the WLOE renewal application was heard.

1-MPB-296	WGBB	Harry G. Carman Freeport, New York	Mod. C. P. extend completion date to March 1, 1932.
1-PB-2461	WOV	International Brdcstg.Corp. New York, N. Y.	C. P. make changes in equipment.

SECOND ZONE

2-IB-2459	NEW	Steubenville Brdcstg.Co., Steubenville, Ohio	C. P. new station 1420 kc; 100 watts unlimited.
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The frequency requested was formerly assigned to Station WIBR, Steubenville, Ohio, operating with $\frac{1}{2}$ time. This latter station was denied a renewal of license by the Commission subsequently deleted. Station WIDR was formerly licensed in the name of George W. Robinson. The closest stations to the proposed location are Station WEDH, Erie, Pennsylvania, 125 miles distant, and Station WIEO, 120 miles distant. Both distances are less than recommended by the mileage table of the Engineering Division of the Commission. The Second Zone is under quota; Ohio is under quota. The granting of this application would increase the quota 0.2 unit.

2-ALB-416	WNBW	Home Out Glass & China Co., Carbondale, Pennsylvania	Voluntary assignment of license to WNBW, Inc.
2-MLB-942	WJAS	Pittsburgh Radio Supply House Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Mod. Lic. change frequency from 1290 to 1020 kc and increase power from 1 KW to 5 KW (Fac. of KYW).
2-PB-2463	WJAS	Pittsburgh Radio Supply House Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	C. P. install new transmitter; change frequency from 1290 to 1020 kc; increase power from 1 KW to 5 KW (Fac. of KYW).

February 6, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Continued)

SECOND ZONE (Continued)

The assignment requested by these two applications is now used in full time service by Station KYW, Chicago, Illinois. Under the provisions of Rule 116 of the Commission Rules and Regulations, the requested frequency is listed as a Second Zone Channel. The Second Zone is under quota. Pennsylvania is under quota. The granting of this application would increase the quota 3.75 units.

THIRD ZONE

3-MFB-295	WSM	National Life & Accident Insurance Company, Nashville, Tennessee	Mod. C. P. for 50 KW Req. approval of equipment and transmitter location 12 miles on Franklin Road, Nashville.
3-PB-2458	WIS	South Carolina Brdcstg. Co. Columbia, South Carolina	C. P. install new transmitter.
3-MLB-941	WDBO	Orlando Brdcstg. Company Orlando, Florida	Mod. Lic. change from $\frac{1}{2}$ to unlimited time.

The applicant is now licensed to operate on 1120 kc with power of 250 watts 500 watts LS. The Third Zone is over quota; Florida is over quota. The granting of this application would increase the quota 0.25 unit.

3-FB-161	WDSU	Joseph H. Uhalt New Orleans, Louisiana	Application to install automatic frequency control.
3-PB-2464	NEW	South Carolina Brdcstg. Co. Charleston, South Carolina	C. P. erect new station on 1360 kc; 500 watts Unlimited time. (fac. of WCSC).

The assignment requested is now assigned in area to Station WCSC, Charleston, South Carolina, operated with power of 500 watts on this channel by Lewis Burk. The granting of the application would not increase the quota.

3-PB-2462	NEW	Daily Independent & Mail, Anderson, South Carolina	C. P. erect new station 1370 kc; 100 watts; unlimited time.
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The application requests authority to erect a new local station. The closest station on this frequency to the proposed location is Station WJTL, approximately 95 miles distant. This is less than the recommended distance under the Commission Engineering Division mileage tables. The Third Zone is over quota; South Carolina is under quota. The granting of this application would increase the quota 0.2 unit.

FOURTH ZONE

4-PB-2448	WMT	Waterloo Broadcasting Co. Waterloo, Iowa	C. P. move station from Waterloo to Des Moines and utilize a spec. antenna system. Also change power from 250 watts; with 250 watts exper. to 500 watts.
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February 6, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Continued)

FOURTH ZONE (Continued)

The applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time on 600 kc. This proposed change in location would move the station approximately 105 miles in a southwesterly direction. The granting of the application would not increase the quota since the station is now charged 0.6 unit. The closest station to Des Moines on this frequency is Station WREC, Memphis, Tennessee, approximately 480 miles distant. The application specifies the proposed use of an elaborate and special antenna system which is claimed to have directional effects.

4-MLB-901 WCAJ Nebraska Wesley. Univ. Mod. Lic. increase power from 500 to
Lincoln, Nebraska 1000 watts.

The applicant is now licensed to operate on 590 kc sharing time with Station WOW, Omaha, Nebraska. The Omaha station is licensed to use the power now sought by this applicant. If this application is granted there will be no additional interference on the frequency. The Fourth Zone is over quota; Nebraska is over quota. The granting of this application would increase the quota.

4-MLB-892 WOWO The Main Auto Supply Co. Mod. Lic. amended request unlimited
Fort Wayne, Indiana time, instead of 6/7 time and to re-
quest increase in power to 25 KW.

The applicant is now licensed to operate with power of 10 KW on the clear channel frequency of 1160 kc sharing time with station WWVA, Wheeling, West Va. The Fourth Zone is over quota; Indiana is under quota. The frequency under Rule 116 of the Commission Rules and Regulations is assigned for use in the Fourth Zone. The granting of the application would increase the quota.

4-FB-162 WNAX The House of Gurney, Inc. Req. install automatic frequency con-
Yankton, South Dakota trol.

4-PB-2465 WNAX The House of Gurney, Inc. C. P. install new transmitter; increase
Yankton, South Dakota day power to $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW LS.

The applicant is at present licensed to operate on 570 kc with power of 1 KW and unlimited time. The Fourth Zone is over quota; South Dakota is over quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.25 unit.

4-MPB-297 KFAB KFAB Broadcasting Co., Mod. C. P. for 25 KW. Requests approv-
Lincoln, Nebraska al 25 KW equipment; present trans. site
for proposed equipment.

FIFTH ZONE

3-PB-2460 KFXV Albert H. Scherman C. P. move station to Yuma, Arizona.
Flagstaff, Arizona

The applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time on 1420 kc with power of 100 watts. The application proposes changing the location to a site approximately 250 miles south west of Flagstaff, near the Arizona-California State line. The

February 6, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Concluded)

FIFTH ZONE (Continued)

closest station on this frequency to the proposed location is Station KGID, Las Vegas, Nevada, approximately 240 miles distant. The granting of this application would not involve the quota.

5-APB-28	KPO	Hale Brothers & Chronicle Publishing Company, San Francisco, Calif.	Voluntary assignment C. P. to National Broadcasting Company, Inc.
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5-ALB-415	KPO	Hale Brothers & Chronicle Publishing Company, San Francisco, Calif.	Voluntary assignment of license to National Broadcasting Company, Inc.
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LICENSE APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week applications for license following previously authorized construction permits were received at the Commission from the following stations: WAAT, Jersey City, New Jersey; WFEA, Manchester, New Hampshire; KERN (Formerly KSMR) Bakersfield, California.

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APPLICATIONS RETURNED

During the current week the Commission returned the following applications at the request of the applicants:

4-F-B-155	The Journal Company Milwaukee, Wisconsin	WTMJ	Automatic frequency control. (Request of applicant).
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5-ML-B-887	Mosby's Inc. Missoula, Montana	KGVO	Increase hours of operation. (Request of applicant).
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FTC APPOINTS CHIEF EXAMINER

The Federal Trade Commission this week announced the appointment of Ishmael Burton as Chief Examiner to succeed the late Herbert L. Anderson. The new Chief Examiner has been with the Commission since its organization in 1915, and has been assistant chief examiner since 1928.

Mr. Burton has worked on a number of investigations, the more important of which were those on cooperative marketing and petroleum products. In the Senate he served as special expert on petroleum products to the Committee on Manufacturers.

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BROADCASTERS' NEWS BULLETIN

Issued by

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING ♦ ♦ ♦ WASHINGTON, D. C.

PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director

February 13, 1932

ON THE SUBJECT OF DUES

President Shaw recently addressed a letter to each member of the National Association of Broadcasters pointing out that additional funds will be necessary to carry on the fight which is developing over government ownership of radio. The response, so far, has been gratifying.

But notwithstanding such matters as the Couzens Resolution, the Fess Bill, Copyright and other extraordinary activities, the work of the Association must go forward. The ordinary work, as well as much of the extraordinary work, can be carried forward without touching the emergency fund now being built up if members will pay their dues promptly.

Bills were mailed to all members owing dues this week. Won't you please send in your check? The expenses of the Headquarters Office are carefully budgeted and are predicated upon prompt payment of all dues.

If members will not, or for some reason or other cannot, pay their dues into the Association, the work of the Headquarters Office will have to be curtailed.

And if you think this is the time to curtail the activities of the National Association of Broadcasters we suggest that you come to Washington and make an investigation of your own.

February 13, 1932.

HOUSE PASSES LOTTERY BILL

The Davis Bill (H. R. 7716) prohibiting the broadcast of lotteries passed the House Wednesday. The bill involves no radical changes from existing law. The amendments embodied in it are general and for the most part make more definite the language of the present Act.

The House rejected a motion to recommit it to the House Committee which reported it, with instructions to report it back with an amendment requiring that any hearing on the question of revocation or suspension of license shall be held in the city or town where the station is located. This motion was defeated by a vote of 136 ayes to 137 nays.

The provision prohibiting lotteries (Section 13) reads as follows:

"No person shall broadcast by means of any radio station for which a license is required by any law of the United States, any information concerning any lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme, offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or any information concerning any ticket, certificate, or instrument representing any chance, share, or interest in or dependent upon the event of any lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or any list of prizes or information concerning any list of prizes awarded by means of any such scheme, and any person so doing, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

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"CRADLE OF LIBERTY" STATION

A bill providing for the erection of a broadcasting station to be known as Faneuil, The Cradle of Liberty, in Boston, is provided in a bill introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature by Mr. Miles (House Bill No. 809). The station would operate upon "such wavelength and such power as may be assigned to it from time to time by the Federal Radio Commission." The bill has been referred to the State Administration Committee.

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NEW A. A. A. A. MEMBER

The American Association of Advertising Agencies has announced that Bowman, Deute, Cummings, Inc. Los Angeles, Calif. has been elected to membership.

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WANTS TRANSMITTING EQUIPMENT

A Canadian broadcasting company is in the market for a 500-watt or 1000-watt station. If you have such equipment for sale communicate with NAB Headquarters, Washington, D. C. and we will give the address of the prospective purchaser.

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SENATE COMMITTEE HEARS BROWN

The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce this week held hearings on the confirmation of Col. Thad Brown recently appointed as a member of the Federal Radio Commission from the Second Zone. Senator Couzens, chairman of the Committee, who has objected to Brown's appointment, did practically all of the questioning. The Senator went into Brown's record as Secretary of State of Ohio and into his record as General Counsel of the Commission. Charge after charge made against Brown was explained and it is expected that the Committee will vote a favorable report and that the Senate will confirm the appointment at an early date.

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NEW YORK LIBEL BILL

"A malicious broadcast of matter to the public by radio, which exposes any living person, or the memory of any person deceased, to hatred, contempt, ridicule or obloquy, or which causes or tends to cause any person to be shunned, or avoided, or which has a tendency to injure any person, corporation or association of persons, in his or their business or occupation" would constitute a libel under the provisions of a bill introduced in the New York State Assembly by Mr. Dickey (No. 852)

To sustain a charge of broadcasting a libel by radio it is not necessary that the matter complained of should have been seen by another, the bill provides. It is enough that the defendant personally broadcasted such matter to the public by radio or that the defendant knowingly permitted such matter to be broadcasted by radio to the public from a radio station owned, operated or controlled by such defendant. The bill would make responsible "every person, firm or corporation owning, controlling or operating a radio station broadcasting programs to the public."

The bill has been referred to the Committee on Codes.

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SEBKS EDUCATIONAL STATION

Mr. Murphy has introduced in the Massachusetts Senate a bill (Senate Bill No. 156) providing for the establishment of a short wave radio broadcasting station for educational purposes. A sum of \$50,000 would be provided for erection of the station. The bill has been referred to the State Administration Committee.

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TENNESSEE TAXES STATIONS

The General Revenue Bill recently passed by the Tennessee Legislature (Chapter 13 - Public Acts) provides that "each person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of operating or conducting for advertisement purposes the broadcasting of programs by radio or similar devices, or who for a consideration, transmits or rebroadcasts any such programs over radio sets in this State shall pay for each station per annum as follows: Stations of less than 1,000 watts power \$15; 1,000 watts and not more than 2500 watts, \$30; 2500 watts and not more than 5000 watts, \$75; 5000 watts and over \$100."

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February 13, 1932.

WHAT'S GOING ON HERE?

On two previous occasions members of the NAB were requested through this Bulletin to give prompt and careful personal attention to the questionnaire sent out by the Federal Radio Commission in response to the Couzens-Dill Resolution. The NAB felt then, and feels now, that the Government should be given all of the facts - - the true, unvarnished facts.

But here is the advice sent out to members of the Association of College and University Broadcasting Stations from its headquarters.

EXTENSION DIVISION
Department of Town and Country Service
University of Oklahoma
Norman, Oklahoma
Jan. 25, 1932.

RUSH BULLETIN

TO--MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE
AND UNIVERSITY BROADCASTING STATIONS:

Each of our members has received in the past few days a questionnaire from the Federal Radio Commission. Most of you have received an additional one-page questionnaire from the Commission today.

I am in receipt at 1:00 P. M. today of a day letter from one of our program directors who evidently has inside information on this questionnaire. He advises in his wire, "SEND RUSH BULLETIN TO ALL EDUCATIONAL STATIONS TO INTERPRET AS EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING EVERYTHING THEY DO EXCEPT ANY TIME SOLD COMMERCIALLY STOP AT LEAST THE PERCENTAGE SHOULD BE CLOSE TO ONE HUNDRED."

This rush bulletin is being released and may I especially urge that you give particular attention to the questionnaire you have received from the Commission and make an interpretation on your report as suggested in this wire. IT IS QUITE IMPORTANT THAT THIS BE DONE.

Please advise this office if the questionnaire you are filing for your station has been sent to the Commission on the basis as outlined above.

Sincerely yours,

F. M. BRAIRD, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

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February 13, 1932.

TEXT OF BILL RESOLUTION

The State Department and the Federal Radio Commission would be required to negotiate agreements with Canada and Mexico with respect to the allocation of broadcasting channels under a resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator Bill (D) Washington, (S. Res. 163). The text of the resolution follows:

"WHEREAS radio broadcasting stations in Mexico and Cuba are using frequencies being used by radio broadcasting stations in the United States and thereby causing interference with the service of said stations to the American people, and it is reliably reported that a number of additional radio broadcasting stations are planned and under construction near the American border of Mexico; and

"WHEREAS there is no international agreement or treaty dividing the use of frequencies for radio broadcasting among the nations of North America, and only by such an international agreement can the Governments of these countries protect the radio broadcasting stations within their borders from interference by radio broadcasting stations in other North American countries; and

"WHEREAS the value of vast investments in the radio broadcasting business in the United States and good reception by the receiving sets of the millions of listeners in the United States are dependent upon the prevention of interference by radio broadcasting stations located in adjoining countries; Now, THEREFORE, be it

"RESOLVED, That the Senate hereby requests the Secretary of State with the assistance of the Federal Radio Commission, to negotiate international agreements with Canada, Mexico, and Cuba and any other countries he may deem advisable either separately or by joint convention for the protection of radio broadcasting stations in all of these countries from interference with one another, whereby a fair and equitable division of the use of radio facilities allocated for broadcasting under the International Radio Telegraph Convention of Washington, in 1927, may be made."

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DOMINION CONTROL UPHELD

The Privy Council has upheld the authority of the Dominion Government to regulate radio in Canada in a decision dismissing the appeal from the Canadian Supreme Court taken by the Province of Quebec. The provinces argued that their right to control radio was superior to that of the central government.

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REGULATE ANTENNA INSTALLATION

Antenna installation would be regulated under the multiple dwelling law of New York State under an amendment introduced in the New York Assembly by Mr. Steingut (No. 740). The bill provides that "all radio antenna and other wires heretofore or hereafter placed over any roof of any multiple dwelling shall, unless otherwise permitted by the Department charged with the enforcement of this chapter, be kept at least ten feet above such roof." The bill has been referred to the Committee on Judiciary. A similar bill has been introduced in the State Senate by Mr. Hofstadter (No. 538).

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February 13, 1932.

PRIEST PRAISES BROADCASTING

A tribute was paid to broadcasting by Father Coughlin in a sermon delivered from the Shrine of the Little Flower over Station WJR and other stations on Sunday, February 7. Here are excerpts from Father Coughlin's sermon:

"During the past few years the American people have become the victims of a deluge of filth. The screen and stage have gone as far as they dare. Obscene publications are on sale at newsstands and extend far beyond the degree of risqueness. I want to take this brief moment to pay tribute to one form of entertainment which, with the decline of the others, has stood out foremost in cleanliness, education and entertainment. It is radio broadcasting.

"The owners of broadcasting stations, realizing their responsibility placed upon them, have carried their banners high. Not once in the history of my radio work have I ever heard anything broadcast that could not be listened to by the youngest child in the family. Broadcasters realize that they are the guests in your home and the programs are prepared, not for one individual of the family, but for the family group, which is the keystone of America today.

"And yet, with all this, the radio stations throughout the country are being subjected to a Senatorial investigation, while the commercial filth of other forms is approved by the silence of the same august body.

"Although certain organizations, jealous of the progress of radio, have abetted this investigation, which would not stop at nationalizing a clean, honest industry, they will themselves accept copy that is often times questionable --- and yet the owners of the broadcasting stations have never once criticised them.

"From my personal experience I am well acquainted with the tremendous cost associated with broadcasting a presentation. And I am well acquainted with the comparative profits made by the owners of the stations.

"Let no propagandist deceive you on this matter.

"These words I freely speak to you in reciprocation for the kindness and cooperation which I have received from the broadcasting stations over which this presentation comes to your homes. At no time have they stopped to commercialize filth. At no time have they shocked you with the horrid details of lust and murder. But at all times they have endeavored to bring you clean entertainment and sane education.

"Although in no wise is this presentation of mine donated by the stations over which I broadcast -- because such a donation would be unethical -- I am happy to add my voice in protest against those who are seeking to socialize the radio industry and to destroy such expensive and sometimes unprofitable enterprises to realize their own ulterior motives.

"Radio is a modern Aladdin's lamp ----- one of the greatest achievements of science. I feel I am not going too far in expressing on behalf of the fifty million listeners in the United States this brief tribute to this marvelously clean and well conducted industry."

February 13, 1932.

BRITISH POST OFFICE REFORM URGED

Reform of the British Post Office, which has charge of broadcasting, is urged in a memorial signed by 320 members of Parliament and recently presented to the Prime Minister. It is suggested by the memorialists that a public utility company would be the most satisfactory means of carrying on the post office work. Nothing can be done about the matter until Parliament reconvenes.

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EDUCATION OFFICE EXPRESSES THANKS

The U. S. Office of Education has expressed its thanks to members of the NAB for their cooperation in preparing answers and suggestions in response to the questionnaire recently sent out.

Approximately twelve per cent of the questionnaires sent out have been returned and members of the NAB who have not yet done so are urged again to give their personal attention to this matter.

As stated before the NAB is working in cooperation with the Office of Education in the preparation of booklets on the use of radio in education and the material obtained as a result of the questionnaires will constitute the basis for the text matter of these pamphlets.

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HANDBOOK BINDERS ARRIVE

NAB HANDBOOK binders arrived at NAB offices on Friday and will be forwarded to members who have entered orders just as fast as they can be prepared for shipment. Stations which have not sent in orders should do so at once.

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DAVIS GOING AFTER BROADCASTERS

Chairman Davis (D) Tennessee, of the House Merchant Marine, Radio and Fisheries Committee, served notice during the radio debate in the House this week that he intended to investigate broadcasting and make an effort to curb broadcast advertising. He is understood to be considering the introduction of a bill to limit advertising to mere mention of sponsorship on high power stations and restricting announcements to a very small percentage of time on stations of low power. He is also considering the levying of a heavy license tax on broadcast stations and in addition to this, it is understood, he is opposed to granting licenses for a period of more than one year although the present law provides for three year licenses. The first bill introduced by Chairman Davis in this session was passed by the House this week.

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COPYRIGHT HEARINGS MONDAY

The National Association of Broadcasters will appear before the House Committee on Patents in connection with the general copyright hearings on Monday, February 15. The presentation will be made by President Shaw, Louis G. Caldwell and the Managing Director.

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February 13, 1932

LICENSED TELEVISION STATIONS

The Commission issued a complete list of all experimental visual broadcasting stations this week. The list which follows shows thirty stations licensed to operate on five frequency bands:

<u>CALL LETTERS</u>	<u>POWER (WATTS)</u>	<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
<u>1600-1700 KC</u>			
W1XAV	1000	Shortwave & Television Laboratories, Inc.	Boston, Massachusetts
W2XR	500	Radio Pictures, Inc.	Long Island City, N. Y.
<u>2000-2100 KC</u>			
W3XK	5000	Jenkins Laboratories	Wheaton, Maryland
W2XCR	5000	Jenkins Television Corp.	New York, N. Y.
W2XAP	250	Jenkins Television Corp.	Portable
W2XCD	5000	DeForest Radio Company	Passaic, New Jersey
W9XAO	500	Western Television Corp.	Chicago, Illinois
W6XAH	1000	Pioneer Mercantile Co.	Bakersfield, Calif. (CP)
<u>2100-2200 KC</u>			
W3XAK	5000	National Broadcasting Co. Inc.	Portable-Initial Location Bound Brook, N. J.
W2TBS	5000	Nat. Broadcasting Co. Inc.	New York, N. Y.
W3XAD	2000	RCA Victor Company	Camden, New Jersey
W2XOW	20000	General Electric Company	S. Schenectady, New York
W8XAV	20000	Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company	E. Pittsburgh, Pa.
W6XS	500	Don Lee, Inc.	Near Gardens, Calif. (CP)
W9XAP	2500	Nat. Brdcstg. Co. Inc.	Chicago, Illinois
<u>2750-2850 KC</u>			
W9XAA	500	Chicago Fed. of Labor	Chicago, Illinois (CP)
W3XE	1500	Philadelphia Storage Battery Company	Philadelphia, Pa. (CP)
W9XG	1500	Purdue University	W. Lafayette, Indiana
W2XAB	500	Atlantic Brdcstg. Corp.	New York, N. Y.
<u>43000-46000 kc, 48500-50300 kc and 60000-63000 kc</u>			
W10XG	500	DeForest Radio Company	Portable (CP)
W9XD	500	The Journal Company	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
W3XAD	2000	RCA Victor Company, Inc.	Camden, New Jersey
W2XBT	750	National Broadcasting Co.	Portable
W1XG	30	Shortwave & Tel. Company	Portable (CP for 200 W)
W2XR	1000	Radio Pictures	Long Island City, N. Y.
W2XF	5000	National Broadcasting Co.	New York, N. Y.
W2XDS	2000	Jenkins Television Co.	Portable (CP)
W6XAO	150	Don Lee	Los Angeles, California
W3XK	1000	Jenkins Laboratories	Wheaton, Maryland (CP)
W3XE	1500	Philadelphia Storage Battery Company	Philadelphia, Pa. (CP)

February 13, 1932

FILE BRIEF IN LIBEL CASE

Attorneys for Station KFAB this week filed in the Supreme Court of Nebraska a brief in the suit brought by C. A. Sorensen against Richard F. Wood and the station charging that speeches delivered by Wood over the station in the campaign of 1930 were libelous. Sorensen was a candidate to succeed himself as attorney general of Nebraska and Wood was his opponent. A jury in the District Court of Lancaster County found for the plaintiff in the sum of \$1. From this verdict an appeal was taken. Station KFAB, in its brief, argues that a radio broadcasting station licensed under acts of Congress has no power of censorship over political speeches and that persons acting under compulsion of law are immune from civil suits for damages arising from such acts. The case presents an interesting question with respect to Section 18 of the Radio Act of 1927 and should be followed closely by every station.

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NAB ACTIVITIES ENDORS'D

William H. Purnell, executive secretary of the League of Wisconsin Radio Stations, has forwarded to NAB headquarters a copy of a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Wisconsin stations held at Madison, Wis. on February 9. The resolution follows:

"RESOLVED that the League of Wisconsin Radio Stations assembled in its Annual Meeting at Madison, February 9, 1932, is heartily in accord with the activities of the National Association of Broadcasters and further the League of Wisconsin Radio Stations pledges its unqualified support to the N. A. B. in its efforts to stabilize the radio industry, and in its attempt to secure legislation equitable to both listener and broadcasters."

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IT'S OFF SO IT CAN'T BE ON

Recently an Altoona newspaper made a telephone survey to ascertain how many people in that city were listening to Station WFRG. The newspaper report showed that not one person was listening to the local station. Station WFRG shares time and the newspaper survey was made at a time when the station was not on the air.

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PROPOSES STATE COMMISSION

Creation of a radio commission to investigate the subject of radio broadcasting and reception and to devise ways and means under which Massachusetts "shall be enabled to erect radio broadcasting stations with such means of reception of radio broadcasting as will allow the citizens of the commonwealth to have free use of such radio methods, inventions or devices -- for the purpose of free discussion, education or entertainment or other purposes which will maintain inviolate our inalienable rights of freedom of speech" is provided in a bill introduced by Mr. Thore in the Regular Session of the Massachusetts legislature. (House Bill No. 1093). The bill has been referred to the State Administration Committee.

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February 13, 1932

AUTHORIZE PHILADELPHIA TELEVISION

Evidencing a thorough interest in the advancement of television research and with the apparent intention of furthering development in visual broadcasting from every quarter, the Commission this week granted the Philadelphia Storage Battery Company, Philadelphia, Pa., two construction permits authorizing a general experimental and a visual experimental construction station. This decision sustained the recommendations of Examiner Pratt (Report No. 303). The applicant is authorized to begin immediate construction in the band from 2750-2850; 43000-46000; 48500-50000 and 60000-80000 kc with a maximum power of 1500 watts and for the general experiment service the frequencies of 8650 and 17300 kc were authorized with the same power.

In the statement of the case, the Commission mentioned the work which has been conducted thus far by the applicant's television engineer, Philo T. Farnsworth and said: "The progress of the applicant's experimental work has reached a point where further development is dependent in large measure upon a study of actual transmission and reception conditions on radio waves in order not only that the laboratory results which heretofore have been produced over wires may be checked but that studies may be made of such problems as the distribution of service, the suitability of frequencies, the width of frequency band necessary for satisfactory transmission, interference, antenna design, efficiency in transmitting, etc. Much of the development work in television is bound up with problems of transmission and reception". The frequencies of 8650 and 17300 kc will be used according to the Commission's decision, for experiments in narrowing the television band, since the applicant is now engaged in the development of "a transient generator" and plans to develop these frequencies for transmission of "transient impulse", a television signal which has a direct relation to visual broadcasting.

The RCA Victor Company, Camden, New Jersey, operators of Station W3XAD now licensed for television experimental work on the bands 43000-46000; 48500-50000; 60000-80000 kc, appeared as respondents at the hearing and protested the granting of the applications on the ground that serious interference would develop in the simultaneous operation of television stations on the same frequencies at Philadelphia and Camden. In this connection, the Commission said: "One of the most important problems requiring solution in the television field has to do with interference and the evidence indicates that should the RCA Victor Company's station and the applicant's proposed station operate simultaneously for experimental purposes much would be learned with reference to the interference problem, and in this connection much data could be gathered which would promote the economical use of frequencies, efficiency of transmission, and the methods of minimizing interference".

The conclusions of the Commission found the applicant is amply qualified both technically and financially to erect and operate the stations proposed and the applicant is now engaged in television research to such an extent that a television frequency is needed for further development. Attention is directed to the regulations of the Commission providing that if serious and objectionable interference develops in the experimental bands, the operators of the stations involved are required to arrange a division of time. The Commission further concluded: "Although the research programs of the licensees of stations required to share time by the granting of this application might be delayed to some extent by the operation of the proposed station, it appears that the probable contribution to the art of visual broadcasting by the research activities of applicant justifies the reduction in time used by these other experimenters."

February 13, 1932

RECOMMENDS REFUSAL INCREASED POWER

The application of Station WELL, Battle Creek, Michigan, to move the station locally and install new equipment was recommended for approval this week by Examiner Walker in Report No. 332. The request of this applicant to increase power from 50 to 100 watts on 1420 kc, however, was recommended for denial on the ground of creating additional interference. After finding the applicant station is presenting a diversified and well balanced program to the listening public in Battle Creek, the Examiner concluded the granting of the request for increased power would "increase the congestion of interference on 1420 kc", and to some extent would reduce the present service of Station WMBC, Detroit, Michigan, operating on this same frequency 110 miles distant. The Examiner also said there might be a possible slight increase in interference between the Battle Creek station and Station WBCM operating with 500 watts on 1410 kc at Bay City, Michigan, approximately 120 miles distant. The recommended separation under such circumstances is 147 miles.

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WLEY SPRINGFIELD MOVE DENIED

The Commission this week denied the application of Station WLEY to move from Lexington to Springfield, Massachusetts, sustaining the recommendation of Examiner Hyde (Report No. 218). The station is licensed to operate on 1370 kc with power of 100 watts and 250 watts LS and one-half time. In considering the possibilities of increased interference to stations now assigned to 1370 kc and adjacent frequencies by the change in station location proposed, the Commission, in connection with the field intensity surveys made by the applicant in the Springfield area, said: "In view of these measurements, it would appear that the services of stations WFBL (Syracuse, N. Y.) WDRG (Hartford, Conn., operating with 500 watts on 1330 kc 20 miles from Springfield) and WRGF (Glen Falls, N. Y.) are now limited by heterodyne interference and the operations of WLEY at Springfield would not result in any material increase in such interference, and that the service area of WLEY at Springfield would probably be limited to a radius of approximately five miles which is about the same area now served in Lexington". The Commission concludes that Springfield and its vicinity now receive good broadcasting service from a number of established stations, and that it does not appear this community has need for additional service proposed by the change in location.

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DENY NEW OHIO STATIONS

The applications of the Community Broadcasting Company, Toledo, Ohio and Clayton B. Johnson, Sandusky, Ohio, for authority to erect new stations in these communities on 1500 kc with power of 100 watts, were both denied by the Commission this week sustaining the recommendations of Examiner Hyde (Report No. 313). In both cases, it was found the communities are receiving good broadcast reception from existing stations, that the applicants are not in financial position to erect and operate the proposed stations, and further that the establishment of these stations would result in increased interference to stations now assigned to the requested frequency.

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February 13, 1932.

TRIBUNE RELAY RECOMMENDED DENIAL

Finding the Tribune Company, Chicago, Illinois, is qualified technically and financially to construct and operate a proposed experimental relay broadcasting station, nevertheless Examiner Pratt this week recommended denial of the application in Report No. 328. The Examiner concluded the proposed program of experimentation does not give reasonable assurance "of affording a substantial contribution to the relay broadcasting technique". The applicant seeks authority to operate on one of the relay channels with the bands from 6140-6425 kc and 8900-9510 kc with power of 1500 watts and unlimited time. Showing that all of the standard relay channels, except 9510 kc, are assigned at present to licensees in the United States, the Examiner has set out the allocation of frequency and power now given to this class of service. In connection with the use of 9510 kc in the United States, the Report states: "The frequencies 9505 and 9515 kc are used by stations of the League of Nations in Switzerland and the use of 9510 kc by the applicant would probably result in interference with reception from these stations". After stating that the proposed program of research and development would not warrant "the curtailment of the time now used by any other relay broadcasting station licensed for operation in the United States", the recommendations concludes: "It does not appear therefore that there are frequencies in either of the bands in question available for assignment to the applicant. This conclusion is based upon the theory that the burden of proof is upon the applicant to establish, as a necessary part of its case, that frequencies are available for assignment for the proposed station and service. The applicant has failed to establish that burden".

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SIMULTANEOUS OPERATION RECOMMENDED

With the statement: "The evidence shows that the simultaneous operation of these two stations, which has been permitted under special authority, does not cause appreciable interference," Examiner Hyde this week recommended (Report No. 330) that the Commission grant the application of Station KMOB, Shreveport, Louisiana, to modify its license to permit operation during certain specified hours. The applicant station is now licensed on a "share time" basis with Station WPSL, Laurel, Mississippi on 1310 kc. The Mississippi station was formerly located at Shreveport and it is with an agreement drawn under this condition that the stations are now sharing hours. The application arose on the request of the Shreveport station to increase operating hours and also to raise the station power to 100 watts. The Examiner found that the applicant is rendering a meritorious program service and the granting of the proposed increase in time and power would permit a substantial improvement in this service.

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MINNEAPOLIS TELEVISION DENIED

The Commission this week denied the application of George W. Young, Minneapolis, Minn., for authority to erect a new television station in the frequency band of 2000-2100 kc with 500 watts power and daily operation. This decision sustained the recommendation of Examiner Walker (Report No. 312). In its conclusion, the Commission found that the applicant did not have sufficient technical experience to warrant the conduct of an efficient program of television research, and that the granting of the application would not assure any advancement or development in the visual broadcasting art.

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February 13, 1932

POWER INCREASE REFUSED

The application of the First Congregational Church of Springfield, Vermont, to increase the power of Station WVER from 10 watts to 100 watts daytime and to 50 watts nighttime on 1200 kc was denied this week by the Commission, sustaining Examiner Pratt (Report No. 267). Decision was based on facts showing the applicant had not made full and adequate use of all facilities formerly assigned to the station and a failure to show sufficient availability of talent and program material or a need for the additional service proposed. On the question of possible increase in interference, if the application were granted, the Commission said: "There would probably result objectionable interference with WORC-WEPS, a 100 watt station at Worcester, Mass., about 80 miles away, operating on the same frequency, the distance between the two being less than half the 200 miles separation necessary to avoid objectionable interference between two such stations operating on the same frequency. It is likely there would also be interference with WIRX, Utica, N. Y., a station operating at night with 100 watts on the same frequency. Utica is 140 miles away from WVER or 60 miles less than the 200 mile separation necessary to avoid objectionable interference. While the increase in power to other 50 or 100 watts would improve the service of the applicant station it would nevertheless reduce the service of other stations on the same frequency."

FREQUENCY CHANGE DENIED

The application for renewal of license filed by Station WLEB, Petersburg, Virginia was granted this week by the Commission, denying the application of Station WLVA, Lynchburg, Virginia, for authority to change frequency from 1370 to 1200 kc and the facilities of the Petersburg station. This decision sustained the recommendation of Examiner Yost in Report No. 311. Station WLVA now operates with 100 watts and shares time with Station WPTM. The application requested authority to operate unlimited time and increase day power to 250 watts. In its conclusion, the Commission after finding both stations were rendering good program service to their communities concluded the Lynchburg station could increase its present operating schedule without an additional assignment of operating hours and that Station WLEB could further increase its service area by increasing its antenna efficiency.

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RENEWALS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted renewal applications of the following stations for the regular six-month period:

WAAP, Chicago; WHEN, Buffalo, N.Y.; WBSO, Needham, Mass.; WCAJ, Lincoln, Neb.; WCAO, Baltimore, Md.; WCOC, Meridian, Miss.; WDAF, Kansas City, Mo.; WFAN, Providence, R. I.; WBEI, Boston; WFAN, Philadelphia; WFPL-WSUN, Clearwater, Fla.; WGNF, Evansville, Ind.; WGBI, Scranton, Pa.; WGR, Buffalo, N.Y.; WGST, Atlanta, Ga.; WICC, Bridgeport, Conn.; WILL, Urbana, Ill.; WIP, Philadelphia; WJAR, Providence, R.I.; WKZO, Kalamazoo, Mich.; WLBL, Stevens Point, Wis.; WLRZ, Bangor, Maine; WLIT, Philadelphia; WMAL, Washington, D. C.; WMC, Memphis, Tenn.; WMAN, Fairmont, W. Va.; WMAX, Yankton, S. D.; WNOX, Knoxville, Tenn.; WOBU, Charleston, W. Va.; WOS, Jefferson City, Mo.; WOW, Omaha, Neb.; WQAM, Miami, Fla.; WQAW, Scranton, Pa.; WRIC-WOAW, Memphis, Tenn.; WSYR-WMAC, Syracuse, N.Y.; WTAG, Worcester, Mass.; WPAR-WFOR, Norfolk, Va.; WTMJ, Milwaukee, Wis.; WJL, Detroit, Mich.; KPDM, Beaumont, Tex.; KPBL, Denver; KPKA, Greeley, Colo.; WPTF, Shenandoah, Iowa

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February 13, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

At its sessions during the current week the Commission granted the following applications:

FIRST ZONE

WPRO	Cherry & Webb Broadcasting Company Providence, Rhode Island	Granted Mod. of C. P. to increase hours of operation from sharing with WPAW to unlimited. WPAW voluntarily discontinues broadcasting in favor of WPRO.
WAAM	WAAM, Inc. Newark, New Jersey	Granted authority to operate with reduced power for period not to exceed one week from February 8th.
WGFD	Harry H. Carman Freeport, New York	Granted Mod. C. P. extend completion date from February 16th to March 1st, 1932.
WINS	American Radio News Corporation, New York, N. Y.	Granted authority for direct measurement of antenna input.

SECOND ZONE

WJPK	James F. Hopkins, Inc., Detroit, Michigan	Granted license covering changes in equipment.
WBBC	St. John's Catholic Church, Canton, Ohio	Granted C. P. install new equipment.

THIRD ZONE

WIS	South Caroling Broadcastg. Company, Inc. Columbia, South Carolina	Granted C. P. to install new transmitter.
KMLB	J. C. Liner Monroe, Louisiana	Granted 10 day extension to operate unlimited hours because of flood.
KARK	Arkansas Radio & Equipment Company Little Rock, Arkansas	Granted authority to install automatic frequency control.

FOURTH ZONE

WFEM	Indianapolis Light & Power Company Indianapolis, Indiana	Granted Mod. Lic. increase hours of operation from sharing with Station WSP to continuous nighttime operation.
WSBT	South Bend Tribune South Bend, Indiana	Granted Mod. Lic. change from sharing with Station WFEM to specified hours.

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED (Concluded)

FIFTH ZONE

KVOZ	Robert M. Riculfi Tucson, Arizona	Granted permission to change regular schedule on Sundays in order to broadcast church services at 11 A. M. during Feb. only.
KTFI	Radio Broadcasting Corporation Twin Falls, Idaho	Granted Modification of License to change frequency from 1320 to 1240 kc and change time from sharing with KID at night to unlimited.
KXBO	KXBO, Inc. Aberdeen, Washington	Granted authority for direct measurement of antenna input.
KGBU	Alaska Radio & Service Company Ketchikan, Alaska	Granted permission to install 100 watt immediately and add additional equipment on September 15, 1932 to increase power to 500 watts.

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APPLICATIONS SET FOR HEARING

During the current week the Commission designated the following applications for hearing:

WKRC	WKRC, Inc. Cincinnati, Ohio	Granted temporary license and designated application for hearing.
WHAP	Defenders of Truth Society, Inc. New York, N. Y.	Granted temporary license and designated renewal application for hearing because facilities of this station have been applied for.
KGIZ	Grant City Park Corporation Grant City, Missouri	Granted temporary license and designated renewal application for hearing because facilities of this station have been applied for.
KMLB	Liner's Broadcasting Station, Inc. Monroe, Louisiana	Granted temporary license and designated renewal application for hearing because facilities of this station have been applied for.
WWV	Caldwell Brothers Mount Pleasant, Iowa	C. P. new station 1300 kc, 100 watts; Share with KFJB.
KMLB	Liner's Broadcasting Station Monroe, Louisiana	Mod. Lic. increase hours from daytime to 6 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily. Fac. of KFJB.

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February 13, 1932

MISCELLANEOUS COMMISSION ACTION

During the current week the Commission took the following miscellaneous action:

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| NEW | J. E. Wharton & M. B. Wray,
Texarkana, Arkansas | C. F. requesting facilities of KARK, 890 kc 100 w. unlimited time, dismissed from hearing docket because applicant requests 100 watts power on regional frequency, inconsistent with Rule 120. |
| WSUI | State University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa | Renewal of license 880 kc, 500 watts, hours: daily except Saturday and Sunday, 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. 11 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., 6 to 10 p.m. on Tuesdays, also 12 a.m. to 12 M. 1 to 5 p.m. 6 to 10 p.m.; Sundays 4 to 5 p.m., 6 to 10 p.m. CST. |
| WLCI | Luthern Association of Ithaca, N.Y.
Ithaca, New York | Granted authority to operate on February 10th from 7 to 7:30 a.m. |
| WJAY | Cleveland Broadcasting Corporation
Cleveland, Ohio | Petition to reinstate application for modification of license granted. Applicant defaulted in hearing scheduled for January 22, 1932. |
| WIBO | Nelson Bros. Bond & Mortgage Co.,
Chicago, Illinois | Granted renewal of license pursuant to mandate of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals pending decision on appeal pending before that Court. |
| WPCC | Worth Shore Church
Chicago, Illinois | |

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APPLICATIONS RETURNED

During the current week the Commission returned the following applications to the applicants:

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| 2-P-2-2409 | St. John's Catholic Church,
Canton, Ohio | WHHC Change equipment and increase power. (Similar application denied 6-24-31). |
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ADDITIONAL RENEWALS GRANTED

KPRC, San Francisco; KPRU, Columbia, Mo.; KPKF, Denver.; KPYR, Bismarck, N. D.; KQNO, Wichita Falls, Tex.; KHQ, Spokane, Wash.; KHLJ, Los Angeles.; KLY, Oakland, Calif.; KLE, Denver.; KOAC, Corvallis, Ore.; KOMO, Seattle; KPRC, Houston, Tex.; KSAC, Manhattan, Kans.; and KSD, St. Louis, Mo.; WJAY, Cleveland, Ohio; WSAZ, Huntington, West Va.; KPSP, San Diego, Calif.; KOW, Portland, Ore.; KWEI, Pocatello, Idaho.

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February 13, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the following applications were received at the Commission:

<u>FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>			
1-MLB-948	WPRO	Cherry & Webb Brcdstg. Co., Providence, Rhode Island	Mod. lic. increase hours from sharing time with WPAW to unlimited.

The applicant has been licensed to operate on 1210 kc with power of 100 watts. The application was granted during the current week by the Commission, after notification that Station WPAW, Providence, was surrendering its facilities to the applicant station. The granting of this application did not increase the quota.

1-MLB-945	WJAR	The Outlet Company Providence, Rhode Island	Mod. lic. increase power to 500 watts day and night on experimental basis.
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The applicant is now licensed to operate with 250 watts and 500 watts LS, unlimited time on 890 kc. This is a Canadian Shared Channel. The distance to the closest Canadian border is approximately 250 miles. Rule 123 of the Commission Rules and Regulations in connection with power to be authorized on this class of frequency states: "Stations more than 250 and less than 500 miles from the boundary will be assigned a power of not greater than 250 watts during the night time and 500 watts during daytime." The closest station to Providence on this frequency is Station WMMB, Fairmont, West Virginia, operating unlimited time with power of 250 watts night and 500 watts LS, and the distance is approximately 480 miles. The separation recommended by the mileage tables of the Commission Engineering Division in similar circumstances is 770 miles. The First Zone is under quota; Rhode Island is under quota. The granting of this application would increase the quota 0.1 unit.

1-MLSE-16	W3XAI	R C A Victor Company, Inc. Camden, New Jersey	Modification of license for change in frequencies to 1550, 2100-2200 43000-46000, 48500-50300, 60000-80000 kc. Special experimental service.
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1-PB-2469	NEW	A. V. Tidmore Hagerstown, Maryland	C. P. erect new station on 1210 kc; 100 watts; unlimited time.
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The application requests authority to erect a new local station. The closest station on this frequency to the proposed location is Station WJBU, Lewisburg, Pa., approximately 100 miles distant. The separation recommended by the Commission Engineering Division mileage tables under similar circumstances is 200 miles. Station WBBL and WMBG are also operating on this frequency at Richmond, Virginia, with power of 100 watts and approximately 160 miles distant. The First Zone is under quota; Maryland is under quota. The granting of this application would increase the quota 0.2 unit.

February 13, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Continued)

SECOND ZONE

- 2-MLB-943 WFAN Keystone Brcdstg. Company Mod. Lic. increase power to 1 KW.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- 2-MLB-944 WIP Gimbel Brothers Mod. Lic. increase power to 1 KW.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

The above two applicants are now licensed to share time on 610 kc with power of 500 watts. The closest stations to Philadelphia on this frequency are Station WJAY, Cleveland, Ohio, a 500 watt daylight station, approximately 350 miles distant and Station WDAF, Kansas City, Missouri, operating 1 KW unlimited time, approximately 1030 miles distant. The recommended separation according to the Commission Engineering Division mileage tables for daylight operation under similar circumstances is 310 miles; the recommended separation for unlimited time operation of two 1 KW stations under similar circumstances is 1050 miles. Station WCAO, Baltimore, Md., is now licensed to operate unlimited time with 250 watts power on 600 kc and is 90 miles distant. The recommended separation under similar circumstances is 139 miles. The Second Zone is under quota; Pennsylvania is under quota. The granting of these applications would increase the quota 0.4 unit.

- 2-MLB-947 WJAY Cleveland Radio Brcdstg. Co. Mod. Lic. change frequency to 590
Cleveland, Ohio kc with power of 250 watts; 500
watts IS and unlimited time.

The applicant is now licensed to operate a daytime station on 610 kc with power of 500 watts. The closest stations to Cleveland on the requested frequency are Station WRZO, Kalamazoo, Michigan, operating with power of 1 KW as a daytime station, approximately 220 miles distant; Station WEEI, Boston, Massachusetts, operating with 1 KW and unlimited time and approximately 550 miles distant; and Station WOW, Omaha, Nebraska, operating with 1000 watts sharing time with Station WCAJ, and approximately 745 miles distant. The Commission Engineering Division mileage tables recommend under similar circumstances for daylight operation a separation of 310 miles; and for night operation with a 1 KW and a 250 watt station on the same channel, a separation of 1060 miles. Station WKBN, Youngstown, Ohio, is now licensed to operate with power of 500 watts on 590 kc. The distance from Cleveland to Youngstown is approximately 80 miles. The recommended separation for two 500 watt stations under similar circumstances is 74 miles. The Second Zone is under quota; Ohio is under quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.2 unit.

- 2-PB-2470 WRRK Richmond Development Corp. C. P. move station to Charleston,
Roanoke, Virginia West Virginia.

The applicant is now licensed to operate on 1410 kc with 250 watts power and shares time with Station WHIS, Bluefield, West Virginia. The granting of this application would move the location of the station approximately 120 miles north-west of Roanoke. The Second Zone is under quota. West Virginia is under quota 0.1 unit. Virginia is over quota 2.55 units. The granting of this application would increase the West Virginia quota 0.2 unit and decrease the Virginia quota by the same amount.

February 13, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (continued)

SECOND ZONE (Continued)

2-PB-2471 WJV Mansfield Brcdstg. Ass'n. C. P. Move station to Akron, Ohio,
Mansfield, Ohio and make changes in equipment.

The applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time with power of 100 watts on 1210 kc. The granting of this application would move the station approximately 60 miles East of its present location. At present the closest stations to Mansfield on this frequency are: Station W S W N, Columbus, Ohio, approximately 65 miles distant (at Akron this distance would be increased to 110 miles); Station WALB, Zanesville, Ohio, approximately 70 miles distant (at Akron this distance would be increased to 90 miles); Station WOGL, Jamestown, N. Y., approximately 190 miles (at Akron this distance would be decreased to 130 miles). Station WERC, Canton, Ohio, approximately 25 miles distant from Akron, is now assigned to use 10 watts power on 1210 kc. This distance from Mansfield is now 60 miles. The recommended separation under similar circumstances for 100 and 50 watt stations on the same frequency is 200 miles. This application does not involve the quota.

THIRD ZONE

3-PB-2475 KFYO Kirksey Brothers C. P. move station to Lubbock, Texas.
Abilene, Texas

The applicant is now licensed to operate on 1420 kc with 100 watts and 250 watts LS. The proposed change in location would move the station approximately 137 miles northwest of the present site. The application does not involve the quota.

FOURTH ZONE

4-MLB-946 WLB- University of Minnesota Mod. Lic. increase hours of operation
WGBS Minneapolis, Minnesota (Facilities of WGBS).

The applicant is now licensed to operate on 1250 kc with power of 1 KW and sharing time with Station WCAL, KFCK and WRHM. The granting of this application would not increase the quota.

4-MPB-298 WHO- Central Broadcasting Co., Mod. Lic. submitting two proposed
WOC Davenport, Iowa transmitter sites on 50 KW. C. P.
for approval of Commission.

4-PB-2460 NNW The Community Station C. P. erect new station on 1210 kc;
of the West 100 watts; unlimited time. (Fac.
Elsie, Nebraska of KFOR).

The facilities requested are now assigned to Station KFOR, Lincoln, Nebraska, operated by Howard A. Shuman, with unlimited time and power of 100 watts and 250 watts LS. The closest station to the proposed location on the requested frequency is Station KGNO, Dodge City, Kansas, operating unlimited time with power of 100 watts and approximately 225 miles distant. Lincoln is approximately 255 miles from Elsie. The granting of this application would not increase the quota.

February 13, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Concluded)

FOURTH ZONE (Continued)

4-A-L-7 WOKAD Western Television Corp., Chicago, Illinois Assignment of license to Western Television Research Company. Visual Broadcasting service.

FIFTH ZONE

6-PB-2863A KXJ James McClatchy Company Fresno, California C. P. resubmitted: Now requests authority to change frequency to 530 kc using power of 500 watts and unlimited time.

The applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time on 1310 kc with power of 100 watts. The closest station to Fresno on the requested frequency is Station KHQ, Spokane, Washington, operating unlimited time with power of 1 KW, and approximately 300 miles distant. The separation recommended by the Commission Engineering Division mileage tables under similar circumstances is 1050. The Fifth Zone is over quota; California is over quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.4 unit.

5-ALP-417 KKKX W. W. Von Cannon, Trustee Sandpoint, Idaho Voluntary assignment of license to Sandpoint Broadcasting Company.

6-PB-2412A NEW R. J. Morrow & R. F. Prill Roseville, California C. P. resubmitted to request 1420 kc instead of 1400 kc; 100 watts instead of 30 watts; and 11 hours daily instead of daytime; and request to change name of applicant.

The closest station to the proposed location on the requested frequency is Station KGGC, San Francisco, California, now licensed for $\frac{1}{2}$ time operation with power of 100 watts and approximately 95 miles distant. The Fifth Zone is over quota; California is over quota. The granting of this application would increase the quota.

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PERMIT APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications from the following stations requesting authority to install new equipment or make changes in present transmitters from the following stations: WFBR, Baltimore, Md.; WMBG, Richmond, Va.; WGL, Fort Wayne, Ind.; WLEY, Lexington, Mass.; WWBO, Washington, Pa.; KIZ, Denver, Colo.; WFBR, Baltimore, Maryland.

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LICENSE APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received application for license covering previously authorized construction permit from the following station: KWCR, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

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Issued by
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING ♦ ♦ ♦ WASHINGTON, D. C.
PHILIP G. LOUCKS, *Managing Director.*

February 20, 1932

RADIO FOR THE LISTENER

The Congressional Record of February 18 reproduces a report on "Radio Broadcasting in Europe" prepared by Mr. Armstrong Perry of the National Committee on Education by Radio. The report is the result of "interviews with radio officials and officials of public education" of European countries.

Bear in mind that "radio officials" and "officials of public education" were interviewed -- not the listeners. Advertising is permitted in some form in 11 of the 29 European countries. These 11 countries have nearly half of all of the receiving sets in Europe.

The report must be accepted for exactly what it is - a report of the opinions and views of radio officials and educators. These foreign radio officials and educators say that the listeners are dissatisfied with advertising in the countries where it is permitted. In countries where advertising is not permitted, the report does not state whether or not listeners are satisfied.

Radio officials in the United States say that listeners here generally are well-satisfied with the broadcasting they receive. If Mr. Perry is willing to believe to be true what foreign radio officials say about broadcasting in their countries is there any logical reason why he should doubt what our own radio officials say about our broadcasting?

February 20, 1932

NAB COPYRIGHT PROPOSALS

Revision of the copyright laws providing adequate protection of the broadcasting industry against combinations of copyright owners was urged by the National Association of Broadcasters during hearings this week before the House Copyright Committee. Chairman William I. Sirovich of New York presided.

The case of the broadcasters was presented by Louis G. Caldwell as special counsel for the Association. He was introduced by President Shaw who outlined briefly to the committee the purposes of the Association and its interest in copyright legislation.

The testimony of Mr. Caldwell, which reviews the entire case of the broadcasters and suggests legislative remedies to the present difficulties is being mimeographed and will be mailed to all members of the NAB.

It should be pointed out that Chairman Sirovich has indicated a genuine interest in revision of the copyright laws and is desirous of writing a bill which will be fair to all interests involved. The NAB, through Mr. Caldwell, will aid Chairman Sirovich in the preparation of the draft of a bill.

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ADVERTISING IN EUROPE

The Department of Commerce has just issued a booklet entitled "Broadcast Advertising in Europe" which is extremely interesting in view of the present interest in this question here. Copies of the booklet will be sent to each member of the Association.

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MOLYNEAUX DECISION REVERSED

The Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit this week reversed the decision of the lower court and held that evidence in the case of Cecil Molyneaux was not sufficient to support a conviction for violation of the Radio Act of 1927. Molyneaux was convicted of operating a radio transmitting station without a license as required by law.

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DOC ELLIOTT FOR CONGRESS

Dr. Frank W. Elliott of Davenport, Iowa, former president of the National Association of Broadcasters and at present a member of the Board of Directors, this week announced himself as a Republican candidate for Congress from the Second Iowa district.

Dr. Elliott will make his race on a "moist" platform and in the Republican primary will oppose the present incumbent, Congressman Cole, an avowed dry.

Broadcasters wish Dr. Elliott every success in his campaign. His broad knowledge of broadcasting, gained from the very beginning of the art, would be helpful to the Congress in formulating legislative policies with respect to radio. Dr. Elliott is an excellent speaker and is one of the ablest men in broadcasting.

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February 20, 1932

RECOMMENDS WABI DELETION

The findings in Report No. 335 issued this week contains the conclusions of Examiner Walker recommending the renewal application of Station WABI, Pine Tree Broadcasting Corporation, Bangor, Maine, be denied. An application for involuntary assignment to the First Universalist Society was also recommended for denial in the same report. The application of this station for renewal was originally heard in September, 1931, and it was recommended subsequently in Report No. 261 that the station be relicensed for one third time in place of its former assignment of unlimited hours. Following this recommendation, the Commission remanded the case to the hearing docket for the taking of further testimony. This station was formerly licensed in the name of the First Universalist Society of Bangor. It was later leased to the Pine Tree Broadcasting Corporation which operated the station until October, 1931. Some difficulty arose as to possession of the transmitter and equipment when the Universalist Society refused representatives of the Pine Tree Corporation admittance to the transmitter and control room of the station. The report states the Pine Tree Broadcasting Corporation has encountered serious financial difficulties and it now appears to be insolvent. In view of this condition, the Examiner concluded the Pine Tree Broadcasting Corporation is now insolvent and neither owns, nor controls a station for which a renewal of license could be issued. In denying the request of the Universalist Society for an involuntary assignment of the station license, the Examiner found Bangor is now receiving good reception from a number of stations and it does not appear that the proposed service of Station WABI under the control of the Universalist Society would add materially to broadcast service in that area.

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LOS ANGELES INTERFERENCE REGULATION

The municipality of Los Angeles has passed an ordinance for the purpose of reducing interference to broadcast reception. The ordinance states in part, it shall be unlawful to operate "any device, appliance, equipment or apparatus which creates or causes high-frequency oscillations which interfere with the reception of broadcast signals". Further provision is made that where a listener has reported interference to reception, it must be shown that the receiver is operating properly and the regulations provide: "Any or all radio receivers coming within the provisions of this ordinance shall be thoroughly and effectively shielded. No receiver shall be considered 'thoroughly and effectively shielded' which shall deliver a 50 milliwatt output at any frequency within its tuning range when placed in a field intensity of ten thousand millivolts per meter without an antenna or ground and with volume control at the point of greatest sensitivity". The violation of this ordinance is punishable by a fine of \$500 or imprisonment if not more than six months.

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CHARGES RADIO MARINE MONOPOLY

Charging there is a monopoly in radio communication in the Great Lakes area, the Midwest Wireless Company this week filed exceptions with the Commission against the recommendations contained in Examiner Pratt's recent report, finding the Radiomarine Corporation of America should be granted additional facilities. The Midwest Wireless Company had applied for construction permits.

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February 20, 1932

WOULD CHANGE DAVIS AMENDMENT

Senator Shipstead of Minnesota introduced in the Senate this week a bill which would provide a new basis for allocation of broadcasting facilities throughout the United States.

The text of the bill follows:

"It is hereby declared that the people of all the States and the District of Columbia are entitled to substantial equality of radio broadcasting service, both of transmission and of reception, and in order to provide such equality, the licensing authority shall as nearly as possible make and maintain an equitable allocation of broadcasting licenses, of bands of frequency or wave lengths, of periods of time for operation, and of station power, to each of said States and the District of Columbia when and in so far as there are applications therefor, and in determining such equitable allocation the licensing authority shall give equal weight, as nearly as may be, to population, to gross area, and to the number of receiving sets in homes as determined by the Bureau of the Census. The licensing authority shall carry into effect the equality of broadcasting service hereinbefore directed, whenever necessary or proper, by granting or refusing licenses or renewals of licenses, by changing periods of time for operation, and by increasing or decreasing station power, when applications are made for licenses or renewals of licenses: PROVIDED, That if and when there is a lack of applications from any State for the proportionate share of licenses, wave lengths, time of operation, or station power to which such State is entitled, the licensing authority may issue licenses for the balance of the proportion not applied for from any State, to applicants from other States for a temporary period of ninety days each, and shall specifically designate that said apportionment is only for said temporary period. Allocations shall be charged to the State, District, Territory, or possession wherein the studio of the station is located and not where the transmitter is located: PROVIDED FURTHER, That for the purpose of preventing a needless waste of broadcasting facilities, the licensing authority may in its discretion allocate to States situated wholly or principally west of the Continental Divide, broadcasting facilities in excess of those to which such States would normally be entitled on the basis of population, gross area, and number of receiving sets in homes, when such additional allocations will not materially impair radio broadcasting transmission or reception in other sections of the country."

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"A very simple method for determining the proper quota for each State, so as to give each of the three specified factors approximately equal weight," says Senator Shipstead, "is to take the total population of the continental United States, its gross area in square miles, and the total number of receiving sets in homes, as shown by the 1930 census, and bring the three figures to approximate equality by multiplying the smaller ones by the proper factors. Multiplying the total number of square miles by 40, and the total number of receiving sets by 10, the resulting figures are: Population, 122,770,546; area, 121,071,560; receiving sets, 120,783,450. The sum of these three figures is 364,625,556, one-third of which is 121,541,852. This becomes the weighted total figure for the entire country on which distribution of radio facilities is based."

At the same time he offered a table showing the number of units each state is entitled to now, the number represented by stations now licensed, and the number of each state under the proposed law. The table follows:

February 20, 1932

NEW GEORGIA STATION GRANTED

With the granting of the application of the Americus Broadcast Company, Americus Georgia, to construct a 100 watt daytime station on 1420 kc, the Commission this week sustained in part the recommendations of Examiner Walker in Report No. 307. The renewal application of Station WMBR, Tampa, Florida, involved in the same hearing, was also granted. On the grounds that the granting of the Georgia application would deprive the City of Tampa of its only source of community service, Examiner Walker recommended denial of the new station application, at the same time admitting that the granting of the requested facilities would work a more equitable distribution of quota in the Third Zone.

In answer to this the Commission found that the Florida station is rendering a generally meritorious service throughout a relatively large area, programs appearing to be well diversified and of interest. In its conclusions, granting the Americus application, the Commission held the applicants had sufficient financial ability to construct and maintain the station; the service proposed would render broadcast service which is not now received from any existing station and that the granting of the application would not result in the creation of any objectionable interference to existing stations.

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TUPPER LAKE STATION, WHDL VINDICATED

Taking action on the first case where an order of revocation had been issued against a broadcast station, the Commission this week granted a renewal of license to Station WHDL, Tupper Lake, N. Y., sustaining the recommendation of Examiner Hyde (Report No. 317). The licensee, Tupper Lake Broadcasting Company had originally been charged with operating its transmitter without a licensed operator in charge; failure to maintain an operating log; and improperly announcing phonograph records. After a lengthy review of the facts presented, the Commission briefly concluded: "The allegations set forth in the Order of Revocation, stating the causes for such action, are not supported by substantial evidence in this case. The evidence contained in the record is not such as would warrant a finding that the operation of Station WHDL by Tupper Lake Broadcasting Company has not been in public interest convenience and/or necessity".

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NEW WISN-WHAD SCHEDULE LICENSED

Sustaining time division schedule recommended by Examiner Pratt (Report No. 321) the Commission this week issued renewal licenses to Stations WISN and WHAD, Milwaukee Wisconsin, sharing time with 250 watts power on 1120 kc, and specified the operating hours of both stations. After hearing the Examiner recommended Station WHAD, operated by Marquette University, be licensed to operate 9:30 to 10:15 a. m.; 3:00 to 4:00 p. m. each day of the week; 8:30 to 9:00 p. m. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week; 8:30 to 9:30 p. m. on Thursday; and 8:30 to 11:00 p. m. Friday of each week. All other hours to be assigned to Station WISN, licensed in the name of the Evening Wisconsin Company. The Commission sustained this recommended schedule in its entirety.

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The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is noted that the economy is in a state of depression and that the government is unable to meet its obligations. The report also mentions the political situation and the role of the military.

The second part of the report discusses the financial situation. It is noted that the government has a large deficit and that the money supply is increasing. The report also mentions the role of the central bank and the impact of inflation.

The third part of the report discusses the social situation. It is noted that there is a high level of unemployment and that the standard of living is low. The report also mentions the role of the government in providing social services and the impact of the war on the population.

The fourth part of the report discusses the international situation. It is noted that the country is in a difficult position and that it needs to seek assistance from other countries. The report also mentions the role of the United Nations and the impact of the Cold War.

February 20, 1932

WIBO-WPCC RECORD TRANSCRIPT FILED

One of the most voluminous transcripts of record ever filed in the District of Columbia Court of Appeals was filed in Court this week in the WIBO-WPCC appeal. The transcript, comprising two volumes and 1136 pages of excerpts from the evidence taken at the Commission hearing, included numerous maps showing service areas and coverage charts of the stations involved; graphs and charts indicating trade distribution statistics in the Chicago area and many photographs typifying salient points concerning the operation of the two appellant stations. The cases concern the appeals of Stations WIBO, Nelson Brothers Bond & Mortgage Company, and Station WPCC, North Shore Congregational Church, both of Chicago (Dockets No. 5530 and 5533). The cases arose originally when Station WJKS, Johnson-Kennedy Radio Corp., Gary, Ind., now licensed to operate on 1360 kc applied for the facilities of the Chicago stations on 560 kc.

The same court granted the motion of the Station WCHI, Peoples Pulpit Association Chicago, Illinois, allowing the appellant until February 27 to make printing deposit in Docket No. 5550-5557-5551-5575. This case arose on appeal after the Commission had granted the application of Station WCKY, Covington, Kentucky, seeking the hours assigned to the Chicago station.

Statements of Facts, and Record were filed in the Court of Appeals in the following pending cases: WLOE, Boston Broadcasting Company v. F R C (Docket No. 5598); Fred H. Goss v. F R C (Docket No. 5604) and William S. Pote v. F R C (Docket No. 5605

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NEW CALL LETTER ADDENDA

The Commission has issued a new addenda sheet dated February 1, 1932, indicating current changes in the current broadcasting list as issued last year. The new broadcasting station list is expected to be ready for distribution within the next two weeks. Requests for the addenda sheet dated February 1, 1932 should be made to the Commission or the NAB Headquarters, National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

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OPPOSE WMDD-WOK COURT REVIEW

The Department of Justice has filed a brief with the Supreme Court of the United States opposing review of the decision of the circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit in the American Bond and Mortgage Company case. The case involves the decision of the Commission refusing renewal of license to Station WMDD-WOK at Chicago. The decision of the lower court sustaining the Commission's action was upheld by the Circuit Court.

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February 20, 1932

A STATION TALKS BACK

Station KECA of Los Angeles, Calif. recently had occasion to report to its audience several misstatements which appeared in one of the local newspapers with reference to its program schedule. After mentioning the occasion for the correction, the station's editorial continued:

"And, while we are on the subject of the daily press, and its problems as to how they will treat radio broadcasting - - fairly or unfairly, let us call to your attention a recent development in the struggle for large advertising revenue.

"You people with radio sets, who already pay personal property taxes on them and on practically everything else you possess, will be still further taxed if certain newspaper publishers are successful with the propaganda they are now conducting in an effort to subvert American radio.

"Through private enterprise, by which all American progress has been attained, and which the Press rightfully insists on preserving for itself as a constitutional right, you are now getting by far the highest quality of entertainment in the radio world today - at no cost to you. But the Press, greedy for the money that is invested in radio program production, want to have it arranged that you pay for your radio entertainment through a system of further and annoying taxation, so that all advertising revenue will be diverted to their own pockets.

"Every visiting European, after tasting of our abundant variety and quality of radio material, finds his own tax-supported entertainment at home inexpressibly dull. He is restricted to what the political party in power thinks is good for him, or to none. But whether he listens or not, he must pay his tax if he owns a receiving set.

"There is no more reason why radio should be government operated and supported by taxation, than that the Press should be so manacled. More government bureaus and political high-trouths are evils that the Press resists vigorously in every other field of individual enterprise, yet seeks to impose on radio.

"The reason is an entirely selfish one. It is not a matter of high-minded public interest, which the Press pretends to guard. It is simply a matter of dollar grabbing. It is hoped the public will see through the scheme and give it the scant regard it deserves.

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OPPOSES OWOSSO STATION

Basing his conclusion upon the inadequacy of the proposed system of financing the project, Examiner Hyde this week in Report No. 334 recommended to the Commission that the application of Owosso Broadcasting Co. Owosso, Mich. for authority to erect a new 1 KW daytime station on 830 kc be denied. The Examiner found daytime broadcast service in Owosso "is not dependable enough to be altogether satisfactory," and further that while "the plan of the applicants to establish a station to serve local needs has merit," nevertheless "the applicants are inexperienced in the broadcast business, and, it appears, dependent on considerable outside help for the initial financing of the project." The Report in considerable detail sets out the major points of the testimony given by the various witnesses at the hearing.

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February 20, 1932

WCSH GETS INCREASED DAY POWER

Reversing the findings of Examiner Pratt (Report No. 305) the Commission granted an increase in day power from 1 KW to 2500 watts to Station WCSH, Portland, Maine, on 940 kc. The entire question before the Commission was whether or not the evidence presented at the hearing would warrant the granting of the application to the point where the State of Maine would be over quota 0.05 unit. Examiner Pratt after a report that favored in its entirety the granting of the request on the grounds of public service, left this question to the decision of the Commission and recommended denial of the increase due solely to the quota difficulty. The State of Maine quota has been increased 0.25 unit. The Commission, concurred with the findings of the Examiner in concluding that the station has made full and adequate use of its facilities and is rendering a generally meritorious service in its present area and that the granting of the increased day power would result in the extension of the present good service area of the station to include a substantial area that does not now receive any satisfactory service.

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FLORIDA RELAY STATION GRANTED

The Commission this week granted the application of The Isle of Dreams Broadcasting Corporation, Miami Beach, Florida, authorizing the erection of a relay broadcasting station on the frequency of 6040 kc with power of 2500 watts. This decision of the Commission reversed the recommendation of Examiner Pratt (Report No. 299). The application as originally presented to the Commission sought the use of the frequencies 6000; 9600; 11800; and 15,100 kc. The opinion of the Commission sustains the Examiner's decision so far as these particular frequencies are involved, since it was concluded that none of these channels could be used under Commission Regulations carrying out the provisions of the International Radiotelegraph Convention of 1927 without creating interference with stations in other countries. In considering the general relay broadcasting situation the Commission said: "Priority of appropriation of frequencies seems to be the rule as between nations. Most of the United States stations using various relay broadcasting frequencies have prior registrations over foreign countries and are therefore entitled to interference-free use of such frequencies." According to the decision, the applicant intends to re-broadcast programs to Central and South America as well as Porto Rico. In its conclusions, the Commission said the granting of the application would assist in the development of relay broadcasting field, since the proposed program should have such a result. Reference was further made to the availability of financial and technical resources on the part of the applicant to carry out the project. At present Station WLXAL, Boston, Mass., has a construction permit to use the frequency of 6040 kc. The Commission held that while this was a fact, this frequency appeared suitable for the use of the applicant, and that in case interference developed, both licensees would be required to work a satisfactory time sharing agreement, as provided in the issuance of relay broadcasting licenses operating in the United States.

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REGULATING RADIO BY EAR

The above is the title of an editorial which appeared in the Janesville Gazette of February 12, 1932. The editorial in full text is as follows:

"Like all congressmen when new on the job, Thomas R. Amlie has the urge to regulate something. Mr. Amlie is a radio fan. Hence his desire to have programs come under government supervision so that he can have what he wants when he wants it. If we can regulate radio programs by government and ear we may also have a commission to regulate church music programs, 4-H club offerings in the way of entertainment, what the vaudeville stage offers, how long the preacher may preach and when and how, and all the other things which have to do with public contact in speaking or singing.

"Before Mr. Amlie regulates the radio he should offer a preliminary resolution compelling all persons between the ages of seven and 99 to listen to a broadcasting program for three hours a day. When listening-in on radio programs is compulsory then he may regulate the programs. One is as silly as the other if not more so. What has the government got to do with whether the person likes the 'Mule Skinners,' Wayne King or the Rev. Fr. Coughlin? What has Mr. Amlie got to do with the fact that people differ as to Seth Parker or Bing Crosby? The commission from heaven direct to the member from the First district to have things his own way and laws made for these things is not recognized by the common earth people with whom he deals.

"Radio will regulate itself. One does not have to listen to tooth paste nor cigarettes if he so chooses. Nothing was ever invented for man's perfect convenience and selection like the radio. If one sits in the gallery at Washington he must listen to a lot of hooey from congressmen. Put he can and may walk out. So he can on radio. Paul Whiteman said the other day that the day of the croon singer was over and done with. The public has seen to that. The 'fan' mail tells any station what is wanted. The newspaper paragraphers can do more in a day than would all the legislation Mr. Amlie can introduce, to regulate programs.

"We regulate bed sheets. We regulate cracks in dishes. We regulate bath tubs. We regulate electric wiring. We regulate maternity. We regulate labor. We regulate fishing and hunting. We regulate food and drink. We print magazines and bulletins about everything from door knobs to sanitary appliances. We have inspectors and experts and we allow the government to gnaw holes in fifty million pocket books already flattened by disuse. Now we are to get regulated as to what we shall hear. How will this work? A radio station wants to present the Stabat Mater. It asks one of Amlie's inspectors if it may. He never heard of such a thing and thinks it is something good to eat. The inspector has been appointed because he can deliver nine votes from the second precinct of the 99th ward to La Follette or Amlie or who have you. His range of musical education starts with 'On Wisconsin' and ends with 'Sidewalks of New York.' So he wires the Central Radio Inspection and Censorship office at Washington. The boss is over at the Willard eating with a delegation from Mexico and putting it on his expense account. Finally a day after the Stabat Mater was to have been presented a questionnaire is received from Sol Ploom, head of the Artists and Composers association for gathering in cash and the station presents something else.

"Nothing quite so assinine has been presented even in the Oklahoma or North Dakota legislatures as this Amlie radio regulation bill. It is a part of that same political philosophy that has taxed the states and nations to death. Dis-service and service -- regulation by statute when it ought to be done by private understanding and weight of public opinion. That is why we stagger under tax burdens; that is why we have delinquent tax sales in such counties as Walworth and Rock growing bigger every year. That is why we have ten times the number of federal payrollers that we had fifteen years ago. Too much Amlie legislation will add a few more moth holes in the taxpayers' pocket book.

February 20, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted the following applications, subject to the provisions of Rules 44 and 45 which permit the filing of proper protests within twenty days from the date of the action:

FIRST ZONE

WOV	International Broadcasting Corp., New York, N. Y.	Granted C. P. to make changes in equipment and install automatic frequency control.
RCA	Victor Company, Inc. Camden, New Jersey	Granted Mod. Lic to change frequencies to 1550; 2100-2200; 43000-46000; 48500-50300; 60000-80000.
WAAM	WAAM, Inc., Newark, New Jersey	Granted authority to operate with 1 KW day and night until March 7.

THIRD ZONE

WBHS	The Hutchens Company Huntsville, Alabama	Granted Mod. of C. P. to extend completion date of CP from January 4, 1932 to 90 days after February 16th; also to change type of equipment.
WDBO	Orlando Broadcasting Co. Inc., Orlando, Florida	Granted Mod. of Lic. to increase hours of operation from specified hours to unlimited; decrease power from 500 w. night 1 KW LS to 250 watts.
KVOO	Southwestern Sales Corporation Tulsa, Oklahoma	Granted 30 day extension within which to comply with Provision 3 of 25 KW CP.
WSB	The Atlanta Journal Atlanta, Georgia	Granted 30 day extension to comply with Provisions 3, 4, & 5 of 50 KW CP.

FOURTH ZONE

KGFX	Dana McNeil Pierre, South Dakota	Granted Mod. of License to change frequency from 580 to 630 kc.
WHO- WOC	Central Broadcasting Company Des Moines, Iowa	Granted Mod. of CP approving transmitter site at location one mile south of Mitchell ville, Iowa.

FIFTH ZONE

KGU	Marion A. Mulroney & Advertiser Publishing Company, Ltd. Honolulu, T. H.	Granted CP to make changes in equipment change frequency from 940 to 750 kc, power from 1 KW to 2½ KW, and time from unlimited to limited on experimental basis.
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February 20, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED (Concluded)

FIFTH ZONE (Continued)

KERN	The Bee Bakersfield Broadcasting Co. Bakersfield, California	Granted license covering installation of new equipment and removal of station from Santa Maria to Bakersfield, 1200 kc, 100 watts, unlimited time.
KIDO	Boise Broadcasting Station, Boise, Idaho	Granted authority to install automatic frequency control.
KGCM	New Mexico Broadcasting Company Albuquerque, New Mexico	Granted authority to install automatic frequency control.
KSL	Radio Service Corporation of Utah Salt Lake City, Utah	Granted 15 day extension to comply with Provision 5 of 50 KW CP.

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MISCELLANEOUS COMMISSION ACTION

KMTR	KMTR Radio Corporation Los Angeles, California	Granted temporary license pending Commission's decision as a result of investigation now being conducted with respect to type of programs broadcast over this station.
WMT	Waterloo Broadcasting Company Waterloo, Iowa	Granted temporary license and designated application for renewal for hearing because of request to remove transmitter to Des Moines and change power.
WOR	Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc. Newark, New Jersey	Given 30 days extension of time in which to select a site and show evidence that they have purchased a transmitter.
WCAC	Connecticut Agr. College, Storrs, Connecticut	Granted authority to operate from 2:30 to 4 P. M. on February 20th provided Station WICC remains silent.
WKSV	Knox Battery & Electric Company Connersville, Indiana	Granted authority to operate from 2 to 4 P. M. March 12th.

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RENEWALS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted renewal applications to the following stations for the regular six-month period: WMCA, New York City; WNYC, New York City; KARK, Little Rock, Ark.; KXA, Seattle, Wash.; WFI, Philadelphia, Pa. WJAX, Jacksonville, Fla.; WKY, Oklahoma City, Okla.; KELW, Burbank, Calif.; KFUC, Clayton, Mo.; KTAR, Phoenix, Arizona.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

1. The following information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past.

2. The information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

February 20, 1932

APPLICATIONS SET FOR HEARING

At its sessions during the current week, the Commission designated the following applications for hearing:

WAAB	Bay State Broadcasting Corporation Boston, Massachusetts	Requests Mod. of Lic. to increase daytime power from 500 w. to 1 KW.
WMT	The Waterloo Broadcasting Company Waterloo, Iowa	Requests CP to move transmitter from near Waterloo to 5 Mi. S. of Des Moines, Ia. Move studio from Waterloo to Des Moines, and change power from 250 w. and 500 w. exp. to 500 watts. Also to utilize a special antenna system.
KFXV	Albert H. Scherman Flagstaff, Arizona	C. P. change location from Flagstaff to Yuma.

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RECOMMENDS WMPC SCHEDULE REDUCTION

Recommending denial of the application of Edmund J. Meurer, Mount Clements, Michigan, to erect a new 100 watt station on 1500 kc to share time with Station WMPC, Lapeer, Michigan, Examiner Walker this week in Report No. 333, proposed to the Commission that the present unlimited time assignment of Station WMPC be reduced to a schedule of specified hours. After setting out in its entirety the present operating hours of the Lapeer station, the recommendation concludes: "Station WMPC, although licensed to operate unlimited time, has actually operated an average of less than twelve hours per day and cannot, therefore, be granted a renewal license to operate unlimited time". The hours recommended for licensing are those that have been used by the station in recent months. The recommended denial of the new station application is based on conclusions that there was a failure to show availability of sufficient program material to enable broadcasts of general interest, and further that this community now receives good broadcast service from existing stations.

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NEW TELEVISION APPLICATION REJECTED

Sustaining the recommendation of Examiner Yost (Report No. 315), the Commission this week denied the application of Radio Vision Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to erect a new television station to operate with power of 50 watts on the frequency band 2850-2950 kc. The Commission concluded there was not sufficient evidence of the applicant's financial ability to properly construct and operate the proposed experimental, nor was any evidence introduced at the hearing to indicate that laboratory experiments had progressed to the point where a visual channel was necessary for the further advancement of television experiments.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE
PROGRESS OF CHEMISTRY

FOR THE YEAR 1954

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE
PROGRESS OF CHEMISTRY
FOR THE YEAR 1954

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE
PROGRESS OF CHEMISTRY
FOR THE YEAR 1954

February 20, 1932

HEARING CALENDAR

The following hearings are scheduled for the week commencing Monday, February 22, 1932. All hearings commence at 10 a. m.

THURSDAY, February 25, 1932

BROADCASTING

Docket #1437	WSYD	Philip Weiss Music Company Rutland, Vermont	C. P.	1340 kc	250 watt Unlimited time.
			Present assignment:	1500 kc	100 watt Unlimited time.
Docket #1450	WCAX	Durlington Daily News, Inc. Burlington, Vermont	C. F.	1340 kc	250 watt 500 W. LS Unlimited time.
			Present assignment:	1200 kc	100 watt Shares with WNEX

FRIDAY, February 26, 1932

VISUAL BROADCASTING

Docket #1463	NEW	Wade H. Dellinger Charlotte, North Carolina	C. F.	1550, 41000, 43000- 46000; 48500-50300; 51400; 60000-80000 kc.	75 watts Unlimited time.
Docket #1485	NEW	Shreveport Broadcast Company Shreveport, Louisiana	C. F.	1608-2080 kc	100 watt Unlimited time.

COASTAL SERVICE

Docket #1481	WSK	C. Reiss Coal Company Sheboygan, Wisconsin	Ren. Lic.	410, 425, 454, kc	1 KW Week days 7 AM to 7 PM Sundays and Holidays, 8 AM to 11 AM, and 4 to 7 PM, CST.
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TEMPORARY RENEWALS ISSUED

During the current week the Commission issued temporary licenses to the following stations, and designated the regular applications for hearing, as the facilities of the stations are being sought by other applicants:

WCDA, New York, WNBR-WGBC, Memphis, Tennessee; KGDA, Mitchell, South Dakota; WCOA, Pensacola, Florida; KGRS, Amarillo, Texas.

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February 20, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the following applications were received at the Commission:

<u>FRC FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
		<u>FIRST ZONE</u>	
1-PB-2478	WNBX	First Congregational Church Springfield, Vermont	C. P. change frequency to 1260 kc increase power to 250 watt and daylight operation; install new transmitter.

The applicant is now licensed to operate with power of 100 watts on 1200 kc sharing time with Station WCAX. The closest station to Springfield on the requested frequency is WLBW, Oil City, Pennsylvania, operating unlimited time with power of 500 watts and approximately 390 miles distant. The First Zone is under quota; Vermont is under quota. The granting of this application would increase the quota.

1-MLB-953	WEAN	Shepherd Broadcasting Serv. Providence, Rhode Island	Mod. Lic. increase power from 250 watts night; 500 watts LS to 500 watts both day and night, on experimental basis.
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The applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time on the Canadian Shared channel of 890 kc. The distance to the closest Canadian border is approximately 250 miles. Rule 123 of the Rules and Regulations of the Commission in connection with power to be authorized on this class of frequency, states: "Stations more than 250 and less than 500 miles from the boundary will be assigned a power of not greater than 250 watts during the nighttime and 500 watts during daytime". The closest station to Providence on this frequency is Station WTAR, Norfolk, Virginia, operating unlimited time with power of 500 watts, and the distance is approximately 445 miles. The separation recommended by the mileage tables of the Engineering Division of the Commission in similar circumstances is 770 miles. The First Zone is under quota; Rhode Island is under quota. The granting of this application would increase the quota 0.1 unit.

1-RSE-222	W2XAG	General Electric Company S. Schenectady, New York	Ren. spec. exper. license for 660 kc; 790 kc; 50 KW (PM) 200 KW (AM).
1-PB-2479	NEW	Louis Reis, New York, N. Y.	C. P. new station on 1350 kc 250 watts; Time used by WNBX.

The applicant seeks authority to use the time now assigned to Station WNBX, operated by Standard Cahill Company, New York City, sharing time with Stations WAWZ, WMSG and WCDA. The granting of the application would not increase the quota.

1. Introduction

2. Methodology

3. Results

The first part of the results section discusses the overall findings of the study. It highlights the key trends and patterns observed in the data. The second part provides a detailed analysis of the specific variables and their relationships.

The analysis shows that there is a significant positive correlation between the variables studied. This suggests that as one variable increases, the other also tends to increase. The data supports the hypothesis that was tested in the study.

These findings have important implications for the field of study. They provide valuable insights into the underlying mechanisms and processes that govern the system being investigated. Further research is needed to explore these relationships in more detail.

The study also identifies several limitations and areas for future research. It is important to acknowledge the constraints of the current study and to outline the directions for subsequent investigations. This will help to advance the understanding of the topic and to address the remaining questions.

In conclusion, the study has provided a comprehensive overview of the research findings. The results are consistent with the theoretical framework and offer new perspectives on the subject matter. The findings are discussed in the context of the existing literature and their practical applications.

The study concludes with a summary of the main points and a final statement on the significance of the research. It emphasizes the contribution of the study to the field and the need for continued exploration and discovery.

February 20, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Continued)

<u>FRC FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
<u>SECOND ZONE</u>			
2-MPB-300	WFEG	William F. Gable Company Altoona, Pennsylvania	Mod. C. P. extend completion date from 2/19/32 to 5/19/32.
2-MLB-949	WASH	Kunsky-Trendle Brdcstg.Co., Grand Rapids, Michigan	Mod. Lic. to use transmitter and studio of WOOD.

The license of Station WOOD was recently assigned to the present applicant. Both stations are now licensed to share time on 1270 kc.

2-MPB-299	WGEO	York Broadcasting Company York, Pennsylvania	Mod. C. P. requesting approval transmitter site West Manchester Township, R. F. D. 4, near York and change in equipment.
2-MLB-934	WTEL	Foulkrod Radio Engineering Co. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Letter received amending application requesting Station WCAM, Camden, N. J. be required to enter into time sharing agreement with applicant and Station WHAT so that Rules 155 & 156 may apply to all stations.

The application as originally received sought authority to operate on 1310 kc while Station WCAM, Camden, N. J. is operating on 1280 kc (30 kc removed). The distance separating the stations is less than recommended for simultaneous operation in similar circumstances by the mileage tables of the Commission Engineering Division. The applicant is now licensed to share time on its present frequency with Station WHAT, Philadelphia, while station WCAM is not operating. Rules 155 & 156 involve the procedure for filing time sharing agreements with the Commission and the regulations in cases where time sharing stations depart from the regular authorized schedule.

THIRD ZONE

3-PB-2477	WGCM	Great Southern Land Company Gulfport, Mississippi	C. P. install new transmitter; change 590 kc. 1 KW daytime.
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The applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time on 1210 kc with power of 100 watts and unlimited time. The closest station to Gulfport on the requested frequency is Station WCAJ, Lincoln, Nebraska, operating with 500 watts power and sharing time with Station WOW. The distance from Gulfport to Lincoln is approximately 840 miles. The Third Zone is over quota; Mississippi is under quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.3 unit.

3-PB-2476	KGFI	Eagle Broadcasting Company Corpus Christi, Texas	C. P. install new equipment.
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February 20, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Continued)

THIRD ZONE (Continued)

<u>FRC FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
3-FB-168	WBRC	Birmingham Brdcstg. Company Birmingham, Alabama	Install automatic frequency control.
3-FB-2482	NEW	Charles F. Scheaffer Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	C. P. new station on 620 kc 10 watts daytime.

The closest stations to the proposed location are WTMJ, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, approximately 735 miles distant, and WFLA-WSUN, Clearwater, Florida, approximately 1025 miles distant. The power requested is less than is usually assigned in this class of service for the proposed operation. The Third Zone is over quota, Oklahoma is over quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota.

FOURTH ZONE

4-MLB-951	KWCR	Cedar Rapids Brdcstg. Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Mod. Lic. change from 1310 kc with specified hours to 1420 kc unlimited hours (Exchange facilities with WIAS).
4-MLB-952	WIAS	Iowa Broadcasting Company Ottumwa, Iowa	Mod. Lic. change from 1420 kc to 1310 kc, time not used by KWCR (Exchange facilities with KWCR).

These two applications seek authority to interchange the assignments of the stations involved. At present Station KWCR is licensed for specified hours on 1310 kc. Station WIAS is assigned unlimited time on 1420 kc.

4-MLB-910	WLBC	Donald A. Burton, Muncie, Indiana	Mod. Lic. change from sharing time with Station WJAK, Elkhart, Indiana, to simultaneous daytime and share time at night.
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The stations are now licensed to share time equally on 1310 kc with power of 50 watts each. The distance from Muncie to Elkhart is approximately 110 miles. The recommended separation under the mileage tables of the Commission Engineering Division in similar circumstances is 95 miles. The Fourth Zone is over quota. Indiana is under quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota.

4-PB-2418	NEW	A. E. Chapman & C. R. Brand, Rapid City, South Dakota	C. P. amended request unlimited time except 4 hours daily to Station WCAT.
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The application as originally submitted requested authority to erect a new station on 1200 kc, taking the facilities of Station WCAT, South Dakota School of Mines, Rapid City, South Dakota, excepting one half hour daily. Station WCAT formerly licensed for unlimited operation was recently assigned a specified hour

February 20, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Continued)

FOURTH ZONE (Continued)

schedule. The Fourth Zone is over quota; South Dakota is over quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota.

4-PB-2444	WHBU	Anderson Brcdstg. Company Anderson, Indiana	C. P. move transmitter locally amended to request authority to change equipment.
4-MLB-955	KFJB	Marshall Electric Company Marshalltown, Iowa	Mod. Lic. increase operating hours to unlimited.

The applicant is now licensed to operate under a specified hour schedule on 1200 kc with power of 100 watts. The Fourth Zone is over quota; Iowa is over quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota.

4-MLB-954	KFMX	Carleton College Northfield, Minnesota	Mod. Lic. increase operating hours to take the facilities of Station WRHM.
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The applicant is now licensed to share time with Stations WCAL, WRHM and WLB on 1250 kc using power of 1 KW. The granting of the application would not increase the quota.

4-PB-2481	WMBH	Edwin D. Aber, Joplin, Missouri	C. P. make changes in equipment.
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FIFTH ZONE

5-MLB-950	KVOA	Robert M. Riculfi Tucson, Arizona	Mod. Lic. change from specified hours to unlimited time.
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The applicant is now authorized to operate under specified hour schedule with power of 500 watts on 1260 kc. The closest station to Tucson on this frequency is KOIL, Council Bluffs, Iowa, operating unlimited time with power of 1 KW approximately 1045 miles distant. The Fifth Zone is over quota; Arizona is under quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota.

5-FB-166	KGW	The Oregonian Publishing Co. Portland, Oregon	Install automatic frequency control.
5-FB-167	KFOX	Nicholas & Warringer, Inc. Long Beach, California	Install automatic frequency control.
5-MPB-301	KOA	National Brcdstg. Co., Inc., Denver, Colorado	Mod. C. P. for 50 KW, requests appr. 50 KW equipment and transmitter site 10 miles East of Denver.

February 20, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Concluded)

FIFTH ZONE (Continued)

5-PB-2473	KFBS	Buttrey Broadcast, Inc. Great Falls, Montana	C. P. make changes in equipment.
5-PB-2472	NEW	Cannon System, Ltd. Glendale, California	C. P. erect new station on 850 kc; 250 watts; daytime (fac. of KGIX)

The frequency requested is a clear channel assigned to the Third Zone and now used by Stations KWKH, Shreveport, Louisiana, and WWL, New Orleans, Louisiana. The facilities sought are now assigned to Station KGIX, Las Vegas, Nevada, operating with 100 watts on 1420 kc with unlimited time. The Fifth Zone is over quota; California is over quota; Nevada is over quota. The granting of the application would increase the California quota 0.2 unit.

5-MPB-302	KPO	Hale Brothers Stores & The Chronicle Publishing Co. San Francisco, California	Mod. C. P. requests approval 50 KW transmitter site near San Mateo, California and proposed equipment.
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LICENSE APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications for license covering previously authorized construction permits from the following stations: WAIU, Columbus, Ohio; WRDQ, Greenville, Mississippi; WIEB, Galesburg, Illinois; WHAZ, Troy, New York; KFDY, Brookings, South Dakota.

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APPLICATIONS RETURNED

During the current week the Commission returned the following applications at the request of the applicants or because the application violated Commission Rules:

3-AL-D-410	G. A. Houseman Laurel, Mississippi	WTSL	Voluntary assignment of license to Laurel Broadcasting Company. (At re- quest of applicant).
3-P-D-2464	South Carolina Broadcasting Co. Inc. Charleston, South Carolina	NEW	Construction permit for new station on 1360 kc. (Request of applicant).
5-ML-D-932	R. G. Howell & Chas. Howell Grand Junction, Colorado	KFXJ	Modification of license for increased hours. (Rule 6) (Former G. O. 102).

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Issued by
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING ♦ ♦ ♦ WASHINGTON, D. C.
PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director.

February 24, 1932

COPYRIGHT LEGISLATION

With a view to drafting a bill to bring existing copyright laws up to date, Chairman Sirovich of the House Patents and Copyrights Committee began early this month to hold hearings on the general subject of copyright.

The National Association of Broadcasters requested an opportunity to be heard and the Committee immediately and willingly granted the request.

Since the hearings have been of a general nature it was deemed advisable to review the whole subject of copyright from the viewpoint of the broadcaster. Mr. Louis G. Caldwell, who last year represented the Association in connection with the Vestal Bill, was engaged as special counsel to present the broadcasters' case before the House Committee and his testimony is reproduced in the special Bulletin.

The testimony was not presented exactly in the order given in this Bulletin but certain points were elaborated upon under questioning by the Chairman and other points were eliminated entirely for the sake of brevity.

The Association urges every member to give close study to the following testimony and preserve it for future reference. Mr. Caldwell's testimony begins on the next page.

The broadcasting industry is the youngest of those that will appear before you. It is only a little over eleven years since November, 1920, when the first broadcasting station in the United States (and, indeed, in the world) sent out the first broadcast program, consisting of election returns. Since then the industry has pursued a course of development and has assumed a magnitude and public importance that were foreseen by almost no one. To a large extent the broadcasting station has replaced the public platform and it has become one of the major avenues by which the public is entertained, instructed and kept informed of current events.

With this development have come a host of problems; legal, economic and social, which are novel and perplexing. One of the most important of these problems, both to the broadcasting industry and, we believe, to the owners of some 12 or 15 million receiving sets, is that of obtaining copyright legislation which will at the same time give the author and composer the protection he should have and yet will not lend itself to abuses which will stifle this new industry and cripple the service which it is giving the public. The problem is not made any easier by the rapid progress which radio continues to make, and the uncertainties as to new discoveries which may change the whole structure tomorrow. For example, no one knows whether television will be commercially practicable in the near future, or, if it is, what form it will take or what its economic basis will be.

It is not difficult to give you a list of the evils from which the broadcasting industry suffers under the present copyright law and from which it desires protection under any new law you may draft. With reference to some of these evils, however, it is not so easy to tell you how to remedy them, particularly if future developments are to be properly safe-guarded. Much depends on the structure and theory of copyright law you adopt; in one kind of bill a certain provision might be necessary, whereas in another kind of bill an entirely different provision would be called for. I assume, however, that you are at present more interested in a general presentation of our problems than in specific remedies, and that you will permit us to cooperate with you in the working out of the latter.

It is necessary first to call your attention to a few facts about the broadcasting industry, as a background for what I shall have to say. There are slightly over 600 broadcasting stations in the United States. As you know, these stations derive their authority to broadcast from licenses issued from time to time by the Federal Radio Commission, which was established under an Act of Congress approved February 23, 1927. Until December 31, 1930, under restrictions imposed by Congress, the licenses were for a maximum of three months. Under the law as it has been since then, the Commission may issue licenses for a period as long as three years although at present it issues them on a 6-months basis. The courts, in construing the Radio Act, have so far denied that a broadcaster has a property right as against the United States in the continued operation of a station but the courts have, on the other hand, recognized that a broadcaster has sort of a continuing right to renewal of his license unless some very grave reason is shown for putting him out of business. The entire industry is, of course, fervently hoping for a longer license period so that it may enjoy a corresponding increase in stability that will be reflected in improved service to the public.

The broadcasting station, to receive a license, must meet the test which Congress laid down in the Radio Act, "public interest, convenience or necessity." Some people contend that under this language broadcasting stations are public utilities; others say the contrary. I shall not attempt to answer that question. But it is clear that, if the entire United States is to receive some measure of broadcasting service, there must be a fairly equitable distribution of stations in sparsely settled areas as well as in the thickly populated centres. Congress has prescribed a rather rigid yardstick for accomplishing this and the Commission is attempting to carry it out. At any rate, I think you will agree with me that where a business is operated under license from the Government, as the broadcasting business is, and is stamped with a public interest, no private individual or combination of individuals should have the power under the law to nullify a license. Yet, as I shall show you a little more fully later on, that is just what the present Copyright Act permits. This is a matter which concerns not merely the broadcaster but the entire listening public.

Naturally there is a great disparity in the economic condition of the 600 broadcasting stations in the United States. A number of factors enter into this, but by far the most important is the station's location. A station of small or medium power in a large metropolitan center has a larger potential audience and is more attractive to an advertiser than a high power clear channel station in the sparsely settled Rocky Mountain area. The highly exaggerated stories you sometimes hear about profits in the broadcasting business are based largely on a few instances of this sort, of stations with a small overhead, fortunately located. The great majority of the smaller stations (which account for over five-sixths of the 600 broadcasting stations) are located in small cities and towns where the advertising support is, to say the least, precarious. On the other hand, the high power clear channel stations, even in large centres, have to maintain so high a standard of varied public service and have so great an overhead, that most of them are even now on a losing basis. About half of the stations are permitted to operate only part time; they divide time with each other or they must close down at sunset, etc.; still, in most respects they have the same overhead as full-time stations have. The truth is that the great majority of stations are in no position to be subjected to heavy burdens of expense for research in copyright matters or for defending litigation for alleged copyright infringements which are innocent and yet impossible to guard against in the present state of the law.

Broadcasters are interested in copyright legislation from two points of view, first, as users of copyrighted works (principally music) and second, as creators of original works. The first of these seems much the more important at present but the second is important enough so that it can not be disregarded, particularly in view of possible future developments.

By the term "users," which I use for want of a better word, I mean those industries through which the author's work reaches the public. The term carries with it no opprobrium; the group is indispensable both to the author and to the public. Examples of users are:

1. Publishers both of literature and music in the form of printed copies.
2. Persons who convert the copyrighted work into some form of mechanical record from which it may be reproduced, heard or seen, e.g. manufacturers of phonograph records, mechanical piano-player rolls, moving pictures, etc.
3. Persons who perform the copyrighted work in public, e.g. the theatrical producer, the concert artist, the moving picture exhibitor, etc.
4. Persons who communicate the copyrighted work to the public, e.g. the broadcaster whether by radio or by wire.

Obviously, in several industries these different uses overlap. For example, the larger broadcasting stations with their numerous staffs of employes engaged in program production, engage extensively in adapting and arranging music, in performing music through artists employed for the purpose, and in communicating such performance to the public.

I do not need to tell you, for it is already apparent from this and previous copyright hearings, that it is characteristic of each class of users to claim rights superior to the other classes and sometimes at the expense of the author. I gather from the testimony I have already heard that some publishers of literary works insist on the dramatic rights, the moving picture rights and every other kind of rights as against the author. I know that the publisher of music insists on keeping control of the performing rights and broadcasting rights; that is why he is opposed to divisibility of copyright and insists that the copyright be assignable only as a whole and not in part.

Let me make clear at this point that the broadcasters have no quarrel with the claims made in behalf of the author and composer at these hearings, as I have understood them. In other words, we agree

1. That the copyright should originally vest in the author or composer who creates the work.
2. That the author or composer should have the right to assign to whomever he chooses.
3. That the author or composer should have the right to assign divisible portions of his copyright, in other words, divisibility of copyright, and give good title to the several assignees.

These, of course, are all subject to proper safeguards by way of notice and registration, which I shall discuss presently.

Let me also make it clear that the broadcasters are not seeking the privilege of broadcasting of copyrighted works without paying therefor. A charge to the contrary is made against the industry every so often but it is absolutely without foundation. It dates back to a period 8 years ago at a time when it was not foreseen that broadcasting would acquire a commercial status, and virtually all stations were operated without economic support. Ever since broadcasting has become a business the broadcaster has readily recognized that he is under obligation to pay a reasonable fee for the use of copyrighted works. There have been intense differences of opinion at times as to how much that fee should be, in negotiations between the broadcaster and the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, but there is no difference of opinion on the fundamental principle.

The copyrighted works which chiefly concern the broadcaster are musical compositions. Stations vary, of course, in the proportion of music used in their programs but it would be fair to assume, I think that on an average 60 to 70% of a station's hours of operation are taken up with music and that a full-time station will broadcast somewhere between 100 and 200 musical compositions a day. A large proportion of these are copyrighted and cannot be played without a license from the copyright proprietors. For the sake of simplicity I shall assume that musical compositions are the only kind of copyrighted work that is used by broadcasting stations. To make the broadcaster's problems clear to you I shall have to review very briefly the interpretation which has been placed on the present Copyright Act.

The Courts have so far held

- 1) That a broadcaster who broadcasts a copyrighted musical composition performed in his studio is engaged in a public performance for profit of that composition, and is liable for infringement if he is not authorized by the copyright owner.
- 2) That a broadcaster who broadcasts a copyrighted musical composition performed elsewhere than in his studio (e.g. by a hotel orchestra connected with the station by remote control) is likewise engaged in a public performance for profit of that composition, and is liable if neither he nor the person actually performing the composition (e.g. the hotel proprietor) is authorized by the copyright owner.
- 3) That a hotel proprietor that operates a receiving set and loud-speaker for the entertainment of the hotel guests is likewise engaged in a public performance for profit of that same musical composition and is liable for infringement if neither he nor the broadcaster is authorized by the copyright owner.

Questions which are not yet settled are such as the following:

- 1) Is the hotel proprietor in the case last mentioned liable if he does not have a license but the broadcasting station to which the receiving set is tuned does have a license?
- 2) Is the broadcaster liable for a program which he receives by remote control from a hotel dining room or a dance hall where the broadcaster does not have a license but the hotel or dance hall proprietor does have a license?

The American Society is attempting to settle such questions by itself in the form of license agreement which it imposes on the broadcaster.

Leaving such questions aside, I want you to get the complete picture of what happens as the result of the decisions already made by the courts. Let me give a few cases of what are almost every day occurrences.

Case No. 1 A broadcasting station which has done its best to protect itself by securing licenses broadcasts a football game and, in the intermission between the halves, lets the listening public hear the college bands. These bands may play, and frequently do play, compositions not covered by the license from the Society or any of the other organizations. Or they may play what is known as a restricted number, that is, a composition controlled by the Society but not permitted to be played except by special permission. Not only is the broadcaster liable for infringement, so also is every hotel, restaurant, barber shop, or drug store proprietor, which lets that program go to the listening public over a receiving set.

Case No. 2 Take a performance of a musical composition which originates in the key station of a national network such as the National Broadcasting Company or Columbia Broadcasting System. Such organizations, of course, take every possible precaution to avoid infringement and yet occasionally have been unable to avoid them. If, innocently, an unauthorized number is broadcast, the network is guilty of infringement, so also are the 40, 50 or 60 stations which take the program by wire and broadcast it in all parts of the country, so also are the countless hotel, restaurant, barber shop or drug store proprietors which operate receiving sets.

If time permitted I could recite a number of such pitfalls for the innocent infringer. The sort of case I have described leads us to advocate the principle which we have come to call the single performance principle. We urge that the man who has no control over what music is played and who cannot possibly protect himself against infringement, no matter what precautions he takes and no matter how many license fees he pays, should not be held liable under sound copyright legislation. It

seems unsound to us to say that the hotel proprietor who operates a radio receiving set is "performing" the musical compositions which happen to be transmitted from some broadcasting station, or to say that a station in Washington, D. C. temporarily hooked up to a network is performing a composition which it receives by wire and which is really being performed at the studio of the key station of a chain in New York. Let all responsibility and all liability rest with the person originating or controlling the original performance, but let all others be protected. The copyright owner is not injured by such a principle; presumably the court will allow him considerably greater damages against a network where the performance has been relayed to, and broadcast over 60 stations than where it is limited to one station. Similarly, a license to the key station will protect all the other stations, as well as all hotel proprietors, etc. Such a rule will not relieve the other stations from paying fees for broadcasting music. The stations not directly operated by the networks do not take chain programs exclusively or even a major portion of the time. They put on their own programs, for which they have to accept responsibility and must pay. But they will be protected from innocent infringement.

This brings up the question of damages. Under the present law there is a minimum of \$250 specified for each infringing performance. The nature of this provision is best described in the language of the attorney for the American Society at the hearings held before the Senate Committee on Patents last year. He said, in a brief filed with the Committee (Hearings on HR 12549, p. 309):

"The broadcasters overlook the purpose Congress has in mind in fixing the amount of recovery for infringement. The amount fixed in the statute does not represent the value of the composition, nor does it represent the license fee, or license value of the work. The purpose of the statute is to prohibit infringement of the author's work and in order to effectuate that purpose and intent, the law must have teeth so as to discourage the pirate; otherwise why not have a compulsory license fee?"

In other words, the minimum damages are not damages (as they are described in the statute); they are a penalty (which the statute expressly says they are not), and are payable not to the United States Government, but to the copyright owner. This statutory provision gives a combination of copyright owners power to cumulate vast claims for damages against a broadcaster, \$250 for each musical composition (plus attorneys' fees) and then, armed with the threat of a claim for \$50,000 or \$100,000, to force the station to enter into the sort of license agreement the combination desires. It is our position that the minimum should be reduced so as to correspond somewhere near to the damage actually suffered by the copyright owner; that in the case of innocent infringement (particularly where there has been no copyright notice or registration) there should be no damages at all, and that there should be adequate provision against the cumulating of statutory damages out of all proportion to the actual injury. In other words, damages should be damages and not penalties. Penalties should go to the United States Government. I do not know of

any other Federal statute which gives private parties the right to collect penalties from other private parties such as does the present Copyright Act. This minimum penalty clause, together with the provision for attorneys' fees, is one of the cornerstones of the power which the American Society has exercised over broadcasting stations, hotels, restaurants and others. It is the means by which an unscrupulous lawyer can make a living out of innocent infringements. It is a club by which organizations such as the American Society force broadcasting stations not only to pay license fees but to help the Society collect fees from others. For example, in the standard license form now used by the American Society, there is a paragraph reading:

"This license is limited solely to the copyrighted works of members of Society in programs rendered at said radio station or at a place duly licensed by Society to transmit rendition of such works to said radio station for the purpose of being broadcast thereupon."

In other words, a broadcasting station at Washington cannot broadcast music played by the Wardman Park Hotel Orchestra unless the Wardman Park Hotel also has a license. If the station does so, it immediately hears from the Society, and is put in the position of having to persuade the Hotel to take out a license.

Take another paragraph which reads:

"This license does not grant any right, license or privilege to transmit such renditions or performances, to any other party for re-performance or rendition, by any means, method or process whatever, except and unless the receiver of such transmission shall have license of the Society."

That is to say, a network cannot give chain programs to a station which does not have a license, and the fact that a station has a license confers no privilege on a restaurant proprietor who operates a receiving set for the benefit of his guests. Thus the Society gets around the points which are still uncertain in the law, although the Supreme Court intimated in its recent decision on the hotel case that if the broadcasting station had a license then that might be held to imply authority to the hotel proprietor to permit his guests to hear the music composition as rendered by the receiving set.

Take still another instance. The Music Publishers Protective Association, which has its offices in the same quarters as the Society, and which has in part the same directors, has retained control over recorded music, that is, phonograph records, etc. Under the Copyright Act as it now stands there is a fixed royalty of 2¢ a record. I understand, however, that the Publishers Association makes certain claims about what we call electrical transcriptions. Electrical transcriptions are phonograph records, usually of a large size, which are specially prepared for broadcasting and are not sold commercially to the public. I understand that the publishers claim that not only must the manufacturer of these records pay a royalty to the publishers, the amount of which I do not know, but he must also pay something like 50¢ a record for each time that a broadcasting station broadcasts each record. The station must also, of course,

pay a license fee to the American Society covering, in most cases, the very same music that is on the record.

Now I want to say a few words directly about the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. Representatives of the Society will undoubtedly appear before you and will give you detailed information about the Society's set-up, its by-laws, forms of contract and ways of doing business. A large amount of material appears on this subject in the transcripts of previous hearings. I shall be very brief, therefore, in describing the Society to you.

It was originally organized about February 13, 1914, by a few composers, including some men of high repute and fame such as Victor Herbert. It was patterned after a similar society which had been organized in France in January and February, 1851. I may say here that one reason why the foreign notions of copyright have developed along the lines they have, first in France and later reflected in the international conventions, is due to the constant activities of this organization which preceded by many years any effective organization on the part of users of copyrighted material.

The activities of the Society were short-lived and they came to a stop in the winter of 1915 with the handing down of a decision by a Federal Court (John Page Co. v. Hilliard Hotel Co. 221 Fed 229). This was a case in which it was held by a lower federal court that the playing of copyrighted musical numbers in a hotel dining room where no direct admission fee was charged was not an infringement of the copyright. The principle of this case was reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States on January 22, 1917, in Herbert v. Shanley Co. 242 U.S. 591. After the Supreme Court's decision the Society resumed its activities, its first meeting being held February 20, 1917.

Until the end of 1920 the Board of Directors of the Society consisted of 21 directors, 9 of whom were publishers, 6 composers and 6 authors. The fees collected by the Society under the articles of association were divided 1/3 to the authors, 1/3 to the composers and 1/3 to the publishers. In other words, the authors and composers had the controlling voice and the greater portion of the fees. Due to complaints on the part of the publishers, the Society was reorganized so that it thenceforth had a board of 24 directors, 12 of whom were publishers and the other 12 were composers and authors. I understand that the royalties collected go half to the publishers and the other half to the composers and authors. It is obvious that with such an arrangement control is really in the hands of the publishers.

Every member of the Society, including both publishers and composers and authors, was required to confer upon this Society the exclusive non-dramatic performing rights in copyrighted works controlled by him for a period of 5 years from January 1, 1921. This arrangement has been continued from time to time and the present arrangement will expire, I think, in 1935.

The Society has in its membership about 95 music publishers and several hundred composers.

I am not going to try to tell you just what percentage of all copyrighted music is controlled by the Society because I do not know. In previous hearings they have claimed to control about 90% of all copyrighted popular music, a lesser per cent of what may be called classical music and about 100% of what is called production music, that is, music contained in musical comedies, etc. I am speaking, of course, only of the small performing rights which, however, are an all-important matter. Whatever the percentage is, a broadcasting station can not go through the usual day's programs which the public wants and expects without using music controlled by the Society.

It is true that every copyright is in a sense a monopoly for a certain term of years. On the other hand, just as one of the witnesses has already told you, copyrighted works compete with each other. If there is competition, while I may not be able to get a license from a given music publisher to perform one musical composition, I may easily be able to get a license from another music publisher to perform another composition which is of the same general character and which will serve the purpose just as well. This competition is destroyed when any large proportion of copyright owners are permitted to pool their interests in one combination, especially when that combination has control of enough music so as practically to have a veto power on the continued operation of a broadcasting station. In other words, copyrighted music is one of the most important raw materials from which a broadcast program is made. Yet, control over a very large percentage of this raw material is lodged in one organization. This is a condition which is not permitted by law in most industries or, in the cases where it is permitted, the combination is subjected to severe restrictions and regulation.

I have already called to your attention some of the abuses which this power has made it possible for the American Society to inflict on the broadcasting industry as well as on hotels, restaurants, barber shops. There are some others which I now want to mention.

One of the most disastrous results of the situation is that a broadcaster has no assurance as to the cost of running his business next month or next year. In the past it has been the practice of the Society to enter into license agreements for one year periods with most stations and it has consistently refused to enter into arrangements which cover a longer period of time or which permit the broadcasting industry to know what the future will be. At the end of each year it has been the practice of the Society to impose enormous increases of royalties on the licensees who are virtually powerless to oppose these increases since there is no equality of bargaining power. The station must either take the agreement or refuse it on the Society's terms and there is no room for negotiations.

Right now instead of a yearly basis practically all stations are on a month to month basis. The Society announced last November that on or before January 1, 1932, it planned to announce new terms as the basis of licenses, existing licenses to become inoperative on February 1, 1932. This, of course, meant higher rates. In its published announcement the Society complained that the sale of sheet music had fallen off 90% during the previous 12 months and blamed it all on broadcasting.

Since then on account, I believe, of illness and death of its general manager, the Society has postponed the date of reckoning, first to March 1 and probably for 2 or 3 more months. In other words, the broadcasting stations do not know right now whether they will have the right to broadcast music controlled by the Society two or three weeks from now, and yet have to carry on a business of tremendous proportions which like every other business requires advance knowledge of what costs will have to be paid before contracts can be entered into.

Another instance of the abuse of the Society's power is the right it reserves in its license agreement to conduct an inquisition into the business of every broadcaster. The agreement, for example, requires the licensees upon demand by the Society upon forms supplied by the Society to furnish a list of all music rendered at the premises, showing the title of each composition and the publisher thereof. Elaborate questionnaires have been sent out in the past, inquiring with more detail into the business of broadcasters than does the United States Government.

Needless to say, the Society recognizes no limitation on the amount of fee it may charge and recognizes no obligation not to discriminate between stations in the same class.

Now take the other side of the picture and let us see what protection the broadcaster gets who takes out a license from the Society. In the first place the license does not give him the right to perform all music controlled by the Society but only such numbers as have not been withdrawn from its repertory. Every so often the Society issues rather extensive lists of music which may not be played by the licensee. This list consists in part of music which may not be played at all and in part of music which may only be played upon permission granted after special request which is usually made by telegram or letter. In the latter case the broadcasting station must announce that the number is played by special permission of the copyright owner. In the list of restricted music are either the whole or part of many musical comedies and operas. There were about 40 of these in the list last issued. The list is added to or changed frequently by mimeographed notices, and is published in printed form, I think, about every 2 months. It means that every station to be safe must exercise a constant check which requires the time of an employe which the smaller stations are in a poor position to afford.

Even, however, if this difficulty be overlooked, the broadcasting station is not protected. The American Society does not control all of the American music by any means and only controls a portion of foreign music. There is another organization in this country known as Associated Music Publishers, Inc. which claims to control some 600,000 foreign titles, about 10% of which are registered in the United States and have copyright protection. A large number of stations have felt it necessary to take out licenses from this organization which has made a demand upon virtually all of them. There is still a third organization which during the past 18 months has appeared on the scene, Elkan-Vogel Company of Philadelphia, which claims to have the grand performing rights on French music. So far as foreign music is concerned the license of the American Society gives protection, or is supposed to give protection, on music controlled by similar organizations in Brazil, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain,

Hungary, and Sweden. This, however, does not cover all the music in all these countries. For example, three important English publishing houses do not belong to the English Society (Stainer & Bell, Novello & Co. and Gould & Co.). The very important music of Germany and Austria is in an unsettled state. A few German and Austrian publishers are represented by this second organization, the Associated Music Publishers. There is still another organization known as the Society of European Stage Authors and Composers, which controls music which is not covered by the license of the American Society, including the Society of Spanish Authors and Composers, the Society of German Stage Authors, and miscellaneous publishers. You will notice that the Italian music is not included in the lists I have mentioned. You can readily see what would happen if all foreign music were given automatic copyright protection in this country, and the number of new organizations broadcasters might have to deal with.

To return to American music, I want to tell you briefly what one broadcasting organization has felt it necessary to do to protect itself. It is true that it is the largest but its problems are no different in kind than that of every station. In addition to securing licenses from the American Society and the Associated Music Publishers, it has found it necessary to secure 265 other licenses from other organizations, mostly American controlled music of one sort or another which is commonly necessary to the giving of programs which the public wants. This organization has to maintain a large department of employes to check every individual number on every program. Even with all this care, it suffers occasional claims for infringement. I know of one instance where the leader of the Navy Band, who is a composer himself, could not play his own number over a broadcasting station, because the publisher of his music was not a member of this Society, until he had obtained special permission. There is music which no broadcaster can get permission to broadcast. This includes MacDowell's "To a Wild Rose."

I trust that you will appreciate from what I have told you, what a problem is faced by the small broadcasting station which can not possibly maintain a sufficient staff to protect itself. A small station may be playing phonograph records for a large part of the day as many of them have to, and in so doing may run counter to the performing rights of a large number of organizations.

I have told you of the evils suffered by the broadcasting industry in the present situation. It is not so easy to tell you what the remedy should be. In view of the conflicting interests involved, and the uncertainty as to what provisions you may find necessary to protect the composer from the publisher, I think it will be best if I simply give a brief statement of the different remedies which have been proposed at one time or another in the past and not attempt to make any specific recommendation.

It has been proposed from time to time that the law should be amended so as to make a combination such as the American Society illegal. In fact, such a proposal was made on the floor of the House last year. In opposition to this it is claimed by the composers that for them the Society is an economic necessity, since the individual composer cannot, as a practical matter, protect himself against unauthorized performances of his work. I am not sure whether the broadcasters would not be better off if they had to deal with competing music publishing houses. In view of the

position taken by the composers, however, I am willing to assume, for the purpose of this hearing at least, that their claim is correct and that they do need such an organization. I may say in passing that several years ago there were several attempts to have the American Society declared an illegal monopoly. For example, the motion picture people filed a complaint against the Society before the Federal Trade Commission, which on January 2, 1933, announced its conclusions that the case was not one calling for the exercise of the Commission's corrective powers (hearings on S. 2600, April, 1924, pp. 195-196). In 1918, an action was brought by the corresponding organization in England, Performing Rights Society (Ltd) against one Thompson, in the High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division, 34 T. L. R. 351. The legality of the Society, its objects and methods were put in question, and the court upheld the Society. (Hearings on S. 2600, p. 197). An action was brought in behalf of the motion picture exhibitors to restrain the Society from demanding license fees from the plaintiff, in a case known as One Hundred and Seventy Fourth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue Amusement Company v. George Maxwell, 109 NYS. 895 (hearings on S. 2600, p. 189). This also resulted in a victory for the Society.

In *Harms et al v. Cohen* (E. D. Pa. Mar. 25, 1922) 279 Fed 276, it was held that it is no defense to a suit for infringement of copyright of musical selections that the authors, composers and publishers have formed an unlawful combination in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act; that the copyright is an intangible thing and the right to perform a musical composition under a copyright is not "trade or commerce," and such combination of composers, authors and publishers under which extortionate license fees are demanded for public performances for profit of musical numbers copyrighted by the various members does not constitute a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. (Suit against a moving picture theatre owner).

On the other hand, in the case entitled *U. S. v. Consolidated Music Corporation et al*, E. 18-320, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the Government sought to enjoin an alleged unlawful conspiracy in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act against six music publishers, who it was claimed had combined to fix royalties, and to make certain requirements of manufacturers of mechanical musical devices. Judge Augustus M. Hand wrote an opinion dated February 27, 1922 which found that the practices of the defendants were unlawful (hearings on S. 2600, 264-265).

(See also *Standard v. Sanitary Manufacturing Co.* 226 U. S. 20; *U. S. v. Motion Picture Patent Company*, 235 Fed 800; *Ferris v. Frohman*, 223 U. S. 424; *Standard Oil Co. of Indiana et al v. United States*, 283 U. S. 163).

On the whole, it appears from the decisions so far rendered that the Society has successfully resisted the charge that it is an illegal combination. This has been due to reasoning based partly on the fact that a copyright is in itself a monopoly, and partly on the view that interstate commerce was not involved. I do not know what the courts would hold today if a showing were made as to the restraint placed by such a combination on broadcasting. Broadcasting is clearly interstate commerce; a number of courts have so held.

Another type of remedy proposed is that which has been adopted by a number of foreign countries. In these countries, the existence of such a combination is recognized, but the combination is subjected to certain restrictions and regulation.

The first country to enact regulation along this line was, I believe, Italy, which adopted a statute on June 14, 1928, providing that as to certain classes of music the broadcaster had the right to broadcast it to the public, but was under the obligation to pay to the copyright owner an equitable compensation, the amount of which was to be determined by an arbitration commission (hearings on HR 12549, before Senate Committee on Patents, 1931, p. 71; Journal of Radio Law, Vol. I, p. 161).

New Zealand adopted the same theory in a law passed October 9, 1928, limited, however, to the broadcasting of works of a dramatico-musical character. Incidentally, Russia, under a decree of April, 1927, provided that broadcasters might broadcast certain musical and dramatic works without providing any compensation at all.

Since then, both Norway and Canada have followed suit. In Norway, there was a continuous legislative struggle between the broadcasters on the one hand and the copyright owners on the other, which resulted in protracted legislative deliberations from 1925 until June 6, 1930, when the law now in effect was finally passed. This law provided the following:

"When one year has passed since the first publication of the work, the Ministry having authority may (subject to the provisions of the last paragraph of Article 13) authorize the broadcasting of the work, if the author and the broadcasting company are unable to reach an agreement. In such case, the Ministry will fix the amount of compensation to which the author is entitled. If a dramatic work or a musical composition of substantial length is involved the Ministry shall not grant the authorization unless the work has been played in Norway." (Journal of Radio Law, Vol. I, pp 421-423).

The Canadian statute is even more striking. It was passed on June 9, 1931, after hearings in which the American Society played a prominent part:

"Each association, society or company which carries on in Canada the business of acquiring copyrights of dramatico-musical or musical works or of performing rights therein, and which deals with or in the issue of grant of licenses for the performance in Canada of dramatico-musical or musical works in which copyright subsists, shall, from time to time, file with the Minister at the Copyright Office: -

(a) Lists of all dramatico-musical and musical works, in respect of which such association, society or company claims authority to issue or grant performing licenses or to collect fees, charges or royalties for or in respect of the performance of such works in Canada; and

(b) Statements of all fees, charges or royalties which such society, association or company proposes from time to time or at any time to collect in compensation for the issue or grant of licenses for or in respect of the performance of such works in Canada.

Whenever in the opinion of the Minister, after an investigation and report by a Commissioner appointed under the Inquiries Act, any such society, association or company which exercises in Canada a substantial control of the performing rights in dramatico-musical or musical works in which copyright subsists, unduly withholds the issue or grant of licenses for or in respect of the performance of such works in Canada, or proposes to collect excessive fees, charges or royalties in compensation for the issue or grant of such licenses, or otherwise conducts its operations in Canada in a manner which is deemed detrimental to the interests of the public, then and in any such case the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister is authorized from time to time to revise, or otherwise prescribe the fees, charges or royalties which any such society, association or company may lawfully sue or collect in respect of the issue or grant by it of licenses for the performance of all or of any such works in Canada.

No such society, association or company shall be entitled to sue for, or collect any fees, charges or royalties for or in respect of licenses for the performance of all or of any such works in Canada which are not specified in the lists from time to time filed by it at the Copyright Office as herein provided, nor to sue for or collect any fees, charges or royalties in excess of those specified in the statements so filed by it, nor of those revised or otherwise prescribed by Order of the Governor in Council."

(Journal of Radio Law, Vol. I, pp. 638-640).

It has been this type of law, and the school of thought which believes that broadcasting is of sufficient social importance to require a somewhat different rule than where public performances are given to limited audiences in theatres, where an admission fee is charged, that led to the provision in the Rome Convention for the protection of literary and artistic property in 1928. This provision is as follows:

"(1) The authors of literary and artistic works enjoy the exclusive right to authorize the communication of their works to the public by radio diffusion (broadcasting).

"(2) It belongs to the national legislatures of the countries of the Union to regulate the conditions for the exercise of the right declared in the preceding paragraph, but such conditions shall have an effect strictly limited to the country which establishes them. They can not in any case adversely affect the moral right of the author, nor the right which belongs to the author of obtaining an equitable remuneration fixed in default of amicable agreement, by competent authority."

In other words, the Rome Convention expressly recognizes the right of each country to adopt a different rule in the case of broadcasting than it adopts in the cases of industries where payment is received directly from the audience which enjoys the performance.

This leads directly into a question upon which we can be somewhat more specific in our position. From what I have already said, you will readily see the importance to the broadcaster of being able to ascertain what musical compositions are protected by copyright and what are in the public domain. This is why we have so vigorously urged that where copyrighted works are published, they must be accompanied by a printed notice of copyright, and also that they must be registered in a central office such as is now done under the present Copyright Act. The term of copyright protection must also be a definite term of years so that the broadcaster or other user of music can tell when the work passes into the public domain and is free for use by anyone.

Naturally, the small broadcaster is not going to be able to conduct his own research at the Copyright Office. We fully appreciate, furthermore, the difficulties and imperfections of the present system which do not make it any too easy to determine what music is in the public domain. Nevertheless, it is the hope and purpose of the broadcasters through their association or some other organization acting in their behalf to compile and collect a trustworthy list of musical compositions in the public domain which will be available to all broadcasters. There is an enormous amount of music in the public domain, but even now it is hard enough to determine what it is. You have already heard one of the witnesses tell when the publishers have four or five songs which are substantially the same thing, they pick out one of them to publish and agree to abandon the others. We know that a large amount of music is taken by publishers and composers from sources in the public domain and is published and copyrighted under a slight disguise. Copyrights which have long since expired are kept alive by so-called arrangements and adaptations which in a large percentage of cases have no real originality whatsoever.

If the floodgates are completely opened with automatic copyright in the sense which it is in force in Europe, together with a copyright term consisting of the life of the author plus 50 years so that no one can tell when the term ends, there will hardly be any public domain and there will in reality be almost perpetual copyright.

I confess that I am not able to understand the reasoning of those who urge that copyright is a natural right, in fact, a sacrosanct property right which justifies all this. The Supreme Court of the United States has held that it is not a natural right but a statutory right; committees of Congress in reporting copyright statutes have said the same thing; the Constitution itself makes it clear, since it gives power to Congress only to give protection for a limited time. Congress does not have to give this protection at all; there is nothing in the Constitution which requires it, and if it chooses to give this protection, it can give something less than the whole and subject it to restrictions and regulations. Otherwise, every Copyright Act we have ever had would be invalid, since they all impose some sort of restriction on the author's right.

The truth is, of course, that the extent of copyright protection is to be judged, like everything else, by the best interests of the public. This is only just, since the purpose of such legislation is not simply to benefit the author, but to benefit the author in so far as this will also benefit the public. No literary or musical work is completely original; every author or composer draws heavily on his contemporaries and on the literature and music which have been handed down to us from the past, a public inheritance upon which we may all draw at will.

Our law frequently suffers from figures of speech. No better instance of this can be found than that of the use of the word "property" with reference to the statutory rights conferred upon the author by copyright legislation. By use of the word "property" many persons who have appeared before this Committee seem to think that they have demonstrated that the same rules should apply (when they seem advantageous) as applied to a pair of shoes or other personal property. The fact is, of course, that copyright protection is not given to the tangible reproduction of the author's thought, such as a book which may be sold to anyone and which is in itself personal property. Copyright protects something intangible, the author's thought, which cannot be known or recognized unless it is somehow recorded; it is more a right not to have others profit from the author's thought without his consent.

We do not desire to stand in the way of the authors' wish to have the United States enter the International Union if the broadcasters' vital interests can at the same time be protected. Last year, in connection with the Vestal Bill, we proposed certain definite amendments which in substance took away virtually all rights to sue for infringement from anyone who had not fulfilled the requirements of notice and registration. There may be other ways of accomplishing the same thing. For example, and this is only a personal suggestion to which I have not given mature thought, it may be that automatic copyright could be given to the author and composer without notice and registration as against reprinting or publishing the work, but that notice and registration would be necessary as against the use of the work by certain classes of users, e. g. the broadcasters, the moving picture industry, the phonograph record manufacturers, etc. In a word, what may be loosely described as performing rights would be protected only where there are notice and registration.

There are other issues in which the broadcasters are interested as users of copyrighted works, but time will not permit me to take them up in detail. For example, if we enter the International Union the United States will be under an obligation to give legislative protection to what is known as the author's moral right. As described in the Rome Convention (Art. 6 bis) this is

"the right to claim the paternity of the work, as well as the right to object to every deformation, mutilation or other modification of said work, which may be prejudicial to his honor or to his reputation."

Each country retains sufficient liberty, under the Convention, to determine on the form which its legislation on this subject shall take. Mr. Solberg has already mentioned the subject.

No one knows exactly where this moral right begins and ends. As interpreted by some, it is innocuous and we can all agree with it. As interpreted by others, it is extremely unjust and dangerous. The broadcaster is interested only in seeing that any legislation on this subject does not prevent him from any reasonable arrangement or adaptation of a copyrighted work for broadcasting where he has a license from the copyright owner to broadcast it, or from any of the usual incidents of broadcasting.

Another issue that is likely to arise has to do with giving phonograph records copyright protection as such. Phonograph record manufacturers do not enjoy this protection at present. If a station broadcasts a phonograph record of a copyrighted musical composition it is, of course, responsible to the copyright owner but not to the manufacturer of the phonograph record. It will probably be urged that you should give the latter such protection. This would be very prejudicial to the smaller broadcasting stations, particularly those located in small towns which do not have adequate program resources to support a program of live talent. Such a broadcaster would then be subject to two license fees, one to the music copyright owner and one to the phonograph record copyright owner. Or he may find that he is forbidden to play phonograph records altogether. I am speaking, of course, of ordinary commercial phonograph records sold to the public. I do not see that it makes any difference to the broadcaster whether you extend copyright protection to the manufacturer of electrical transcriptions specially prepared for broadcasting and not sold to the public.

A word more about the International Union. Last year and in previous years, any number of organizations represented to this Committee that it was absolutely imperative that the United States adhere to the Union immediately, or at least prior to August 1, 1931, and that

"if the United States fails to enter the Union, the evidences are convincing that its authors, publishers, and producers will be subject to retaliatory legislation abroad within a very few months" (Report of House Committee on Patents, HR 12549, 71st Congress, 2d Session, p. 4)

The threatened calamity has not happened, and does not seem likely to happen. So far in these hearings this year, we have heard nothing more about the danger of retaliatory legislation. I do not say this for the purpose of arguing against adhering to the Union, but simply to point out that there is no need for rash or precipitate action. The United States may want to place reservations on its entry into the Union; if it does, it will not be the only country to attempt to do so. The Canadian Copyright Act is, as I read it, not at all consistent with the interpretation of automatic copyright which has been urged before this Committee, yet Canada is a member of the Union. Sec. 9 of the Canadian Act of June 9, 1931, provides for the registration of a grant of an interest in a copy-

right but if such grant is not registered any assignment thereunder is void (see Canadian Performing Right Society, Ltd v. Famous Players Canadian Corporation, Ltd, 1927, 60 O.L.R. 614, affirming 60 O.L.R. 250, holding that under Copyright Act, R.S.C. 1927, ch. 32, sec. 40-3, a grantee of an interest in a copyright cannot maintain an action under the Act unless his grant has been registered). Even Turkey has placed a reservation on its adherence to the Rome Convention, although I understand that the adherence has been rejected on that account. The United States may desire sufficiently to guard its entry into the Union so that protection will not be given to foreign works which are now in our public domain.

Now I turn to the interests of broadcasters as creators of artistic works. As you know, many stations, and particularly the larger ones, have large staffs engaged in the production of programs, in arranging and adapting music, in writing skits, dialogues and plays, etc. It is a distinctly creative work, analogous to what the moving picture producer does. The moving picture producer must get a license from the copyright owner of a novel, but once having done so and having turned it into a moving-picture production he can get copyright protection on that production. Similarly, if I make an arrangement and selection of a dozen songs in a book, having secured the necessary permission of the persons owning the copyright on those songs, I can also get a copyright on the resulting book. The same thing can be done on works in the public domain, so far as the original adaptation or arrangement is concerned. We feel that the broadcaster should have the same protection, particularly in view of the possible advent of television. In other words, the broadcaster, having secured from the copyright owner the exclusive right to adapt a work for broadcasting and to communicate it to the public by broadcasting, and having made a large expenditure in adapting it and in securing artists to perform it, should be protected against unauthorized use of it by others.

Now I do not mean that the broadcaster wants to collect royalties from hotel or restaurant proprietors or other persons operating receiving sets who do not profit from a direct admission fee. We believe that no one, either author, publisher or broadcaster, should have such a right. The persons listening to such receiving sets are part of the broadcaster's audience, to reach whom the advertiser pays the broadcaster. Such persons receive much more than merely a bare musical composition; they receive the benefit of large expenditures by the broadcaster in creating a satisfactory performance of the composition, and the copyright owner is not entitled to collect royalties for all this. If anyone is to have such a right it should be the broadcaster.

The broadcaster is interested in situations of a very different sort, such as the following:

1. The broadcaster broadcasts the rendition of a song by a very famous artist and A reproduces the performance on phonograph records by attaching suitable apparatus to a receiving set and sells them.

2. Or A takes the performance as received over a receiving set and sends it out to subscribers over telephone or electric power lines for a fixed monthly fee.

3. Or A opens up a theatre where he charges admission and uses the performance as rendered by the receiving set to entertain the audience.

This last instance is a very real possibility if television develops and if television receiving apparatus proves too cumbersome or expensive for the home. It will then go into the theatre where it might conceivably replace the motion picture. I don't know whether this is going to happen or not.

The other two instances are not imaginary. They have already happened. The case of piracy of a broadcast program by the phonograph record method has gone to a high court in Germany where the broadcaster was upheld in his right to enjoin it (see Columbia Law Review, Dec. 1930, p. 1104). The use of programs over telephone lines is occurring right now in three important American cities and in several European cities. In several European countries, the broadcasters have been given statutory protection against these practices.

I concede that the subject seems complicated, but believe that satisfactory provisions can be worked out based on the theory that the broadcaster, having obtained a right from the copyright owner, is entitled to be protected in the exercise of that right both as against the copyright owner himself and as against third parties who utilize the broadcaster's production for direct profit. The American Society, which also foresees the growing importance of the subject, is doing its utmost to prevent its recognition, e.g. by clauses in its license agreements, as I have already pointed out. As long as it has the whip-hand it will force broadcasters to surrender this right on paper, unless there is specific statutory protection.

The points in which broadcasters are interested may be summarized as follows:

1. A trustworthy and practicable means by which copyrighted works can be distinguished from works that are in the public domain. In the present state of our knowledge we believe that copyright notice, registration and definite term of copyright protection are all necessary for this purpose but we shall maintain ourselves openminded and receptive to any substitute which adequately accomplishes the same purpose.
2. Protection against penalties, particularly for innocent infringement. This means

- a. That the minimum damage clause should either be made to correspond with the actual damages suffered or be eliminated. Penalties, as distinguished from damages, should be payable to the United States Government, not to private parties.
 - b. That the single-performance principle should be recognized, so that only the person originating the performance will be liable and no person who does not have control over what music will be played can be held.
3. Protection against abuses of power on the part of combinations of copyright owners.
 4. If the author's so-called moral right is to be recognized, protection against the exercise of it against the usual incidents of broadcasting.
 5. That ordinary commercial phonograph records shall not be given copyright protection as such.
 6. Protection of broadcast programs from piracy.

In conclusion, I must apologize for this rather lengthy discussion of the broadcasters' position on copyright legislation. I know that I speak for the whole industry in commending this Committee on the open-mindedness with which it is conducting this inquiry and its desire to understand the complicated problems which modern scientific developments have introduced into this branch of the law.

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BROADCASTERS' NEWS BULLETIN

Issued by

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING ♦ ♦ ♦ WASHINGTON, D. C.
PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director

February 27, 1932.

RATES

Broadcasting has been attacked on all sides by groups who either have selfish ends to gain by destroying commercial broadcasting or who, having been unwilling to bear the trials of pioneering, now seek to get into the broadcasting business.

But there has grown up a business practice among certain broadcasters which will do more than all of these organized attacks to injure broadcasting. That is the practice of rate chiseling. Broadcasters have but one commodity to sell and they publish to the world the basis upon which it will be sold. Recently there has been a departure from such published rates. Some stations sell time in accordance with card rates to certain advertisers and permit others to use the same facilities on a commission, profit-sharing, or inquiry basis. This is an extremely dangerous business policy and one which both the National Association of Broadcasters and the American Association of Advertising Agencies has condemned.

Stations must stick to card rates if broadcasting is to develop soundly. If your rates are too low, increase them; if they are too high, reduce them.

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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ACTIVE

The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce has undertaken an investigation of what it terms "unethical radio advertising". The Committee in charge of the investigation states that it has no specific problems in mind.

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AMERICAN SOCIETY TESTIFIES

Gene Buck, president of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, appeared before the House Committee on Patents and Copyrights on Friday and explained to Chairman Sirovich, in a general way, the purposes of his organization and the manner in which it functions.

Little reference was made to broadcasting during the testimony of Mr. Buck and at one time he admitted to the chairman that the composers were being treated justly by broadcasters. His testimony, in the main, related to the activities of his organization and a review of the coin-operated music machine business. He agreed substantially to the five main principles which Chairman Sirovich believes should be incorporated in a new copyright law.

Buck was followed on the witness stand by Mr. Frolich, one of the attorneys of the Society and later John Philip Sousa, the march king, and Sigmund Romberg, the eminent composer, who testified briefly.

Chairman Sirovich questioned the witnesses closely with respect to the Society's licensing methods and the manner in which funds obtained through licensee fees are disbursed. Mr. Buck declared that he was not familiar with the more detailed activities of the Society and at the conclusion of the hearing requested that Nathan Burkan and E. C. Mills, general counsel, and general manager, respectively, be heard at a later date. Chairman Sirovich granted the request and these officers of the Society will appear within the next two weeks.

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VOTE BROWN CONFIRMATION

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee on Friday concluded hearings on the nomination of Col. Thad Brown to be a member of the Federal Radio Commission and, by a vote of 10 to 1, immediately afterward voted to report the nomination favorably to the Senate. It is expected that the Senate will confirm the appointment tomorrow or early next week.

Col. Brown's appointment is for the full six year term, the unexpired portion of Judge Robinson's term having expired on February 23.

The hearings on the Brown nomination were called by Chairman Couzens of the Committee who interrogated Brown upon his experience and fitness for a commissionership and upon his work while serving as General Counsel of the Commission. Chairman Couzens cast the only opposing vote.

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SUBCOMMITTEE STUDIES LABOR BILL

Chairman Couzens on Friday appointed Senators Hatfield, West Va.; Brookhart, Iowa, and Barkley, Kentucky; as a subcommittee to consider the Hatfield bill, to set aside one clear channel for labor organizations. The Chicago Federation of Labor now owns and operates Station WCFL which operates full time on 970 kc with 1500 watts.

The National Association of Broadcasters has gone on record against the principle of Congress getting into the business of allocating channels to specific groups on the theory that the Federal Radio Commission was created for that purpose by the Radio Act of 1927. The Association, by its action, has not assumed to pass upon the question of whether or not labor is entitled to more satisfactory representation on the air.

It is not known at this time whether or not the subcommittee will hold hearings.

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BILLBOARDS CLASSIFIED BY COURT

The Supreme Court of the United States upheld the validity of an Utah statute prohibiting the advertising of cigarettes on billboards. The Supreme Court quoted from the Utah court which distinguished billboards and display signs from newspapers and radio in the following language:

"Other forms of advertising are ordinarily seen as a matter of choice on the part of the observer. The young people as well as the adults have those of the billboards thrust upon them by all the arts and devices skill can produce. In the case of newspapers and magazines there must be some seeking by one who is to see and read the advertisements. The radio can be turned off, but not so the billboards or street car placard."

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NEW YORK LIBEL ACT

The New York State Senate will hold hearings next Wednesday upon the Hickey libel bill under which broadcasters would be held criminally responsible for all defamatory matter broadcast over their stations. The law attempts to place stations on the same basis as newspapers but no provision is included which would exempt the station owner from responsibility for matter over which he has no control.

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WMBR-WOK APPEAL REFUSED

The Supreme Court of the United States this week refused to review the decision of the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals upholding the right of the Federal Radio Commission to deny a license to Station WMBR-WOK, the American Bond & Mortgage Company's station in Chicago. The Circuit Court had upheld the validity of the Radio Act of 1927 and at the same time ruled that the act gave the Commission authority to refuse to renew a station's license. The refusal of the highest tribunal in the country to review the case makes the Circuit Court's decision final.

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BROADCASTING HEARINGS LIKELY

Well-founded rumors continue to persist that Chairman Davis of the House Merchant Marine, Radio and Fisheries Committee will introduce a bill to impose certain restrictions on advertising and that hearings will be held by his committee early next month.

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COUZENS INVESTIGATION PROGRESSING

Carefully guarding all details, the Federal Radio Commission is making rapid progress with the investigation of the broadcasting industry provided for in the Couzens-Dill resolution.

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AGAINST AMLIE PROPOSAL

The Seventh Day Adventists have registered their opposition to the Amlie bill against Sunday advertising. In a statement made public here this week, C. S. Longacre said:

"The purpose of this proposed Federal legislation is, therefore, to compel radio stations to 'respect the Sabbath'. It is for the purpose of protecting a religious day from being desecrated, which, of course, makes it religious legislation. But Congress is prohibited by the Constitution from enacting religious laws.

"If Congress can prohibit commercial advertising by means of radio on Sunday, it can, with equal propriety, prohibit commercial advertising by means of the newspapers on Sunday; or by means of the billboards; or by means of display windows; or by means of films; in fact, by any means whatsoever.

"To single out radio stations, and radio stations only, to the exclusion of all other means of commercial advertising on Sunday, brands the proposed legislation as class legislation, and therefore unconstitutional. Nobody's rights are invaded; nobody's health is impaired; and nobody's safety is endangered by commercial advertising over the radio on Sunday. If a person does not want to listen to it, he has his own remedy in his receiving set. All he needs to do is to turn it off or shift the dial to another station till he finds what is agreeable to his taste. But some people seem to be very helpless. They simply cannot adjust themselves to the world's environment and they want the Federal Government to help them be religious when they have not enough backbone to shut off their own radio set to undersirable matter coming over the radio.

"Personally, I do not enjoy jazz music coming over my radio set, but I would be the last person in the world to ask the Federal Government to pass a law prohibiting jazz music over the radio. Some people seem to think that if there is anything in the world that they don't fancy, or is contrary to their religious predilection, Congress ought to pass a law prohibiting it at once. Some folks still entertain the old notion that Congress can legislate upon every subject under heaven, both civil and religious."

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MISCELLANEOUS COMMISSION ACTION

<p>KFAB KFAB Broadcasting Company Lincoln, Nebraska</p>	<p>Granted 30 day extension of time to construct new 25 KW transmitter.</p>
<p>WCAC Conn. Agricultural College Storrs, Connecticut</p>	<p>Authorized to operate from 8:15 PM to 9:45 PM, EST, Feb. 27, provided WICC remains silent.</p>
<p>KGCX First State Bank of Vida Wolf Point, Montana</p>	<p>Authorized to operate from 3:00 to 4:30 PM, Thursday, Feb. 25, and from 9 AM to 12 noon and 9 to 10 PM, Friday, Feb. 26.</p>
<p>NEW First National Television Corp. Kansas City, Missouri</p>	<p>Hearing scheduled for Feb. 26, continued to March 8.</p>

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GROCCERS ASK RESTRICTION

Senator Capper of Kansas presented in the Senate this week petitions "signed by citizens, being retail grocers, in the State of Kansas, praying for the passage of legislation providing for restrictions in radio broadcasting to prevent its use for the direct sale of commodities." The petition was referred to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

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RELAY BROADCASTING PROGRESSING

"Development of relay broadcasting in the United States is progressing rapidly," Commissioner LaFount declared this week, "and it seems almost certain that our broadcasts will reach to the farthest corners of the world, bringing American good will, and American interests to stimulate more intimate contact with foreign countries."

A total of 25 relay broadcasting stations are now in operation in the United States. The Commissioner said that it is intended to develop relay facilities until programs can be made available to all foreign countries with great regularity.

The Commission has just issued a list showing the frequency, power, call letters, location, and licensee of each relay broadcasting station in this country. Copies of this list may be secured by writing the Secretary of the Commission, or NAB Headquarters, National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

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RULES AND REGULATIONS DISCUSSED

The new rules and regulations of the Federal Radio Commission are discussed at length in an article appearing in the January issue of the JOURNAL OF RADIO LAW off the press this week. The Journal is published by the Northwestern University Press, Northwestern University Law School, Chicago, Illinois.

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KGW SKW REGIONAL DENIED

Denying the application of another regional station to increase power to 5 KW, the Commission this week refused such a power increase to Station KGW, operated by the Oregonian Publishing Company, Portland, Oregon, as an unlimited time station on 620 kc. This decision sustained the recommendation of Examiner Pratt (Report No. 316). Speaking of the present operating policies of the applicant station the Commission said: "Station KGW is well regarded by the listening public throughout this area (Portland and the Columbia-Willamette River Valleys) although reception is had from a number of other stations. - - - Programs broadcast by the applicant station are well balanced, include chain features of the National Broadcasting Company and appear to be well adapted to the radio needs of the listeners. The station has always been maintained and operated in accordance with the progress of the broadcasting art as well as the regulations of the Commission." In giving grounds for denial of the increase to 5000 watts, the Commission said the granting of the proposed application would cause additional interference with the services of two stations now operating on 620 kc and also with one Canadian station operating on an adjoining frequency. It was further concluded that the grant would also work a violation of the Radio Act, resulting in an increase in quota facilities of the State. Also, violating Rule 120 of the Commission Regulations (Former G.O.40).

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DETROIT, CLEVELAND, TELEVISION AUTHORIZED

The applications of WJR, The Goodwill Station, Detroit, and the WGAR Broadcasting Company, Cleveland, for authority to erect visual broadcasting stations at these two locations were granted this week by the Commission, sustaining the findings of Examiner Pratt (Report No. 319). Under the applications on file, the applicants are authorized to erect experimental stations to operate with 200 and 500 watts on the following bands of frequencies: 2000-2100; 42000-43000; 48500-50300; 60000-80000 kc with unlimited time. The Commission found the applicants are bona fide experimenters in the television field and properly qualified to carry out the proposed programs both in Detroit and Cleveland. On the question of interference the conclusion of the Commission states: "The frequencies requested by the applicants are available for assignment and no interference would be expected to result from the proposed operation of the new stations".

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WREN APPEAL DISMISSED

At the request of the appellant, the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, this week dismissed the appeal of Station WREN, The Jenny Wren Company, Lawrence, Kansas. (Docket No. 5542). This appeal sought to set aside the decision of the Commission denying the station authority to change the transmitter location to a point approximately 22 miles from Kansas City, Missouri, northeast of the present site. Station WREN is now licensed to share time with Station KCKU operating with power of 1 KW on 1220 kc.

Transcript of Record was also filed in the same Court in the KGRF appeal. (Docket No. 5561). This appeal was taken by the Trinity Methodist Church, Los Angeles, California, after the Commission had denied the station a renewal of

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WRNN APPEAL DISMISSED (Continued)

license on the grounds that the broadcasts of the Rev. "Bob" Shuler were not in the public interest. The station was formerly licensed to operate on 1300 kc with 1 KW power.

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RECOMMENDS WNYC-WMCA HOURS

If the Commission sustains the recommendations of Examiner Yost in Report No. 337, Stations WNYC and WMCA of New York City will be required to share time on a basis permitting each station eighty-four hours operation each week. Station WNYC is operated by the City of New York, while WMCA is licensed in the name of the Knickerbocker Broadcasting Company. The hearing involved the applications of these two stations for renewal of licenses on 570 kc, and in addition the application of Station WPCN, New York City, seeking authority to change frequency from 810 to 570 kc, sharing time with Station WMCA instead of daytime operation on the 810 kc channel. Should the application to change frequency be granted, Station WPCN requested that the license of Station WNYC be so modified as to permit that station to operate as a Limited Time station on the present WPCN assignment. The Examiner has recommended denial of this application.

In considering the record of the hearing, Examiner Yost added: "The transcript in this case is far more voluminous (in excess of 100 pages) than the issues warrant. Too much space is occupied by arguments, motions, objections, etc., of attorneys in the case. The only controversy requiring serious consideration is that of a fair and equitable division of operating time between stations WNYC and WMCA on their present assigned frequency".

According to the outline of the present operating schedule of the stations involved, Station WNYC is now operating a total of twenty-four hours weekly. The listed schedule of Station WMCA indicates a total of 9 1/2 hours each week, a minimum number of twelve hours daily and a maximum of seventeen on one day. The Examiner's proposed schedule for the station will permit Station WNYC to operate daily except Sunday 6 a. m. to 3 p. m.; 7 p. m. to 9:30 p. m. The hours proposed for Station WMCA are daily except Sunday, 3 p. m. to 7 p. m.; 9:30 to 12 midnight. On Sundays Station WMCA would be given full eighteen hours operation from 6 a. m. to 12 midnight.

The Examiner found in his conclusions that the stations were not operating under a fair and equitable time sharing agreement, nor one mutually satisfactory to either of the applicants, and that the continued operation of Station WNYC on the 570 kc frequency is of greater public interest than the operation on the 810 kc frequency proposed by Station WPCN. Commenting on the proposed schedule, the Examiner said he did not wish to be understood as indicating that the time division recommended is the most desirable from the standpoint of these stations, or that best calculated to insure the highest public service. In the absence of any submission of a time-sharing proposal, agreeable or acceptable to the stations, he submitted what, in his opinion, was fair and equitable.

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED

At its sessions during the current week the Commission granted the following applications, subject to the provisions of Rules 44 and 45 which permit the filing of proper protests within twenty days from the date of the action:

SECOND ZONE

WLAP	American Broadcasting Company Louisville, Kentucky	Granted authority to extend special directional antenna experiments on 1010 kc with 250 watts after midnight until April 1st. Hearing date on application was also extended.
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THIRD ZONE

KFYO	Kirksey Brothers Abilene, Texas	Granted C. P. to move station to Lubbock, Texas, and change frequency from 1420 to 1310 kc.
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FOURTH ZONE

KFAB	KFAB Broadcasting Company Lincoln, Nebraska	Granted thirty day extension on 25 KW C. P.
WRWV	The Jenny Wren Company Lawrence, Kansas	Granted C. P. move transmitter 13 miles N. E. of Lawrence to Tonganoxie, Kansas. No other changes approved.
WIBU	Anderson Broadcasting Company Anderson, Indiana	Granted C. P. move studio and transmitter locally.

FIFTH ZONE

KGIR	KGIR, Inc. Butte, Montana	Granted modification of license to increase hours of operation from 1/2 time to unlimited.
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LICENSE APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted applications for license covering previously authorized construction permits to the following stations: KWCR, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; WIBW, Topeka, Kansas; KFDY, Brookings, South Dakota.

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RENEWALS ISSUED

At its sessions during the current week the Commission issued renewal license for the regular six-month period to the following stations: WCAC, Storrs, Conn. WIBW, Topeka, Kans.; WKAQ, San Juan, P. R. and KFDY, Brookings, S. D. KPOW, Denver, Colorado.

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APPLICATIONS SET FOR HEARING

At its sessions during the current week the Commission designated the following applications for hearing:

KVOA	Robert M. Riculffi Tucson, Arizona	Mod. Lic. increase hours from one half to unlimited time.
KFVI	Radio Entertainments, Inc. San Francisco, California	Mod. Lic. increase day power to 1 KW.
WMGH	Edwin D. Aber Joplin, Missouri	Granted temporary license and designated application for hearing because station's facilities have been applied for.
WIP	Gimble Brothers, Inc. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Request Mod. of Lic. to increase operating power from 500 W to 1 KW.
WFAN	Keystone Broadcasting Company Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Request Mod. of Lic. to increase operating power from 500 W to 1 KW.
KGGC	The Golden Gate Broadcasting Co. San Francisco California	Requests Mod. of Lic. to increase hours of operation from sharing with KPQU to unlimited.

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TEMPORARY LICENSES ISSUED

The Commission this week issued temporary licenses to the following stations:

KTM	Pickwick Broadcasting Company, Inc. Los Angeles, California	Granted temporary license, subject to the Commission's decision as result of the investigation now being conducted with respect to type of programs broadcast.
WWNC	Citizen Broadcasting Company, Inc. Asheville, North Carolina	Granted temporary license subject to such action as the Commission may take on licensee's pending application for renewal.
KGFX	Dana McNeil Pierre, South Dakota	Existing license extended to 3 A. M. EST., May 1, 1932.
KUSD	University of South Dakota Vermillion, South Dakota	Existing license extended to 3 A. M. EST., May 1, 1932.
KTAB	The Asso. Broadcasters, Inc. San Francisco California	Granted temporary license subject to the Commission's decision with respect to investigation now being conducted as to type of programs being broadcast.
WEAO	Ohio State University Columbus, Ohio	Existing license extended to 3 A. M. EST., April, 1932.
WKBN	WKBN Broadcasting Corporation Youngstown, Ohio	Existing license extended to 3 A. M. EST., April, 1932.

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February 27, 1932

HEARING CALENDAR

The following hearings are scheduled for the week commencing Monday, February 29, 1932. All hearings commence at 10 A. M.

TUESDAY, March 1, 1932

BROADCASTING

Docket #1419	WHBC	Edward P. Graham Canton, Ohio	Ren. Lic.	1200 kc	10 Watts Shares with WNBO
Docket #1417	WNBO	John Browlee Spriggs Silver Haven, Pa.	Ren. Lic.	1200 kc	100 Watts Shares with WHBC
	WNBO	John Browlee Spriggs Silver Haven, Pa.	Auto. Freq. control	1200 kc	100 Watts Shares with WHBC
Docket #1550	WNBO	John Browlee Spriggs Silver Haven, Pa.	C. P.	1200 kc	100 Watts Shares with WHBC

(Requests authority to install new transmitter)

THURSDAY, March 3, 1932

BROADCASTING

Docket #1385	WFIW	WFIW, Incorporated Hopkinsville, Kentucky	C. P.	940 kc	5 KW Unlimited time
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(Requests authority to install new eqpt.)

Present Assignment: 940 kc, 1 KW, unlimited time.

Docket #1466	WFIW	WFIW, Incorporated Hopkinsville, Kentucky	Mod. Lic.	940 kc	5 KW Unlimited time
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Present Assignment: 940 kc, 1 KW, unlimited time.

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APPLICATIONS DISMISSED

At its sessions during the current week the Commission dismissed the following applications at the request of the applicants:

1-PB-2382	WCAX	Burlington Daily News Burlington, Vermont	C. P.	1340 kc; 250 W; 500 W LS	Unlimited.
1-PF-111	NEW	D. Patasnik Company Brooklyn, New York	C. P.	2752-2845; 100 Watts	2050-2150 kc 1600-1700 kc Cert. spec. hours.
2-PB-2077	NEW	Voice of the Blue Grass Owensboro, Kentucky	C. P.	940 kc; 1 KW	Share time with WFIW

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the following applications were received at the Commission:

<u>FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>			
1-MLB-957	WCAC	Connecticut Agr. College Storrs, Connecticut	Mod. Lic. change in specified hours.
1-MLB-955	WICG	Bridgeport Brdcstg. Station Bridgeport, Connecticut	Mod. Lic. change in specified hours.

The two applicants are now licensed to share time under a specified time sharing agreement on 600 kc. These applications would not involve the quota.

SECOND ZONE

2-PB-2483	WIBG	WIBG, Incorporated Elkins Park, Pennsylvania	C. P. install new transmitter and increase power to 100 watts and move main studio to Glenside, Pa.
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The applicant is now licensed to operate as a daytime station on 930 kc with power of 10 watts. The closest station to Elkins Park on this frequency is Station WDBJ, Roanoke, Virginia, operating unlimited time with power of 250 watts. The distance separating the stations is approximately 300 miles. The granting of the application would not involve the quota.

2-MLB-947	WJAY	Cleveland Radio Brdcstg. Co. Cleveland, Ohio	Applicant requests this application be associated with 2-MLB-917, filed by this station and recently reinstated on the hearing docket.
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The application as originally submitted seeks authority to change frequency from 610 kc to 590 kc and change operating hours from daytime operation to unlimited time with a reduction in power from 500 watts day to 250 watts at night and 500 watts LS. The granting of the application would increase the Ohio quota 0.2 unit.

THIRD ZONE

3-MPB-305	WSB	The Atlanta Journal Atlanta, Georgia	Mod. 50 KW C. P. requesting approval of proposed transmitter.
3-MPB-304	WBT	Station WBT, Inc. Charlotte, North Carolina	Mod. 50 KW C. P. requesting approval of proposed transmitter.
3-PB-2202	NEW	J. H. French Decatur, Alabama	C. P. erect a new station on 1420 kc with 15 watts and unlimited time.

The closest station to Decatur on the requested frequency is Station WFDW, Anniston, Alabama, a distance of approximately 95 miles. The Third Zone is over quota.

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Continued)

THIRD ZONE (Continued)

Alabama is under quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.2 unit.

FOURTH ZONE

4-MLB-959 WCAL St. Olaf College Mod. Lic. increase operating hours.
Northfield, Minnesota Facilities of WRHM.

The applicant is now licensed to operate with power of 1 KW on 1250 kc sharing time with Stations WLB and WRHM. The granting of the application would not involve the quota.

4-PB-2480 KGBX KGBX, Inc. C. P. move station to Springfield,
St. Joseph, Missouri Missouri.

The applicant is at present licensed to operate as an unlimited time station on 1310 kc with power of 100 watts. This application proposes moving the station approximately 195 miles south of the present location. At Springfield, the closest station on this frequency would be Station KFXR, approximately 265 miles distant. The application does not involve the quota.

4-MLB-956 KGGF Powell & Platz Mod. Lic. move main studio to Coffey-
So. Coffeyville, Okla. ville, Kansas

The applicant is now licensed to share time with Station WNAD on 1010 kc. Changing the location of the main studio as proposed will take the station out of the Third Zone and place it under the quota of the Fourth Zone. The Third Zone is over quota; the Fourth Zone is over quota. Kansas is under quota. Oklahoma is over quota.

FIFTH ZONE

5-PB-2379 KSEI Radio Service Corporation C. P. amended request 250 watt 500 watt
Pocatello, Idaho LS; instead of 250 watt 750 watts LS.

5-MPB-303 KGNV City of Fort Morgan Mod. C. P. asking extension commence-
Fort Morgan, Colorado ment and completion dates.

5-MPB-306 KMPC R. S. Macmillan Mod. C. P. extend completion date.
Beverly Hills, California

5-MLB-958 KID KID Broadcasting Company Mod. Lic. increase power to 500 watts
Idaho Falls, Idaho both day and night; increase operating
hours to unlimited.

The applicant is at present licensed to operate on a part time schedule on 1320 kc. Recently the Commission authorized Station KFFI, Twin Falls, Idaho, which formerly shared time with the applicant, to change frequency and operate unlimited time. The present applicant now proposes taking over the time formerly assigned to

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Concluded)

FIFTH ZONE (Continued)

Station KTVI. The closest station to Iisho Falls on this frequency is Station KGHF, Pueblo, Colorado, a distance of approximately 535 miles. The Colorado station is operating unlimited time with 250 watts power. The recommended separation of the Commission Engineering Division mileage tables in similar circumstances is 770 miles.

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APPLICATIONS RETURNED

During the current week the Commission returned the following applications due to failure of the applicant to comply with regulations:

2-P-B-2459	Steubenville Broadcasting Co. Steubenville, Ohio	NEW	Construction permit for a new station on 1420 kc. (Not properly executed.)
3-P-B-2052	C. C. Carlson New Orleans, Louisiana	WJBW	Construction permit to move locally and change equipment. (No reply to Commission's letter).
3-P-B-2434	F. A. Martin & William Ross San Antonio, Texas	NEW	Construction permit for a new station on 1050 kc. (Did not comply with Rule 6 (a), (c), & (d).)
4-ML-B-940	Great Plains Brdestg. Company North Platte, Nebraska	KGNP	Modification of license to increase power to 1 KW. (Rule 6 a & c).
4-P-B-2442	Mr. Marsh Ore Mount Vernon, Illinois	NEW	Construction permit for new station on 1310 kc. (rule 6 c & d.)

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LICENSE APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications for license covering previously authorized construction permits from the following stations: KRKO, Los Angeles, California; WIBW, Topeka, Kansas.

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PERMIT APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications requesting authority to make changes in equipment or install automatic frequency control from the following stations: WOCL, Jamestown, New York; WWNC, Asheville, North Carolina; KGH, Little Rock, Arkansas; KLS, Oakland, California.

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Issued by

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING ♦ ♦ ♦ WASHINGTON, D. C.
PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director.

March 5, 1932

LET'S KEEP IT FREE!

Strickland Gillilan, nationally known writer and humorist, made a plea for freedom of radio in his weekly talk over Station WRC in Washington this week.

Billed as "The Quizzical Observer" the author of "Off Again, On Again, Gone Again Finnegan" told his Capital audience:

"Almost on a par with that cruellest of crimes - kidnapping - is robbing people of rightful and helpful liberty and happiness. You and I, for instance, enjoy these little heart-to-heart air chats -- not only harmless but positively beneficial. A little merriment, a little laughing thoughtfulness. But this privilege of ours is threatened by legislation. There have been fools on the air here and there who have done wrong. So the privileges we have not abused and will not abuse are threatened because of those who HAVE abused them. Decent people everywhere and always are penalized for the folly and knavery of fools and knaves. One fool may rob all intelligent people of the right to USE their intelligence! One person exercising wrong motives can have right-motived persons deprived of the privilege of doing right. Let us guard very jealously this little liberty you and I are enjoying this minute! So much good and happiness can come and does come from its INTELLIGENTLY regulated use. Let's keep it free."

10/1/1950

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE STATE

The following is a report on the state of the state, prepared by the State Board of Education, and is intended to provide information to the public regarding the progress of the state's educational system during the past year.

The report covers the period from July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950, and is divided into two main parts: a general summary of the state's educational system and a detailed report on the activities of the State Board of Education.

The general summary of the state's educational system is as follows:

The total enrollment in the state's public schools for the year ending June 30, 1950, was 1,234,567, an increase of 12.3% over the enrollment of 1,100,000 in 1949. The enrollment in the state's public colleges and universities for the year ending June 30, 1950, was 156,789, an increase of 8.5% over the enrollment of 144,500 in 1949.

The total expenditure for the state's educational system for the year ending June 30, 1950, was \$123,456,789, an increase of 15.2% over the expenditure of \$107,000,000 in 1949. The expenditure for the state's public schools for the year ending June 30, 1950, was \$100,000,000, an increase of 14.5% over the expenditure of \$87,500,000 in 1949. The expenditure for the state's public colleges and universities for the year ending June 30, 1950, was \$23,456,789, an increase of 16.5% over the expenditure of \$20,000,000 in 1949.

The detailed report on the activities of the State Board of Education is as follows:

The State Board of Education has during the past year been engaged in a number of important activities, including the following:

- 1. The Board has held a number of public hearings on the state's educational system, and has received many suggestions from the public regarding the improvement of the system.
- 2. The Board has approved a number of important educational reforms, including the following:
 - a. The Board has approved the creation of a new State Board of Higher Education, which will be responsible for the supervision of the state's public colleges and universities.
 - b. The Board has approved the creation of a new State Board of Technical Education, which will be responsible for the supervision of the state's public technical schools.
 - c. The Board has approved the creation of a new State Board of Vocational Education, which will be responsible for the supervision of the state's public vocational schools.
- 3. The Board has approved a number of important educational reforms, including the following:
 - a. The Board has approved the creation of a new State Board of Educational Finance, which will be responsible for the supervision of the state's public educational finance.
 - b. The Board has approved the creation of a new State Board of Educational Research, which will be responsible for the supervision of the state's public educational research.
 - c. The Board has approved the creation of a new State Board of Educational Statistics, which will be responsible for the supervision of the state's public educational statistics.

March 5, 1932

NAB OBJECTS TO LIBEL BILL

Henry A. Bellows, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters, appeared before the Committee on Codes of the New York State Senate at Albany, N. Y. this week and presented arguments against the passage of the Hickey libel bill which would make it impossible for broadcasting station owners to safeguard themselves against criminal penalties.

A companion bill, introduced by Assemblyman Dickey, has already passed the lower House.

Both Senator Hickey and Assemblyman Dickey were present at the hearing and questioned Mr. Bellows closely as to the effect of the bill. They agreed that the objections of the NAB were well taken and decided to prevent passage of the bill in the present form.

Mr. Bellows' testimony in part follows:

"Specifically, I want to urge that any legislation enacted by you extending the laws covering libel and slander to radio broadcasting should clearly distinguish between broadcasts completely under the control of the broadcasting company and broadcasts in which such control is neither possible nor desirable from the standpoint of public interest. Where the broadcaster has such control, we are entirely ready to accept responsibility analogous to that of the newspaper or magazine publisher. When, however, they are attempting to render their greatest service to the public, I am very much afraid that a law holding them liable for everything that might be said would seriously cripple and perhaps destroy their ability to render to the public the type of service which above all else has made radio a household necessity in more than fifteen million American homes." * * *

"Let us assume that you enact a law which fails to differentiate between the studio or completely controlled broadcasts on the one hand, and on the other hand broadcasts over which the broadcaster can exercise control only with great difficulty, and generally to the detriment of the service to the public. What will happen? No broadcaster in New York, including the headquarters of the two great network companies, will dare to offer his facilities to anyone who will not consent to submit in advance a complete manuscript of his speech, and agree absolutely to abide by it. We would hesitate to broadcast a speech even by one of the highest officials in our country or state, to broadcast the official welcome to a visiting dignitary, to broadcast a service from a church, without such a guarantee, and the moment we demanded such a guarantee we would find ourselves playing the unenviable part of censors of speech. You may say that on such occasions libel or slander are unlikely. True, but it is exactly on such occasions that libel or slander are doubly dangerous, and no sound lawyer could possibly advise us to run the risk involved in sending out a single broadcast for which we had not a complete manuscript in advance if we were to be held absolutely liable for everything that might be said.

I do not want to see radio broadcasting compelled to put a bridle on all freedom of speech. When we control every detail of our programs I agree absolutely as to our responsibility. I do not, however, and I do not think any of you gentlemen do either, want to see broadcasting limited solely to such productions. I do not want to see its greatest service to more than sixty million people curtailed and maimed by legislation compelling the broadcasters to exercise a degree of censorship which is clearly not in the public interest. In other words, I very urgently suggest that any legislation on this subject should clearly differentiate

March 5, 1932

NAB OBJECTS TO LIBEL BILL (Continued)

between broadcasts over which we have full control and broadcasts which, in the very nature of things, are to a greater or less degree beyond our complete regulation. Why, if no such difference is made, no broadcaster would dare to put his microphone into a banquet hall to broadcast the speeches at a dinner, for fear the toastmaster might say something for which the broadcaster could under the law be held liable.

"There is one other matter to which I want to call your attention. One of the greatest services which radio broadcasting has rendered to the American People has been to make every radio equipped home a forum for intelligent political discussion. Today every candidate for political office is able to talk -- I had almost said face to face -- with those whose support he seeks. If radio broadcasting had accomplished nothing else in the past ten years, I believe its service in raising the level of political intelligence throughout the country would constitute a great enough public service to justify every cent that has been spent on receiving equipment. Now, when our Federal Congress enacted the Radio Law of 1927, it foresaw a very real danger if the broadcasters were to exercise any form of censorship over the radio utterances of candidates for political office. Accordingly, in Section 18 of that Act, it provides specifically that if a radio station makes its facilities available for a duly qualified candidate for any political office, it shall have no right to censor the speech of any such candidate.

"Suppose this state enacts a law holding a broadcaster liable for whatever is said over his station. Obviously there is more chance for libel or slander in the heat of a political campaign than at any other time. Your state law will hold the broadcaster responsible; the Federal Law expressly denies him all right of censorship. You can readily see what will happen. The broadcaster, guilty under your state law if a libelous or slanderous statement is made by a political candidate, guilty under the Federal law if he seeks to eliminate such a statement, will of necessity simply refuse to broadcast any political speeches whatsoever. Any state legislation by you which fails to give consideration to Section 18 of the Federal Radio Act would deprive the people of your state of all use of radio as a political forum. I can think of no greater calamity to the people of the State of New York so far as the service which radio is capable of rendering to them is concerned."

The New York Legislature will adjourn on March 11 and there is little hope that the bill in its amended form will be finally passed.

The Managing Director and Mr. Sprague of the National Broadcasting Company assisted Mr. Bellows at the hearing. Mr. Harold Smith of WOKO, Albany, and Mr. McNair of the same station also attended the hearing.

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DENTISTS ASK COOPERATION

The Board of Trustees of the American Dental Association have forwarded to the Federal Radio Commission a copy of the resolution pledging the organization to "cooperate with the American Medical Association, the Federal Radio Commission and the National Association of Broadcasters in an effort to prevent harmful, misleading and exaggerated statements from reaching the public."

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March 5, 1932

HERE IS WISE LEADERSHIP

Every member of the National Association of Broadcasters should read the following editorial from QST, the official publication of the A. R. R. L.:

"Occasionally there are 'propositions' of a different complexion. To some we reluctantly deny our cooperation because the proposed activity, while entirely aboveboard, is simply without any interest to amateurs. Such, for instance, as finding several thousand amateurs who would build special loop equipment and undertake to log several observations a day for a year or so on the apparent direction of static. But there are others that we turn down because they are improper, because they represent some more or less cleverly disguised attempt to "use" us to our disadvantage in somebody's axe-grinding scheme. We had a good example of that recently when a group of newspapers who have lost advertising to broadcasting set out to lambaste the daylights out of the present structure of broadcasting with the idea of turning things topsy-turvy and running the Federal radio Commission ragged -- to demolish present-day broadcasting to gain some business advantage to themselves. It was part of their plan to enlist the cooperation of the amateur group, offering us publicity and support in return. Naturally we declined to associate ourselves with any such move, for as radio amateurs we have no quarrel with broadcasting or the Commission and it would be insane to bring down on our necks the wrath of other groups in radio by treading upon them unnecessarily. Yet these people still aspire to amateur participation in their campaign and are telling their associates over the country to establish contact with local amateurs, who will cooperate if the amateur cause is championed. We like publicity and support, all right, but not at that price.

"The point of all this is that if you are not sure about some request you have received for amateur cooperation, write to A. R. R. L. Hq. for advice and the 'low-down' on it. Every amateur is a free agent, responsible only to the Government for compliances with law and regulations, legally entitled of course to do anything he pleases within these limits. But why let yourself be 'used' as a chestnut-puller by unscrupulous or misguided interests to the injury of all of amateur radio, especially when it's so easy to find out for sure?"

The amateurs are to be commended for their refusal to participate in the selfish campaign sponsored by a group of newspapers fighting to destroy broadcasting. The amateurs are to be congratulated upon having as their chief, Captain Kenneth Warner, who has given them strong and intelligent leadership.

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COPYRIGHT RELATIONS WITH GREECE

Reciprocal copyright relations established between the United States and Greece by Presidential Decree issued in Greece and by proclamation issued by President Hoover became operative on March 1. Under the decree of the President of Greece the benefit of the copyright laws of Greece are extended to citizens of the United States and by the proclamation of the President of the United States the nationals of Greece are declared to be entitled to the benefits of the copyright act of 1909.

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March 5, 1932

RUIN OF RADIO BROADCASTING

The following editorial appeared in the March issue of the NATION'S BUSINESS:

"The Senate urged on by Mr. Couzens of Michigan has instructed the Federal Radio Commission to look into government ownership of broadcasting facilities, to what extent radio is used for advertising and, 'What plans might be adopted to reduce, to limit, to contrive and perhaps to eliminate the use of radio facilities for commercial advertising purposes.'

"Radio is a serious -- we almost said a dangerous -- competitor of the advertising in this magazine. For that reason, perhaps, we should encourage the Senator in his campaign to eliminate radio advertising.

"But we don't and for two reasons.

"First, a new form of advertising helps all advertising, makes advertisers out of non-advertisers. As radio advertising is out to the test the advertiser learns what the magazine and the newspaper can do for him that the radio cannot and all forms of advertising are helped. That's the pocket-book argument.

"Second, we object to any increased government control of, or interference with, functions of business. If the public feels that it's getting more advertising than it wants, then there will be a great silent boycott of radio that will ultimately make itself felt.

"And in addition to that we shudder to think what would leap out when the radio knob is turned if the Government controlled it and apportioned the time among the various departments and independent establishments."

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CUSTOMS MAY SLOW U. S. RADIO SALES

Although the fall of the pound from gold and the "Buy British Campaign" failed to stem the growing popularity of United States radios in England, it is possible that the 50 per cent duty imposed last November on radio equipment may prove a serious hurdle, according to a report from Consul Clement S. Edwards, Bradford, made public by the Department of Commerce.

Throughout the whole of last year, with the exception of the last six or eight weeks, radio distributors found 1931 one of the most prosperous they had experienced for many years, and they had difficulty in meeting the growing demand, the report states.

Until November United States sets sold in increasing numbers and their rapid growth in popularity was proved by their sales and the widespread use of advertising in local radio stores.

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March 5, 1932

PROPOSES LICENSE TAX

Broadcasting stations would be subject to state taxation if a bill introduced by Representative Swank of Oklahoma becomes law (HR 9692). The text of the bill follows:

"That each of the several States may levy and collect license, franchise, gross-revenue, registration, or any other forms of taxes upon, or measured by, any property employed, or business done, within such State, in interstate commerce, in the same manner and to the same extent as such taxes may be imposed under the constitution and laws of such State upon like property employed, and business done, in commerce wholly within the State, except that (a) in no case shall the tax imposed be at a greater rate than is assessed upon like property employed, and business done, in commerce wholly within the State, and (b) nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to authorize the taxation of the same property and business by more than one State."

The bill has been referred to the House Ways and Means Committee.

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ASKS HEARINGS ON LABOR BILL

Acting under the terms of a resolution unanimously adopted at the Detroit Convention and at the direction of the Executive Committee, the Managing Director addressed a letter to Senator Hatfield of West Virginia requesting an opportunity to be heard on the bill to set aside a clear channel for a representative labor group before a subcommittee of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee of which Senator Hatfield is chairman. Other members of the subcommittee are Senators Brookhart of Iowa and Barkley of Kentucky. A similar bill was passed by the Senate in the last Congress. No date has yet been set for the hearing.

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VENEZUELA HAS ADVERTISING STATION

Maracaibo's first radio broadcasting station for public advertising purposes was inaugurated recently on a short wave license, with the call letters of Y V 11 B.M.O. according to a report from Vice Consul George A. Mohma, Maracaibo, Venezuela, made public by the Department of Commerce.

The station is now on the air each evening from eight to ten o'clock with a special Sunday afternoon program between the hours of three and five, and advertising time is offered at a tentative rate of Bs. 220 an hour (the present rate of exchange if NS. 6.60 equals \$1.00).

The programs now being given are announced in Spanish. They are broadcast both from phonograph records and by local talent. No artists are paid for their services at present, but the company expects to hire their performers after the first month of broadcasting.

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March 5, 1932

THE FUTURE OF TELEVISION

The Radio Manufacturers Association today (Saturday) issued a formal statement summarizing the present status and predicting the future of television. The present status of television is summarized as follows:

"First - for scanning, mechanical features using rotating parts are in wide use and offer a most practical means of securing passable Television pictures.

"Second - a direct pick-up system which has come to the front rapidly this year is that of the camera idea. This system can be used for Television pick-up in a lighted studio, for outdoor pick-up, etc.

"Third - a great deal of successful development has been made with the cathode ray tube system for transmission and reception. This system has proven technically sound and shows the greatest possibility. Its chief difficulties are in the production of large quantities of these systems at a reasonable cost.

"Fourth - the Television broadcast transmission spectrum allows only for five channels, namely: 2000-2100 kc, 2100-2200 kc, 2200-2300 kc, 2750-2850 kc, and 2850-2950 kc. This frequency spectrum for Television is not adequate for good picture transmission on account of the very wide side band frequency necessary for picture detail, so in addition to these bands, on the extreme short waves 5-7 meters, frequencies from 35000-80000 kc have been requested for Television service. Most of the present transmitters are operating in the first mentioned bands, but a few operate in the neighborhood of 46000 to 48000 kc.

"Fifth - the reception of Television has been possible by tuning with either a superheterodyne or tuned radio frequency receiver designed for Television reception. Synchronized sound very often accompanies the picture transmission and it is common practice to receive the voice transmission on the standard broadcast receiver. This required two receivers for receiving synchronized sound and picture transmission. In the Television receivers, mechanical scanning and cathode ray electrical scanning have been employed. The cathode ray type of scanning has been capable of excellent results and shows great possibilities for further development.

"Sixth - with the present economics of broadcasting, it has been impossible to secure much data on the entertaining value of the subjects that can be broadcast due to the cost in presenting programs. The Federal Radio Commission has up to the present time considered Television only experimental and will grant no commercial rights. This means that all broadcasting must be done for the experimental value only and no paid programs can be transmitted by Television. This ruling has made impossible the receipt of any money in staging Television programs. With commercial rights granted by the Federal Government, the problem will still be complicated as to whether advertisers will continue to assume the increased costs that Television must impose for its successful operation, or whether the public can satisfactorily be taxed to bear this burden."

Television's future is summarized in the statement as follows:

"1. Greater detail should be obtained in received picture.

"2. Television transmission pick-up equipment should be portable and as easily used as present day sound picture pick-up equipment.

March 5, 1932

THE FUTURE OF TELEVISION (Continued)

"3. Transmittin systems must be evolved which will have a satisfactory and reliable service range.

"4. Receivers as simple in operation as our present radio receivers must be designed and built at a reasonable cost.

"5. Quiet and satisfactorily illuminated picture equipment for the home must be designed and built at a reasonable cost.

"Regardless of the present problems that confront the industry, there has been enough work done to justify some predictions which can be conscientiously made. With the development of the new short wave channels at frequencies higher than 35,000,000 cycles, reliable transmission of Television can be predicted. Ample room for an adequate number of transmitting stations can be visualized in this short wave region. It is perfectly conceivable that a sight and sound service can be worked out to be received on a single receiver with a simolified tuning and control mechanism.

"As never before, the new art of Television is going to require the rigid and sure hand of a governing body to set up the standards for both transmission and reception. Surely no better body is suited for this task than the Radio Manufacturers Association, which embraces both transmitting and reception. Surely no better body is suited for this task than the Radio Manufacturers Association, which embraces both transmitting and receiving set manufacturers. Because of this situation, Television presents a real challenge to the RMA which if accepted can and will bring new prosperity to its members but only if this challenge is correctly and courageously met by the entire cooperation of its members."

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RADIO MORE POPULAR IN SWEDEN

The old-fashioned "cat whiskers" are flying out of the Swedish homes as the new "Super-Tubes" set is demonstrating its technical superiority in picking up Continental and world programs, according to a report from Consul C. T. Steger, Malmo, made public by the Department of Commerce.

For a time public interest was so aroused that the supply could not keep up with the demand, it is said.

There are five broadcasting stations in operation in the Malmo district. The oldest of these stations was begun in Malmo in the latter part of 1924, and completed in August, 1925. While this station was undergoing construction, the Swedish government placed a temporary station in operation. During 1925 two other stations were opened in southern Sweden by private radio clubs, and in 1926 another private radio club constructed a fourth station in the city of Helsingborg. In 1929 the Swedish Telegraph Directorate completed and opened a new station at the municipality of Horby in the center of Scania, intended to cover southern and central Sweden.

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March 5, 1932

BLOW TO RADIO EDUCATION

The Teachers' Council of New York City, acting as a body created under a by-law of the School Board, this week voted against the use of radio as a supplement to the teacher in the class room. A copy of the resolution against radio in the schools was sent to the School Board and took the form of a recommendation against the issuance of a weekly digest of programs for school children.

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WMBC LICENSE RENEWED

The renewal application of Station WMBC, operated by the Michigan Broadcasting Company, Detroit, Mich. was issued this week by the Commission for the regular period on 1420 kc with 100 watts night and 250 watts daytime and unlimited time. The case has been pending before the Commission for more than twelve months. The application for permission to move the station's studio and transmitter sites locally in Detroit was also granted at the same time.

This action of the Commission reversed the recommendation of Examiner Yost in Report No. 242. Depositions were taken by the Commission at Detroit and a lengthy hearing was later held in Washington on the issues involved.

The Commission concluded that the applicant station since July, 1930, has been operating in a meritorious manner and in the public interest. "The evidence which tends to indicate that reprehensible practices were carried on and that the applicant knew, or should have known of these conditions, consists for the most part of strictly hearsay testimony and is contradicted by other competent evidence in this case," the Commission's decision stated. "Although this Commission would unhesitatingly find that the public interest would not be served by the future operation of Station WMBC or any other radio station, by this applicant, if the practices and activities complained of had been established by competent testimony, it appears that the questionable practices, if any, have been abandoned, the station is now rendering a public service and that the character of the evidence in this case as a whole is not such as would not justify the denial of the present application for renewal of license."

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FAVORS "AMERICAN PLAN"

Following an address by Herbert Glover, Director of Remote Control Department, Columbia Broadcasting System, the Rotary Club of Bay Shore, L.I. unanimously passed a recommendation that the School Board meet with officials of the American School of the Air to work out a plan whereby the school children could hear these educational broadcasts.

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SET SALES INCREASE

Receiving set sales during the third quarter of 1931 increased over the previous quarter. The number of sets increased from 78,302 to 91,050 and the value of sets sold increased from \$6,373,313 to \$6,497,288, according to figures made public this week by the Census Bureau.

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March 5, 1932

GOVERNMENT PROGRAM SPONSORSHIP

A warning to the radio industry that it must beware of the campaign for government ownership is contained in a letter written by Arthur V. May of Van Sant, Dugdale and Corner, Inc. New York, and published in the current issue of **ADVERTISING AND SELLING**. "Hands off Radio - and the Listener's Pocketbook" is the slogan advocated by the writer. The letter follows:

"**IF GOVERNMENT CONTROLS RADIO** - We have a striking example of the weakness of government control of broadcasting in that august body known as the B.B.C. (British Broadcasting Company).

"Programs are all 'sponsored' by the government. It has its different boards of censors. Nothing that smells like 'commercialism' can possibly get over the ether. You can imagine the monotony of entertainment when all radio programs are sponsored by the one concern, no matter how brilliant may be some of the programs. Picture in your minds, if you will, the state of domestic affairs if every program in America conformed to a pattern. If 80 per cent of the programs were classical music. If 10 per cent were comic, according to the sense of humor of the board of censors! If 10 per cent were dull lecturers! If anything of controversial nature were prohibited! Government sponsorship would not only punish the advertisers, but the public as well! True, in England the serious programs are oftentimes rendered by the best talent. True, they have the privilege of listening to the world's greatest authors, scientists, travelers. But radio without variety is lost on the ears of a nation. Variety is the spice of radio entertainment. That is why radio is such a success in this country, despite many inappropriate and sometimes dull programs now put over the ether by advertisers who should know better. Government control means nothing but dullness, monotony (or better still, may we say static?) all the time.

"Who pays for radio under government control? The answer is, so far as England is concerned, the already over-taxed radio owner. He pays his yearly tax and that supports the industry. Along with this taxation come the official snoopers, an extra cost to the taxpayer. These snoopers are supposed to look for aerials and check up with the home-owners as to whether they are dodging the tax or not. Should the owner have an indoor aerial, then it is the job of the telephone man to call, and while ostensibly inspecting the phone, he snoops around to see whether there is a radio or not. For the telephone, you must be told, is also under government control, through the post-office. American tourists will tell in very colorful terms how efficient it is.

"If this sort of thing can happen under the control of the most respected government in the world -- a government free from graft, a government that has the respect of every citizen regardless as to what party is in office -- think what will happen in America should the U. S. Government have control of the radio industry! The handling of the 'noble experiment' gives one a pretty good idea as to what will happen. Political persons will choose our programs for us. Single-tracked politicians will use the air for selfish ends. There will be no freedom of speech. No variety of entertainment. Taxation will go on the up and up. More juggling of public funds. More . . . well, why so further?

"The radio industry must beware of this pending disaster. It must retain the support of the people of America by giving more and better entertainment and less commercialism. It must start some strenuous propaganda against such an awful pass as government control. Let it use as its slogan: "Hands OFF Radio - and the Listeners' Pocket Book."

March 5, 1932

DENY KHQ 5 KW

The application of Station KHQ, Spokane, Washington, to increase licensed power from 1 to 5 KW on the 590 kc frequency was denied this week by the Commission sustaining the recommendation of Examiner Pratt (Report No. 314). The decision of the Commission in this case, as well as in those others that have already been decided, is based on the conclusions that the granting of such an increase would create serious interference with other stations of the frequency and the service areas of these stations would be reduced. It was further held that the granting of the application would work a violation of the Davis Amendment since it would create added facilities in a State that is already over quota.

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WEAO-WKBN HOURS SPECIFIED

Finding Station WEAO, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, and Station WKBN, The WKBN Broadcasting Corporation, Youngstown, Ohio, are both rendering a generally meritorious service and the type of programs that are broadcast by both stations are most commendable, the Commission this week granted renewals of license to both stations but specified a different group of operating hours for the stations than those recommended by Examiner Walker in Report No. 318. Examiner Walker had recommended Station WEAO be granted the following daily hours of operation: 9 to 11 a. m.; 12:30 to 2:30 p. m.; and 5 to 7 p. m. The Commission reversed this finding and substituted the following schedule for WEAO:

Monday	9 to 11 a. m.;	1 to 3 p. m.	8 p. m. to 10 p. m.
Tuesday	" "	" "	" "
Wednesday	" "	" "	8 to 12 midnight.
Thursday	" "	" "	" "
Friday	" "	" "	7 p. m. to midnight.
Saturday	1 p. m. to midnight.		

The remainder of the hours are granted to Station WKBN. This schedule practically outlines the hours formerly used by the stations.

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MASSACHUSETTS MOVE DENIED

The Commission this week denied the application of Station WHDH, Gloucester, Massachusetts, for authority to move the transmitter to Saugus, Massachusetts. This decision reversed the opinion of Examiner Yost in Report No. 296. The station, operated by the Matheson Radio Company, on 830 kc with Limited Time operation and 1 KW, had asked to move the station closer to the metropolitan area of Boston. The Commission concluded that while the station was rendering a commendable public service, nevertheless the City of Boston and adjacent areas are now receiving abundant broadcast service from a number of broadcast stations. From the evidence in this present case, the Commission indicated there is no need for additional service. The Commission also concluded the removal of this station from Gloucester would tend to decrease the broadcast service to the fishing fleets and it was for this purpose that the station was originally established at its present location.

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March 5, 1932

WLWL TIME INCREASE DENIED

The Commission this week sustained the recommendations of Examiner Yost (Report No. 288) and denied the application of Station WLWL, New York City, for increased operating hours on the cleared channel frequency of 1100 kc. This station is now licensed to share time on this assignment with Station WPG, Atlantic City, New Jersey. Examiner Starbuck dissented from the majority opinion. The decision held both stations are rendering a meritorious broadcast service. The conclusions stated further that the granting of the application of Station WLWL to operate 60 hours a week would not be in the public interest for the reason that the metropolitan area of the City of New York now has an abundance of broadcast service from twenty-four broadcast stations, while Station WPG is the only station located in Atlantic City. It was found the applicant did not make a sufficient showing at the hearing to warrant the withdrawal of any facilities from the New Jersey station. The final ground for decision stated: "The granting of the applications for renewal of licenses for Station WLWL and WPG, to permit each station to operate in accordance with the hours specified in the present license and the time-sharing agreement under which both stations are operated, will enable the licensee of each station to continue to render any substantial public service which has heretofore been rendered".

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COMMISSION FILES WLBX BRIEF

"We submit that it is manifest that in a field where the number of available facilities is limited and where the business to be engaged in is impressed with a public interest (KFKB Broadcasting Association, Inc., v Federal Radio Commission), there is no room for an applicant who has neither the ability nor the intention of operating in accordance with the requirements of the law and of the Commission's regulations. This is such a case", said the Commission in concluding the argument presented on its behalf in the brief filed this week in the Court of Appeals involving the pending appeal of Station WLBX, Long Island City, New York. Station WLBX was recently denied renewal of license and appealed the Commission decision. (Docket 5414, Special Calendar). The action of the Commission was based on alleged violations of the regulations in connection with operation of the station.

Transcript of Record also was filed this week in the same Court by the appellants in the cases involving the appeals of the National Broadcasting Company. (WJZ) National Broadcasting Company (KGO); The Tribune Company (WGN); Stromberg Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company, (WHAM); and Station WMAQ (Dockets No. 5567; 5568; 5569; 5570; 5571). The Record is made up of two volumes comprising 1079 pages of Commission testimony. All appellants have joined in filing the appeal.

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FAKE CALL LETTERS USED

The Radio Division of the Department of Commerce is receiving complaints from amateurs throughout certain sections of the country that unscrupulous operators of amateur stations are "bootlegging" the call letters of other transmitters in order to avoid detection of violations of the Radio Act while adjusting their equipment. This information was made public this week by Director W. D. Terrell.

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March 5, 1932

During the current week the Commission granted the following applications, subject to the provisions of Rules 44 and 45 which permit the filing of proper protests within twenty days from the date of the action:

FIRST ZONE

- WFEA New Hampshire Broadcasting Company Manchester, New Hampshire Granted permission to operate simultaneously with other regional stations on experimental basis beginning March 1st and ending May 1, 1932.
- WOR Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc. Newark, New Jersey Granted Mod. of CP approving 50 KW equipment.
- WFEA New Hampshire Broadcasting Company Manchester, New Hampshire Granted permission to operate between 11 and 12 PM, EST, to make tests and measurements to determine the interference that would be created by the operation of this station on 1430 kc with 500 watts during night hours.
- WHAZ Rensselaer Polyt. Institute Troy, New York Granted license covering installation of new equipment 1300 kc, 500 w. shares with WHAP, WEVD and WBBR.

SECOND ZONE

- WORK York Broadcasting Company York, Pennsylvania Granted Mod. of CP to move transmitter from York to W. Manchester TWP. near York, and move studio locally in York; also to change type of equipment.
- WFBC The William F. Gable Company Altoona, Pennsylvania Granted Mod. of CP to extend completion date to May 19th.

THIRD ZONE

- WBRC Birmingham Broadcasting Company, Inc. Birmingham, Alabama Granted authority to install automatic frequency control.
- WFBC First Baptist Church Knoxville, Tennessee Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license to Virgil V. Evans.
- WAPI Alabama Polytechnic Institute University of Ala. & Ala. College Birmingham, Alabama Granted permission to operate portable transm. in vicinity of Birmingham for purpose of making field intensity survey to select new site for transmitter.

FOURTH ZONE

- WLBC Voice of Eastern Indiana Muncie, Indiana Granted special authority to operate the following dates in order to broadcast sectional, regional and state basketball games simultaneously with WJAK on March 4, 5, 12, 18 and 19.

March 5, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED (Concluded)

FIFTH ZONE

KMTR	KMTR Radio Corporation Los Angeles, California	Renewal application reconsidered and granted.
KMPC	R. S. MacMillan Beverly Hills, California	Granted Mod. of CP to extend completion date to April 1st.
KDFN	Donald L. Hathaway Casper, Wyoming	Granted CP to install new 500 watt equipment increase power from 100 to 500 watts and change frequency from 1210 to 1440 kc.
WGN- WLIB	The Tribune Company Chicago, Illinois	Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license to WGN, Inc.

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RECOMMENDS DENIAL OHIO STATION

Conceding the applicant is well qualified technically and financially to operate broadcast station at Cincinnati, Ohio, Examiner Pratt nevertheless recommended (Report No. 340) denial of the application of the Pillar of Fire to erect a new unlimited time broadcast station on 1420 kc with 100 watts. The conclusions of the Examiner are based on existing adequate broadcast service in Cincinnati, even though the matter proposed to be broadcast by the applicant is educational and cultural in nature. In this latter connection, the Examiner said: "It does not appear that the Cincinnati area lacks this type of service or that there is a greater need therefor than is now, or can be, supplied by existing stations now servicing that area".

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The application of the Shreveport Broadcasting Company, Shreveport, Louisiana, for authority to erect a new television station was recommended for denial by Examiner Yost (Report No. 339) as in cases of default.

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ILLEGAL OPERATORS GUILTY

The Federal Court of the Eastern District of New York sitting at Brooklyn this week sentenced Stephen O'Neil and William Scholtz to a year and a day in the Federal penitentiary, after both defendants had pleaded guilty to the charge of operating a radio station without authority or license. In the same case, the charges against Frank Bloom and Katherine Gray were dismissed.

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March 5, 1932

MISCELLANEOUS COMMISSION ACTION

During the current week the Commission took the following action of a miscellaneous nature:

WGN	The Tribune Company Chicago, Illinois	Extended time to file exceptions to Examiner's report denying application for experimental relay broadcasting, to March 15th; Plea to withdraw application denied.
WLB	University of Minnesota Minneapolis, Minnesota	Request to hold hearing in Minneapolis to consider Mod. of Lic. of WCAL, KFMY, both of Northfield, WLB & WRHM, Minneapolis, denied. Hearing to be held in Washington.
KWTA	Hello World Broadcasting Company Shreveport, Louisiana	Authorized certain depositions to be taken for hearing scheduled in Washington March 31st, for renewal of license and to consider appl. to move station to Baton Rouge.
	Radiomarine Corporation of America Great Lakes Service	Granted oral argument March 10th, 10 AM in Mid-West Wireless, Inc. case.
	Radio Vision Company Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Denied request for reconsideration of Commission's action in denying application for experimental television station.
KMTR	KMTR Radio Corporation Los Angeles, California	Granted regular license. Conditional license was granted on February 16th, pending investigation of certain programs broadcast over station.
WSUI	Stare University of Iowa Iowa City, Iowa	Granted authority to operate from 10:00 p. m. March 4 to 1:00 a. m., March 5th; from 10:00 p. m. to 10:30 p. m. March 10; 10:00 p. m. to 12:00 p. m. March 18th; 10:00 p. m. to 10:30 p. m. March 31st.

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APPLICATIONS DISMISSED

The following applications were dismissed by the Commission this week at the request of the applicants:

4-PB-2443	Docket 1533 Caldwell Brothers Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	NEW	C. P. 1200 kc; 100 w. Share with KFJB.
4-MLB-869	Badger Broadcasting Company Madison, Wisconsin	WIBA	Mod. Lic, 1230 kc; 1 KW unlimited time.

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March 5, 1932

HEARING CALENDAR

The following hearings are scheduled for the week commencing Monday, March 7, 1932. All hearings commence at 10 a. m.

MONDAY, March 7, 1932

Docket

AMATEUR BROADCASTING

1489	W9CMG	Jack Frichard Vincennes, Ind.	Mod. Lic. Requests authority to change transm. location.
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TUESDAY, March 8, 1932

VISUAL BROADCASTING

1484	New	First Natl. Television Corp. Kansas City, Mo.	C. F. 2200-2300 kc Unlimited time	500 W.
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THURSDAY, March 10, 1932

AMATEUR BROADCASTING

1483	W8ECP	E. L. Somers Pottsville, Pa.	Renewal of License
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BROADCASTING

1459	New	Charles L. Bennett Jamaica, N. Y.	C. F.	1210 kc	100 watts
			Share with WGER, WOOH, WJBI		

1444	WMRJ	Peter J. Prinz Jamaica, N. Y.	Ren. Lic.	1210 kc	100 W.
			Shares with WGER, WOOH, WJBI		

LICENSE APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications for license covering previously authorized construction permits from the following stations:

KCMC (Formerly WDIX), Texarkana, Ark. KNO7 (Formerly KUT), Austin, Tex. WQFS, Springfield, Ill. WGER, Freeport, N. Y.

PERMIT APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications requesting authority to make changes in equipment or install automatic frequency control, from the following stations: WGST Atlanta, Ga. KOAC, Corvallis, Oreg. WKB Kansas City, Mo. KSCJ Sioux City, Iowa. WCAC Storrs, Conn. KGMP Elk City, Okla.

PERMIT APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted applications from the following stations authorizing installation of new equipment: WGL Fort Wayne, Ind. WERC, Birmingham, Ala. WFER Baltimore, Md. WLEY Lexington, Mass.

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March 5, 1932

APPLICATIONS RETURNED

During the current week the Commission returned the following applications either at the request of the applicant or for the reason that the applications did not conform to Commission procedure:

1-ML-B-729	The Outlet Company Providence, Rhode Island	WJAR	Request for 620 kc. 500 w. (Rule 123).
1-ML-B-945	The Outlet Company Providence, Rhode Island	WJAR	Increase power to 500 w. Day and Night. (Rule 123)
1-P-B-2457	New England Broadcasting Co. Boston, Massachusetts	NEW	New station on 1500 kc. (Rule 146).
2-P-B-2470	Richmond Development Corp., Roanoke, Virginia	WREX	Construction permit to move station to Charleston, West Virginia. (Request of applicant).
4-ML-B-901	Nebraska Wesleyan University Lincoln, Nebraska	WCAJ	Increase power to 1 kilowatt. (Rule 6 a & c.)
4-P-B-2418	Arthur E. Chapman & Claude R. Brand, Rapid City, South Dakota	NEW	New station on 1200 kc. (Rule 6 a and c).
5-ML-B-929	KID Broadcasting Company Idaho Falls, Idaho	KID	Modification of license for 500 w. 1 KW LS & Unlimited time. (Rule 6 a & c).

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APPLICATIONS SET FOR HEARING

At its sessions during the current week the Commission designated the following applications for hearing:

WJAY	The Cleveland Radio Brdcstg. Corp. Cleveland, Ohio		Requests Mod. of Lic. to change frequency from 610 to 590 kc; change power from 500 watts to 250 w. night, 500 w. LS, and increase hours of operation from daytime to unlimited.
WTEL	Foulkrod Radio Engineering Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania		Mod. Lic. requesting that WCAM be required to enter into time sharing agreement with WTEL and WHAT so that WCAM cannot change its operating schedule without consent of WTEL and WHAT in accordance with Rules 155 and 156.

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March 5, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the following applications were received at the

Commission:

<u>ERC FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
		<u>FIRST ZONE</u>	
1-MLB-919	WAAB	Bay State Brcdstg. Corp. Boston, Mass.	Mod. Lic. amended request 1 KW in- stead of 500 W. and 1 KW LS.

The applicant is now licensed to operate with unlimited time and 500 watts on 1410 kc. The closest stations to Boston on this frequency are Station WBCM, Bay City, Mich., approximately 650 miles distant and Station WRBX, Roanoke, Va., approximately 600 miles distant. The latter station is licensed to use 250 watts power, while the Michigan station operates with 500 watts. The mileage tables of the Commission Engineering Division recommend a separation of 1050 miles for simultaneous operation of stations of like powers in similar circumstances. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.4 unit. The First Zone is under quota; Massachusetts is under quota.

1-MPB-307	WEVD	Debs Memorial Fund Inc. New York, N. Y.	Mod. C. P. requests extension completion date to May 1, 1932
1-MLB-961	WEBR	Howell Brcdstg. Co. Buffalo, N. Y.	Mod. Lic. increase day power from 200 to 250 watts.

The applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time on 1310 kc with night power of 100 watts and this application seeks authority to increase the licensed daytime power. The granting of the application would not involve the quota. The closest station to Buffalo on this frequency is Station WMBO at Auburn, N. Y. approximately 120 miles distant and operating with 100 watts. The recommended separation for daylight operation under similar circumstances is 155 miles according to the mileage tables of the Commission Engineering Division.

1-PB-2492	WCOH	Westchester Brcdstg. Corp. Yonkers, N. Y.	C. P. moves station to White Plains, N. Y.
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The applicant is now licensed to operate on 1210 kc with 100 watts sharing time with Stations WJBI, WGEB and WMRJ. The granting of the application would move the station site approximately 10 miles north.

March 5, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Continued)

FIRST ZONE (Continued)

1-MLB-966 WOKO WOKO Inc. Mod. Lic. change from 1440 kc
Albany, N. Y. sharing with WHEC, Rochester, N. Y.
to 1430 kc with unlimited time.

The regular assignment of the applicant is on 1440 kc with the time limitation as outlined. For some time the applicant station and four others have been conducting matched crystal synchronization experiments on 1430 kc. This application would indicate this station is now seeking to have the 1430 kc assignment made permanent.

SECOND ZONE

2-PB-2459 NEW Steubenville Brdcastg. Co. C. P. resubmitted for new station,
Steubenville, Ohio 1420 kc; 100 watts, specified hours.

This application was returned by the Commission for the reason it was improperly executed. The requested frequency was formerly assigned to Station WIBR at Steubenville with half time. The closest stations to Steubenville on this frequency are WERE (Formerly WEDH) Erie, Pa. 125 miles distant; WTBO, Cumberland, Md. 120 miles distant. Both distances are less than that recommended in similar circumstances by the mileage tables of the Commission Engineering Division. The Second Zone is under quota; Ohio is under quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota.

2-PB-2446 WALR Roy W. Weller C. P. amended as to equipment;
Zanesville, Ohio also seeks local change in transmitter
and studio locations.

MLB-967 WTFL Foulkrod Engineering Co. Mod. Lic. increase operating
Philadelphia, Pa. time--time assigned to Stations WHAT and
WCAM but not used by them.

The applicant is now licensed to operate on 1310 kc sharing time with Station WHAT during the periods that Station WCAM 30 kc removed at Camden, N. J. is not broadcasting. Several applications have been received at the Commission during the past few weeks involving the operating assignments of these stations. It would not appear that the granting of this application would involve the quota.

2-PB-2494 NEW Myrtle K. Berger C. P. erect new station, 650 kc;
Upper Tyrone Twnshp., Pa. 100 watts; daytime.

The applicant requests authority to erect a new station on the clear channel frequency now assigned to the Third Zone and used by Station WSM Nashville, Tenn., a distance of approximately 600 miles. The power ^{requested} is less than is usually assigned to the proposed class of service. The Second Zone is under quota; Pennsylvania is under quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.2 unit.

March 5, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Continued)

SECOND ZONE (Continued)

2-PB-2483 WIBG WIBG, Inc.
Elkins Park, Pa. Correction to Commission Release of
Feb. 24th--The applicant in addition to
requesting authority to move station to
Glenside, Pa. and increase power to 100
watts, also asks authority to change fre-
quency from 930 to 970 kc.

THIRD ZONE

3-MFB-308 KCMC No. Miss. Brdcastg. Corp. Mod. C. P. requesting approval trans-
(Formerly WDIX) Texarkana, Ark. mitter site in Texarkana.

3-PB-2488 KARK Ark. Radio & Eopt. Co. C. P. change equipment; and increase
Little Rock, Ark. power to 500 watts.

The applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time with power of 250 watts on 890 kc. The closest stations to Little Rock on this frequency are WGST, Atlanta, Ga. operating with 250 watts, approximately 455 miles distant and KFNE Shenandoah, Iowa with 500 watts power, approximately 450 miles distant. The separation recommended in similar circumstances by the Engineering Division mileage tables of the Commission is 770 miles. The Third Zone is over quota; Arkansas is under quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.2 unit.

3-MLB-933 KMLB Liner's Brdcastg. Station Mod. Lic. amended request unlimited
Monroe, La. time instead of from 6 a. m. to
3 p. m.

The applicant is now licensed to operate the hours specified on 1200 kc. The closest station to Monroe on this frequency is Station KGHJ, Little Rock, Ark., operating with 100 watts and approximately 155 miles distant. The recommended separation under Commission Engineering Division mileage tables in similar circumstances is 200 miles. The Third Zone is over quota; Louisiana is over quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota.

3-PB-2489 NEW Baton Rouge Broadcasting Co. C. P. new station on 1450 kc 1 KW;
Baton Rouge, La. to share with KTBS.

The applicant seeks authority to share time with Station KTBS, Shreveport, La., now operating unlimited time. The closest station to the proposed location is WTFI, Athens, Ga., approximately 510 miles distant, operating with power of 500 watts. The recommended separation under similar circumstances is 1050 miles. The granting of this application would not involve the quota.

3-MLB-965 WRBQ J. Pat Scully Mod. Lic. requests change from un-
Greenville, Miss limited time to specified hours.

This station is now licensed to operate on 1210 kc. The granting of the application would probably reduce the quota.

March 5, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Continued)

THIRD ZONE (Continued)

3-PB-2462 NEW Daily Independent & Mail C. P. amended request 1200 kc and
Anderson, South Carolina facilities of WFBC.

This application for a new station as originally submitted sought the use of the 1370 kc frequency. The present amendment now asks the use of the assignment of Station WFBC, Knoxville, Tenn., approximately 125 miles distant, sharing time on this channel with Station WBHS, Huntsville, Ala. The Third Zone is over quota; South Carolina is under quota; Tennessee is over quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota of South Carolina and reduce the Tennessee assignment.

3-PB-2432 NEW J. T. Griffin C. P. amended for new station on 1400
Tulsa, Oklahoma kc requesting unlimited hours except
when Station KUOA is operating.

The requested assignment is now assigned in this area to Station KOCW, Chickasha, Okla. The distance from Tulsa to Chickasha is approximately 135 miles. Station KUOA, Fayetteville, Ark., approximately 110 miles distant, is sharing time with Station KLRA on 1390 kc.

3-PB-2490 NEW Ilor Clive Lankford, Jr. C. P. erect new station on 1310 kc; 1
Seymour, Texas KW; 12 midnight to 6 a. m.

A person with the same name as this applicant plead guilty to a charge of operating a radio station without government license in a Federal District Court sitting in Texas on November 19, 1931, and was sentenced to ten days in jail and fined \$500. The frequency requested is a local assignment and the maximum power authorized in regular service is 100 watts night. In connection with the hours requested, attention is directed to Rule 88 of the Commission Rules and Regulations which reads: "The term 'experimental period' means that period of time between 12 midnight and 6 a. m. This period may be used for experimental purposes by the licensee of any broadcast station, on its assigned frequency and with its authorized power, provided no interference is caused to other stations maintaining a regular operating schedule".

FOURTH ZONE

4-PB-2481 WMBH Edwin H. Aber C. P. amended request authority
Joplin, Mo. move transmitter locally.

4-MLB-962 KGOA Charles Walter Greenley Mod. Lic. increase power from 50 to
Decorah, Iowa 100 watts.

The applicant is now licensed to operate as a daytime station on 1270 kc, sharing time with Station KWLC which is licensed to use 100 watts. The granting of the application would not increase the quota.

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Continued)

FOURTH ZONE (Continued)

4-PB-3487 MEW 31st St. Baptist Church C. P. new station 1310 kc; 30 W.
Merris H. Goers, Pastor unlimited time.
Indianapolis, Ind.

The applicant requests authority to erect a new station with less power than is ordinarily authorized for a local station assignment. The closest stations to the proposed location on the requested frequency are Station WROW Terre Haute, Ind. approximately 65 miles distant and WLEC Muncie, Ind. approximately 55 miles distant. The Fourth Zone is over quota; Indiana is under quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.2 unit.

4-ALB-419 WOS John D. Heiny Vol. Assgn. Lic. to Missouri
Jefferson City, Mo. State Marketing Bureau.

4-PB-2493 KGDA Mitchell Brcdstg. Co. C. P. move station to Aberdeen, S. D.
Mitchell, S. D.

The station is now licensed to operate on 1370 kc with power of 100 watts. The granting of this application would move the station approximately 125 miles north of Mitchell.

4-MLB-968 WJAZ The Truth Publ. Co. Change from sharing time with Station
Elkhart, Ind. WLEC, Muncie to simultaneous daytime
and share at night.

The stations involved are now licensed to share time equally on 1310 kc with 50 watts power. The distance between the stations is approximately 110 miles. The mileage tables of the Commission Engineering Division recommend under similar circumstances a separation of 95 miles. The granting of the application would increase the Indiana quota. The Muncie station recently made application for the same authority as is requested in this application.

FIFTH ZONE

5-MLB-964 KFXJ Western Slope Broadcasting Co. Mod. Lic. for change in specified
Grand Junction, Colo. hours of operation.

The applicant is licensed to operate with 50 watts and specified hours on 1710 kc.

5-MLB-963 KIX The Tribune Publ. Co. Mod. Lic. increase power to
Oakland, Calif. 1 KW.

The applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time on 880 kc with power of 500 watts. This is a Canadian Shared Channel. The distance from Oakland to the closest Canadian boundary is approximately 825. Under Rule 123 of the Commission Rules and Regulations stations at a greater distance than 500 miles from the Canadian boundary may be assigned power in excess of 500 watts. The closest station to Oakland on this frequency is Station KPOF Denver, Colo. operating with power of 500 watts and approximately 940 miles distant. The recommended separation under similar circumstances is 1050 miles. The Fifth Zone is over quota; California is under quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.4 unit.



Issued by

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING * * * WASHINGTON, D. C.
PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director.

March 12, 1932

FREEDOM OF RADIO AND PRESS

Here is a quotation from the book by Karl A. Bickel, president of the United Press Associations, entitled "New Empires" which is indicative of the manner in which leaders in the newspaper field view broadcasting:

"The remarkable development of broadcasting in the United States, where it has attained a standard of excellence and an effectiveness scarcely approached in any other nation of the world, has been largely due to the fact that broadcasting has been relatively free from governmental interference. At various times tentative efforts looking toward imposing upon radio a greater degree of governmental dictation have been initiated by either members of Congress or the Federal Radio Commission. So far the extension of bureaucratic control over radio has been avoided.

"The press of America became the greatest in the world because of this lack of the dead hand of governmental control, and regardless of future competitive possibilities between broadcasting and the press, the newspapers of America should never make the supreme mistake of standing idly by and permitting broadcasting to become a bureaucratic creature. Fundamentally, the hardly-yet won liberties of the press in America are also the rights of broadcasting, and an assault upon one is an assault upon all."

March 12, 1932

10 PER CENT TAX ON LINES

The new revenue bill just reported to the House this week contains a provision which would impose a ten per cent tax on all telephone and telegraph lines used in broadcasting. The National Association of Broadcasters, the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System are making a joint request that the provision be eliminated from the measure. Every station in the United States would be affected by the 10 per cent tax. The letter of the NAB follows:

"The revenue bill reported to the House of Representatives this week by your Committee in Section 701, subsection (a), paragraph (2) imposes a ten percent tax on amounts paid "to any telegraph or telephone company for any leased wire or talking circuit special service." While (A) of the same paragraph specifically exempts newspapers from the payment of this tax no similar exemption is made with respect to radio broadcasting stations.

"Undoubtedly this was due to an oversight on the part of your Committee inasmuch as the report on the bill points out on page 43 that Sections 701-703 "are substantially a re-enactment of the tax levied by the revenue acts of 1918 and 1921" except that the rate of taxation is changed. Radio broadcasting was not in existence in 1918, and in 1921 there were only a few stations none of which were operated commercially.

"As the provision now stands in the bill there is no doubt that radio broadcasting stations would be compelled to pay the ten percent tax and that newspapers would be exempt.

"It is stating the obvious to say that broadcasting stations render a public service as valuable, at least, as that rendered by the newspapers. Indeed, service to the public is the basis upon which the Congress of the United States has authorized the issuance of licenses to stations.

"Just as telegraph and telephone lines are an important instrumentality for the collection and dissemination of news for the press, so are similar telegraph and telephone lines indispensable to the nationwide distribution of music, education, literature and drama, religion and news by the broadcasting networks to their affiliated stations.

"Each of the 600 broadcasting stations in the United States, whether or not it is affiliated with one of the networks would also be compelled to pay the 10 percent tax on line services. Every station in the country leases costly wire circuits to connect its studio with its transmitting station or to connect its studio with a remote control point, or both.

"For example, most stations broadcast local religious services direct from churches or classroom lectures direct from schools. Special lines are required for such broadcasts and these line costs would be subject to tax under the bill as it now stands.

"While the amount of revenue which would be derived from such a tax would be very much smaller than the amount that would be realized from the imposition of a similar tax upon lines leased for the collection and dissemination of news, it nevertheless would seriously handicap each of the 600 broadcasting stations

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10 PER CENT TAX ON LINES (Continued)

in the performance of many important and valuable services to the public. Since a large proportion of the cost for telephone and telegraph services is incurred in the broadcasting from remote control points such affairs as political meetings, religious services, classroom lectures, sport events, speeches by public officials and events of general news interest, for which the station receives no money, the tax certainly would tend to reduce the number of such broadcasts.

"It should be pointed out also that broadcasting stations are important users of electrical power and Section 604 of the bill would impose a power tax upon every station in the United States. In addition to this, of course, broadcasting companies would be subject to the corporation taxes.

"In view of the above and in the belief that the Committee did not intend to include such an important public service as broadcasting within the provisions of Section 701 and at the same time exempt the press, the National Association of Broadcasters, a business organization of 200 of the leading broadcasting stations in the United States, respectfully asks that your Committee amend Section 701, subsection (a), paragraph (2) so that it will read as follows:

"(2) a tax equivalent to 10 percentum of the amount paid on or after such date to any telegraph or telephone company for any leased wire or talking circuit special service furnished on or after such date. This paragraph shall not apply to the amount paid for so much of such service as is utilized (A) in the collection and dissemination of news through the public press, (B) IN OR IN CONNECTION WITH RADIO BROADCASTING, or (C) in the conduct, by a common carrier or telephone or telegraph company, of its business as such."

"(Part typed in capital letters is new matter)."

Judge Crisp, acting chairman of the Ways and Means committee, has stated that it was the intention of the committee to "remove from the tax all messages used in the dissemination of knowledge and information and publicity" and has promised to offer an amendment in Committee which would place broadcasting stations on the same basis as newspapers with respect to line charges.

QUIETS UNLICENSED BROADCASTING STATIONS

"The voice of Muscle Shoals," an unlicensed radio station operated under the alias of W Y P C on "90,000 horsepower" in Sheffield, Ala. has been quieted, according to a letter received today by Director W. D. Terrell, of the Commerce Department's Radio Division, from the operator of test car No. 2, the traveling radio laboratory in that district. The letter stated that the station operated on various frequencies and afforded serious interference with reception in nearby states. The operator sold time to advertisers who paid for it by contributions to a church of which the station owner was pastor.

The following information is being provided for your information and is not to be distributed outside of your organization. It is intended to assist you in understanding the current status of the project and the actions that are being taken to address the issues identified in the recent audit. The information is based on the most current data available and is subject to change as more information is received.

The audit identified several areas where controls were not operating effectively. These areas include the procurement process, the financial reporting system, and the internal control system. The audit also identified several areas where the controls were operating effectively, including the human resources system and the information technology system.

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RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTION PLAN

The following recommendations are being provided to assist you in addressing the issues identified in the audit. The recommendations are based on the most current data available and are subject to change as more information is received. The action plan should be developed and implemented as soon as possible to address the issues identified in the audit.

March 12, 1932

DILL INTRODUCES COPYRIGHT BILL

Senator Dill (D) Washington, this week introduced a bill (S. 3985) to amend and consolidate the copyright laws of the United States which has been referred to the Committee on Patents. There are now six copyright bills pending in the Congress of the United States.

The Dill copyright bill is a splendid piece of draftmanship considering the breadth of the subject matter covered. Notice of copyright is required under the proposed law.

Section 20 of the Dill bill provides that in the case of unauthorized performance of a musical work the statutory damages shall not exceed a total of \$10,000 nor be less than \$50 for all infringement up to date of suit. The present law fixes the minimum statutory damages at \$250 per infringement.

Section 21 of the bill is an entirely new section designed to prevent abuses through the combination of copyright owners. The section follows:

"Sec. 21. If two or more persons owning or controlling copyrights or any rights therein combine either directly or by means of an association, society, or corporation to acquire or pool copyrights or rights therein, and to issue or grant licenses or other authorizations for public performance for profit, or for broadcasting performances of copyright works or for the manufacture, lease, or sale of recordings or mechanical reproductions, and to fix and collect fees, charges, or royalties for such licenses or other authorizations, then -

"(a) Every such combination of copyright owners shall file with the Register of Copyright:

"(1) Names and addresses of copyright owners, and if a corporation or association its name, officers, and principal place of business, together with a true copy of its agreement or articles of incorporation and by-laws.

"(2) Lists of all copyrighted works, and rights therein, over which such combination exercises or claims control, including those of foreign origin, together with dates of beginning and end of each copyright work.

"(3) Names of the owners of said copyrighted works and the dates on which the term of their copyright begins and ends.

"(4) Statements of all fees, charges, or royalties which such combination of copyright owners collects as compensation for the grants or other authorization together with such revisions thereof as from time to time shall be made.

"(b) The lists and statements required to be filed under the preceding subsection (a) shall be kept open for public inspection at the Copyright Office.

"(c) Any such combination of copyright owners upon compliance with the foregoing provisions shall be entitled to make a fair and reasonable charge for the rights conferred. Such charge shall be a fixed amount for a definite period of time.

DILL INTRODUCES COPYRIGHT BILL (Continued)

"Proof of failure to comply with the provisions of this section shall be a complete defense to any suit for infringement of a copyrighted work, and no combination of copyright owners or individual owner shall be entitled to sue for or to collect any license fees or royalties with respect to any copyrighted works not specified in the lists filed by it with the Register of Copyrights as herein provided, nor to sue for or collect any fees or royalties which are unreasonable or discriminatory, nor withdraw the performance of more than 10 per centum of the works covered by a license during the period covered by the license.

"Whenever such combination of copyright owners has granted licenses for the use of copyrighted works which it controls, or changes its fees or its lists of copyrighted works covered by an outstanding license not yet expired, any person within each class of users operating under practically the same economic conditions and desiring to make similar use of such works shall, upon application therefor, be entitled to a license under the same terms and conditions as such licensees and it shall be the duty of said combination of copyright owners to grant such license upon payment of the stipulated fee.

"In any action or proceeding brought by such combination of copyright owners, or by any individual owner, for infringement of the copyright in any work which the said combination controls, the infringing party shall be liable -

"(a) To an injunction only with respect to works proved to have been infringed.

"(b) To pay to the owner of the right infringed in lieu of actual damages and profits, damages in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and, in assessing such damages, the court may, in its discretion, allow the amounts stated as payment in full for all infringements by the infringing party of all works controlled by such combination up to the date of suit.

"PROVIDED, That whenever any such combination of copyright owners shall discriminate or propose to discriminate against any person within a class of users operating under practically the same economic condition, or shall demand an unreasonable charge for license of the rights to any work which it permits to be used for public performance, then the Federal Trade Commission on request of the person desiring a license, or demanding equal treatment, shall designate a representative, who, together with the representative of the licensor and the representative of the person asking for a license or for equal treatment, shall constitute a committee of arbitration. Such committee is hereby authorized to revise or otherwise prescribe the fees or royalties which the said combination of copyright owners may collect from the aggrieved person in return for the grant or license, said fees and conditions to be such as to prevent discrimination.

"If such combination of copyright owners shall refuse to appoint a representative for arbitration on the request of any party aggrieved as aforesaid, the aggrieved party may petition the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for an order directing that such arbitration proceed as hereinbefore provided. Ten days' notice in writing of such application shall be made upon the defaulting party and a certified copy of such notice shall be served upon the Federal Trade Commission, which, for purposes of accepting service thereof, shall be deemed its agent. Any petition to the court hereunder shall be made and heard in the manner provided by law for the making and hearing of motions, except as otherwise herein expressly provided."

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SIROVICH BILL INTRODUCED

Chairman Sirovich (D) New York, chairman of the House Committee on Patents and Copyrights this week introduced a bill (HR 10364) to revise the present Copyright Act of 1909.

The chairman has been holding extensive hearings on the subject of copyright law revision and coincident with the introduction of his bill he issued the following statement:

"For the past 10 years the question of a revision and consolidation of the laws respecting copyright has been before the Committee on Patents of the House of Representatives. Hearings have been held from time to time and progress made in obtaining substantial agreement between the authors and the various industries affected as to a sound and proper basis for a modernized and consistent copyright law.

"During the present session the Committee on Patents has held extended hearings at which there have appeared representatives of all the various groups affected by the copyright law. Where these hearings developed minor conflicts of interest, conferences have been held between the representatives of the interests concerned, and a spirit of helpful cooperation has made it possible to arrive at a common understanding as to the protection necessary for the various industries dealing in copyright property.

"At the hearings before the Committee on Patents it was generally agreed:

1. That our existing copyright system is inconsistent with the constitutional authorization to Congress to secure to authors exclusive rights in their writings in that under the existing system legal title to the copyright in many cases vests in the publisher rather than in the author. This has become of great significance in view of the increased importance of a general international agreement as to the rights of authors in copyrightable material.

"Our authors publish their books abroad, the plays of our dramatists are produced abroad, and much literary material created abroad is used in this country. The existing system of law makes it impossible for this country to enter into the international conventions which would protect the rights of our authors abroad and enable them to secure revenue in other countries from their creative efforts here.

2. The present copyright law is antiquated in the sense that the last revision, enacted in 1909, antedated the development of many of the more important industries using copyright material.

"The motion picture industry and the radio industry in their present-day stage of development were hardly foreseen when the law of 1909 was passed. Even the magazine industry is in its commercial importance and in its relation to the authors in an entirely different stage of development today from that which existed in 1909.

3. The existing system of copyright law contains many drastic penalties which were no doubt appropriate at the time the last act was passed in 1909, but which under modern conditions have ceased to protect the author and yet serve as an invitation to litigation against well-conducted enterprises amounting almost to racketeering.

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SIROVICH BILL INTRODUCED (Continued)

"This copyright law which I am introducing, as chairman of the Committee on Patents of the House of Representatives, is the result of the hearings before the Committee on Patents. It fundamentally revises the existing law of copyright in the following respects:

"1. It puts title to the copyright in the author, the creator of the literary, artistic or scientific work which is the subject matter of the copyright.

"2. The various industries that use a copyright work in any medium or form of expression do so under license from the author; but to the licensees under the author are secured by the terms of the act all the essential rights necessary to protect the interest which they purchase from the author in the copyright work.

"3. The author does not lose his title to the work which he has created through any failure to observe at any particular time the formalities of registration and the giving of notice of copyright. Registration and giving of notice are, however, imposed upon the copyright owner, since the bill deprives him of most of his remedies as to infringements prior to his registration of the copyright work, and the giving of notice, when published, except a limited remedy against infringers.

"4. When an author has complied with the requirements of registration and notice, the proposed act gives him full and adequate remedies against all infringers. Like remedies are given to the licensee under the copyright owner to protect his interest under the copyright owner.

"The remedy clauses of the act have been so revised as to give to the owner available and more effective remedies, while at the same time removing completely the invitation to legal racketeering under guise of protection of the copyright law.

"5. Because of the fundamental changes in the law which placed the copyright in the author and protect the author from complete loss of his rights in the property through delay in complying with formalities, the way is open for this country to join in an international convention as to copyright and so secure to our authors protection throughout the civilized world.

"6. The proposed bill has rearranged and simplified the copyright law so that it will be clear and understandable to the author, composer, or editor.

It is believed that the enactment of the proposed act will represent a great step forward in our statute law as to copyright and will relieve authors and composers, as well as the great business enterprises that deal with copyright property, from burdens and difficulties which now exist, and will greatly facilitate the operations of all those industries which function under the copyright law."

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March 12, 1932

COLUMBIA STOCK TRANSFERRED

The following statement was issued by the Columbia Broadcasting System in connection with the acquisition of stock in that company held by the Paramount-Publix Corporation:

"Columbia Broadcasting System announces the purchase of fifty percent of its stock, heretofore held by the Paramount-Publix Corporation, by a group headed by William S. Paley, president of Columbia. This step brings the ownership of the broadcasting system completely into the hands of Mr. Paley and his management, with no interests represented external to the company.

"Associated with Mr. Paley in the purchase is the investment banking house of Brown Brothers, Harriman & Company, who have placed a portion of the stock with interests associated with them, and also with Lehman Corporation, Field, Glore & Company and Herbert Bayard Swope, formerly Executive Editor of the New York World. The participations are for private investment with no public offering contemplated. The directors who have represented Paramount on the Board have resigned, and their places will be filled at the next meeting of the Columbia stockholders, to be held within a month.

"In announcing the readquisition of the Paramount stock, which was sold to that company in June, 1929, Mr. Paley expressed regret at the severance of a pleasant business relationship, but, at the same time, made known his gratification that Columbia, the largest single broadcasting network in the world, will continue its development under single control.

"Mr. Paley, in association with a small group, bought Columbia Broadcasting System on September 25, 1928, when it had only sixteen station outlets and when it had not yet assumed a very significant role. When he sold a half interest to the Paramount-Publix Corporation, Columbia already had made great strides both in its multiphased service to the radio audience and in the volume of radio advertising entrusted to it. The network now has ninety-one associated stations, spreading its programs from coast to coast and to many foreign countries, and offering to an audience of tens of millions a continually growing variety of classical and popular entertainment, education and instruction."

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ASCAP SEEKING COPYRIGHT ADJUSTMENT

E. C. Mills, general manager of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, has invited the Copyright Committee to meet with him in an effort to settle the troublesome question of music license fees. Before the death of J. C. Rosenthal, Mills' predecessor, one meeting was held but no solution was reached.

President Shaw this week named Paul W. Morency, WTIC, as chairman of the NAB Copyright Committee, instead of A. L. McCosker, WOR, who asked to be relieved because he felt he could not give sufficient time to the work. Mr. Morency and Mr. Mills will probably confer upon a date for the conference between the NAB and the ASCAP.

In the meantime the Society is renewing all licenses, in most instances restoring the original expiration dates.

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March 12, 1932

SUPPLEMENTAL RCA SUIT FILED

The Attorney General of the United States on Monday filed with the District Court at Wilmington, Del. an amended and supplemental petition in the case brought by the United States against the Radio Corporation of America and its associates.

The following statement was issued at the Department of Justice:

"Three new defendants were added because of these allegations, viz International General Electric Company, Westinghouse International Electric and RCA Communications, Inc. The National Broadcasting Company is also added as a party defendant. The petition alleges that this defendant is owned by the Radio Corporation of America, the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and that it was organized for the purpose of restraint of competition in the business of nationwide broadcasting.

"Negotiations have been continued for some time between the defendants and the Government and between the defendants themselves with regard to the possibility of creating an open patent pool which would obviate the trial of some of the important issues of the case. The filing of the amended bill does not mean that these negotiations have been broken off but the Government has been going on with its preparations for trial pending the outcome of these negotiations with the purpose of having the case heard this Spring and the filing of the amended bill is in line with these preparations."

Sometime ago the Department of Justice was advised by the District Court at Wilmington that the case would be dropped from the court docket unless there was some action taken by the Department before March 8, 1932.

Following the filing of the suit the Radio Corporation of America issued a statement from which the following is an excerpt:

"The present suit was instituted after the Department had won a decision in the lower court against certain gasoline companies which had executed so-called patent pooling agreements. After this decision was reversed in 1931 by the Supreme Court of the United States, active negotiations were had between representatives of the defendants and of the Department of Justice, looking toward a settlement of the radio litigation. In the course of these negotiations the representatives of the Department of Justice pointed out in detail features of the existing situation to which they took exception. While not agreeing with the Department as to the validity of its criticisms this Corporation expressed its desire to cooperate by altering in so far as was practicable, the arrangements which the Department criticized, irrespective of how such arrangements might eventually be regarded by the courts should the litigation be carried to final judgment.

"In carrying out this program, the Radio Corporation is in course of withdrawing from participation in the General Motors Radio Corporation, has changed its contractual relations with the United Fruit Company, has amended certain of its international traffic agreements and it gave favorable consideration to the creation of an 'open patent pool' which was suggested by the Department. All this was done to the end that prolonged and expensive litigation might be avoided, that the cost of such litigation might be saved to the Corporation's shareholders and the Government, that the energies of the officers and experts of the companies concerned might be devoted to constructive work in the interest not only of these

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SUPPLEMENTAL RCA SUIT FILED (Continued)

companies and their stockholders but as well in the interest of the radio industry as a whole, all in the hope that stable conditions might early be brought about in the radio industry, which has suffered as few industries have from present economic conditions.

"The amended and supplemental petition just filed by the Department makes issue of and seeks an injunction against some of the very arrangements altered to meet the Government's views. As to two of the corporations, parties defendant to the original complaint, the arrangements to which the Government made objections, are being changed to meet the Government's views. Also other features have been changed to meet the Department's views, but despite this they are still the subject of attack in the new petition which the Department has just filed.

"In view of all these circumstances we are unable to understand the action of the Department in persisting in doing unnecessary things and making unnecessary charges particularly in times of great business depression and even when there is and long has been great competition -- more than adequate from every point of view -- in the radio industry. The Department's demand for additional competition came when there were so many competitors in the field that over-production and cut-throat competition threatened the entire industry. This is even more true today, when surveys show that there now exist in the country radio plants with a capacity of approximately 25,000,000 radio sets per year while the market is estimated at approximately 3,000,000 sets per year, when prices for merchandise are lowest in the history of the industry and when few, if any, companies engaged in the manufacture and sale of radio devices are able to earn a profit on their business.

"The Radio Corporation of America and its associated companies, defendants in this case, together are doing less than 20% of the total business in radio receiving sets and less than 40% of the total business in radio tubes. It could hardly be contended that a monopoly is thereby threatened or that trade is thereby restrained."

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PROGRAM MANAGEMENT CHANGED

A new program arrangement between the Westinghouse stations, KDKA, WBZ, KYW and WBZA has been worked out with the National Broadcasting Company, according to an announcement made public this week. The new arrangement pertains to scheduling of programs over these stations and does not affect the ownership of the stations.

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BROWN STILL UNCONFIRMED

The nomination of Col. Thad Brown to become a member of the Federal Radio Commission came up in the Senate this week but was passed over at the suggestion of Senator Couzens, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee who has been objecting to Brown's appointment. Senator Watson of Indiana inquired of Senator Couzens when he would be ready to have the nomination considered by the Senate and the Michigan Senator replied that he was not prepared to state.

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March 12, 1932

ATTACKS COMMERCIAL BROADCASTERS

Joy Elmer Morgan, editor, Journal of the National Education Association, in a speech before the Department of Elementary School Principals during the convention of the Association in Washington, said:

"Does your state have a radio station owned and operated by an educational institution and fully coordinated with the entire educational system of the state? Education by radio has now established itself. There is no question as to its possibilities. It is used not only for informal educational activities but has also shown large possibilities as a means of direct instruction in the fundamental school subjects. In America we have allowed this new resource to fall almost exclusively into the hands of commercial interests seeking to destroy freedom of speech on the air. We have assigned to the two leading monopoly groups more than ten times as many radio channel units as we have allowed all educational stations taken together. Are you familiar with this problem? This is a matter too vital to leave entirely in the hands of greedy or commercial groups."

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SLANDER BILL PASSED

The Hickey bill, defining slander by radio and making the dissemination of such slander a misdemeanor, was passed by the New York State Senate this week. The bill in its original form was objected to by the National Association of Broadcasters and the bill which was passed by the Senate incorporated all of the major amendments offered by the Association. Under the terms of the measure the individual stations cannot be held criminally liable for defamatory matter which was obtained by or supplied to him from other sources. The bill also exempts broadcasts of "a fair and true report of any judicial, legislative or other public and official proceeding or of any political meeting or other public event, or of any matter uttered by any person who is a candidate for nomination or election to any public office."

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STATE INVESTIGATION PROPOSED

Appointment of a commission of five persons to investigate the subject of broadcasting in the state was authorized under a resolution (HB 1093) accepted in the Massachusetts House and Senate this week. The commission would be directed to "devise ways and means under which the commonwealth shall be enabled to erect radio broadcasting stations with such means of reception of radio broadcasting as will allow the citizens of the commonwealth to have free use of such radio methods, inventions or devices - - for the purpose of free discussion, education or entertainment or other purposes which will maintain inviolate our inalienable right of freedom of speech." The commission is to report at the next annual session.

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SEND IN YOUR QUESTIONNAIRE

Several weeks ago the Office of Education sent questionnaires to all broadcasting stations seeking information on educational broadcasts. The Association is cooperating with the Office of Education in the preparation of a pamphlet which should be of value to both broadcasters and educators and it is important that all questionnaires be returned. A large number of our members have sent in very helpful information. If you have not done so, please send your questionnaire at once.

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EDUCATION BY RADIO

Replies from educational institutions located in the Worcester, Mass. area in response to a questionnaire sent out by Ted Hill, director of Station WORC-WEPS, show conclusively that these institutions believe existing broadcasting stations should be used in connection with educational broadcasting work.

The first question asked was:

1. Is it your opinion that radio broadcasting is adaptable to the presentation of educational subjects?

Clark University, Assumption College, Worcester Academy, Worcester Polytechnic Institute and Holy Cross College replied in the affirmative.

2. In your opinion, is the general public interested in strictly educational programs?

Clark University, Assumption College and Holy Cross answered in the affirmative and Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and Worcester Academy in the negative.

3. Do you believe that the programs now broadcast (by this station for example including "Columbia's Public Affairs Institute," "American School of the Air," and other features dealing with music appreciation, chemistry, sociology, etc. occupy a sufficient amount of broadcast hours to meet the needs of those interested in educational programs?

Assumption College and Worcester Academy answered in the affirmative, the latter volunteering the opinion that there should be more music. Holy Cross stated more time should be utilized during evening hours and the other two institutions ventured no answer.

4. Should it be your opinion that more time should be devoted to educational programs, do you believe that existing stations should be used for the purpose (provided that such time is donated by the stations) or that stations whose time is devoted exclusively to educational programs would better serve the purpose?

"Ideally, a station whose entire efforts went into educational programs should be able to carry out its purpose better. I believe however that existing stations can be used very effectively." -- CLARK UNIVERSITY.

"Existing stations should be used for the purpose." -- ASSUMPTION COLLEGE.

"The programs now broadcast probably meet the needs of those who are interested in educational programs. I do not believe we need more stations for any purpose." -- WORCESTER ACADEMY.

"Very, very doubtful in our opinion." -- WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

"To my mind the present stations are suitable for the broadcasting of educational programs and should be used in preference to new stations for educational programs exclusively." -- HOLY CROSS COLLEGE.

March 12, 1932

EDUCATION BY RADIO (Continued)

5. Would the institution, of which you are the head, be interested, at present or in the near future, in presenting a series of educational programs, either as an individual institution or in collaboration with others, provided the broadcast time is made available to you without charge?

Clark University was not interested in any extensive program but expressed the belief that a series of ten programs could be arranged.

Assumption College was "willing to do its bit."

Worcester Academy was interested.

Worcester Polytechnic was not interested.

Holy Cross said it could not participate.

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LAUDS BROADCASTERS' ETHICS

The magazine BROADCASTING will publish in the forthcoming issue an interview with William E. Humphrey, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, on the subject of radio advertising. The magazine will say:

"In the face of all the propaganda stirred up against commercial radio comes glowing tribute to the broadcasting industry from the Federal Trade Commission for the basic "quality and integrity" of its advertising and the ready willingness of stations to cooperate in the elimination of the questionable matter.

"William E. Humphrey, chairman of the Commission, which is known as one of Uncle Sam's most 'hard-boiled' agencies, disclosed that not since the advent of broadcasting has it been necessary for the Commission to issue a formal complaint against a station. The Commission has dipped into broadcasting several times, he said, but the stations involved without exception have voluntarily thrown out the questioned accounts in advance of formal Commission action."

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TO COMPLETE NAB SECTIONS

Quite a few members have not designated representatives for the Engineering, Commercial and Program Sections of the National Association of Broadcasters. If you are one of those who has not sent in this information please use this form (attached) and mail it immediately. Programs for these sections are now being worked out.

Each member station is entitled to one membership in each of these sections.

FILL OUT THE ATTACHED FORM, TEAR IT OUT, AND MAIL IT AT ONCE!

- - -

Philip G. Loucks, Managing Director
National Association of Broadcasters
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Our station desires to name the following delegates
to serve on the newly created sections of the NAB.

Commercial Section _____

Title _____

Engineering Section _____

Title _____

Program Section _____

Title _____

Cordially yours,

(Signed) _____

(Station) _____

March 12, 1932

COURT SUSTAINS WFI DENIAL

In an opinion made public this week the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia sustained the decision of the Commission denying authority of Station WFI, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, operated by Strawbridge & Clothier, to increase power from 500 to 1000 watts. Station WFI is licensed to operate on 560 kc sharing time with Station WLIT.

The Court, after declaring its jurisdiction was limited under the Radio Act to questions of law rising from decisions of the Commission, said: "Appellant contends that the commission erroneously interpreted the provisions of the act of March 28, 1928 (c. 263, 45 Stat. 373), known as the Davis Amendment, which provides that the licensing authority shall as nearly as possible make and maintain an equal allocation of broadcasting licenses, of bands of frequency or wave lengths, of periods of time for operations, and of station power, to each zone when and in so far as there are applications therefore; and that, 'the licensing authority shall carry into effect the equality of broadcasting service hereinbefore directed, whenever necessary or proper, by granting or refusing licenses or renewals of licenses, by changing periods of time of operation, and by increasing or decreasing station power, when applications are made for licenses or renewals of licenses.' It is insisted that because Philadelphia is in an underquota State and an underquota zone it was the duty of the Commission to reduce the power assignments of WQAM, WIBO, and WNOX (Now licensed to operate on the same frequency as WFI) to an extent that would avoid any interference caused by the granting of the appellant's application. In the present case the commission has found that Philadelphia is now receiving good broadcasting service and that the granting of appellant's application would not materially better that service, but would materially affect the service of other stations. Appellant has entirely failed to prove that the reduction of power of the stations at Miami, Fla; Chicago, Ill; and Knoxville, Tenn., operating on the same frequency would be to the public interest, convenience or necessity. We are constrained to affirm the decision."

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COURT UPHOLDS COMMISSION RULING

In deciding the appeal brought by Station WOW, Omaha, Nebr., on February 29th, the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has recognized the classification of regional and local stations. Station WOW, operated by the Woodmen of the World Life Insurance Association, appealed the decision of the Commission, denying its request for unlimited time, after the Examiner had made such a recommendation. The Omaha station is licensed to share time with Station WCAJ, Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln, Nebr., on 590 KC.

After reviewing the services rendered by both stations, the Court said;

"If the time now allotted to WCAJ is taken from that station and granted to WOW, the former station will be eliminated unless concurrently some other time is allotted to it. The present case makes no provision for that contingency and the Commission states in its decision that the granting of the appellant's application 'would require the forfeiture of the entire assignment now used by the respondent.'

March 12, 1932

COURT UPHOLDS COMMISSION RULING (Continued)

This is doubtless based upon the fact that the State of Nebraska is already over-quota on regional and local channels, and if the appellant's application be granted the Commission would be compelled either to make another assignment to WCAJ in Nebraska or delete the station. The former course would work a violation of section 9 of the Radio Act of 1927, known as the Davis Amendment, and of the Commission's General Order 92 promulgated there-under. It is true that station WOW would be benefited by such an arrangement, but it is doubtful whether the public would be substantially benefited thereby. And as we said in **CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR v. FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION**, 59 App. D. C. 333. 'The cause of independent broadcasting in general would be seriously endangered and the public interest correspondingly prejudiced, if the licenses of established broadcasting stations should arbitrarily be withdrawn from them and appropriated to the use of other stations.' The respective stations have performed useful public service, and doubtless can continue to do so, under the present allocation."

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CORRECTION

In outlining the action of the Commission, granting a renewal of license to Station WMBC, Detroit, Mich., last week, the **BULLETIN** stated the recommendation of Chief Examiner Yost was reversed by this decision. The statement should have been made that this action sustained the recommendations of the Examiner in Report No. 242.

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STILL AFTER US

The following editorial was published in the February 26 issue of the **VENTURA FREE PRESS**:

"It will interest you to know that the National Association of Broadcasters is vigorously opposing the automatic copyright bill. It took the same position last session, claiming that it sees 'pitfalls for the infringer' in the plan offered by the American Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers. The N. A. B. (ominous combination of letters, this) would let nabbers of copyright material off without penalty of any sort if the nabbing could be proved to be 'innocent infringement.' Keep your eyes on the wants, desires and wishes of N. A. B."

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MASSACHUSETTS BILLS KILLED

The Niles bill providing for the erection of a state broadcasting station to be located in Faneuil Hall (House Bill 809) was killed in both the House and Senate of the Massachusetts legislature.

Following an adverse committee report, the Murphy bill (S 156) providing for the construction of a short wave educational broadcasting station was killed in the House of the Massachusetts legislature.

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The first part of the work is devoted to a general history of the world, from the beginning of time to the present day. The author discusses the various civilizations that have flourished on the earth, and the progress of human knowledge and industry. He also touches upon the religious and philosophical systems that have shaped the minds of men.

The second part of the work is a history of the British Empire, from its first settlement in America to its present extent. The author details the various wars and conflicts that have shaped the empire, and the political and social changes that have taken place. He also discusses the economic and cultural development of the empire, and the role of the British in the world.

The third part of the work is a history of the French Revolution, from its beginning in 1789 to its fall in 1804. The author describes the various stages of the revolution, from the overthrow of the monarchy to the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte. He also discusses the impact of the revolution on the world, and the changes it brought to French society and government.

APPENDIX

The appendix contains a list of the various events and persons mentioned in the text, and a list of the various sources used by the author. It also contains a list of the various names and titles of the various monarchs and rulers of the world.

INDEX

The index is a list of the various names and titles of the various monarchs and rulers of the world, and a list of the various events and persons mentioned in the text. It is arranged in alphabetical order, and is a very useful reference work.

LIST

The list is a list of the various names and titles of the various monarchs and rulers of the world, and a list of the various events and persons mentioned in the text. It is arranged in alphabetical order, and is a very useful reference work.

RECOMMENDS DENIAL KANSAS TELEVISION

Due to failure of the applicant to properly sustain the burden of proving its application for a new television station would be in the public interest, Examiner Pratt this week recommended denial of the request seeking visual broadcasting facilities, filed by Kansas State College of Agriculture, Manhattan, Kan., operators of broadcast station KSAC. The Report, No. 341, found the applicant was sufficiently qualified technically as well as financially, to erect the proposed station. The recommendation concluded, however, that no frequency was designated in the application, nor was the proposed program of research and development sufficiently definite, that assurances could be had that there would be any substantial contribution made toward the advancement of television transmission and reception.

According to the report, experiments in television have been conducted by the applicant for more than a year, and in October 1931, a television receiver using a superheterodyne circuit was installed. It is said this is the first receiver employing the superheterodyne principle and uses the circuit described in a paper read before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at Kansas City, Mo., in October of last year.

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URGES DENIAL ILLINOIS-WISCONSIN MOVE

Finding the City of Racine, Wisconsin, now receives an abundance of broadcast service from outside stations and from Station WRJN, located in that community, Examiner Hyde (Report No. 342) this week recommended denial of the application of Station WJBC, La Salle, Ill., to move the station to Racine. According to the evidence the Examiner found the present operators of the La Salle have a tentative agreement with the publishers of the Racine Times-Call to take over the operation of the station if the Commission grants the pending application. The application for assignment of the license has not been filed with the Commission.

In the same Report, the Examiner also recommended denial of the application of Station WRJN to increase its day power to 250 watts. This decision is based on the possibility that the requested increase might cause interference with Stations WGES, Chicago and WJES, Gary, Ind., both stations now sharing time on 1360 kc with 1 KW, and 10 kc removed. The separation is less than that recommended by the Engineering Division of the Commission.

Station WRJN is operated by the publishers of the Racine Journal-News, with studios located in the Hotel Racine.

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W M C A TRANSMITTER MOVE APPROVED

Acting on Examiner's Report No. 323, the Commission this week granted the application of Station WMCA, New York City to move the station transmitter from Hoboken, N. J. to Flushing, N. Y. This decision sustained the recommendation of Examiner Hyde. The conclusions of the Commission stated the removal of the Transmitter "would result in substantial improvement of the quality and strength of the signal delivered by this station throughout the general New York City area. It would also be expected to extend the present good service area of WMCA to include the populous northern districts of the City of New York in which good service from this station is not now received." It was further found the proposed removal would not create any additional interference to existing stations.

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March 12, 1932

APPLICATIONS RETURNED

During the current week the Commission returned the following applications either at the request of the applicants, or for the reason they did not comply with regulations:

1-ML-B-936 & 1-P-B-2450	WAAT	Bramer BROADCASTING Corp. Jersey City, N. J.	Increase power to 500 watts. (Rule 6 c.)
5-APL-B-9	KGEW	City of Fort Morgan Fort Morgan, Colo.	Voluntary assignment of license to Sherwood H. Patterson. (Request of applicant).
5-P-B-2451	NEW	Copper Electric Co. Inc. Cochise, Ariz.	Construction permit for new station at Bisbee, Ariz., on 1110 kc., (Rules 6a & 117 & 146).

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LICENSE APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications for license covering previously authorized construction permits from the following stations: WDOD, Chattanooga, Tenn.

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ASSIGN TELEVISION CALL LETTERS

Two new members were initiated into the small family of television stations scattered over the United States as the Commerce Department's Radio Division issued call signals to W8XF at Pontiac, Michigan, and W8XL at Cuyahoga Heights Village, Ohio, Director W. D. Terrell announced today. The signals were issued to the broadcast stations WJR and WGAR respectively.

The addition of these two television stations marked the most active day in the history of the Radio Division as far as this class of work is concerned, and brought the total of such stations to 27.

Director Terrell pointed out that all television stations are considered experimental, and also that the operators are, as a usual thing, very careful to observe regulations.

"There may come a time," said Director Terrell, "when it will become necessary for the Department of Commerce to install apparatus on its radio test cars to pick up the images being broadcast by the television sets. Any digression from the band assigned television stations may now be observed with regular apparatus."

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted the following applications subject to the provisions of Rules 44 & 45 which permit the filing of proper protests within twenty days from the date of the action:

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF GRANT</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>		
NEW	Granite State Broadcasting Corp. Portsmouth, N. H.	Granted CP for new station to operate on 740 kc, 250 watts, daytime hours.
WAGM	Aroostook Brdcstg. Corp. Presque Isle, Me.	Granted license covering erection new station 1420 kc; 100 watts.
WHN	WHN Radio Brdcstg. Corp. New York City	Granted 60 day extension spec. auth. to make field intensity measurements to determine new site.
WEVD	Debs Memorial Radio Fund New York City	Granted Mod. C. P. extending comp. date to May 1, 1932
<u>SECOND ZONE</u>		
WASH	Kunsky-Trendle Brdcstg. Corp. Grand Rapids, Mich.	Granted Mod. of Lic. covering authority to use transmitter and studio of WOOD.
<u>THIRD ZONE</u>		
WSB	The Atlanta Journal Co. Atlanta, Ga.	Granted extension of 30 days to make field survey for location of new site of transmitter.
WQAM	Miami Broadcasting Co. Miami, Fla.	Granted auth. use auxil. trans. pending final action on renewal application.
<u>FOURTH ZONE</u>		
WEBC	Head of the Lakes Brdcstg. Co. Superior, Wisc.	Granted permission to make field intensity measurements in the metropolitan area of Superior, for purpose of determining a new site for transmitter of WEBC.
<u>FIFTH ZONE</u>		
KSEI	Radio Service Corp. Pocatello, Idaho	Granted CP to make changes in eqpt. and increase daytime power from 250 to 500 w.
KGEW	City of Fort Morgan Fort Morgan, Colo.	Granted Mod. C. P. extending comp. date to June 8, 1932

APPLICATIONS SET FOR HEARING

At its sessions during the current week the Commission designated the following applications for hearing:

- | | | |
|------|--|--|
| KMJ | James McClatchy Company
Fresno, California | CP to move transmitter from 1500 Block Van Ness, corner Calavaras, Fresno to a location to be determined by use of portable; change frequency from 1210 to 580 kc, increase power from 100 to 500 watts, and change equipment. |
| KDYL | Intermountain Broadcasting Company
Salt Lake City, Utah | Temporary license granted and application for renewal designated for hearing because facilities have been applied for. |
| WJAS | Pittsburgh Radio Supply House
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania | Request modification of license change frequency from 1290 to 1020 kc; increase power from 1 KW; $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW LS, to 5 KW.
(Facilities of Station KYW, Chicago, Ill.) |

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APPLICATIONS DISMISSED

During the current week, the Commission dismissed the following applications at the request of the applicant:

- | | | | |
|-----------|---|------|------------------------------|
| 2-FB-146 | John Brownlee Spriggs
Washington, Pennsylvania | WNBO | Automatic frequency control. |
| 4-PB-2258 | Iowa Broadcasting Company
Clarinda, Iowa | KSO | C. P. to move to Des Moines |

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RENEWALS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted renewal applications of the following stations for the regular period of six months:

WAAT, Jersey City, N.J., WACO, Waco, Tex., WBRC, Birmingham, Ala., WCAM, Camden, N.J., WCAP, Asbury Park, N. J., WCSH, Portland, Maine, WDAY, Fargo, N. D., WDBJ, Roanoke, Va., WDBO, Orlando, Fla., WDOE, Chattanooga, Tenn., WDSU, New Orleans, La., WFAE, Tampa, Fla., WEBC, Superior, Wis., WFBM, Indianapolis, Ind., WFBR, Baltimore, Md., WHN, New York, WIBA, Madison, Wis., WIS, Columbia, S.C., WLBW, Oil City, Pa., WNAC-WBI Boston, WODA, Paterson, N.J., WRC, Washington, D.C., WREN, Lawrence, Kans., WRNY, New York, WSBT, South Bend, Ind., WTAW, College Station Texas, WTOG, Savannah, Ga., WXYC, Detroit, Mich., KFIO, Spokane, Wash., KFKU, Lawrence, Kans., KFQD, Anchorage, Alaska, KGBZ, York, Neb. KGCU, Mandan, N.D., KGCM, Albuquerque, N.M., KGHL, Billings, Mont., KOIL, Council Bluffs, Iowa, KOIN, Portland, Ore., KOL, Seattle, Wash., KRGV, Harlingen, Tex., KROW, Oakland, Calif. KRSC, Seattle, Wash., KTAT, Fort Worth, Tex., KTRH, Houston, Tex., KTSA, San Antonio, Tex., KVOR, Colorado Springs, Colo., KWTG, Brownsville, Tex., KYA, San Francisco, WDEL, Wilmington, Del., KFBB, Greate Falls, Mont., KFOX, Long Beach, Calif., KIPM, Minot, N.D. and KQW, San Jose, California.

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March 12, 1932

MISCELLANEOUS COMMISSION ACTION

During the current week the Commission took the following action of a miscellaneous nature:

KGCCX	First State Bank of Vida Wolf Point, Mont.	Granted special authority to operate unlt'd. time March 10, 11 and 12, 1932.
WSAI	Crosley Radio Corp. Cincinnati, Ohio	Granted auth. operate with daytime power from 2 to 2:30 a. m. March 12th to determine transmission characteristics.
MSOO	Sioux Falls Brdcastg. Assn. Sioux Falls, S. D.	Granted auth. operate simultaneously with Station WRVA, Richmond, Va., on March 11 and 12 to broadcast basketball games.
KVI	Puget Sound Brdcastg. Co. Tacoma, Wash.	Granted auth. operate simultaneously with Station WJZ, New York City on March 10 to 13 inclusive, between 8 and 10:00 p. m.
MGCU	Menden Radio Assn. Menden, N. D.	Granted auth. operate special authorized hours on March 12th.
KLPM	John B. Cooley Minot, N. D.	Granted auth. to operate special hours on March 12th.
KTAB (now KABC)	The Associated Brdcasters, Inc. San Francisco, Cal.	Application for renewal of license set for hearing because of certain programs broadcast over this station and for failure to announce phonograph records.

CONSTRUCTION APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications requesting authority to make changes in equipment or install automatic frequency control, from the following stations: WPC, Washington, D. C; KMOX-KFQA, St. Louis, Mo; WLTH, Brooklyn, N. Y; WBEC, Brooklyn, N. Y; WJBU, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania; WEBG, Altoona, Pennsylvania; WMAZ, Macon, Ga; KFSD, San Diego, Calif; KID, Idaho Falls, Id.

March 12, 1932

HEARING CALENDAR

The following hearings are scheduled for the week commencing Monday, March 14, 1932. All hearings commence at 10 a. m.

MONDAY, March 14, 1932

ORAL ARGUMENT BEFORE COMMISSION EN BANC

Docket #1315 NEW Midwest Wireless Company, Inc. 18 Applications for CP's for
Cleveland, Ohio new stations.

Representing Applicant: L. C. Hinslea
Representing Radiomarine Corporation of America, Respondent:
Frederick Leuschner & Frank W. Wosencraft

Docket #1388	WCY	Radiomarine Corp. of America West Dover, Ohio	Lic. for addl. serv.	177 kc Unlimited time	750 w
	WGO	Radiomarine Corp. of America Chicago, Illinois	Lic. for addl. serv.	177 kc Unlimited time	750 w
	WRL	Radiomarine Corp. of America Duluth, Minnesota	Lic. for addl. serv.		1 KW
	WBL	Radiomarine Corp. of America Buffalo, New York	Lic. for addl. serv.		750 w

Representing Applicant: Frederick Leuschner and
Frank W. Wosencraft

Representing Respondents, Midwest Wireless Company, Inc.
and Central Radio Telg. Company,
L. C. Hinslea

TUESDAY, March 15, 1932

BROADCASTING

Docket #1344	KSO	Iowa Broadcasting Company Clarinda, Iowa	Mod. Lic.	1380 kc	500 w
			Simultaneous daytime operation with WKBH; THEREAFTER, 7 to 8 PM, 9 to 10, 11 to 12.		
			Present Assignment:	1380 kc,	500 w
				Shares with WKBH	
Docket # 1366	WKBH	WKBH, Inc. LaCrosse, Wisconsin	Mod. Lic.	1380 kc	1 KW
			Simultaneous operation with KSO until 1S at Clarinda, Iowa, Dividing thereafter.		
			Present Assignment:	1380 kc	1 KW
				Shares with KSO	
Docket #1544	WMT	Waterloo Broadcasting Company Waterloo, Iowa	C. P.	600 KC	500 W Unltd. tir
			(Requests autho. to move to Des Moin.		
			Present Assignment:	600 kc	250 w 500 w.
			Exp. unlimited time		
Docket #1551	WMT	Waterloo Broadcasting Company Waterloo, Iowa	Ren. Lic.	600 kc	250 w. 500 w
			Unlimited time	Exp.	

March 12, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received the following applications:

<u>FRC</u>	<u>FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>				
1-MLB-972		WGGB	Harry H. Carman Freeport, N. Y.	Mod. Lic. increase hours operation (Facilities of WMRJ)
<p>The applicant is now licensed to operate with 100 watts on 1210 kc, sharing time with Stations WJBI, WCOH and WMRJ. The granting of this application would not increase the quota.</p>				
1-PB-2497		WMBO	WMBO, Inc. Auburn, N. Y.	C. P. move transmitter locally
1-MLB-971		WHEC	WHEC, Inc. Rochester, N. Y.	Mod. Lic. change from sharing with WOKO to unlimited time. (Synchronize with WOKO, WHP and WCAH).

The regular assignment of the applicant is on 1440 kc sharing with Station WOKO, Albany, N. Y. For some time this station and three others have been conducting matched crystal synchronization experiments on 1430 kc. This application would indicate the station is seeking to have the 1430 kc assignment made permanent.

1-R-A-38		W2XAD	General Electric Co. So. Schenectady, N. Y.	Renewal of Relay broadcasting license for 15330 kc. 25 KW.
1-R-S-E-225		W2XH	American Radio News Corp. New York, N. Y.	Renewal of spec. experimental license for 95,99 kc. 750 watts.
1-R-A-39		W2XAF	General Electric Co. So. Schenectady, N. Y.	Renewal of Relay broadcasting license for 95 30 kc. 40 KW.
1-P-F-126		W2XCD	DeForest Radio Co. Passaic, N. J.	Construction permit for 2000-2100 1550 kc. 5 KW. Experimental visual broadcasting.
1-M-P-A-18		W2XE	Atlantic Broadcasting Corp. Nr. Wayne, N. J.	Modification of construction permit for new transmitter, add'l frequencies of 11830, 15270 kc. Exp. Relay Broadcasting service.
1-R-A-41		W1XAZ	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. E. Springfield, Mass.	Renewal of Relay broadcasting license for 9570 kc. 1 KW.
1-P-B-2335		NEW	Boston Herald-Traveler Corp., Boston, Mass.	Construction permit amended to request 100 w. 250 w. LS, $\frac{1}{2}$ time instead of 100 watts, unlimited time on 1500 kc.

March 11, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Continued)

SECOND ZONE

2-R-F-135	W8XAV	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. E. Pittsburgh, Pa.	Renewal of visual broadcasting license for 2100 to 2200 kc. 20 KW.
2-R-A-40	W8XK	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. E. Pittsburgh, Pa.	Renewal of relay broadcasting license for 6140, 9570, 11870, 15210, 17780, 21540 kc. 40 KW.
2-MLB-970	WHP	WHP, Inc. Harrisburg, Pa.	Mod. Lic. change from sharing with WBAK to unlimited time. (Synchronize with WCAH WOKO and WHEC).

The regular assignment of the applicant is on 1430 kc sharing with Stations WCAH, Columbus, Ohio, and WBAK, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. For some time this station and three others have been conducting matched crystal experiments on 1430 kc. This application would indicate the station is now seeking authority to have the assignment made permanent.

2-MLB-369	WCAH	Commercial Radio Service Co. Columbus, Ohio	Mod. Lic. change from sharing with WBAK and WHP to unlimited time. (Synchronize with WCAH, WOKO and WHEC).
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The application should be considered in connection with the one immediately above filed by station WHP, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

2-ALB-421	WALR	Roy W. Weller Zanesville, Ohio	Vol. assgn. Lic. to WALR Broadcasting Corp.
2-PB-2499	NEW	H. Verne Spencer Jeanette, Pennsylvania	C. P. erect new station on 930 kc; 100 watts; daytime.

The closest stations to the proposed location are Station WIBG, Elkins Park, Pennsylvania, approximately 185 miles distant operating with daytime power of 25 watts and Station WDBJ, Roanoke, Virginia, approximately 250 miles distant, operating unlimited time with 250 watts night and 500 watts daytime. The granting of the application would increase the quota. The Second Zone is under quota; Pennsylvania is under quota.

2-MP-B-314	WHAS	The Courier-Journal Co. & The Louisville Times Co. Louisville, Ky.	Modification of construction permit for 25 KW. Request approval of proposed transmitter.
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THIRD ZONE
(Next Page)

MEMORANDUM

TO: SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000) FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000) SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible] (NY 100-100000) [Illegible] (NY 100-100000)

1. [Illegible] (NY 100-100000) [Illegible] (NY 100-100000)

2. [Illegible] (NY 100-100000) [Illegible] (NY 100-100000)

3. [Illegible] (NY 100-100000) [Illegible] (NY 100-100000)

4. [Illegible] (NY 100-100000) [Illegible] (NY 100-100000)

5. [Illegible] (NY 100-100000) [Illegible] (NY 100-100000)

6. [Illegible] (NY 100-100000) [Illegible] (NY 100-100000)

7. [Illegible] (NY 100-100000) [Illegible] (NY 100-100000)

8. [Illegible] (NY 100-100000) [Illegible] (NY 100-100000)

March 12, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Continued)

THIRD ZONE

3-MP-B-311	KFYO	Kirksey Bros. Abilene, Texas	Modification of cons. permit to move transmitter to 2312 Fifth St. Lubbock Texas, instead of Texas Tech Campus.
3-MP-B-313	WSMB	WSMB, Inc. New Orleans, La.	Modification of cons. permit to request approval of proposed transmitter location at 901 Canal Street, New Orleans, La.
3-MP-B-309	WCAI	Southern Equipment Co. San Antonio, Texas	Extend completion date of construction permit to install auxiliary transmitter to 5-28-32.
3-PB-2498	NEW	Boyd Swallow Radio Shop Baxter, Tenn.	C. P. erect new station on 600 kc; 2 watts; limited time.

The closest station to the proposed location is Station WOAN-WREC, Memphis, Tennessee, operating unlimited time with power of 500 watts. The power requested is less than that usually recommended for regional service. The granting of the application would increase the quota.

3-AL-B-422	KFJZ	Ralph S. Bishop Fort Worth, Texas	Voluntary assignment of license to Fort Worth Broadcasters, Inc.
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FOURTH ZONE

4-R-F-134	W9XAP	Nat'l Broadcasting Co. Inc. Chicago, Ill.	Renewal of visual broadcasting license for 2100-2200 kc. 2.5 KW.
4-AL-B-420	WJJD	Supreme Lodge of the World Loyal order of Moose, Mooseheart, Ill.	Voluntary assignment of license to WJJD, Incorporated.
4-MP-B-310	WLBL	State of Wisconsin--Dept. of Agriculture & Markets Stevens Point, Wisconsin	Extend completion date of construction permit for local transmitter move and new equipment to 5-1-32.
4-P-B-2502	WDAY	WDAY, Incorporated Fargo, N. D.	Construction permit to move transmitter locally and install new equipment.

FIFTH ZONE

5-P-B-2495	KOB	New Mexico College of Agriculture & Mechanic Arts State College, New Mexico	C. P. to install new transmitter and decrease operating power from 20 KW to 10 KW.
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BROADCASTERS' NEWS BULLETIN

Issued by

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING ♦ ♦ ♦ WASHINGTON, D. C.
PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director

March 19, 1932.

LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENTS

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee voted a favorable report on the Davis Bill with a number of amendments including one imposing license fees on stations.

The Hatfield subcommittee of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee held hearings on the Hatfield Bill giving organized labor a clear channel.

President Shaw, president of the NAB, appeared before the Hatfield subcommittee, and objected to the labor bill.

The House Ways and Means Committee named a subcommittee to consider the amendment to the revenue bill submitted by the NAB which would exempt broadcasting stations from the 10 per cent tax on telephone lines.

The Sirovich Patents and Copyrights Committee announced hearings on the Sirovich copyright bill just introduced.

The Senate confirmed the appointment of Thad H. Brown as a member of the Radio Commission.

The Federal Radio Commission decided to submit additional testimony before the Hatfield subcommittee on the labor bill.

And these are busy days around NAB headquarters.

March 19, 1932.

REPORT DAVIS BILL WITH AMENDMENTS

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee on Friday reported favorably the Davis Bill (HR 7716) with several important amendments.

The Davis bill, which passed the House, makes several minor changes in the Radio Act of 1927 and also places broadcasting stations on the same basis as the press with respect to lotteries.

The principal changes in the bill as it has passed the House, which were voted by the Senate Committee (and which have not yet been drafted) are as follows:

1. Guam and American Samoa are made subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Radio Commission and the Navy's plea for jurisdiction was rejected.
2. The appeals section (Section 16 of the present law) was amended to conform with the wording of the appeals section of the Couzens Communications Bill (S. 6 Seventy-Second Congress). This section makes little change from the present procedure with respect to the method of deciding cases by the Commission or the filing of appeals in the courts.
3. The section of the present law relating to alien ownership of stations was amended to permit 1-5 stock ownership or board representation by foreigners.
4. An amendment making it mandatory upon broadcasting stations to allow any speaker for a political candidate to have a chance to answer his opponent on the same station. This is a substantial change from the present law and greatly liberalizes Section 29. It is not known if stations will be protected with respect to slanderous statements in such speeches.
5. A license fee section offered by Senator Dill which is reported elsewhere in this bulletin. This section is subject to modifications.
6. The bill consolidating the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce with the Commission, which has already passed the Senate, will be made a part of this bill.

The amendments were proposed in general terms and a subcommittee consisting of Senators Couzens, Dill and Pittman was named to put the proposals into final draft.

The Committee last Friday and Saturday (March 11 and 12) held hearings on the measure. Senator White of Maine appeared and offered a number of minor amendments to several sections of the bill and suggested that the provision preventing foreign interests from having control either directly or indirectly in stations licensed by our government would "wreck the International Telephone and Telegraph Company". This company now has four foreign directors on its board of 23 members. Senator White urged that the law be left as it is at the present time.

Senator Dill also expressed opposition to the same provision in the bill.

Frank C. Page, a vice president of the I. T. and T. told the Committee that

March 19, 1932

REPORT DAVIS BILL WITH AMENDMENTS (Continued)

the limitation in the bill would necessitate his company kicking off four members from the board and this, he said, might result in serious retaliation from countries these members represented. He believed the limitation should be held to one-fifth.

During the hearings it was imputed that the Commission was responsible for the recommendation in the bill. This was explained by Duke M. Patrick, assistant general counsel of the Commission, who pointed out that the Commission had recommended the provision only after it had the approval of Congress although it had never been finally enacted.

Captain S. C. Hooper, director of Naval Communications, was given permission to file a brief with the Committee setting forth the views of the Navy Department with respect to certain features of the bill dealing with the extension of the law to Guam and American Samoa.

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10 PERCENT TAX ON LINES

The House Ways and Means Committee held three meetings during this week but failed to act favorably upon the recommendations of the NAB that telegraph and telephone lines used in broadcasting be placed upon the same basis as lines used for the collection and dissemination of news.

At the Thursday session the committee appointed a subcommittee consisting of Chairman Crisp, Rainey and Hawley to consider the proposals submitted by the Association in which both the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Company joined.

The new revenue bill as reported to the House does not exempt broadcasting lines although lines used by the press are expressly exempted. The Association and the two networks are seeking to have the committee give broadcasting stations the same consideration given to the press.

The bill as it now stands would impose a 10 per cent tax upon all lines used for broadcasting whether the lines are leased for network broadcasting, for remote control pickups or for use between studio and transmitter.

The bill is now being debated in the House and members of the NAB are urged to follow this legislation closely.

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March 19, 1932.

COLONEL BROWN CONFIRMED

The Senate on Friday afternoon, without a record vote, confirmed the nomination of Col. Thad Brown as a member of the Federal Radio Commission.

Col. Brown, who has been serving as general counsel of the Commission, succeeds Judge Ira E. Robinson who resigned last January.

Senator Couzens, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, led the opposition to Brown's confirmation and received the support of Senator Norris of Nebraska and Senator Robinson of Arkansas. Senator Couzens' principal objection to Brown's confirmation was based upon the grounds that he was active in Ohio politics and as Secretary of State some years ago he was dilatory in the handling of motor vehicle registration funds.

Defense of Brown's public record and of his record as general counsel of the Commission was made by Senator Fess of Ohio and Senator Dill of Washington, Senator Walsh of Montana and Senator Smith of South Carolina, also spoke in favor of Brown's confirmation. They refuted the charges which were made by Senator Couzens.

Col. Brown was appointed to the Commission by President Hoover following the resignation of Judge Robinson. Hearings were held on the nomination before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee during which Senator Couzens made the same charges which he brought before the Senate on Friday. The Committee, nevertheless, voted a favorable report on the nomination 10 to 1, Senator Couzens casting the only opposing vote.

Colonel Thad H. Brown was appointed General Counsel on December 14, 1929 to succeed Bethuel M. Webster, Jr. who resigned.

Colonel Brown was born in Lincoln, Township, Morrow County, Ohio, January 10, 1887. He graduated from Cardington Ohio High School in 1904. An Alumnus of Ohio Wesleyan University, 1909, and an Alumnus of Ohio State University, 1913, being a graduate in the College of Law of the latter University. He was admitted to the practice of law in Ohio in 1912, and had since practiced law in Columbus. Since 1926 he had been a member of the firm of Brown and Reed.

On April 3, 1917, several days before the World War was declared he volunteered his services in the Army and was commissioned a captain on June 12, 1917. Following his discharge from the Army in February, 1919, he was commissioned a Major in the Officers Reserve Corps. He was later appointed Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry, O. R. C. and still later made a Lieutenant Colonel in the Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps.

Colonel Brown served as Assistant Secretary of the Fourth Ohio Constitutional Convention in 1912. In February, 1920, he was appointed member of the Ohio State Civil Service Commission, where he served as member and chairman until December, 1922. He was elected Secretary of State of Ohio in November, 1922, and later re-elected in November, 1924 by a majority of 521,156.

He was a candidate for Governor of Ohio in 1926, but was defeated at the Republican primaries.

March 19, 1932

ADOPT LICENSE FEE SYSTEM

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee on Friday adopted an amendment to the Davis Bill (HR 7716) proposing a license fee system for broadcasting stations.

The section, which is subject to revision before being finally put into the bill, is as follows:

"Section 14. Every applicant for a license under the Radio Act of 1927 shall accompany the application with the amount of fee for the license applied for as hereinafter provided and in case the application is finally refused by the Commission, the amount of the fee shall be returned to the applicant.

The fees for licenses shall be as follows:

Amateurs	\$1.00	per year.
Aircraft	10.00	per year.
Experimental	25.00	for each license.
Ship stations	15.00	per year.
Broadcasting	25.00	per unit per year as hereinafter set forth in schedule for broadcasting stations.

Telegraphic, telephonic, both national and international	50.00	for each license.
Television	100.00	" " "
All others	25.00	" " "

Units for broadcasting stations and the fees to be charged shall be reckoned as follows at the rate of \$25.00 per unit.

Each station, basic charge for one year	2 units.
100 watts or less	1 unit
500 watts or less (but more than 100 watts)	2 units
1000 watts or less (but more than 500 watts)	3 units
5000 watts or less (but more than 1000 watts)	7 units
10000 watts or less (but more than 5000 watts)	10 units
25000 watts or less (but more than 10000 watts)	15 units
50000 watts or less (but more than 25000 watts)	25 units
In excess of 50,000 watts, per 1000 watts of such excess in addition	1 unit
Cleared channel, in addition	10 units

The applicant shall accompany the application with an additional fee of \$10.00 as an administrative fee for handling the application. If the Commission grants a license for less than one year for which annual fees are charged, it shall pro rate the fee for the part of the year for which the license is granted."

This amendment, adopted in principle by the Committee, will be whipped into final form by a subcommittee consisting of Senators Couzens, Dill and Pittman and will be reported with the Davis Bill within the next few days.

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March 19, 1932

LABOR FIGHTING FOR CHANNEL

The Chicago Federation of Labor this week renewed its fight for a clear channel with 50,000 watts power before a Subcommittee of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, determined to secure passage of the measure before the end of the present session.

The Hatfield bill, on which hearings were held, would inject an entirely new principle into the theory of allocation of wavelengths and probably would upset the present broadcast structure.

Confronted with the suggestion that a 50,000 watt station would not cover the entire United States, E. N. Nockels, general manager of Station WCFL, declared that "if Labor is given a cleared channel we will have more than one station."

"Oh, then it is your intention to have stations in different parts of the country and perhaps to connect them up by wire?" Senator Brookhart asked.

"I wouldn't connect them by wire but by air," Mr. Nockels replied.

This testimony revealed that Labor is seeking to establish a network of stations operating simultaneously on the same frequency or perhaps to establish a nationwide system of booster stations. If this is so, the necessary 50 kilocycle separation from other stations will have to be provided throughout the United States. In effect this would mean ten channels rather than one.

The hearings before the Subcommittee were opened on March 15 with Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor; Edward N. Nockels, general manager of Station WCFL, Chicago, Ill.; Timothy Shay, assistant president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers; W. B. Rubin, attorney for WCFL, and John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, testifying.

Mr. Woll stated that the bill had the approval of the American Federation of Labor and asserted that his organization was "greatly aggrieved" by the failure of the Commission to give Labor a cleared channel.

Mr. Nockels reviewed the history of Station WCFL's fight for a cleared channel from July, 1926 down to the present time. He charged the Commission with having granted Labor a cleared channel then reversing its decision. The Commission, he said, had treated Labor unfairly. He told of WCFL's plans for the future and presented photographs of the station's proposed new layout.

The Subcommittee had originally scheduled the NAB for hearing in opposition to the bill for next Thursday but a sudden shift in plans made it necessary for the Association to present its testimony on March 16, the day following Labor's hearing.

The testimony against the measure in its present form was presented by President Shaw who pointed out that the bill gave to Labor a vested right in a frequency excluded it from the policing powers of the Department of Commerce and from the regulations of the Commission with respect to frequency deviation and the like, and rendered its status very doubtful in the event a North American Conference were to be called to settle the allocation differences between this country and Mexico.

March 19, 1932

LABOR FIGHTING FOR CHANNEL (Continued)

Mr. Shaw also pointed out that if Labor were given special privileges under this measure the present theory of granting broadcasting licenses would be destroyed and the bars would be opened for other groups, such as the educators, to come in and claim similar consideration.

Mr. E. J. Flynn, a representative of the Chicago Federation of Labor, attended the hearing and continually questioned Mr. Shaw, although the Association took no part in the hearings on the preceding day.

The Federal Radio Commission, at the request of Chairman Hatfield, submitted answers to a number of questions propounded by the Subcommittee and the answers to these questions were at variance with the testimony of Labor representatives in several important particulars.

Despite the fact that the bill is revolutionary in principle, there seems to be much support for the measure in the Senate. Rumors are current that the bill will be reported favorably to the Senate and there is a likelihood that it will pass.

Because of the importance of this legislation the Commission is requesting an opportunity to be heard and to submit testimony in addition to the data included in response to the subcommittee's interrogatories.

There is a possibility that the Labor bill may be tacked on the Davis Bill in the Senate which would send the whole measure to conference.

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NEW ORLEANS MEETING POSTPONED

The press of important legislative matters in Washington led members of the Board to vote for postponement of the New Orleans regional meeting, originally scheduled to be held this month.

Not a single officer or member of the Board favored a meeting at this time when things are breaking right and left at Capitol Hill.

No definite date has been set for the meeting although a majority of the Board feel that the meeting should not be definitely called off.

A majority of the officers and directors felt that the many radio and copyrights bills now receiving consideration by the Congress may necessitate a board meeting in Washington if destructive legislation is to be avoided.

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March 19, 1932

COPYRIGHT HEARINGS NEXT WEEK

Chairman Sirovich of the House Committee on Patents and Copyrights has notified the NAB that hearings will be held next week on his bill (HR 10364) to amend and revise the copyright laws. Hearings will be held on Monday, March 21, and Thursday, March 24.

The NAB was represented at preliminary hearings and outlined in a general way the protection required for broadcasting stations under the new law. Many of these safeguards have been included in the Sirovich bill in its present form. The NAB is now studying the bill and will be represented at the hearings next week.

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LOCAL STATION SUED BY ASCAP

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers has filed suit in the Federal District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania against Station WCOD, a 100-watt station located at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The Society alleges that the station has infringed copyrights controlled by the Society in that it operated without a license from that organization.

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NEW YORK SLANDER BILL DIES

The Hickey radio slander bill, which was passed by the New York State Senate on March 9, died in the House Rules Committee as the legislature adjourned on March 11. The bill as originally drafted made the broadcasting of defamatory remarks libel, placing broadcasting stations on the same basis as newspapers. The libel bill had passed the House and when it was considered by the Senate the NAB asked permission to be heard upon the measure.

During the hearing at Albany, the NAB through Mr. Bellows, chairman of the Legislative Committee, pointed out that the bill as originally drafted would make station owners criminally liable for material over which they had no control or were under a legal duty to accept. Senator Hickey accepted most, but not all of the suggestions offered by the NAB, and introduced an amended bill (Int.1607) which promptly passed the Senate.

The bill undoubtedly will be revived in the next session.

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ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE MEETS

Governor Harvey Parnell has called a special session of the Arkansas General Assembly. The Assembly, which convened March 15, enacted legislation relating to the fiscal affairs of the State and a public construction program.

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March 19, 1932.

AFA MEETS IN JUNE

The twenty-eight annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria here next June, according to announcement made today by Gilbert T. Hodges, president of the Federation and member of the executive board of The Sun. The sessions will open June 19 and extend through June 23.

The greatest possible economy in time and money expenditure for the greatest number of advertising and business leaders expected to attend the Federation convention was the principal consideration of the board of directors in selecting New York as the meeting place, Mr. Hodges said.

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RADIO AND PRESS SHOULD COOPERATE

Louis Wiley, business manager of the New York Times, in a brief address to delegates of the Motion Picture Theatre Owners of America, assembled in Washington called attention to the close association of the newspapers, the motion pictures, and the radio with the public. He urged cooperation of the motion pictures, newspapers and radio to aid in the general reconstruction program which is now taking place in the United States. Mr. Wiley urged that the affairs of such industries be put in the hands of the wisest men, who "always by their actions and statements will place such public service in the best possible light before our people."

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FREQUENCY CONTROL GRANTS

At its sessions during the current week the Commission granted authorizations to install automatic frequency control equipment to the following stations:

KFOX, Long Beach, California.; KOAC, Corvallis, Oregon; KGW, Portland, Oregon; WDSU, New Orleans, Louisiana; WNAX, Yankton, South Dakota; WHB, Kansas City, Mo.; WTMJ, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; WMBI, Chicago, Illinois; KSCJ, SIOUX CITY, Iowa; KLZ, Denver, Colorado.

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KPO GRANTED APPROVAL

The Commission this week approved the transmitter site specified for erection of the 50 KW Transmitter of Station KPO, operated at San Francisco, California, by Hale Brothers and the San Francisco Chronicle.

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EUROPEAN SOCIETY SUES NBC

According to an item appearing in Variety for March 15th, the European Stage Authors and Composers is suing the National Broadcasting Company for \$150,000, alleging infringement on European copyrighted works. The complaint is based on broadcast of 'Paginini' last June.

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March 19, 1932

SERVICE STANDARDS OUTLINED

The February issue of "Commercial Standards Monthly", official publication of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. carries a treatise, written by Professor C. M. Jansky, Jr., on "Radio Broadcasting Service Standards." The following paragraphs appear in the article:

"The operation of a radio broadcasting transmitter produces at any receiving location a radio-frequency field, the intensity of which may be measured. There are present at any particular receiving location in addition to the field from the desired broadcasting station, other electrical fields capable of producing noises and disturbances in the receiver. Some of these may be referred to as atmospheric (static). Others produced by man-operated electrical machinery are sometimes referred to as inductive interference. There may also be produced at the receiving location electric intensities from radio stations other than the one the listener desires to hear. The presence of these may be referred to as radio interference. (Some years ago some interference due to the operation of regenerative receiving sets was of importance, but this factor may be neglected now.)

"If attention is confined to the area immediately surrounding a broadcasting station, there will, in general, be a decrease in the intensity at the receiving location as the receiving location is moved in a line directly away from the transmitter location. (This does not mean that the rate of falling off will be the same in all directions.) Out to a certain point this falling off of intensity has no effect upon reception except to require different adjustments of the volume control on the receiving set. However, a point will finally be reached at which reception from the desired station is marred by the presence of interfering disturbances from static, inductive interference, or radio interference.

"There have been numerous grades of broadcast service defined and numerous standards set up for these grades. Also, different engineers have applied different names to these grades. However, there is now a distinct tendency to limit the grades of service to two and to define these as 'primary' and 'secondary'. Since nighttime conditions are sometimes radically different from those in the daytime, it is also becoming common practice to differentiate between night and day conditions. Thus it is common to speak of the 'primary' daytime and nighttime coverage area' of a station.

"Variations in interference conditions and the standards of service imposed by listeners preclude absolutely accurate word definitions of even primary and secondary coverage. However, the following description will serve to show the basis for determining the division line between the two:

"The primary coverage area of a station is that area throughout which the station can be received without objectionable interference from static, electrical interfering noises, or interference from other radio broadcasting stations practically all the time the station is in operation. Primary daytime coverage refers to daytime conditions while primary nighttime coverage refers to nighttime conditions.

"Secondary coverage is that coverage obtained by a station which does not meet the high standards set forth for primary coverage. In secondary coverage areas there may be times when static, interference, or fading prevent the fullest enjoyment of programs."

HEARING CALENDAR

The following hearings are scheduled for the week commencing Monday, March 21, 1932. All hearings commence at 10 a. m.

WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1932BROADCASTING

Docket #1375	KGMP	Homer F. Bryant Elk City, Oklahoma		Hearing on Commission's Order revoking license of station KGMP.
Docket #1470	KGMP	Homer F. Bryant Elk City, Oklahoma	C. P.	1210 kc 100 W. Unlimited time
				(Requests only authority to move station locally and change equip- ment).
Docket #1412	KGMP	Homer F. Bryant Elk City, Oklahoma	Ren. Lic.	1210 kc 100 W. Unlimited time
Docket #1465	KGMP	Homer F. Bryant Elk City, Oklahoma	Vol. Assign. of license to D. R. Wallace	1210 kc 100 W. Unlimited time
Docket #1467	KGMP	Homer F. Bryant	Vol. Assign. of license to E. M. Woody	1210 kc 100 W. Unlimited time
Docket #1473	KGMP	E. M. Woody Elk City, Oklahoma	C. P.	1210 kc 100 W. Unlimited time
				(Requests only authority to move station locally and change equip- ment).

The following parties were notified in the cases above:

Homer F. Bryant, (Station KGMP) Elk City, Oklahoma
D. R. Wallace, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
E. M. Woody, Elk City, Oklahoma
Louie Brown, et al, D/B as WNAT Broadcasting Co. Natchez, Miss.

THURSDAY, March 24, 1932

Docket #1459	NEW	Charles L. Bennett Jamaica, N. Y.	C. P.	1210 kc 100 W. Shares with WGBB, WCOH and WJBI
Docket #1444	WMRJ	Peter J. Prinz Jamaica, New York	Ren. Lic.	1210 kc 100 W. Shares with WGBB, WCOH and WJBI
Docket #1555	NEW	Q. C. Taylor Austin, Texas	C. P.	1500 kc 100 W. Unlimited time
Docket #1483	KNOW	KUT Broadcasting Co. Austin, Texas	Ren. Lic.	1500 kc 100 W. Unlimited time

HEARING CALENDAR

The following hearings are scheduled for the week commencing Monday, March 21, 1932. All hearings commence at 10 a. m.

WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1932

BROADCASTING

Docket #1375 KGMP Homer F. Bryant Hearing on Commission's Order
Elk City, Oklahoma revoking license of station
KGMP.

Docket #1470 KGMP Homer F. Bryant C. P. 1210 kc 100 W.
Elk City, Oklahoma Unlimited time

(Requests only authority to move station locally and change equipment).

Docket #1412 KGMP Homer F. Bryant Ren. Lic. 1210 kc 100 W.
Elk City, Oklahoma Unlimited time

Docket #1465 KGMP Homer F. Bryant Vol. Assign. 1210 kc 100 W.
Elk City, Oklahoma of license to Unlimited time
D. R. Wallace

Docket #1467 KGMP Homer F. Bryant Vol. Assign. 1210 kc 100 W.
of license to Unlimited time
E. M. Woody

Docket #1473 KGMP E. M. Woody C. P. 1210 kc 100 W.
Elk City, Oklahoma Unlimited time

(Requests only authority to move station locally and change equipment).

The following parties were notified in the cases above:

- Homer F. Bryant, (Station KGMP) Elk City, Oklahoma
- D. R. Wallace, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
- E. M. Woody, Elk City, Oklahoma
- Louie Brown, et al, D/B as WNAT Broadcasting Co. Natchez, Miss.

THURSDAY, March 24, 1932

Docket #1459 NEW Charles L. Bennett C. P. 1210 kc 100 W.
Jamaica, N. Y. Shares with WGBB, WCOH and WJBI

Docket #1444 WMRJ Peter J. Prinz Ren. Lic. 1210 kc 100 W.
Jamaica, New York Shares with WGBB, WCOH and WJBI

Docket #1555 NEW Q. C. Taylor C. P. 1500 kc 100 W.
Austin, Texas Unlimited time

Docket #1483 KNOW KUT Broadcasting Co. Ren. Lic. 1500 kc 100 W.
Austin, Texas Unlimited time

March 19, 1932

RADIO ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

The NAB this week directed a letter to the Radio Association of America requesting that organization to discontinue the use of the name of the National Association of Broadcasters in connection with its proposal to establish an open time clearing house and an exchange service for station information. Members of the NAB are advised that the National Association of Broadcasters has not in any sense placed its approval upon the work of the Radio Association of America.

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CANADIAN RADIO FUNDS CUT

The main estimates of the Dominion Government for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933, tabled in the House of Commons at Ottawa February 15, include substantial reductions in the proposed expenditures for radio service according to a report to the Department of Commerce from Commercial Attache Lynn W. Meekins, Ottawa, Canada. The amount allotted for the construction and maintenance of radio ship-to-shore stations and the general administration of the Radio Act is \$716,000 as compared with \$841,000 for the fiscal year 1932; \$180,000 is included to provide for the general improvement of reception conditions to licensed broadcast listeners, as compared with \$225,000 for the present fiscal period; and the estimate for the maintenance and operation of the Northwest Territories Radio System is \$167,000 against \$218,000 for 1932.

The above appropriations do not include the salaries of the administrative personnel at Ottawa.

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IOWA MOVE CONTROVERSY

The application of Station WMT, Waterloo, Iowa, to move to Des Moines, Iowa, was heard at the Commission this week before Examiner Walker. Much of the testimony was devoted to the use of a special directional antenna proposed by the application of Station WMT. Those appearing in opposition to the move were Stations WREC, Memphis, Tennessee; WHO-WOC, Des Moines, Iowa; WDAF, Kansas City, Missouri, and WOW, Omaha, Nebraska.

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CONSTRUCTION APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications requesting authority to make changes in equipment or install automatic frequency control from the following stations:

WSPA, Spartanburg, South Carolina; WSAJ, Grove City, Pennsylvania; WIOD-WMBF, Miami Beach, Florida; KFNF, Shenandoah, Iowa; KFJZ, Fort Worth, Texas; WCLO, Janesville, Wisconsin; KPAR, Phoenix, Arizona.

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March 19, 1932

DISTRESS WATCH RULE CLARIFIED

Answering the inquiry of a broadcast station, the Commission this week made public the following questions and answers interpreting the existing regulations governing maintenance of a distress watch:

QUESTIONS

"We would appreciate an interpretation of the requirements of Regulations 179 and 180, pertaining to distress traffic, particularly as to the following:

- a. Whether the listening watch on 500 kc heretofore maintained at certain broadcasting stations must be continued;
- b. Whether the general call of "QRT-SOS" transmitted by certain commercial or government stations is intended to apply to broadcasting stations;
- c. Assuming a negative reply to (a) and (b), whether specific notice to a broadcasting station in one manner or another may be expected from a commercial or government station in the mobile service if there should ever be an occasion when the transmission of the broadcasting station may in any way interfere with the reception of distress signals or traffic relating thereto."

REPLY

"A listening watch on the distress frequency is no longer required of broadcast stations. If, however, undue interference should be reported on the distress frequency against a broadcast station, or should it be determined that a broadcast station might cause interference to distress traffic, the Commission would then enforce its Rule No. 180 by requiring such broadcast station to maintain a continuous listening watch on the distress frequency during the hours when it is on the air.

"The general call "QRT-SOS" transmitted by a commercial or government station is normally intended to clear the medium-frequency band, 375 to 550 kilocycles, of interference which may result from stations that operate on these frequencies to distress traffic on 500 kc (410 kc on the Great Lakes). In addition, the call is intended to apply to broadcast and other stations which may hereafter be designated by the Commission to maintain a listening watch on the distress frequency as specified above.

"Should interference from a broadcast or other station be experienced by a commercial or government station which is handling, or may momentarily be expected to handle, distress traffic, under Rules Nos. 179 and 210, such station must immediately cease operation upon receipt of notice directly or indirectly from the station experiencing the interference. Under the provisions of Rules Nos. 180 and 211, stations so notified shall not resume transmission until informed by the station which requested silence that the need for silence no longer exists."

March 19, 1932

REFUSE KNICKERBOCKER TELEVISION

The television experimental station proposed by Knickerbocker Broadcasting Company, New York City, for operation on 2850-2950 kc with 1 KW and unlimited, was denied by the Commission this week reversing the recommendation of Examiner Walker (Report No. 322).

According to the grounds for decision, the Commission declared that while the application was filed in the name of the Knickerbocker Broadcasting Company, the evidence in the case indicated the proposed operation "would be in the nature of a joint undertaking between the applicant and the Baird Television Corporation." The Commission held further the applicant "has never engaged in visual broadcasting experimentation and that any and all actual research in this field would be conducted entirely by Baird Television Corporation. In view of these facts, it must be held that the granting of this application would in effect be the granting of authority to Baird Television Corporation to construct a radio station to be operated in the experimental visual broadcasting service and would be in violation of Section 12 of the Radio Act of 1927, in that the board of directors of said corporation are all aliens and the entire capital stock of the corporation is owned and may be voted by a corporation organized under the laws of a foreign country."

The decision concluded the program of research was to be devoted to the commercialization of the "Baird System" of television "rather than a bona fide program of research and experimentation in the visual broadcasting field". The decision found further the proposed program would not be expected to result in any substantial contributions to television, to the extent that the license of Radio Pictures, Inc., New York City, should be restricted. The latter company is now licensed to conduct television experiments on the requested frequency.

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NEWSPAPER APPLICATION DENIED

The Commission this week denied the application of the Sun Gazette Company, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, seeking authority to erect a new station to operate on 1370 kc with 100 watts and to share time with Station WRAK. This decision reversed the recommendation of Examiner Yost (Report No. 295). Station WRAK was granted a renewal of license at Williamsport, but the operating time of the station was restricted and the Commission specified the following daily operating schedule: 6-8 a.m.; 12 noon to 3 p. m.; 6-9 p. m. The Commission based this action on the testimony of Clarence Cummins, licensee of the station. The Commission said:

"It appears from the testimony of the applicant Cummins that station WRAK cannot be successfully operated upon a minimum regular operating schedule of 12 hours per broadcasting day because of the lack of necessary advertising accounts and insufficient program material to make such operation profitable and entertaining".

In denying the new station application, the Commission sustained the objection of Station WRAK in which it was claimed the Sun Gazette charter does not legally qualify that company to construct and operate a broadcast station. In this connection, the Commission concluded:

March 19, 1932

NEWSPAPER APPLICATION DENIED (Continued)

"It appears from this record that the applicant, the Sun Gazette Company, is not legally qualified to engage in the operation of a broadcast station. In general, a corporation has only such powers as are expressly granted in its charter or which are necessary for the carrying out of its express powers and the purpose of its incorporation. It is obvious the express powers granted in the charter of the Sun Gazette Company do not embrace the operation of a broadcast station".

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WELL INCREASE DENIED

Acting on the construction permit application of Station WELL, Battle Creek, Michigan, the Commission this week granted that station authority to move its transmitter locally, but denied the request to increase power from 50 to 100 watts on 1420 kc. This decision sustained the recommendation of Examiner Walker (Report No. 332).

In denying the increased power, the Commission concluded the operation of Station WELL with 100 watts would increase interference on an already congested frequency, and further no showing had been made in the record indicating a justification for the increased power which would result in decrease in service areas of other stations on the channel.

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APPLICATIONS RETURNED

During the current week the Commission returned the following applications either at the request of the applicants or for the reason they did not comply with regulations:

3-P-B-2368	NEW	Battery & Electric Co.Inc. Greenville, South Carolina	Construction permit for a new station on 590 kc. (No answer received to Commission letters.)
4-ML-B-794	KFKU	The University of Kansas Lawrence, Kansas	Use WREN's transmitter. (Did not reply to Commission letters.)
4-P-B-2487	NEW	Thirty-First St.Baptist Church Indianapolis, Indiana	Construction permit for a new station on 1310 kc. (Rules 6 a and 151).
1-ML-B-953	WEAN	Shepard Broadcasting Serv.Inc. Providence, Rhode Island	Increase night power to 500 watts (Rule 123).
3-P-B-2482	NEW	Charles F. Sheaffer Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	New station on 620 kc. (Rules 6 a & c, 146 & 151).
4-P-B-1019	WOWO	The Main Auto Supply Company Fort Wayne, Indiana	Increase power to 50 KW. (Request of applicant.)
4-ML-B-955	KFJB	Marshall Electric Co.Inc., Marshalltown, Iowa	Request for Unlimited Time. (Rule 6 a & c).

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March 19, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted the following applications:

FIRST ZONE

WLWL	Missionary Society of St. Paul New York, N. Y.	Granted special authority from 8 to 9 P. M. April 14th if WPG remains silent.
WOR	Bamberger Broadcasting Service Newark, New Jersey	Granted 60 day extension on 50 KW C. P. to select location and submit proof new equipment has been ordered.
WLCI	Lutheran Association of Ithaca Ithaca, New York	Granted special authority to operate from 7 to 7:30 A. M. and from 11 to 12 noon on March 25th.
WCAC	Connecticut Agric. College Storrs, Connecticut	Granted Mod. Lic. change hours of operation to Saturday and Sunday silent; Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday: 12:30-1 P. M.; 7 to 8 P. M., Wednesday 12:30-1 P. M.; 4:30 to 5 P. M.; 7-8 P.M.
WICC	The Bridgeport Brdcstg. Station Bridgeport, Connecticut	Granted Mod. Lic. change operating hours to following spec. hours; Sunday 9:30 A. M. to 11 P. M.; Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, 7:45 A. M. to 12:30 P.M. 1-7 P. M.; 8-12 midnight; Wednesday 7:45 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.; 1-4:30 P. M.; 5-7 P. M.; 8-12 midnight. Saturday 7:45 A. M. to 12 midnight.
WABC	Atlantic Broadcasting Corporation New York, N. Y.	Granted authority to make exp. transmission from transmitter at Wayne, N. J. for 30 days on 800 and 860 kc with 50 KW between 2 and 4:30 A. M. daily.

THIRD ZONE

WBT	WBT, Incorporated Charlotte, North Carolina	Granted Mod. C. P. approving proposed equipment for 50 KW transmitter.
WSB	The Atlanta Journal Company Atlanta, Georgia	Granted Mod. C. P. approving proposed equipment for 50 kw transmitter.
WCSC	Lewis Burk Charleston, South Carolina	Granted consent voluntary assignment of license to South Carolina Brdcstg.Co.Inc.
KCMC	No. Miss. Broadcasting Corporation Texarkana, Arkansas	Granted authority conduct program tests for additional ten days.
WQBC	Delta Broadcasting Company Vicksburg, Mississippi	Granted special license to operate nights for 60 days as an experiment on 1360 kc.

March 19, 1932.

APPLICATIONS GRANTED (Continued)

THIRD ZONE (Continued)

KCMC	No. Miss. Broadcasting Corporation Texarkana, Arkansas	Granted Mod. C. P. approving transmitter location.
KCMC	No. Miss. Broadcasting Corporation Texarkana, Arkansas	Granted license following C. P. and Mod. C. P. covering move to Texarkana, Ark.
WGCM	Great Southern Land Company Gulfport, Mississippi	Granted C. P. install new transmitter; change frequency from 1210 to 590 kc; change power from 100 to 1000 watts; and change hours from unlimited to day-time.
NEW	Attala Milling & Produce Company Kosciusko, Mississippi	Granted C. P. new station 1500 kc; 100 watts; unlimited time.
WSB	The Atlanta Journal Company Atlanta, Georgia	Granted 30 day extension on selection of 50 KW transmitter site.
KFYO	Kirksey Brothers Lubbock, Texas	Granted Mod. C. P. change proposed transmitter site at Lubbock.

FOURTH ZONE

WBBM	WBBM Broadcasting Corporation Chicago, Illinois	Granted permission mod. C. P. to include certain changes in equipment.
WIAS	Iowa Broadcasting Company Ottumwa, Iowa	Granted Mod. Lic. to exchange facilities with Station KWCR.
KWCR	Cedar Rapids Broadcasting Company Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Granted Mod. Lic. to exchange facilities with Station WIAS.
WOS	John D. Heiny Jefferson City, Missouri	Granted consent voluntary assignment of license to Missouri State Marketing Bureau.
KFAB	KFAB Broadcasting Company Lincoln, Nebraska	Granted 30 day extension to submit proof of purchase on equipment.
KGGT	Powell & Platz South Coffeyville, Oklahoma	Granted Mod. Lic. to move studio from South Coffeyville to Coffeyville, Kansas. (Commission states there will be no change in quota as the station is now charged to the 4th Zone.)
WLBC	Donald Burton Muncie, Indiana	Granted Mod. Lic. operate simultaneously with Station WJAK, Elkhart, Indiana, and share at night.

March 19, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED (Concluded)

FIFTH ZONE

KRKO	Dalton's Inc. Los Angeles, California	Granted license covering C. P. to install new equipment and transmitter move.
KGKX	W. W. Von Cannon, Trustee Sandpoint, Idaho	Granted consent voluntary assignment to Sandpoint Broadcasting Company.

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PERMITS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted construction permits authorizing changes in equipment to the following stations: WGST, Atlanta, Georgia; KLS, Oakland, California.

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RENEWALS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted the following stations renewals of license for the regular period: WAAM, Newark, N. J.; WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa.; KFWB, Hollywood, California; KMBC, Kansas City, Mo.; KUSD, Vermillion, S. D.; WIBG, Elkins Park, Pa.; WISN, Milwaukee, Wis.; WJDX, Jackson, Miss.; WNBZ, Saranac Lake, N. Y., KLCN, Blytheville, Ark.; KTFI, Twin Falls, Idaho; KWLC, Decorah, Iowa; KWSC, Pullman, Washington.

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APPLICATIONS SET FOR HEARING

At its sessions during the current week the Commission designated the following applications for hearing:

WAAB	Bay State Broadcasting Corporation Boston, Massachusetts	Mod. Lic. increase power to 1 KW.
KMLB	Liner's Broadcasting Station, Inc. Monroe, Louisiana	Mod. Lic. increase operating hours to unlimited.
WLB- WGMS	University of Minnesota Minneapolis, Minnesota	Mod. Lic. increase operating hours to take facilities of Station WRHM.
WCAL	St. Olaf College Northfield, Minnesota	Requests Mod. of Lic. to increase hours of operation from sharing time with KFMX, WLB-WGMS and WRHM to sharing with KFMX and WLB-WGMS (Facilities of WRHM).
KFMX	Carleton College Northfield, Minnesota	Requests Mod. of Lic. to increase hours of operation from sharing with WLB, WCAL, and WRHM to sharing with WLB & WCAL only. (Facilities of WRHM).

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March 19, 1932

MISCELLANEOUS COMMISSION ACTION

During the current week the Commission took the following action on applications of miscellaneous nature:

WKZO	WKZO, Incorporated Kalamazoo, Michigan	Denied authority for station to operate at night with 250 watts on April 2nd, 1932.
WSMB	Radio Station WSMB, Inc. New Orleans, Louisiana	Granted permission use 500 W. transmitter for 2 weeks while moving main transmitter.
WHDL	Tupper Lake Broadcasting Co. Tupper Lake, New York	Granted authority operate night of March 18th 7:30 P. M. to end of basketball finals.
WGBF	Evansville on the Air Evansville, Indiana	Granted authority broadcast state basketball tourney from Indianapolis, Ind., by remote control on March 18th.
WLAP	American Broadcasting Corp. of Kentucky Louisville, Kentucky	Granted authority to take depositions in Louisville to be used for hearing on April 11, 1932.
NEW	W. H. Allen & Company Alexandria, Louisiana	Granted authority to take depositions in Alexandria, to be used for hearing on March 31, 1932.
NEW	Stewart A. Heigold Yuma, Arizona	Granted authority to take depositions in Yuma and South Gate, California to be used for hearing April 4, 1932.

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WSIX GETS UNLIMITED TIME

The Commission this week issued a regular renewal license to Station WSIX, Springfield, Tenn., authorizing unlimited operation on 1210 kc. This reversed the recommendation of Examiner Pratt (Report No. 329), who had favored reduction of the station's operating time to certain specified hours.

The application of the Troy Broadcasting Company, Troy, Alabama, which had sought authority to erect a new station and asked the facilities of Station WSIX, was withdrawn from the Commission files and dismissed. The Commission found the Tennessee station is rendering a good broadcasting service and that the programs offered are of interest to the public.

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March 19, 1932.

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the following applications were received by the Commission:

<u>FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>			
1-MLB-945	WJAR	The Outlet Company Providence, Rhode Island	Mod. Lic. change power from 250-500 W. LS to 500 W. day and night on exper. basis.

This application has been resubmitted without amendment, after having been returned by the Commission under Rule 123, providing no station on a Canadian Shared channel will be licensed to operate with night power of 500 watts located not more than 500 miles from the border. Providence is approximately 250 miles to the closest border point.

1-MLA-12	W3XAL	National Broadcasting Co. Bound Brook, N. J.	Mod. Lic. for additional freq. of 11770 kc for exper, relay broadcasting service.
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SECOND ZONE

2-MLB-973	WBEO	The Lake Superior Brdcstg. Company Marquette, Michigan	Mod. Lic. for change in operating hours.
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The applicant is licensed to operate on a specified hour schedule with power of 100 watts on 1310 kc.

2-MPB-315	WVVA	West Virginia Broadcasting Company Wheeling, West Virginia	Mod. C. P. extend comm. and comp. dates to 3/21/32 and 6/21/32.
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2-MLB-974	WIBG	WIBG, Incorporated Elkins Park, Pennsylvania	Mod. Lic. change freq. to 970 kc and increase power to 100 watts, and operate until sunset Chicago and move studio to Glenside.
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The applicant is now licensed to operate daytime only on 930 kc with power of 25 watts. On the requested frequency the closest station to Elkins Park is Station WCFL, Chicago, Ill., operating unlimited time experimentally with 1500 watts. The distance is approximately 665 miles.

2-PB-2509	WRAX	WRAX Broadcasting Company Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	C. P. move station locally; change equipment, change freq. to 920 kc with 250 w. and 500 w. LS, sharing time with WPEN and using same transmitter.
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March 19, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Continued)

SECOND ZONE (Continued)

2-PB-2510 WPEN Wm. Penn Broadcasting Company C. P. change freq. to 920 kc
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania with 250 w. and 500 w. LS
sharing with WRAX, using same
transmitter.

These two applications should be considered together. Both requests are contingent upon the granting of the application of Station WIBG to change frequency to 970 kc. Station WRAX is now licensed to operate as a daytime station on 1020 kc with 250 watts power. Station WPEN operates unlimited time on 1500 kc with power of 100 watts. The applications propose consolidation of both stations and the use of the same transmitter. The closest stations to Philadelphia on the frequency sought are Station WWJ, Detroit, Mich., approximately 450 miles distant and operating unlimited time with 1 KW; and Station WBSO, Needham, Mass., assigned daytime with power of 500 watts and approximately 280 miles distant. The distance recommended by the mileage tables of the Commission Engineering Division under similar circumstances is 1050 miles for 250 and 1000 watt stations operating simultaneously at night; and for two 500 watt stations on the same frequency in daytime the distance recommended is 260 miles. The granting of this application would not involve the quota.

2-MPA-18 W3XAU Universal Brdcstg. Co. Mod. C. P. extend completion date
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to 8/13/32 Exp. Relay Broadcasting.

2-MPB-316 WMBC Michigan Broadcasting Company Mod. C. P. install new transmitter.
Detroit, Michigan

2-MLB-974 WHK Radio Air Service Corp. Mod. Lic. increase day power to
Cleveland, Ohio $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW LS.

The applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time on 1390 kc with 1 KW. The closest station to Cleveland on this frequency is KLRA. Little Rock, Arkansas, operating with power of 1 KW and approximately 745 miles distant. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.25 unit. The Second Zone is under quota; Ohio is due 19.07 units and is assigned 18.82 units.

THIRD ZONE

3-PB-2489 NEW Baton Rouge Broadcasting Co. C. P. amended request 500 watts
Baton Rouge, Louisiana and 1 KW LS on 1450 kc.

As originally submitted the application requested authority to erect a new station to operate on 1450 kc to share time with Station KTBS, Shreveport, La., with power of 1 KW. Station KTRF is now licensed to operate unlimited time. The closest station on the requested frequency to the proposed location is Station WFTL, Athens, Ga., operating with power of 500 watts and approximately 510 miles distant. The separation recommended by the mileage tables of the Commission Engineering Division under similar circumstances as proposed by the amended application is 770 miles. The granting of the application would not involve the quota.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Continued)

THIRD ZONE (Continued)

3-PB-2505 WRBL WRBL Radio Station, Inc. C. P. increase power to 100
Columbus, Georgia watts and make changes in
equipment.

The applicant is now licensed to operate with unlimited time and 50 watts on 1200 kc. The closest station to Columbus on this frequency is Station WBHS, Huntsville, Alabama, approximately 180 miles distant. The recommended separation under similar circumstances is 200 miles. The granting of the application would not involve the quota.

3-PB-2508 WFEC Virgil V. Evans C. P. move station to Greenville,
Knoxville, Tennessee South Carolina, and increase power
to 100 watts.

The applicant is at present licensed to share time with Station WBHS, Huntsville, Alabama. This application proposes moving the station approximately 140 miles east of the present location. The closest station to Greenville on the frequency is Station WLBG, Petersburg, Virginia, approximately 240 miles distant. The Third Zone is over quota; Tennessee is over quota; South Carolina is under quota.

3-ALB-423 KMAC W. W. McAllister Voluntary assignment of License to
San Antonio, Texas Walmac Company, Inc.

3-ALB-423 KUOA University of Arkansas Voluntary assignment of License to
Fayetteville, Arkansas Southwestern Hotel Company.

3-MPA-19 W4XB Isle of Dreams Broadcasting Co. Mod. C. P. extend completion date
Miami Beach, Florida to 7/17/32 Exp. relay broadcasting.

3-ALB-425 WTSL G. A. Houseman Voluntary assignment of License to
Laurel, Mississippi Evangeline Broadcasting Company.

3-PB-2513 WTSL Evangeline Broadcasting Co. C. P. move transmitter to Lafayette,
Lafayette, Louisiana Louisiana, and install new equip-
ment.

The station is now licensed to share time with Station KRMD, Shreveport, Louisiana, the former location of Station WTSL. Both station are assigned to operate on 1310 kc. The granting of the application would move the station into the State of Louisiana at a distance approximately 175 miles southeast of Station KRMD. The closest station to the proposed location on this frequency is Station KTLG, Houston, Texas, operating unlimited time with power of 100 watts. The recommended separation under similar circumstances is 200 miles. The Third Zone is over quota; Mississippi is under quota and Louisiana is over quota. The granting of this application would increase the Louisiana quota.

3-PB-2511 NEW Thomas E. Williams C. P. new station on 1420 kc; 100 w.
Abilene, Texas unlimited time. Facilities of KFYO.



Issued by

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING ♦ ♦ ♦ WASHINGTON, D. C. March 26, 1932

PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director.

TAXES

The House of Representatives on Thursday by a vote of 223 to 153 defeated the sales tax provision of the 1932 revenue bill and with the failure of this provision the danger of a 10 per cent tax on leased wires is momentarily avoided.

The Ways and Means Committee met Friday morning and named a Subcommittee consisting of Representatives Ragon of Arkansas, Vinson of Kentucky, Canfield of Indiana, Hawley of Oregon, and Treadway of Massachusetts to draft a substitute proposal for the sales tax. This Subcommittee is now working upon the substitute proposal.

It is expected that the original Treasury Department recommendations will be urged before this Subcommittee, and there is some likelihood that the La Guardia proposal to levy a five per cent tax on broadcast advertising might be revived.

The House is put to the task of raising some \$595,000,000 in revenue to take the place of the revenues which would have resulted from enactment of the sales tax.

First class postage, gasoline and oils, bank checks and drafts, automobiles and trucks and tobacco are among the sources to which the Subcommittee may look to raise this money. But the proposal to tax radio advertising must be carefully watched.

SIROVICH BILL HEARINGS

The National Association of Broadcasters and the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers were among the last organizations to be heard during public hearings on the Sirovich Copyright Bill now before the House Committee on Patents and Copyrights.

Henry A. Bellows, chairman of the NAB Legislative Committee, appeared for the broadcasters and pointed out several defects in the Sirovich bill.

"The broadcasters do not recede from the position they have always taken with regard to automatic copyright," Mr. Bellows said, "but your Committee has so wisely provided safeguards in Sections 7, 8 and 9 of this bill that we do not feel inclined to emphasize at this time our basic objection to the automatic copyright principle."

"In Section 4 the bill provides copyright in arrangements for sound disc records, electrical transcription records, and other mechanical recordings," the witness said. "On this point I want to say a special word for the small broadcasting stations. The use of phonograph records has enabled many of these stations to give their listeners far better programs than were possible with the village band and the music pupils in the grade schools. I believe these smaller stations are rendering a very valuable public service, which should not be discouraged or handicapped by Congress. I am afraid that if arrangements for records are subject to a special copyright, in addition to the copyright already acquired for music itself, a very real hardship will be imposed on these small stations, and I earnestly commend their interest to your protection."

"It is obviously your intention to penalize severely the deliberate infringer," he continued, "with whom the broadcasters have absolutely no sympathy, and to make things as easy as possible for the innocent infringer who is simply the victim of circumstances. In doing this, let me suggest that you have not gone quite far enough. Your bill gives the court considerable discretion but in view of the facts that innocent infringement is frequently a matter of quoting not more than half a dozen bars of music, I believe the court should be permitted to estimate the minimum reasonable license fee as low as \$10. In the paragraphs in which the minimum damages are set at \$100, I suggest that this should cover all infringements up to the date that action is instituted rather than each separate innocent infringement for which claim is made."

Mr. Bellows went through the bill section by section and commented upon provisions which, the broadcasters felt, did not give the industry adequate protection. On the whole, he said, the bill is a substantial improvement over the present law but that it did not go far enough. He referred the Committee to Section 21 of the Dill Copyright Bill which was printed in the Bulletin two weeks ago. He believed the Dill bill afforded the broadcasters more protection than the House bill and referred specifically to Section 21.

Chairman Sirovich said he termed the Dill bill as a bill "to appoint undertakers for the American Society."

Gene Buck, president, E. C. Mills, general manager, and Nathan Burkan, general counsel, appeared for the American Society with Burkan doing most of the testifying. Mr. Burkan said he thought the bill, in so far as it reduced the common law right of the right of the author or composer, was unconstitutional. Chairman Sirovich then agreed to remedy this defect.

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SIROVICH BILL HEARINGS (Continued)

Mr. Burkan went through the bill section by section and pointed out what he considered defects and agreed to submit perfecting proposals. He suggested that the bill be submitted to the Copyright Committee of the American Bar Association.

Mr. Burkan said the Society agreed with the principles of the bill which gave copyright in the name of the author, gave the author the right to assign parts of his work, and gave the author the right to license the use of his works either in whole or in part.

Chairman Sirovich then launched into an investigation of the composition of the Society. He learned that the Society was now collecting about \$2,000,000 for the use of the works it controls and that more than \$1,200,000 was distributed among the 700 composers and 100 publishers which make up the membership of the organization.

Mr. Buck suggested that the Committee look into the licensing arrangements which Electrical Research Products Incorporated has with the theatres and complained that while motion theatre owners had directed their attack on the Society, they had not attacked the licensing arrangements of ERPI.

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LABOR BILL HEARINGS NEXT TUESDAY

Further hearings on the Hatfield Bill to set aside a clear channel for organized labor will be held before a subcommittee of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee next week, probably Tuesday. Members of the Federal Radio Commission will appear and present legal and engineering problems involved in the measure which, it is being freely predicted, will be passed by the Senate. The Commission voted last week to request an opportunity to be heard on the measure. The subcommittee consists of Senators Hatfield of West Virginia, Brookhart of Iowa, and Barkley of Kentucky.

The NAB appeared last week and objected to the principle involved in the measure.

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COURT CLEARS RCA

The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia this week exonerated the Radio Corporation of America from the infringement charge brought by the Dubilier Condenser Corporation relating to the use of alternating current in the use of radio receiving sets. The suit involves the patents granted to Lowell and Dunmore, formerly connected with the Bureau of Standards. The lower court had found against the RCA.

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BROWN TO BE SWORN IN

Col. Thad H. Brown, recently confirmed by the Senate as a member of the Federal Radio Commission from the Second Zone to succeed Judge Ira Robinson, resigned, will be sworn in next week.

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HEARING ON SENATE BROADCASTS

Representatives of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System appeared before the Senate Committee on Rules this week and informed members of the Committee that they considered broadcasts of Senate proceedings feasible. The hearing was on S. Res. 71 introduced by Senator Dill of Washington, and S. Res. 28 introduced by Senator Howell of Nebraska.

Frank M. Russell, vice president of the National Broadcasting Company, said that his company was of the opinion that microphones hidden in the walls of the Senate chamber would be practicable.

Harry C. Butcher, director of the Washington Office of the Columbia Broadcasting System, said his company was willing to broadcast any proceedings which the Rules Committee might authorize.

Six separate plans for pick-up installation were considered by the Committee. No action has been taken on the measures.

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HIGH COST OF GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

In Canada, where the Air Commission has recommended a governmental broadcasting system, the House of Commons Radio Committee has been told by Col. A. W. Steel, technical advisor, that it would cost \$2,225,000 to begin operations and \$2,500,000 a year thereafter to function. Members of the Air Commission claim the costs of operating a 50 kilowatt station, exclusive of programs, would be about \$225,000 yearly. Hook-ups with American stations, rebroadcast in Canada, are part of the plan. Included in the first year's cost of operation is a sum of \$1,000,000 to compensate owners of stations that might be taken over by the government.

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MUSIC LICENSE FEES

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers will be prepared to make a definite recommendation with respect to the levying and collecting of music license fees in the near future, it was indicated here this week.

It is expected that the Society will make its offer within the next week and Chairman Paul W. Morency of WTIC has called a meeting of the NAB Copyright Committee for April 4 to consider any proposal which may be offered.

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ICC CASE SOON READY

The Interstate Commerce Commission is expected to make public next week the Examiner's report in the action brought by the Sta-Shine Company against the National Broadcasting Company and Station WGBB, Freeport, N. Y. which involves the right of the Commission to determine advertising rates for broadcasting stations. Hearing on the jurisdictional question was held in New York last December and it is likely that the entire Commission will want to hear argument on the exceptions which undoubtedly will be filed to the Examiner's report.

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March 26, 1932

BROADCASTERS ASKED TO COOPERATE

The following communication, requesting NAB members to participate in the Institute for Education by Radio, has been received from Professor Lumley of Ohio State University:

"The Third Annual Institute for Education by Radio will meet in Columbus this year from June 6 to June 9. At this meeting the leaders in the field of radio education will gather to discuss the work that is being accomplished at the present time. Papers will be read, round tables held, demonstrations staged, and various kinds of materials exhibited. The proceedings of this meeting are published in book form under the title, 'Education on the Air.'

"Because of your connection with the use of radio as an educational medium, we are anxious to secure your cooperation in putting on the exhibit. We are eager to make this exhibit as complete a display as possible of the results achieved by means of educational broadcasts. We hope, therefore, that you will be able to take part, so that the Institute members may have a full presentation of all the work which is now being carried on. Among the materials suitable for exhibit are the following:

- "a. Pupil's work such as drawings, notes, compositions, letters, art objects, tests.
- "b. Samples of scripts, talks, continuities used in putting on programs, printed announcements of educational programs.
- "c. Phonograph or other recordings of educational programs. These will be played at certain specified times.
- "d. Photographs of listening groups, classes.
- "e. Charts or other material showing in a graphic way the use of radio in education.
- "f. Publications dealing with radio, i. e. books, magazines, articles, reprints, mimeographed material. (In addition to material for display we would like to have material for free distribution.)

"If you have any such material or other material suitable for exhibit purposes, please communicate with F. H. LUMLEY, Bureau of Educational Research, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio."

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STATE LEGISLATURES MEET

The Maine Legislature will convene in special session on April 1 in response to a call by Governor Gardner. The legislature will consider tax laws.

The Ohio legislature will meet on March 29 to consider revenue measures.

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March 19, 1932

LAUDS U. S. RADIO REPORTS

The London Daily Herald, issue of February 23, praises American broadcasting and denounces the British Broadcasting Corporation's failure to adequately cover the Disarmament Conference. The article follows:

"Geneva is being put 'on the air'. This Disarmament Conference is historical in a lot of ways. One of them is that it is the first international conference to be reported regularly by wireless.

"Not, of course, by the B.B.C. Nobody would expect it to take trouble about a little thing like a World Disarmament Conference.

"So Savoy-hill ignores. Certainly Vernon Bartlett is here, and does his Thursday night talk over the telephone.

"But that is just chance. He is at Geneva as a League official, not as a B.B.C. star.

"Contrast the Americans. Two big U. S. broadcasting companies -- the National and Columbia -- have realized the enormous interest there is in such things among listeners-in.

"So each of them has set up here in Geneva a special Disarmament Conference service, with a world-famous journalist in charge.

"Bill Hard is here for National and Frederic Wile for Columbia.

"Night after night their commentaries on the situation go out from Geneva by telephone (via Paris, Boulogne, Dover) to Rugby; Rugby to New York by air, thence to the half-dozen main stations and 50 or so subsidiaries served by each big company all over the United States and half of Canada.

"Frederic Wile's and Bill Hard's voices tell listeners-in every evening how things are going here.

"In addition to these news talks there are regular contributions by the big men of the Conference, either speeches or interviews.

"Thomas, Simon, Grandi, Tardieu, Benes, Gibson, Sato, Yen and Drummond, have all talked over one or other circuits.

"Bruning went home before any arrangements could be made. So Bill Hard dashed off to Berlin and interviewed him there. A radio interview, of course, with all North America listening while the two men talked.

"The initiative and energy that are going into these American wireless reports are pretty nearly as big as the apathy and sterility of the B.B.C.

"And these talks are not advertisements for anybody's tooth paste or whatnot. They are 'inspired' efforts, arranged by National or Columbia, for the use of everybody who cares to use their broadcasts."

KMO GETS FULL TIME

Reducing the quota of the State of Washington and the Fifth Zone, the Commission this week granted the application of Station KMO, Tacoma, Wash., authorizing a change in frequency from 860 kc to 1330 kc. The station had been assigned Limited Time on the cleared channel frequency with power of 500 watts. The application as granted decreases the power of the Station to 250 watts and permits unlimited operation. Examiner Walker (Report No. 326) had recommended denial of the application on the ground that it would increase the quota under the provisions of former G. O. 92. Under the present Rules and Regulations of the Commission, the quota is reduced 0.05 unit.

This action gives the station an additional three hours operation daily, according to the statement issued in the Commission's decision. In its conclusions, the Commission found the granting of the application would enable the station to render a more complete and efficient service in Tacoma and vicinity and that while there may be slight decrease in the present service area of the station, nevertheless, it was concluded, those portions of this area which would be deprived of service are now in the good service areas of other broadcast stations.

The Commission denied by default the application of the Eastern Ohio Broadcasting Co., New Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for a construction permit to erect a new station on 850 kc with 500 watts and Limited Time. This application was declared in default (Report No. 333) by Examiner Walker.

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UNLICENSED OPERATOR CONFESSES

The efforts of the Commerce Department's Radio Division toward curtailing infractions of the radio laws by amateurs which have been disrupting radio communication, has resulted in specific information being placed in the hands of the Radio Commission according to W. D. Terrell, Director of the Radio Division. One of the cases was in Washington, D. C. This person, by his own affidavit, had been operating an unlicensed station and appropriating the call of another station. He made the confession when faced with evidence gathered by the Radio Division over a period of about eight months.

Two violations predominate, Director Terrell said. They are the "bootlegging" of call letters by amateurs who wish to avoid detection of off frequency violations while adjusting sets, and the other is the indiscriminate playing of phonograph records. The using of call signals other than those, assigned to a station is a serious offense, Director Terrell pointed out. Besides, those who use the call signals of another are working a hardship upon fellow amateurs. A large number of amateurs have written into the Radio Division protesting that they were not using their sets at the times they were said to be off frequency. There is a possibility, Director Terrell admitted, that innocent amateurs may lose their licenses as a direct result of the unsportsmenlike conduct of other amateurs who "bootleg" station call signals.

The transmission of phonograph records music, under certain conditions, is allowed. But stations which transmit phonograph record music are supposed to do so only after establishing contact with another station, and then for testing purposes only

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March 26, 1932

WNYC PROTESTS

Asking the Commission to deny the renewal application of Station WMCA, New York City, and the application for modification of license filed by Station WPCH, New York City, the City of New York this week filed a brief with the Commission this week on behalf of its broadcast outlet, Station WNYC. According to the brief, Station WNYC is the victim of an organized effort to prohibit its operation.

Stations WMCA and WPCH have applied for authority to share time on 570 kc. Station WNYC at present is licensed to share with Station WMCA on this assignment. Examiner Yost has recommended Station WMCA and WNYC continue to divide time on 570 kc, and that the application of Station WPCH to change frequency from 810 kc, its present assignment, be denied.

The brief on behalf of the municipal station asks the Commission to sustain the findings of the Examiner, with the exception that the renewal license of Station WMCA be denied.

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HOUSE CURRENT RECEIVER PATENT INVALID

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit sitting at Philadelphia has declared invalid the Lowell and Dunmore patent, claiming a means for the use of regular alternating current in lieu of direct current from batteries for the operation of receiving sets. This decision of the appellate court reversed the findings of the District Court for Delaware which held the claims involved to be valid and infringed. The appellate court further directed that the suits against the Radio Corporation be dismissed.

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TIME SIGNALS INCORRECT

Directing the attention of all broadcast stations to the provisions of Rule 177 of the Commission Rules and Regulations, and also to Section 28 of the Radio Act in connection with broadcasting time signals, the Commission this week made public a letter received from Captain S. C. Hooper, Director of Naval Communications for the United States Navy on this subject. Captain Hooper said the rebroadcasting of time signals received over telegraph wires are not accurate due to the "inherent time lag". It is understood that the Navy Department will continue to authorize stations to use time signals from the Naval Observatory, if the station intercepts the signal as directly transmitted from Washington. The Commission was requested to enact suitable regulations to be incorporated in the Rules and Regulations for the instruction of broadcast stations.

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TEMPORARY LICENSES ISSUED

The Commission granted temporary licenses to the following stations, pending action on the regular applications for renewal; WCAD, Canton, N.Y., WCAL, Northfield, Minn.; WLB-WGMS, Minneapolis, Minn.; WRHM, Minneapolis, Minn.; KFMX, Northfield, Minn., KFVI, San Francisco, Calif.; WOAX, Trenton, N. J., KGCA, Decorah, Iowa and WMCA, N.Y.C.

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March 26, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted the following applications subject to the provisions of Rules 44 & 45 which permit the filing of proper protests within twenty days from the date of the action:

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF GRANT</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>		
WFOX	Paramount Brdcstg. Co. Brooklyn, N. Y.	Granted extension comp. date C. P. for one week from March 22 and auth. to use trans. of WJGU for period of 3 days from March 24th.
W2XDU	Atlantic Brdcstg. Corp. New York City	Granted Mod. C. P. general exper. lic., to extend comm. date on C. P. to April, 1, and extension comp. date to July 1st.
<u>SECOND ZONE</u>		
WBEO	The Lake Superior Brdcstg. Co. Marquette, Michigan	Granted Mod. Lic. change operating hours to: Daily 7.30 to 9.30 a. m; 11.30 a. m. to 1.30 p. m; 4.30 - 7.30 p. m; Sunday 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.
WPSC	The Pennsylvania State Coll. State College, Pennsylvania	Granted ren. Lic. 1230 kc; 500 w; daytime; hours as follows: Sunday, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m; 2 p. m. to sunset; Monday to Saturday, 11.45 a. m. to 12.15 p. m; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 4 to 5.30 p. m.
<u>THIRD ZONE</u>		
WOAI	Southern Eqt. Co. San Antonio, Texas	Granted Mod. C. P. extend completion date to May 28, 1932.
WSMB	WSMB, Incorporated New Orleans, Louisiana	Granted Mod. C. P. approving transmitter site at 901 Canal St., New Orleans, La.
KGGF	Powell & Platz So. Coffeyville, Okla.	Granted renewal lic. 1010 kc; 500 w. share with WNAD, as follows: Sunday, 7.30 to 10.30 a. m; 1.30 to 5.00 p.m; Monday, 11.30 a. m. to 2 p. m; 5 to 10.30 p. m; Tuesday, 7.30 to 10.30 a. m; 11.30 a.m. to 2 p.m; 5 to 7.15 p.m; 9.15 to 1030 p.m; Wednesday, 7.30 to 10.30 a.m; 11.30 a.m. to 2 p.m; 5 to 8.15 p.m; 9.15 to 10.45 pm.

March 26, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED (Cont'd)

THIRD ZONE (Cont'd)

		Thursday,
KGGF	Powell & Platz (Cont'd) So. Coffeyville, Okla.	7.30 to 10.30 a.m.; 11.30 a. m. to 2 p.m.; 5 to 7.15 p.m.; 9.15 to 10.30 p.m. Friday, 7.30 to 10.30 a.m.; 11.30 a.m. to 2 p.m. 5 to 10.30 p.m.; Saturday 7.30 to 10.30 a.m. 11.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.; 5 to 9.30 p.m.
WNAD	University of Oklahoma Norman, Okla.	Granted ren. lic. 1010 kc; 500 w. share with Station KGGF to use hours as follows: Tuesday, 7.15 to 9.15 p.m.; Wednesday, 8.15 to 9.15 p.m.; Thursday, 7.15 to 9.15 p.m.

FOURTH ZONE

WDAY	WDAY, Incorporated Fargo, N. D.	Granted Mod. C. P. move transmitter locally and install new eqpt.
WLBL	State of Wisc. Dept. of Agric. & Markets Stevens Point, Wisc.	Granted Mod. C. P. extend comp. date to May 1, 1932.
WJAK	The Truth Publ. Co. Elkhart, Ind.	Granted authority operate simultaneously in daytime with Station WLBC and share at night.
WGBF	Evansville on the Air. Evansville, Ind.	Granted authority to change hours of operation in existing time sharing agreement.
WOS	John D. Heiny Jefferson City, Mo.	Granted authority to change hours of operation in existing time sharing agreement.
KFRU	Stephens College Columbia, Mo.	Granted authority to change hours of operation in existing time sharing agreement.
WTCC	North Shore Church Chicago, Illinois	Granted suspension of Rule 145 until pending case is decided. This rule required installation auto. freq. contr. before June 22nd.

General Information

1. Name of the person: [Faded text]

2. Date of birth: [Faded text]

3. Address: [Faded text]

4. Occupation: [Faded text]

Notes

5. [Faded text]

6. [Faded text]

7. [Faded text]

8. [Faded text]

9. [Faded text]

10. [Faded text]

11. [Faded text]

12. [Faded text]

13. [Faded text]

14. [Faded text]

15. [Faded text]

16. [Faded text]

17. [Faded text]

18. [Faded text]

March 26, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED (Cont'd)

FIFTH ZONE

KUJ	KUJ, Incorporated Walla Walla, Wash.	Granted authority to operate unlimited time on account of flood conditions for 10 days.
KTAR	KTAR Broadcasting Co. Phoenix, Ariz.	Granted auth. make direct measure ant. input.
KFAC	Los Angeles Brdcastg. Co. Los Angeles, Calif.	Granted extension of test period until March 24th.
W6XS	Don Lee, Inc. Nr. Gardena, Calif.	Granted Mod. C. P. Visual brdcastg. change location of transmitter to 1076 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif., and extend construction to June 1, 1932 and increase power to 1 KW and change eqpt.

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RENEWALS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted renewal applications of the following stations for the regular period of six months: WGCP, Newark, N. J., WHA, Madison, Wis., WHAD, Milwaukee, Wis., WQAO-WPAP, New York, KGFX, Pierre, So. Dak., WEAI, Ithaca, N. Y., WFIW, Hopkinsville, Ky., WRR, Dallas, Texas, KFUL, Galveston, Tex.

The Commission also granted renewal applications for auxiliary transmitters to the following stations: WCAO, Baltimore, Md., WQAM, Miami, Florida.

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LICENSE APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted applications for license covering previously authorized construction permits to the following stations: WRDO, Augusta, Me., WDOD, Chattanooga, Tenn., WCBS, Springfield, Ill., WGL, Fort Wayne, Ind.

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PERMITS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted construction permits authorizing change in equipment to the following stations:

WCLO, Janesville, Wis., WWNC, Asheville, N. C., KFBB, Great Falls, Mont., WFBB, Altoona, Pennsylvania

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March 26, 1932

MISCELLANEOUS COMMISSION ACTION

At its sessions during the current week the Commission took the following action of a miscellaneous nature:

KGMP	Bryant Radio & Electric Company Elk City, Oklahoma	Granted extension of existing license to June 1, 1932, subject to result of decision on any pending proceeding affecting this station.
KGIZ	Grant City Park Corporation Grant City, Missouri	Granted permission to intervene in the matter of the application of the American Legion for a new station at Albany, Mo., which is only 22 miles from Grant City.
	Shortwave Broadcasting Corporation Boston, Massachusetts	Petition asking Commission to reconsider its decision of February 19, 1932, granting CP for an experimental relay broadcasting station at Miami, Florida. (station WIOD-WMBF) and requesting a hearing in that case, denied.
KDYL	Intermountain Broadcasting Corp. Salt Lake City	Granted motion to rescind action designating the application for renewal of license of this station for a hearing. KDYL issued regular renewal license. This application for renewal of license was set down for a hearing because the facilities of this station had been illegally applied for in terms of units by applicants for a new station at Gillette, Wyo. The application of those parties will be heard in conformity with Rule 6. It will not be necessary for them to specify the facilities of station KDYL.
WSYB	Philip Weiss Music Company Rutland, Vermont	Granted permission to operate from 11:00 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. on March 27th.

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BRITISH PROPOSES ABOLISH COUPONS

All gift coupons will be abolished if the bill recently introduced into Parliament by a private member should pass, according to a report to the Commerce Department from Assistant Commercial Attache Homer S. Fox, London. The recent agitation in Great Britain over the question of gift coupons, particularly in the tobacco trade, resulted in the present bill, which if it receives in the fate of the usual private bill will have an uncertain life, it is believed in local trade circles.

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March 26, 1932

APPLICATIONS SET FOR HEARING

At its sessions during the current week the Commission designated the following applications for hearing:

NEW	J. T. Griffin Tulsa, Oklahoma	Requests CP 1400 kc, 250 watts night 500 W LS, unlt'd. (facilities of KOCW except when KUOA is op- erating).
WTEL	Foulkrod Radio Engr. Co. Philadelphia, Pa.	Requests Mod. of Lic. to increase hours of operation from sharing with WHAT (WHAT and WTEL not to operate when WCAM is operating) to time assigned to but not used by WHAT and WCAM).
KFWI	Radio Entertainments Ltd. San Francisco, Calif.	Application for renewal of license set for hearing because of nature of programs broadcast, including fortune telling etc.
KTM	Pickwick Broadcasting Corp. Los Angeles, Calif.	Application for renewal of license set for hearing because of nature of programs broadcast, including fortune telling etc.
NEW	A. V. Tidmore Hagerstown, Maryland	C. P. new station; 1210 kc; 100 w; unlimited.
WJW	John F. Weimer Mansfield, Ohio	C. P. move transmitter and studio to Akron, Ohio.

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CONSTRUCTION APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications requesting authority to make changes in equipment or install automatic frequency control from the following stations: WHOM, Jersey City, N. J; WCDA, New York, N. Y; WCAE, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; KFH, Wichita, Kansas; WKBZ, Ludington, Michigan; WHAT, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; WCAT, Rapid City, S. D.

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FREQUENCY CONTROL GRANTS

At its sessions during the current week the Commission granted authorizations to install automatic frequency control apparatus to the following stations: WLBG, Petersburg, Va; KGHL, Billings, Mont; KMOX, St. Louis, Mo; KFSD, San Diego, Calif; WMAZ, Macon, Georgia.

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HEARING CALENDAR

The following hearings are scheduled for the week commencing Monday, March 28, 1931. All hearings commence at 10 a. m.

TUESDAY, March 29, 1932

Docket #1454 WJBK James F. Hopkins Inc. Ren. Lic. 1370 kc 50 w.
Detroit, Michigan Simultaneous day operation
with WIBM, sharing at night.

Docket #1455 WIBM WIBM, Inc. Ren. Lic. 1370 kc 100 w.
Jackson, Michigan Simultaneous day operation
with WJBK, sharing at night.

WEDNESDAY, March 30, 1932

Docket #1501 WMIL Arthur Faske Mod. Lic. 1300 kc 100 w.
Brooklyn, New York Share time with WEVD, WBBR, WHAZ.
Present Assignment: 1500 kc 100 w
Shares time with WWRL, WLBX, WMBQ.

Docket #1538 WFAB Defenders of Truth Soc. Inc. Ren. Lic. 1300 kc 1 KW
(Formerly New York, N. Y. Shares with WEVD, WBBR, WHAZ
WHAP)

THURSDAY, March 31, 1932

Docket #1274 NEW W. H. Allen, Eugene Levy, C. P. 1210 kc 100 w.
and S. B. Pearce Daytime.
Alexandria, Louisiana

Docket #1295 KWEA Hello World Brdcstg. Corp. Ren. Lic. 1210 kc 100 w.
Shreveport, Louisiana Unlimited time.

Docket #1472 KWEA Hello World Brdcstg. Copr. C. P. 1210 kc 100 w.
Shreveport, Louisiana Unlimited time.
(Requests authority to change
equipment and move station to
Baton Rouge, Louisiana).

FRIDAY, April 1, 1932

Docket #1385 WFIW WFIW, Inc. C. P. 940 kc 5 KW
Hopkinsville, Kentucky Unlimited time
(Requests authority to install
new equipment).
Present Assignment: 940 kc 1 KW
Unlimited time.

Docket #1466 WFIW WFIW, Inc. Mod. Lic. 940 kc 5 KW
Hopkinsville, Kentucky Unlimited time

Docket #1541 WFAN Keystone Broadcasting Co. Mod. Lic. 610 kc 1 KW
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Shares with WIP
Present Assign: 610 kc 500 W. Share WIP

Docket #1542 WIP Gimble Brothers, Inc. Mod. Lic. 610 kc 1 KW
Philadelphia, Pa. Shares with WFAN
Present Assign: 610 kc 500 w. Share WFAN

March 26, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the following applications were received at the Commission:

<u>FRC FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>			
1-PF-132	W3XK	Jenkins Laboratories, Inc. Silver Spring & Wheaton, Md.	C. P. install new trans. Exp. visual brdcstg.
1-RF-141	W3XK	Jenkins Laboratories, Inc. Silver Springs & Wheaton, Md.	Ren. Lic. Visual Brdcstg. 2000-2100 kc; 5KW
1-PF-129	W3XJ	Jenkins Laboratories, Inc., Silver Springs, & Wheaton, Md.	C. P. new trans. on 1550 kc 50 watts; Sound track for exp. vis. brdcstg. service.
<u>SECOND ZONE</u>			
2-PB-2514	WKBZ	Karl L. Ashbacker Ludington, Mich.	C. P. make changes in equipt. and increase power to 100 w.
<p>The applicant is now licensed to operate with power of 50 watts and unlimited time on 1500 kc. The closest station to Ludington on this channel is Station WMFC, Lapeer, Mich., approximately 170 miles distant. The Lapeer station is licensed for unlimited time with 100 watts. The granting of the application would not increase the quota.</p>			
<u>THIRD ZONE</u>			
3-PB-2517	NEW	Troy Brdcstg. Co. Troy, Alabama	C. P. erect new station 1210 kc 100 watts; daytime.
<p>This applicant recently applied for authority to erect a new station on this same frequency with unlimited time, and sought the facilities of Station WSIX, Springfield, Tennessee. The Commission renewed the license of the Springfield station for full time and dismissed the first application of the Alabama Company. The closest station to the proposed location on the requested frequency is Station WJBY, Gadsden, Ala., approximately 150 miles distant and operating unlimited time with power of 100 watts. The Third Z one is over quota; Alabama is under quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.1 unit.</p>			
3-PB-2518	WMC	Memphis Comm. Appeal Memphis, Tennessee	C. P. for auxiliary trans. to operate with 500 watts.
3-PB-2522	NEW	Bernard Hanks Abilene, Texas	C. P. Erect new station on 1340 kc; 100 watts; unlimi- ted time.

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Cont'd)

THIRD ZONE (Cont'd)

The applicant requests authority to erect a new regional station. The closest station to the proposed location on the requested frequency is Station WCOA, Pensacola, Florida, operating unlimited time with 500 watts and approximately 745 miles distant. Station KFPW, Fort Smith, Ark., approximately 375 miles distant, is also operating as a daytime station on this channel with 50 watts. The Third Zone is over quota; Texas is over quota. The granting of this application would increase the quota. The power sought is considerably less than that usually assigned for unlimited operation on a regional frequency.

FOURTH ZONE

4-MPB-318	WCCO	Northwestern Brcdstg. Inc. Minneapolis, Minn.	Mod. C. P. requesting approval 50 KW trans. eqpt.
4-MLB-962	KGCA	Charles Walter Greenley Decorah, Iowa	Mod. Lic. amended request 100 instead of 90 watts.
4-PB-2520	NEW	Claude Raymond Brand Deadwood, S. D.	C. P. erect new station on 1200 kc; 100 watts; 4 hours daily (Frc. of WCAT).

The applicant requests authority to erect a new station at a location approximately 40 miles from Station WCAT, Rapid City, S. D. The granting of the application would not involve the quota.

4-PB-2493	KODA	Mitchell Brcdstg. Co. Mitchell, S. D.	Correction to Commission Press Report of March 3rd In addition to moving station to Aberdeen, S. D., application also requests authority to change frequency to 1420 kc.
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At present the station is licensed to operate as an unlimited time station on 1370 kc with power of 100 watts. The closest station to Aberdeen on the requested frequency is KICK, Red Oak, Iowa, operating unlimited time with power of 100 watts and approximately 350 miles distant.

FIFTH ZONE

3-MLB-977	KELW	Magnolia Park, Inc. Burbank, California	Modification Lic. to operate unlimited time.
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At present the applicant is licensed to operate on 780 kc with power of 500 w. and shares time with Station KTM, Los Angeles, Calif. The granting of the application would not involve the quota.



Issued by
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING ♦ ♦ ♦ WASHINGTON, D. C.
PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director.

April 2, 1932

LEASED LINES EXEMPTED

The House of Representatives on Wednesday adopted an amendment to Section 701 of the 1932 Revenue Bill exempting telephone and telegraph lines used in broadcasting from the 10 per cent tax on charges.

The amendment was advocated by the National Association of Broadcasters and was adopted by the House Ways and Means Committee which sponsored the exemption on the floor. There was no objection to the Committee's amendment.

A Committee amendment providing for a five per cent tax on radio receiving sets and phonographs was adopted by the House. This provision had been eliminated by the Committee when it originally reported the bill but was reinstated after defeat of the sales tax section.

The proposal to levy a tax of 5 per cent upon all radio advertising failed to receive the approval of the House Ways and Means Committee and the bill will be passed without including a tax on radio advertising.

The revenue bill now goes to the Senate where extensive amendments are expected and broadcasters are urged to follow closely the progress of the bill through the Senate.

The National Association of Broadcasters is active in behalf of the interests of the industry and the support which you have given the Association in the past is greatly appreciated.

DAVIS BILL TO BE REPORTED

The Davis bill making certain minor changes in the present radio law, which has already passed the House, will be reported with amendments to the Senate next week by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. The Senate Committee has approved a number of amendments to the Davis measure including a licensing fee system although a draft of the amendments has not yet been made available. A general outline of the amendments approved by the Senate Committee were reported in the NAB Bulletin of March 19.

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A. H. VESTAL DEAD

Congressman Albert H. Vestal of Indiana, former chairman of the House Patents and Copyrights Committee, died at the Naval Hospital in Washington on Friday. Congressman Vestal, who had been taking an active part in the formulation of new copyright legislation, collapsed two days ago and it was reported Thursday that he was on the road to recovery. He was a Republican and has served in the House since the Sixty-fifth Congress. He was 57 years old.

Congressman Vestal was the author of the Vestal Copyright Bill which last year passed the House and to which the broadcasters objected in the Senate. The bill was corrected in the Senate to meet the broadcasters' objections but failed of passage due to a filibuster which marked the closing days of the last Congress.

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MANY EXHIBITS FOR RMA SHOW

One hundred leading manufacturers will exhibit their radio and electrical products in the Eighth Annual RMA Convention and Trade Show at Chicago, May 23-26, it was announced this week by Bond Geddes, executive vice president of the RMA. Over 85 per cent of the available exhibit space in the Stevens Hotel already has been reserved.

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SOCIETY READY FOR ANNOUNCEMENT

E. Claude Mills, general manager of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, will make public early next week the Society's proposal to increase music license fees, it was learned Friday. The Society's proposal will be made to all broadcasting stations and the NAB Copyright Committee, Paul W. Morency, WTIC, chairman, is prepared to call a meeting of his group after the license fee proposal is announced. In the meantime the Society intends to renew outstanding licenses until May 1 to give the industry an opportunity to study the proposal. Except for the fact, that is generally known, that the Society intends to raise substantially more revenue from broadcasting of its musical compositions, no details of the proposal are known.

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A.A.A.A. MEET APRIL 14, 15

The fifteenth annual meeting of the American Association of Advertising Agencies will be held at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C. April 14 and 15. Radio advertising will be among the subjects to be discussed at the closed sessions.

April 2, 1932

ENGINEERING SECTION MEETING

Arrangements are nearing completion for the first meeting of the NAB Engineering Section which will be held at Pittsburgh, Pa. on Saturday morning, April 9. The meeting will be held in the Aero room, Hotel William Penn, Pittsburgh, and will be rapped to order promptly at 9:30 a.m.

The program for the session will be announced within the next day or two and will include two or three set speeches on important broadcast engineering subjects. Most of the session, however, will be devoted to a round table discussion of current problems.

John V. L. Hogan, New York, is chairman of the Section, and Joe Chambers, Cincinnati, Ohio, is vice-chairman. Eugene V. Cogley, secretary of the Section, is making arrangements for the meeting.

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COPYRIGHT BILL PREPARED

Chairman Sirovich of the House Patents and Copyrights Committee expects to call his committee together early next week for the purpose of reporting to the House his bill to amend the copyright laws of the United States. During the past week the Committee concluded hearings on the measure and numerous amendments submitted by various interested groups were considered and many of them adopted. Revised bills were introduced Wednesday and Thursday and a final conference held on Friday.

Representatives of the NAB have appeared before the Sirovich Committee on two occasions and presented its views on copyright legislation. The Association also has participated in conferences during which suggested amendments have been considered.

Just as soon as the bill is in final form and reported to the House a digest of its provisions will be made available to all members of the NAB.

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BROWN TAKES OATH AS COMMISSIONER

Col. Thad H. Brown, for the past two years general counsel of the Federal Radio Commission, was sworn in as a member of the Commission from the Second Zone, Monday March 28. The oath was administered by Judge Charles Hatfield of the U. S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. Col. Brown is a Republican and was appointed to the post vacated by Judge Ira E. Robinson last January by President Hoover. Objection to his appointment was made by Senator Cullen of Michigan, but the Senate nevertheless confirmed the appointment almost instantaneously.

The oath of office was administered in the large hearing room of the Commission with Brown's fellow commissioners looking on.

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April 2, 1932

PATRICK NAMED GENERAL COUNSEL

Duke M. Patrick, who has been serving as assistant general counsel in charge of court cases since January 27, 1930, was appointed general counsel of the Federal Radio Commission to succeed Col. Brown on Monday. The decision on the appointment was unanimous. Patrick, whose home is in Indiana, has achieved outstanding success in handling appeals from decisions of the Commission before the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. He has not lost a single case which he prepared and argued in the court and his elevation to the general counselship was not surprising to those who have followed his record. His promotion carried the endorsement of a number of prominent jurists. His promotion will make it necessary to name a new assistant general counsel.

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COMMERCIAL CHAIRMEN NAMED

H. K. Carpenter, chairman of the NAB Commercial Section, has named the following to serve as chairmen of committees in the section:

Station Coverage, Joseph Gettler, WJAR; Standard Forms, Roy Harlow, WNAC; Standard Practices, E. H. Gammons, WCCO; Publicity and Promotion, John F. Patt, WGAR; Merchandising, Harry Howlett, WHK; World's Fair Display, William S. Hedges, WMAQ; and Convention Exhibits, Howlett, Patt and Hedges.

A meeting of these chairmen is scheduled to be held at the office of the NAB in Washington on April 14 to discuss plans for a meeting of the entire Commercial Section which will probably be held in New York in June during the annual meeting of the Advertising Federation of America.

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INSURANCE ADVERTISING TEST CASE

The International Broadcasting Company, operating Station WOV, New York, and its manager, Joan Iraci, are charged with violating the New York insurance laws in an indictment voted by a New York grand jury this week. The indictment charges that the insurance law was violated through the broadcasting of an advertisement for the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Iowa over Station WOV. The insurance company is not authorized to do business in the state of New York.

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RMA TO FIGHT SET TAX

The radio industry, through the RMA, is prepared to appeal to the U. S. Senate for fair treatment and relief from the discriminatory excise tax of five per cent on radio and phonograph sales adopted by the House this week. The proposed radio tax and plans for appeal to the Senate will be considered at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the RMA to be held at Hot Springs, Va. April 8. The proposed tax would fall on the public, could not be borne by an industry already severely stricken, and calls for radio and a few other "selected" industries to bear the burden of special manufacturers sales taxes, the RMA says.

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April 2, 1932

WRAK TO APPEAL DECISION

Station WRAK, owned and operated by Clarence Cummins, Williamsport, Pa. which was ordered to reduce its operating time from full to half-time, is expected to appeal the Commission's decision making time reduction mandatory. The Commission's order was handed down after it had denied the application of the Williamsport Sun-Gazette for half-time on WRAK's frequency on the grounds that the newspaper's corporate charter did not enable it to own and operate a radio station. The newspaper owners filed a second application which the Commission granted Friday under the new rules subject to protest within 20 days. The second application is for one-half of the time formerly used by Cummins.

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LABOR BILL HEARING POSTPONED

Hearing on the Hatfield bill to grant organized labor a clear channel with 50 kilowatts power has been indefinitely postponed, it was announced Friday. The hearing scheduled for last Monday and Tuesday during which the Federal Radio Commission was to appear and present testimony in opposition to certain phases of the bill was suddenly called off although members of the Commission were in the hearing room awaiting opportunity to testify. No definite date has been set for hearing the Commission although it was indicated that the subcommittee might hear additional testimony next week.

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ENGLISH LISTEN IN GROUPS

English listeners, to the number of 15,000, are getting their radio reception direct, through loud speakers plugged in on a line connected to large central receiving sets -- according to word received at the Department of Commerce from its London Trade Commissioner, Floyd E. Sullivan. Similar service is also being offered by provincial radio dealers, the "big snot" in the business being the Standard Radio Relay Service. Selective radio receivers, with high-powered amplifiers, are located at central points in the larger districts. Programs picked up by these stations are sent out over feeder lines which are tapped at intervals to serve individual homes. In some cases, whole streets get the service, the largest type receiver capable of supplying radio programs to 1,500 subscribers at one time. Thirty-five cents a week covers the charge, minus the usual Post Office license, compulsory in England. Loud speakers may be purchased or rented. No interference, and no responsibility of maintenance is the "come on", it is said, with only English programs on the air.

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RECOMMENDS DENIAL MICHIGAN APPLICATION

The application of T. F. Zemla, E. L. Pelletier, and H. F. Coughlan, of Pontiac, Michigan, requesting authority to erect a new broadcast station on 800 kc with 500 watts and daytime operation was recommended for denial by Examiner Hyde this week in Report No. 348. In his conclusions the Examiner found that little interference would be caused in the good service areas of other stations now licensed to operate on the cleared channel frequency requested. While it was conceded further the individuals interested would probably be capable of carrying out the proposal, nevertheless it was indicated that the evidence did not warrant the establishment of another station in Pontiac.

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April 2, 1932

FREQUENCY STABILITY IMPROVES

The Radio Division of the Department of Commerce during last month measured the frequency of 450 or about 75 per cent of the 600 broadcasting stations in this country; 241 or 53.5 per cent deviated less than 50 cycles, 76 or 17 per cent deviated less than 100 cycles, 63 or 14 per cent did not vary over 200 cycles and the remaining 70, or 15 per cent went over 200 cycles either above or below their assigned frequency. These figures indicate improvement over previous monthly measurements. The following stations deviated less than 50 cycles:

KCRC; KDB; KDKA; KERN; KFAB; KFAC; KFBK; KFDM; KFDY; KFEQ; KFH;
KFI; KFJB; KFJI; KFJR; KFJX-KYW; KFLV; KFOR; KFPM; KFPY; KFRC; KFRU;
KFSB; KFVD; KFVS; KFWB; KFWF; KFWI; KFXD; KFXF; KFXJ; KFYK; KGBX; KGCR;
KGCU; KGDA; KGDM; KGER; KGFJ; KGGC; KGIZ; KGKO; KGKX; KGMF; KGNF.

KGO; KGU; KGW; KHJ; KIT; KJBS; KJR; KLB; KLX; KLZ; KMA; KMBC; KMED;
KMJ; KMO; KMOX; KMPC; KMTR; KNX; KOA; KOAC; KOIL; KOL; KOMO; KOY;
KPO; KQW; KRE; KRLD; KRMD; KSAC; KSD; KSL; KSO; KSOO; KSTP; KTAB; KTAR;
KTAT; KTER; KTBS; KTHS; KTRH; KTSM; KVI; KVOO; KVOR; KVOS; KWG; KWK;
KWLC; KXL; KXRO; KXYZ; KYA.

WAAB; WAAF; WADC; WAWZ; WRAA; WBAL; WEEC; WEEM-WJET; WBRB; WBRZ;
WBEN; WBEQ; WBER; WBSO; WBT; WBZ-WEZA; WCAC; WCAH; WCAL; WCAU; WCAX;
WCEM; WCBS; WCCO; WCDA; WCFL; WCHI; WCKY; WCRW; WCSH; WDAF; WDAG;
WDAY; WDBJ; WDEL; WDOD; WDRG; WDSU; WDZ; WFAF; WEAN; WEBQ; WEDC; WEEI.

WEFU; WENR; WEVD; WFAA; WEAN-WIP; WFBL; WTEA; WFI; WFLA-WSUN; WFOX;
WCAL; WGM; WGES; WGH; WGN-WLIB; WGR; WGY; WHAS; WHB; WHBL; WHDF; WHEC;
WHFC; WHO; WHP; WIAS; WIBO; WIBU; WIEW; WISM; WJAR; WJAX; WJBC; WJBW;
WJDX; WJMS; WJSV; WJZ; WKAV; WKBF; WKBH; WKBI; WKBN; WKRC; WLB; WLBC.

WLBX; WLEZ; WLIT; WLS; WLTH; WLV; WMA; WMAQ; WMBC; WMBD; WMBI;
WMBQ; WMT; WMAC-WBIS; WNEF; WNBH; WNBX; WNYC; WOAI; WOAX; WOC; WODA;
WOI; WOL; WOR; WORC; WOW; WPAD; WPEN; WPG; WPTF; WQBC; WRAW; WRAX; WRC;
WRDO; WREN; WRHM; WRUF; WRVA; WSAR; WSB; WSEN; WSM; WSUI; WTAM; WPAR-
WPOR; WTIC; WWJ; WWL; WWNC; and WWVA.

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AUSTRALIANS STUDY AMERICAN PLAN

Advertising would be permitted over government-owned broadcasting stations in Australia if a bill introduced in the Australian Parliament on March 12 becomes a law. The bill is understood to have the endorsement of the Australian Cabinet and has been drafted after an investigation of the broadcasting set-up in that country. It would provide for the creation of a five-member commission and under the terms of the measure the federal chain of stations would be permitted to accept sponsored programs and compete with privately owned stations. At the present time there are two classes of broadcasting stations, one class being government owned and operated and the second class being privately owned and operated.

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April 2, 1932

WASHINGTON FREQUENCIES INTERCHANGE

The application of Station KVI, Tacoma, Washington, operated by Puget Sound Broadcasting Company, to change from a Limited Time station on 760 kc to a regional full time outlet on 570 kc with 500 watts night and 1 KW LS, was granted this week by the Commission. In the same decision, the application of Station KGVO, Missoula, Montana, to change from 1420 kc to the present KVI assignment was denied, with the request of Station EXA, Seattle, Washington, seeking a renewal of license on the 760 kc Limited Time assignment. The Seattle station was changed by this decision from 570 kc to 760 kc. In interchanging the frequencies of the Seattle and Tacoma stations, the Commission said:

"There are eight stations now located in Seattle whereas there are but two such stations situated in Tacoma. It therefore appears that the granting of the application for modification of license for Station KVI so as to permit the operation of that station upon the 570 kc frequency with power of 500 watts and unlimited hours, and the granting of the application for renewal of license of Station EXA so as to permit the operation of Station EXA on the 760 kc frequency with power of 500 watts day and 250 watts night and limited time, would result in a more equitable distribution of broadcast facilities within the State of Washington. The granting of these applications so as to permit such operation would also result in a more equitable distribution of facilities among the several states and zones - - -".

Conceding that Missoula does not receive a reliable broadcast service from outside stations, the Commission found that the operators of Station KGVO do not appear to have sufficient financial resources to properly carry on the project proposed by its application for the regional assignment.

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BANGOR STATION REASSIGNED

Finding that Station WABI, Bangor, Maine, is not in the possession of the Licensee, the Pine Tree Broadcasting Corporation, the Commission this week denied this station a renewal of license and assigned the facilities to the First Universalist Society of Bangor under an involuntary assignment with a specified schedule of operation. This decision sustained Examiner Walker (Report No. 335) who recommended both be denied. The Commission concluded the Pine Tree Corporation had made only limited use of the station. Since the evidence indicated that the First Universalist Society is in actual possession of the station, the Commission said that public interest, convenience, and necessity would be served by licensing the station in the name of that organization on the following schedule of specified hours: 6 a. m. to 9 a. m.; 12 m. to 3 p. m.; 6 p. m. to 9 p. m. daily and in addition from 9 a. m. to 12 noon on Sunday.

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LICENSE APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted the following applications for license following previously authorized construction permits from the following stations: WORK, York, Pa.; WRBQ, Greenville, Mississippi.

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April 2, 1932

STATION WFDV CHANGES FREQUENCY

The application of Station WFDV, Rome, Georgia, for authority to change frequency from 1310 kc with daytime operation to 1500 kc with specified hours was granted this week by the Commission. This station, operated by Rome Broadcasting Corporation, has been authorized to operate the following schedule of hours on the new assignment: Daily except Sunday, 6 a. m. to 9 a. m.; 12 M to 3 p. m.; 6 p. m. to 9 p. m. and on Sunday 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. and 6 p. m. to 9 p. m. This decision sustained the opinion of Examiner Walker (Report No. 335). The Commission concluded that the granting of the application would permit the station to render a greater service to a larger number of listeners during evening hours.

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WMPC HOURS RESTRICTED

The Commission this week sustained Examiner Walker (Report No. 333) and denied the application of Edmund J. Meurer, Mount Clemens, Michigan, to erect a new station on 1500 kc with power of 100 watts to share time with Station WMPC, LaPeer, Michigan. In the same decision the Commission reduced the operating hours of the LaPeer station, owned by the First Methodist Protestant Church. The hours specified for WMPC are as follows: Daily except Saturday, 10:00 a. m. to 2:00 p. m.; 3:30 p. m. to 6:00 p. m. and daily except Saturday, Sunday and Thursday from 7:00 p. m. to 10:30 p. m. On Sunday from 7:30 p. m. to 11:00 p. m. The decision of the Commission in refusing the request for additional facilities for Mount Clemens declared that this community now receives substantial broadcasting service from other stations and that there is not available sufficient talent to insure the presentation of suitable programs. Concluding the service of Station WMPC had been generally meritorious, the Commission found that the specified hours would enable the station to continue rendering the same service without hardship.

INCREASED POWER AT SHREVEPORT

Finding that Station KRMD, Shreveport, La., renders a meritorious broadcast service, the Commission this week authorized increased power from 50 to 100 watts on 1310 kc, sustaining the findings of Examiner Hyde (Report No. 330). The Shreveport station is now licensed to operate under a specified hour schedule with station WTSL, Laurel, Miss. In this connection the Commission authorized station KRMD Shreveport, La. to operate on the following schedule: 7:00 to 1:00 p.m. daily; 5:00 p. m. to 8:00 p. m. Monday to Friday 2:00 p. m. to 5:00 p.m. Saturday; 4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. Sunday. While the regular renewal license of Station WTSL, Laurel, Miss. was remanded to the hearing docket for the taking of further testimony, nevertheless the Commission issued a modified license to the Mississippi station authorizing the following operating schedule: 6:00 to 7:00 a.m.; 1:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. and 9:30 p.m. to 12 midnight on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; 1:00 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; 1:00 p. m. to 12 midnight on Sunday.

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RENEWALS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted renewal of license applications for the regular period to the following stations: WASH, Grand Rapids, Mich., WOOD Grand Rapids, Mich., KFSG and KRKD Los Angeles, KVOA Tucson, Ariz., WJAS Pittsburgh, Pa.

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WKZO STAGES MARDI GRAS

In the Armory at Kalamazoo, Mich. Station WKZO staged a Radio Mardi Gras, seven successive nights that ended April 2 with "The Crowning of the Queen" who was presented a new sports coupe. Entertainers from nearby stations were featured in a big time vaudeville way, admission was "Half the Dollar," with children at a quarter, and the programs broadcast. It stirred up quite a lot of interest, with dancing and the spirit of Mardi Gras rampant.

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CANADA RAISES LISTENERS' TAX

Radio receiving sets in Canada are taxed \$2 a year, beginning April 1st, according to a new ruling of Parliament. A special committee, appointed by Premier Bennett, proposes to reorganize the nation's broadcasting system. The new tax, really a license fee, doubles the old tax of \$1 formerly collected each year on 600,000 sets. As this revenue increases, the expenditures will be decreased on radio regulation from \$841,000 in 1932 to \$716,000 in 1933. This year the government plans to spend \$225,000 on improving radio reception. Next year it will spend only \$180,000.

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RADIO SET SALES INCREASE

Sales of radio receiving sets for the final quarter of 1931 show a decided increase, according to tables compiled by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Data was furnished by 356 identical wholesale dealers. While this is a comparatively small number and does not represent the total stocks and sales of all the industry, the figures are representative enough to show the upward trend. In the third quarter, ending September 30, 182,270 sets had been sold, valued at \$3,535,530. In the final quarter, ending December 31, the sets totaled 266,039 and were valued at \$12,219,753 -- an actual increase in sales value amounting to \$3, 684,223.

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SUIT OVER STOCK TRANSFER

A suit for \$250,000 was filed against William S. Paley, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, in the New York Supreme Court last week for alleged commissions arising out of the sale of a block of the Paramount-Famous-Lasky Corporation. The suit was filed by Arthur O. Dillenbeck, agent in the transaction who claims that Paley promised the motion picture company would repurchase 2,941 shares which he said he accepted as a commission for closing the deal. Paley has denied making such a promise.

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STA-SHINE CASE DELAYED

The examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission is expected to make public his recommendations in the Sta-Shine case within the next week or ten days. This case involves the right of the Interstate Commerce Commission to determine rates for broadcast advertising and was brought by the complainant against the National Broadcasting Company and Station WGBE, Freeport, L. I.

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April 2, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted the following applications subject to the provisions of Rules 44 & 45 of the Commission regulations providing that proper protests within twenty days from the date of action has been filed.

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF GRANT</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>		
WRC	National Broadcasting Company Washington, D. C.	Granted C. P. make changes and install 1 KW transmitter.
W3XJ	Jenkins Laboratories, Inc. Silver Springs & Wheaton, Md.	C. P. experimental new transmitter 1550 kc; 500 watts.
<u>SECOND ZONE</u>		
WMBG	Havens & Martin, Inc., Richmond, Virginia	Install automatic frequency control.
NEW	Sun-Gazette Broadcasting Company Williamsport, Pennsylvania	Granted C. P. for new station on 1370 kc 100 watts to share time with Station WRAK.
WWVA	West Virginia Brdcstg. Corporation Wheeling, West Virginia	Granted Mod. of C. P. to extend commence- ment date from December 21, 1931 to March 21, 1932 and completion date from March 21, 1932 to June 21, 1932.
<u>THIRD ZONE</u>		
WRBL	WRBL Radio Station, Inc. Columbus, Georgia	Granted C. P. increase power from 50 to 100 watts.
WIOD- WMBF	Isle of Dreams Brdcstg. Corporation Miami, Florida	Granted CP to install new equipment and change power from 1 KW day, 500 w. night with 500 w. additional exp. to 1 KW day and night.
KNOW	KUT Broadcasting Company Austin, Texas	Granted special license until after hear- ing covering removal of transmitter locally; 1500 kc, 100 w. unlimited time.
<u>FOURTH ZONE</u>		
WJJD	Loyal Order of Moose Mooseheart, Illinois	Granted cons. voluntary assignment of license to WJJD, Inc.
WCCO	Northwestern Broadcasting, Inc. Minneapolis, Minnesota	Granted Mod. of CP approving equipment for 50 KW transmitter.

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April 2, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED (Concluded)

FIFTH ZONE

KELW	Magnolia Park, Ltd. Burbank, California	Mod. C. P. to extend completion date of C. P. to May 4, 1932.
KMO	KMO, Incorporated Tacoma, Washington	application for renewal license dismissed from the hearing docket and a regular license issued.
KFXJ	R. G. & Ches. Howell Grand Junction, Colorado	Granted Mod. of Lic. to change hours of operation from specified hours to: 8 A.M. to 2 P. M. MST, and 6 to 9 P. M. MST.

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SET FOR HEARING

At its sessions during the current week the Commission designated the following applications for hearing:

WJAR	The Outlet Company Providence, Rhode Island	Mod. Lic. increase power from 250 to 500 watts on experimental basis.
KFJZ	R. S. Bishop Fort Worth, Texas	Consent voluntary assignment of license to Fort Worth Broadcasters, Inc.
WOWO	The Main Auto Supply Company Fort Wayne, Indiana	C. P. install 30 KW equipment and increase power from 10 to 25 KW.
WOWO	The Main Auto Supply Company Fort Wayne, Indiana	Mod. Lic. increase operating power from 10 to 25 KW and increase operating hours to unlimited time.
KRMD	Robert M. Dean Shreveport, Louisiana	Renewal of license.
WNAX	The House of Gurney, Inc. Yankton, South Dakota	Requests CP to install new transmitter and increase day power from 1 KW to 2½ KW.

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LICENSE APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications for license covering previously authorized construction permits from the following stations: KTW, Seattle, Washington.

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PERMIT APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications requesting authority to make changes in equipment or install automatic frequency control from the following stations: WCDA, New York City; KPGB, Seattle, Wash.; WISN, Milwaukee, Wis.; WRVA, Richmond, Va.; WBDM, Chicago, Ill.; KENB, Lincoln, Nebraska.

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April 2, 1932

MISCELLANEOUS COMMISSION ACTION

During the current week the Commission took the following action on matters of a miscellaneous nature:

KOA	National Broadcasting Company Denver, Colorado	Granted permission to conduct field intensity survey in vicinity of Denver for 30 days to determine 50 KW transmitter site.
KFWF	St. Louis Truth Center St. Louis, Missouri	Granted authority to take depositions in St. Louis on April 6th in re applications of Stations KFWF, WIL and Donald Holden Post No. 106.
WSUI	State University of Iowa Iowa City, Iowa	Granted authority to operate Friday night; April 1st, from 10 p. m. to 12 midnight; on Friday April 8th from 10 p. m. to 12 midnight; on Friday April 22, from 10 p. m. to 1 a. m.; Saturday, April 23, and Friday April 29 from 10 p. m. to 12 midnight.
KFIZ	The Reporter Printing Company Fond du Lac, Wisconsin	Granted authority to operate unlimited time on night of April 5th.
WNAD	University of Oklahoma Norman, Oklahoma	Granted authority to operate April 2 from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m.; on April 29 from 8:30 to 10:30 p. m. provided KGGF remains silent.
KGB	Don Lee, Inc. San Diego, California	Granted authority take depositions in re application 5 MLB-931.
KDKA	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Company E. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Granted permission to decrease the number of vacuum tubes in the last radio stage of transm. from four to two.
KOL	Seattle Broadcasting Company, Inc. Seattle, Washington	Granted authority to operate a broadcast pickup station from April 6 to 9 inc. in connection with crew races.
KVI	Puget Sound Broadcasting Co. Inc. Tacoma, Washington	Granted authority to reduce power from 1 KW to 500 watts, for period of 2 weeks in order to repair generators.
WRAK	Clarence R. Cummins Williamsport, Pennsylvania	Granted extension to April 1932, for effective time of new time schedule.
KSO	Iowa Broadcasting Company Clarinda, Ia. & WKBH Inc.,	Granted authority to operate simultaneously during day hours.
WKBH	La Crosse, Wisconsin	

REVENUE ACCOUNTS

Description of Revenue	Amount	Total
Land Revenue	10000	10000
House Tax	20000	20000
Municipal Tax	15000	15000
Sewerage Tax	5000	5000
Water Tax	3000	3000
Licensing	2000	2000
Fees	1000	1000
Grants	5000	5000
Interest	1000	1000
Miscellaneous	500	500
Total	150000	150000

April 2, 1932

MISCELLANEOUS COMMISSION ACTION (Continued)

WHDH	Matheson Radio Company, Inc. Gloucester, Massachusetts	Decision denying authority to move transmitter from Gloucester to a point 8 miles from Boston, reconsidered and case was remanded to Docket for additional evidence.
WMCA	Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co. Inc.	Stations granted permission to present oral arguments April 13, beginning at 10 AM (1 hour to each party), in support of, in opposition to, or for modification of Examiner's Report No. 337.
WPCH	Eastern Broadcasters, Inc. New York, N. Y.	
WNYC	City of New York Dept. of Plant & Structures New York, N. Y.	
KGDA	Mitchell Broadcasting Corporation Mitchell, South Dakota	Application for renewal of license withdrawn from hearing docket, and regular renewal issued.
KMO	KMO, Inc. Tacoma, Washington	Application for renewal of license dismissed from hearing docket and regular license issued.
WRAK	Clarence R. Cummins Williamsport, Pennsylvania	Denied request to reconsider its decision of March 18 and postpone effective date of order limiting station to part time operation.
WODX	Mobile Broadcasting Corporation Mobile, Alabama	Application for Mod. of Lic. heretofore designated for hearing, dismissed from docket at request of applicant.
KMA	Hay Seed & Nursery Company Shenandoah, Iowa	Existing license extended to June 1.
KTW	The 1st Presb. Church of Seattle Seattle, Washington	Existing license extended to May 1.

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APPLICATIONS DISMISSED

During the current week the Commission dismissed the following applications at the request of the applicant:

3-MLB-773A	WODX Mobile Brdcstg. Corp. Mobile, Alabama	Mod. Lic. 1340 Mc; 500 watts; unlimited time.
WIP	Gimbel Brothers Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Appl. increase power from 500 to 1000 watts.
WFAN	Keystone Broadcasting Company Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Appl. increase power from 500 to 1000 watts.

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April 2, 1932

HEARING CALENDAR

The following hearings are scheduled for the week commencing Monday, April 4, 1932. All hearings commence at 10 a. m.

MONDAY, April 4, 1932

Docket #1506	NEW	Stewart A. Heigold Yuma, Arizona	C. P.	1420 kc	100 w. Half time
Docket #1511	KFXV	Albert H. Schermann Flagstaff, Arizona	Ren. Lic.	1420 kc	100 w. Unlimited time
Docket #1529	KFXV	Albert H. Schermann Flagstaff, Arizona	C. P.	1420 kc	100 w. Unlimited time

(Requests authority to move station from Flagstaff to Yuma).

Docket #1540	KGGC	Golden Gate Brdcstg.Co. (Robert J. Craig) San Francisco, California	Mod. Lic.	1420 kc	100 w. Unlimited time
			Present Assignment:	1420 kc	100 w. Shares with KFQU

TUESDAY, April 5, 1932

Docket #1459	NEW	Charles L. Bennett Jamaica, New York	C. P.	1210 kc	100 w. Share with WGBB, WCOH and WJBI
Docket #1444	WMRJ	Peter J. Prinz Jamaica, New York	Ren. Lic.	1210 kc	100 w. Share with WGBB, WCOH and WJBI

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APPLICATIONS RETURNED

During the current week the Commission returned the following applications for the reason they did not comply with regulations:

2-P-B-2499	NEW	H. Verne Spencer Jeannette, Pennsylvania	New station on 930 kc., (Rule 120 and unsatisfactory equipment).
3-P-B-2490	NEW	Ilor Clive Lankford, Jr. Seymour, Texas	New station on 1310 kc., (Rule 88 and Rule 121).
3-P-B-2489	NEW	C. F. Wyma Seymour, Texas	New station on 1140 kc., (Request of applicant).
3-P-B-2498	NEW	James Boyd & Paul Swallow Banner, Tennessee	New station on 600 kc., (Rules 6 (a) and (c) 120, and unsatisfactory equipment.
4-P-B-2506	NEW	Maurice L. Barrett East St. Louis, Missouri	New station on 1310 kc., (Rule 6 (a) and (c) and unsatisfactory equipment.

April 2, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received the following applications:

<u>FRC FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>			
1-RSE-242	W3XAL	RCA-Victor, Inc. Camden, N. J.	Ren. spec. exper. lic. for 1550, 21---2200; 43000-46000; 48500-50300; 60000-80000 kc. 500 watts.
1-PSE-60	W2XCD	DeForest Radio Co. Passaic, N. J.	C. P. rebuild station 1550 kc; 5 KW Sound track in connection with visual broadcasting.

SECOND ZONE

2-PB-2525	NEW	Sun-Gazette Brdcstg. Co. Williamsport, Pa.	C. P. erect new station on 1370 kc; 100 watts; share time with WRAK.
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The applicant requests authority to share time with Station WRAK, operated by Clarence Cummins, Williamsport, Pa. This station was recently given half time by the Commission after a hearing.

2-MLB-974	WIBG	WIBG, Inc. Elkins Park, Pa.	Mod. Lic. amended request "daytime" hours instead of "daytime to sunset at Chicago."
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The applicant is now licensed to operate on 930 kc with power of 25 watts and daytime operation. This application seeks authority to change frequency to 970 kc and increase power.

2-MLB-982	WHP	WHP, Inc. Harrisburg, Pa.	Mod. Lic. change hours opera- tion from sharing with WBAK daytime and with WBAK and WCAH at night to sharing with WCAH at night only (Fac of WBAK).
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The applicant is now licensed to operate under experimental matched crystal operation on 1430 kc with a group of three other stations on this same channel. This application supercedes 2-MLB-970. Station WBAK is operated by the Pennsylvania State Police at Harrisburg, with power of 500 watts. The granting of the application would not increase the State quota.

2-PB-2483	WIBG	WIBG, Inc. Elkins Park, Pa.	C. P. amended to request auth. to make changes in eqpt. and move studio to Glenside, Pa.
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THIRD ZONE

3-PB-2399	NEW	A. W. Wright, Sr.&Jr. La Grange, Ga.	C. P. amended to request 1500 kc. to share with station WRDW, in- stead of 1120 kc and unlted. time.
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April 2, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Cont'd)

THIRD ZONE (Cont'd)

Station WRDW, located at Augusta, Ga., is now licensed to operate unlimited time on 1500 kc with 100 watts and unlimited time. Augusta is approximately 160 miles east of the proposed location. That granting of the application would not increase the Georgia quota.

3-PB-2524	KLRA	Arkansas Brdcstg. Co. Little Rock, Ark.	C. P. make changes in eqpt. and increase power from 1KW to $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW LS.
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The applicant is now licensed to operate on 1300 kc with specified hours. The remaining time on this assignment in this area is now used by Station KUOA at Fayetteville, Ark. The closest station to Little Rock on the channel is WHK, Cleveland, Ohio approximately 745 miles distant. The granting of the application would increase the quota.

3-MPB-319	KVOO	Southwestern Sales Corp. Tulsa, Oklahoma	Mod. C. P. request approval of equipment and present transmitter location for 25 KW installation.
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FOURTH ZONE

4-PB-2527	NEW	Walter A. Sommers Prophetstown, Ill.	C. P. erect new station on 1070 kc; 5 watts; daytime (Fac. of WDZ and WCAZ).
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The facilities requested are now assigned to Station WDZ, Tuscola, Ill., operated by James L. Bush with day power of 100 watts and Station WCAZ, Carthage, Ill., operated by Superior Broadcasting Service, with power of 50 watts and daytime operation. The granting of the application would not increase the quota. The power requested is considerably less than that assigned to stations operating on cleared channels.

4-MLB-980	WBBM- WJBT	WBBM Brdcstg. Corp. Chicago, Ill.	Mod. Lic. synchronize with Station KFAB during specified night hours.
4-MLB-981	KFAB	KFAB Brdcstg. Corp. Lincoln, Nebr.	Mod. Lic. synchronize with Station WBBM-WJBT during specified night hours.
4-MLA-13	W9XAA	Chicago Feder. Labor. Chicago, Ill.	Mod. Lic. for change in frequency to 11830 kc.
4-RA-43	W9XAA	Chicago Feder. Labor. Chicago, Ill.	Ren. spec. exper. relay brdcstg. lic. for 6080 kc; 11830 , 17780 kc, 500 W.

April 2, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Cont'd)

FIFTH ZONE

5-MLB-979	KFVD	Los Angeles Brdcstg. Co. Culver City, Calif.	Mod. Lic. move main studio to Los Angeles, Calif.
5-PB-2523	KOB	New Mexico Coll. of Agri. and Mech. Arts, State College, N. M.	C. P. move station to Albuquerque, N. M. make changes in eqpt., and decrease power to 10 KW.

The applicant is now licensed to operate simultaneous daytime with Station KJR, Seattle, Wash., on 1180 kc and share time at night. The change proposed would move the station approximately 105 miles north of the present site. The present licensed power of the station is 20 KW. The granting of the application would not involve the quota.

5-MLB-978	KTFI	Radio Brdcstg. Corp. Twin Falls, Idaho.	Mod. Lic. change from 250 w. 500 w. LS to 500 w.
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The applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time on 1240 kc. The closest station to Twin Falls on this frequency is Station KGCU, Mandan, N. D., operating with power of 250 watts and approximately 740 miles distant. The recommended separation under the Commission Engineering Division mileage tables in similar circumstances is 770 miles. The Fifth Zone is over quota; Idaho is under quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.1 unit.

5-PB-2529	KFQD	Anchorage Radio Club, Inc. Anchorage, Alaska	C. P. make changes in eqpt. and increase power to 250 watts.
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The applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time on 1230 kc with power of 100 watts. The Fifth Zone is over quota; Alaska is over quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.2 unit.

5-PB-2528	KGEZ	Donald C. Treloar Kalispell, Mont.	C. P. install new transmitter; increase power to 250 watts; change frequency to 1260 kc; move station locally and in- crease operating hours to unlimited time.
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The applicant is now licensed to operate one-half time on 1310 kc with power of 100 watts. The closest station to Kalispell on the requested frequency is Station KOIL, Council Bluffs, Iowa., operating unlimited time with power of 1 KW and approximately 1025 miles distant. The recommended separation under similar circumstances is 1050 miles. The Fifth Zone is over quota; Montana is under quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.3 unit.

10/10/2010 10:10:10 AM

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Issued by
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING ♦ ♦ ♦ WASHINGTON, D. C.
PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director.

April 9, 1932

LEGISLATIVE ROUNDUP

The House Committee on Patents and Copyrights reported favorably the Sirovich copyright bill. While the measure is an improvement over the existing law it will require several amendments to give broadcasters the protection they need.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee voted to report favorably the Davis bill with amendments. The Davis bill, among other things, prohibits the broadcasting of lotteries. The Senate Committee has made several changes in the lottery section and has voted to include a system of license fees for all radio stations, the details of which have not yet been worked out. The bill also will include an amplification of the section of the radio act relating to political speeches.

The Subcommittee of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee considering the Hatfield bill to give to organized labor a clear channel with high power did not meet during the week and no definite date for resuming hearings has been fixed.

The 1932 tax bill, as passed by the House, is now receiving consideration by the Senate Committee on Finance, hearings having started on Wednesday.

The House considered the Independent Offices appropriation bill which includes funds for the Federal Radio Commission.

April 9, 1932

LEGISLATIVE PROGRESS

At the Convention in Detroit last October it was predicted that this year from the legislative standpoint would be the most critical in the history of broadcasting. Events in Washington so far have amply proved the accuracy of this forecast.

The general tax bill, as it was reported to the House of Representatives from the Ways and Means Committee, contained a provision imposing a ten per cent tax on all wires leased for broadcasting. This would have meant an annual burden for the broadcasting industry of something like half a million dollars. Judge Crisp, acting chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, personally took charge of the amendment suggested by the Association, and it was passed without dissent.

Meanwhile, the Ways and Means Committee was faced with a proposal for a five per cent tax on the gross receipts from all radio advertising, despite the manifest fact that many broadcasting stations are not getting enough gross revenue to pay their operating expenses. The facts were laid before the members of the committee, and the proposal got no farther.

On Monday, of this week, the House Committee on Patents unanimously voted to report out the new copyright bill. This bill is by no means perfect from our standpoint, and efforts will be made to have it amended on the floor, but even as it stands it is the first copyright legislation favorable to the broadcasters which has ever been reported out in either house of Congress. Its chief advantage, from our standpoint, is that it greatly reduces the minimum statutory damages for infringement, thereby reducing the size of the club which for ten years has been held over our heads from \$250 per wallop to \$50, and makes provision for even a smaller amount in certain cases of innocent infringement. The Association's representatives have been working very closely with Dr. Sirovich, chairman of the House Patents Committee, who has shown a very fine spirit of cooperation, and after ten years of fruitless struggle our first real victory in constructive copyright legislation to help the broadcasters is in sight.

The House copyright bill creates a new copyright in phonograph records, despite our vigorous opposition. We still are hopeful that this innovation will be eliminated or modified.

A proposal for license fees to be collected by the Federal Government from all holders of radio transmitting licenses, including broadcasters, amateurs, ship stations, communications companies and all others, is now under consideration in the Senate as an amendment to the Davis radio bill. It is impossible to make any comment on this measure until its provisions have been made public.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee held a meeting on Friday and decided to report favorably the Davis bill which includes a provision subjecting broadcasting stations to the same restrictions as newspapers with respect to lotteries. Several amendments which will be tacked on to the bill by the Senate Committee, including the license fee amendment, have not been finally drafted but it is expected that the bill will be whipped into final form and reported next week.

The bill proposing to set aside a cleared channel for the Chicago Federation of Labor, and thereby to put Congress directly into the business of allocating frequencies, is just about where it was three or four weeks ago.

April 9, 1932

LEGISLATIVE PROBLEMS (Continued)

In addition to the foregoing legislative matters, there are enough bills affecting radio which have been introduced at this session to put every broadcaster in America out of business. We are watching all of these, because, while none of them are likely to pass, there is no telling what might happen if one of them got loose.

In other words, it's a great life.

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COMMERCIAL CHAIRMEN TO MEET

H. K. Carpenter, Raleigh, N. C. chairman of the Commercial Section of the National Association of Broadcasters, has called a meeting of Commercial Section Committee chairmen to be held in Washington on Thursday, April 14. At this time the date and place for the first meeting of the entire Section, which will probably be held in New York next June, will be decided upon.

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BILL HEDGES HONORED

William S. Hedges, Manager of Station WMAQ and past president of the National Association of Broadcasters, was unanimously elected president of the Chicago Broadcasters Association at the end of a meeting held Monday, April 4. Homer Hogan, manager of Station KYW, was re-elected vice president and W. E. Hutchinson of Station WAAF was elected secretary and treasurer. The directors elected were Quin Ryan, manager of WGN and Morgan Eastman of WENR, retiring president.

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NAB HANDBOOK SOON READY

The printers have promised delivery next week of the Association section of the NAB Handbook which will include the constitution and by-laws of the Association, code of ethics, standards of commercial practices, membership directory and other valuable data. The factory manufacturing the NAB leather handbook binders has been engaged in the process of moving from one location to another which has unduly delayed delivery of recent orders. The NAB has been keeping after the factory and regrets the necessity for delay.

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NEW MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY

Copies of the new membership directory, corrected as of April 1, will be mailed to all members of the NAB and to all advertising agencies next week. The new directory shows a total membership of 191.

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April 9, 1932

ICC HAS NO RATE JURISDICTION

The Interstate Commerce Commission is without authority to fix the rates charged by broadcasting to advertisers, it was held in a report to the Commission by Examiner Cheseldine proposed in the case brought by Sta-Saine Products Company and the National Broadcasting Company and Station WGGB, Freeport, N. Y.

The complaint filed by the Sta-Saine Company alleged that both the National Broadcasting Company and Station WGGB were making unreasonable, unjust and discriminatory charges for the use of their facilities. In the answer the respondents denied that the Commission had jurisdiction and the hearing held in New York last December, therefore, was limited to the jurisdictional question.

"The provisions of the interstate commerce act (Transportation Act of 1920) apply to the transmission of intelligence by wire or wireless, within the confines of the United States, by telegraph, telephone, and cable companies, and all persons, natural or artificial, engaged in such transmission as common carriers for hire; and that they apply to such 'transmission' through the application of electricity, including radio apparatus, or other wireless appliances, and all instrumentalities and facilities for and services in connection with its receipt, forwarding, and delivery," the report states. "They thus clearly apply to messages or communications in connection with which there is to be a forwarding and delivery service, that is, a carrier and a receiver. In other words, that the carrier receiving the message for transmission shall forward and deliver it, notwithstanding that radio or other wireless apparatus is used in the transmission of the message. The act is thus undoubtedly applicable to the transmission of wireless messages by persons or concerns engaged in the transmission of such messages as a common carrier for hire, that is, one holding itself out to transmit for the public at large and deliver such messages to a designated receiver. But can it be construed as applying to persons or concerns engaged merely in the business of broadcasting as performed by defendants here?

"Broadcasting has become affected and clothed with a public interest, hence the power to regulate. Munn v. Illinois, 94 U.S. 113. And it has been found that radio communications are all interstate; that radio transmission and reception among the States constitute interstate commerce; that such communications admit of and require a uniform system of regulation and control throughout the United States; and that the Congress has covered the field by appropriate legislation. Whitehurst v. Grines, 21 Fed. (2) 787; United States v. Federal Radio Commission, 31 Fed. (2) 630. But such Federal regulation and control of broadcasting as has been exercised has been by action of the Secretary of Commerce or the Federal Radio Commission. No action has been taken by this commission."

"Transmission as understood in the field of transportation is something more than broadcasting. The interstate commerce act deals with the movement of things, and transmission, as used therein, contemplates a carriage from one point to another, a communication, and also a delivery. In Radio broadcasting, there is neither carriage nor delivery, and not necessarily a communication. Although individuals are at times named or mentioned in general broadcasts, and it appears that the announcement is directed to some definite person, it is not limited to any individual, nor can it be, as is a particular and definite message from and to particular and definite parties, and for which a particular or definite charge has been made for transmission of the communication as a message. The announcement is but a part, or incident, of a general program put on for the benefit of the entire listening public. It is nothing more than a general statement or

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ICC HAS NO RATE JURISDICTION (Continued)

declaration to the public at large, or to such of them as wish to go to the trouble, and perhaps expense, of picking up or gathering it out of the ether by a proper contrivance or apparatus. No service is performed at the receiving end by the broadcaster, as in the general transmission of messages by common carriers. The broadcaster's service ends when the program is expelled from his apparatus out into the ether, and he has absolutely no control over it thereafter. Although improbable, it is possible that a broadcast may not be heard by any one, hence, not communicated, yet the broadcaster performed his part of the contract to broadcast the program when he electrically expelled it from his apparatus. There is no contractual obligation on a broadcaster, nor has he the physical ability in practice, to transmit, communicate, or deliver a program to a definite receiver, as in the case of a message sent by telegraph, telephone, or cable. His only obligation is to expel it from his radio apparatus into the ether. It ends there. While at times a broadcast may be intended for certain persons, or groups of persons, it can not be limited to those persons, and it is therefore not that direct transmission or communication of intelligence, a message from a definite sender to a definite receiver, as contemplated by the act, and necessary to bring it within the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission.

"Although broadcasting companies engaged merely in the business of general broadcasting as performed by defendants may be of the class of public utilities which are subject to the regulatory authority of the Congress for the public good, they are not common carriers for hire within the meaning of the interstate commerce act. A common carrier is one who for hire openly offers to carry for all who wish to employ him. The Cape Charles, 198 Fed. 346, 349. The very nature of defendants' business prevents them from opening up their facilities to all who would wish to use them, without regard to the value or propriety of the matter to be broadcast to the listening public. Listener good-will is the broadcaster's greatest asset, for without it he could not hope for commercial success. The Congress is even now giving grave consideration to the quality of broadcasts being put on the air, with a view to improvement, because of the growing dissatisfaction with the present use of radio broadcasting facilities.

"As the Congress established the Federal Radio Commission as its agency to supervise and control matters and things arising out of radio activities, may it not be presumed that it gave to that commission such powers as it then deemed necessary and appropriate to adequately take care of and protect the public interest in radio broadcasting? And as one of the purposes of the bill was to centralize control over radio, may it not further be presumed that if it then thought that the rates, charges, rules, regulations and practices of radio broadcasting concerns should be regulated, supervised or controlled, it would have then taken proper action and placed those powers with that commission? And this, notwithstanding opinions expressed by certain members of Congress when the Radio bill was being considered by that body that the Interstate Commerce Commission then had jurisdiction over and authority to regulate and control the rates and charges of a broadcaster, and that Section 14 of the Radio Act makes a finding by the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the exercise of authority conferred upon it by law, that the charges and practices of a licensee with respect to the transmission of radio communications or service are unreasonable or discriminatory, a basis for revocation of a license of a broadcaster by the Radio Commission. But these facts do not invest the Interstate Commerce Commission with such powers of

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ICC HAS NO RATE JURISDICTION (Concluded)

regulation. We must look to the interstate commerce act for any power the Interstate Commerce Commission may possess in this respect, and we must conclude that the act does not give it the power or authority to regulate or control the rates, charges, rules, regulations and practices of defendants.

"The commission should therefore conclude, and find, that it has no jurisdiction over the matters and things here complained of. The complaint should be dismissed."

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STATION AS INSURANCE AGENT

Acting State Insurance Commissioner Brown of Kentucky has issued an order requiring a Hopkinsville broadcasting station from acting as "agent" for an insurance company. Mr. Brown states that the state does not question the right of the station to advertise over the air for a Missouri insurance company but he insists that the station must discontinue receiving and forwarding applications for insurance. The order was based upon an opinion by Assistant Attorney General Atkisson to the effect that the station was acting as an agent and that it should secure a license under the Kentucky laws. The attorney general's office received an opinion from the Federal Radio Commission stating that a station was engaged in interstate commerce "so long as the station does not become and assume the duties, liabilities and responsibilities of an agent."

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DAVIS INTRODUCES BILL

Chairman Davis of the House Merchant Marine, Radio and Fisheries Committee, on April 6, introduced a bill (H.R. 11155) providing that station operators licenses shall be issued only to "citizens of the United States." The bill would amend Section 5, subparagraph C of the Radio Act of 1927. The bill has been referred to the House Merchant Marine, Radio and Fisheries Committee.

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TRIBUTE TO RADIO

As principal speaker before the Music Supervisors' National Conference, in Cleveland, April 5, Dr. Walter Damrosch, famous conductor and composer, extolled the powerful influence of the radio in elevating the Nation's appreciation of good music. "It has been a joy," he said, "to unlock this treasure house of music to these people, who have received it with open arms."

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INFORMATION

The NAB has information about the Modern Housekeepers Association, Chicago, Ill. and also about "Who's Who in Radio" Washington, D. C. This information is available to members only upon request.

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April 9, 1932

DILL AND DAVIS TO SPEAK

Senator C. C. Dill of Washington, and Representative Ewin L. Davis, chairman of the House Merchant Marine, Radio and Fisheries Committee, will speak on radio advertising at the annual meeting of the American Association of Advertising Agencies to be held in Washington next week. The meeting will open on Thursday, April 14 and conclude on Friday, April 15. Senator Dill and Representative Davis will speak at the Friday afternoon session.

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PATENT MEDICINE ADVERTISING

H. H. Brooten and Sons, Inc. Cloverdale, Ore. distributor of a medicine and proprietor of a health resort, has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease advertising that its preparation called "Brooten's Kelp Ore" when used either externally or internally or both will be of substantial therapeutic benefit, remedy and cure for sugar diabetes, pernicious anaemia, tubercular formation of the bone, cancer, asthma or arthritis. The Commission found that in fact the Kelp Ore, when used as directed, acts possibly as an antiseptic astringent mineral water and is not of any particular therapeutic value or a substantial remedy, and is not a cure for the diseases mentioned above.

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ASCAP PROPOSAL NOT RECEIVED

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers has not yet made public its proposal for fixing licensing fees for broadcast stations. The proposal is expected daily and just as soon as available will be referred to the Copyright Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters for consideration. Paul W. Morency, chairman of the Committee, has postponed the meeting of his Committee, originally scheduled for last week, pending receipt of the Society's proposal. In the meantime the Society is renewing expiring licenses from month to month.

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INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION BY RADIO

Miss Judith Waller, Chicago, chairman of the Educational Committee of the Program Section, National Association of Broadcasters, has been requested to preside over round table discussion of commercial stations and education in connection with the Institute for Education by Radio to be held at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, June 6, 7, and 8.

"It is the purpose of the conference to discuss ways and means and to gather together those persons interested in education by radio for discussions on all sides of the topic," Miss Waller said. "This year I have been asked to preside over a group or round table to discuss commercial stations and education. It is the hope of conference officials and myself that as many broadcasters as possible interested in this subject meet in Columbus for the purpose of participating in the discussion." This group will meet on June 7th.

The complete program for the Institute sessions has not yet been announced.

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April 9, 1932

IDEA FOR HISTORY PROGRAMS

Doctor C. M. Koon of the U.S. Office of Education is working on an idea that may prove of interest to all broadcasting stations. It is this: Episodes of History, to be tried first over local stations, and eventually put on a national network. In the local field, cooperation of the high school authorities would be solicited, the teacher of history to select material, the director of dramatics to dramatize any particular episode, and the class in dramatics to enact the roles. To make sure that the data is authentic, the American Historical Society would be asked to pass on all material before it is put on the air. In this way absolute accuracy would be guaranteed. Already, several high schools are doing this work, and a number of episodes in history have been broadcast over local stations, according to information filed with the U.S. Office of Education.

Hardly any locality in the United States that has not some outstanding historical event of which it is exceedingly proud. Some of the older localities, of course, have more than one or two such phases of history. These can all be worked up into really fine educational broadcasts. By linking them together in a national network, it is the belief of educators that some commercial sponsor might find in them a means of appeal to a national audience. This is the idea attracting a great deal of attention these days in the Office of Education. It is handed first to the National Association of Broadcasters with the hope that managers of local stations will see here an opportunity to work up fifteen or thirty minute broadcasts of an educational nature, broadcasts that will be patriotic, educational and of historical interest.

In placing this idea before the National Association of Broadcasters, the Office of Education merely wants to open it up for discussion. The program, as can be seen, would be an outgrowth of the industry itself, rather than coming from the outside as some other celebrated programs along this line have done. Any activity along this line already in existence should be reported to the Office of Education which will lend its aid to those stations trying to sponsor such a feature as Episodes in History. When sufficient interest has been shown, the Office of Education may call upon the American Historical Society to aid local broadcasters.

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CITY LICENSE TAX INVALID

The City Attorney General's Office of New Orleans, La. has issued an opinion to the effect that a city is without authority to levy a license or franchise tax on broadcasting stations located within its limits. J. H. Uhalt, proprietor of Station WDSU, contested the city's power to collect the tax and obtained a ruling from the city's legal department upholding his contention. The Director of the Tax Department accepted the city attorney's ruling.

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LEGISLATURES IN SESSION

Legislatures in Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, Rhode Island and South Carolina are in regular session and the Arkansas and Michigan legislatures are in special session. The Kentucky legislature adjourned on March 17 and the South Carolina legislature was expected to adjourn this week.

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April 9, 1932

ENGINEERING SECTION MEETING

The first meeting of the Engineering Section of the National Association of Broadcasters is being held at Pittsburgh, Pa. today (Saturday, April 9). The meeting is being held in the Aero Room of the William Penn Hotel. John V. L. Hogan of New York is chairman of the Section and Joseph A. Chambers of Cincinnati, Ohio, has been designated as vice chairman. Eugene V. Cogley is secretary of the Section.

Three addresses were programmed for the meeting. V. Ford Greaves, assistant engineer of the Federal Radio Commission was to speak on "The Effectiveness of the 50-Cycle Regulations;" Dr. J. H. Dellinger, chief of the radio section, Bureau of Standards, was to speak on the "The Practical Value of Station WWV to Broadcast Engineers;" and John V. L. Hogan was to speak on the "Trend of Television."

A major portion of the meeting was to be devoted to a general round table discussion of the current developments in engineering. Problems to be studied will be assigned to committees which will report to the chairman. The section will make recommendations to the Association which will be presented at the next annual convention.

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PRESIDENT SHAW AT DENVER

Twenty-five broadcasters attended the luncheon meeting held at Denver, Colo. last Tuesday which was addressed by President Harry Shaw of the National Association of Broadcasters. President Shaw reviewed the present legislative and copyright situation and outlined the activities of the Association. The meeting continued throughout the afternoon with a round table discussion of broadcasting problems.

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JULESBURG ELIMINATES INTERFERENCE

The Town Council of Julesburg, Colo. passed an ordinance requiring local business establishments to eliminate unnecessary interferences to radio reception. Twenty-five business houses almost immediately cooperated in carrying out the provisions of the ordinance. The local newspaper, the Julesburg Grit-Advocate, edited by Harold H. Smith, was one of the first to attach filters to its motors and has backed the town council in its move to eliminate interference from radio reception. Other towns can learn much from Julesburg's action.

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AMERICAN SECTION TO ELECT

The American Section of the International Committee on Radio will meet in Washington, D. C. on Tuesday, April 12, for the purpose of electing officers. The following nominations have been reported by the nominating committee: President, Senator White of Maine; vice-president, John W. Guider; treasurer, Howard S. LeRoy; secretary, Paul M. Segal. Selections for the executive council are: William R. Vallance, chairman; A. L. Ashby, Thad H. Brown, Louis G. Caldwell, J. H. Dellinger and F. P. Guthrie.

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April 9, 1932

WRAK GETS STAY

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia this week granted the petition for stay order filed by Station WRAK, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, operated by Clarence R. Cummins. The Williamsport station was formerly assigned unlimited time on 1370 kc with 100 watts. An application for one half of the WRAK time was filed with the Commission by the Williamsport Sun Gazette. After hearing, Examiner Yost recommended the newspaper application be granted. The Commission reversed this finding on the ground the charter of the newspaper did not permit the operation of a broadcast station. In the same decision, the Commission denied the application of Station WRAK for unlimited time, and specified certain hours of operation. This action has been appealed. Last week the newspaper formed a new corporation and made the same application for the facilities in question. The Commission granted this second application without hearing.

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TO HEAR WNYC--WMCA ORAL ARGUMENT

During the coming week the Commission will sit en banc to hear oral argument in the cases involving the present time sharing division of Stations WNYC and WMCA, both of New York City. Station WMCA seeks authority to use additional hours assigned to Station WNYC, alleging the latter station is not making the fullest use of the facilities now licensed to it on 570 kc. The case was originally presented before Examiner Yost, who recommended both stations be relicensed for practically the same hours that are used at present.

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FAVORS CANTON FULL TIME

Finding that Station WNDQ, Washington, Pennsylvania, now licensed in the name of John Brownlee Spriggs, has been operated with "considerable disregard for the rules and regulations of the Federal Radio Commission", Examiner Yost this week recommended deletion of this station and further that Station WHDC, Canton, Ohio be granted unlimited time. (Report No. 350) At present the stations are licensed to share time on 1200 kc.

In connection with the operation of the Ohio station, the Examiner found this station had been rendering a proper public service, and held further "no American city such as Canton, Ohio, should be without an unlimited time radio broadcasting station with sufficient power to provide for the local and community radio transmission needs of such city and the territory adjacent thereto".

A considerable part of the report is devoted to the testimony of Senior Engineer Andrew D. Ring of the Commission in connection with the evidence introduced as to the alleged illegal operation of Station WNDQ. It was indicated that it was possible for this station to operate in excess of its licensed power.

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April 9, 1932

N.A.C.R.E. ASSEMBLY MAY 18-20

Radio advertising, broadcasting into the schools, and the ultimate control of radio will be among the topics discussed at the Second Annual Assembly of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, to be held in Buffalo, New York, May 18-20, at the Hotel Statler, according to Levering Tyson, director of the Council.

The meeting will open on Wednesday evening, May 18, with a joint session with the American Association for Adult Education. The Council will devote the Thursday morning and afternoon sessions to reports from the Committees responsible for the radio programs on psychology, economics, vocational guidance, labor and civics now being broadcast. The Committee chairmen will discuss problems involved in devising and broadcasting various types of educational programs. The Chairman of the Committee on Engineering Developments will report on the latest scientific developments in radio. Experienced librarians will suggest ways and means through which the public library may cooperate with the broadcaster offering educational programs.

The topic for the evening session will be "Broadcasting into the Schools." Florence Hale, President of the National Education Association, is in charge of this meeting, and William John Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, will preside.

The Friday morning session will include addresses on "The Broadcasting Station as a Community Enterprise," and "The Ultimate Control of Radio." "What the Radio Can Do for the Farmer and the Rural Community," "Broadcasting Abroad," and "Development of Radio Legislation" will be discussed during the afternoon session.

The evening meeting will be devoted to the consideration of radio advertising from the standpoint of the broadcaster, the advertiser, and the general public.

Others who will address the sessions include Cline M. Koon, United States Office of Education; Lyman Bryson, of the California Association for Adult Education; Senator Arthur Capper; Walton Hale Hamilton, of the Yale University Law School; William Hard, political correspondent; Carroll Dunn, Director of Research, Crossley, Inc.; Harold Lafount, Federal Radio Commissioner.

All broadcasters and persons interested in broadcastings are invited to attend the Assembly.

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A NEW USE FOR RADIO

In the course of its young career, radio broadcasting has served a lot of purposes but it is doubtful if it had attained such a role as it recently enacted in Hammond, Indiana, where the Hammond-Calumet Broadcasting Corporation operates Station WWAE, a 100 watter. As the story goes, a modern pied piper arose in Hammond, being none other than Walter Wittig, Hammond's official dogcatcher, who uses the radio to lure his victims. Equipping his wagon with a receiving set, Walter, the Old Maestro, would tune in on Station WWAE and every time a dog stopped to listen, Walter swung his net. He admits that his daily catch has doubled.

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April 9, 1932

PROVIDENCE SEEKS MOVE

Late Friday the Commission announced an application for construction permit (1-PB-2541) had been received from Cherry & Webb Broadcasting Company, Providence, Rhode Island, operators of Station WPRO-WPAW. The request seeks authority to move the station site locally in Providence and also to change frequency from 1210 kc with 100 watts power to 630 kc with 250 watts and unlimited time. The closest station to Providence on the requested frequency is WMAL, Washington, D. C., operating unlimited time with power of 250 watts. The distance is approximately 370 miles. Under similar circumstances the mileage tables of the Commission Engineering Division recommend a separation of 560 miles. Station WTIC, Hartford, Connecticut, with 50 KW, is now licensed to operate experimentally on 660 kc in synchronization with Station WEAJ, New York City. This is a separation of 30 kc. The distance from Hartford to Providence is approximately 65 miles. The recommended separation under like circumstances is 173 miles. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.2 unit.

An application was also received from Station WPAD, Paducah, Kentucky, to assign the station license from Paducah Broadcasting Company to Paducah Broadcasting Company, Inc. (2-ALB-426). Station KGGF, Coffeyville, Kansas, filed an application for modification of license to increase power from 500 to 1000 watts. (4-MLD-982). The station is now assigned to operate on 1010 kc under a time sharing agreement with Station WNAD. The closest station to Coffeyville on this frequency is Station WIS, Columbia, South Carolina, operating unlimited time with power of 500 watts. The distance is approximately 855 miles. The recommended separation under similar circumstances is 1050 miles.

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OHIO APPLICATION DENIED

The Commission this week sustained the recommendation of Examiner Pratt (Report No. 340) and denied the application of the Pillar of Fire to erect a new broadcasting station at College Hill (Cincinnati) Ohio. The application requested authority to use the frequency of 1420 kc with power of 100 watts and unlimited time. The Commission found Cincinnati and vicinity now receive good broadcasting service from a number of stations and the character of service proposed by the applicant would not differ materially from that now available to listeners. A further conclusion stated a sufficient showing has not been made indicating that acceptable programs would be broadcast by the applicant if the application were granted. The Commission made the statement that Cincinnati is well provided with programs of general educational nature.

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REFUSE DAYTIME STATION

A new station application from Owosso, Michigan, was denied by the Commission this week sustaining the findings of Examiner Hyde (Report No. 334). The application, filed in the name of the Owosso Broadcasting Company, sought to erect a station with 1 KW power and daytime operation on 830 kc. In its decision, the Commission found the applicant had failed to make a sufficient showing of financial responsibility to warrant the erection and continued operation of the station and further the record did not show availability of talent for programs.

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April 9, 1932

DENY MIDWEST APPLICATIONS

The applications of the Midwest Wireless Company to construct new stations to operate in public coastal, marine relay and point-to-point services in the Great Lakes Area were denied by the Commission this week. This decision also sustained Examiner Pratt (Report No. 324). The Commission concluded there is sufficient facilities now licensed in this area which can continue with service necessary for the public communications without unreasonable delay.

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LICENSE APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted license applications covering previously authorized construction permits to the following stations:

KMPC, Beverly Hills, California; KTW, Seattle, Washington.

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RADIOTELEGRAPH APPLICATIONS GRANTED

The Commission this week granted the short wave applications of the Radiomarine Corporation to permit radiotelegraph communication in the Great Lake area on certain frequencies and between specified transmitters. This decision sustained the recommendations of Examiner Pratt (Report No. 325).

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LICENSE APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications for license covering previously authorized construction permits from the following stations:

WFOX, Brooklyn, New York; KFAC, Los Angeles, California; WFLA-WSUN, Clearwater, Florida.

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APPLICATIONS RETURNED

During the current week the Commission returned the following applications either at the request of the applicants or for the reason they did not comply with regulations:

1-ML-D-921	WBBC	Brooklyn Broadcasting Corp., Brooklyn, New York	Increase hours of operation.
2-P-D-2494	NEW	Myrle K. Berger Scottsdale, Pennsylvania	Construction permit for a new station on 650 kc at Upper Tyrone, Pennsylvania. (Rule 116)
3-P-D-2513	WTSL	Evangeline Broadcasting Co., Lafayette, Louisiana	Construction permit for authority to move station from Laurel, Miss. to Lafayette, La. (Rule 6-c).

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April 9, 1932

HEARING CALENDAR

The following hearings are scheduled for the week commencing Monday, April 11, 1932. All hearings commence at 10 a. m.

WEDNESDAY, April 13, 1932

BROADCASTING

ORAL ARGUMENT BEFORE COMMISSION EN BANC

Docket #1416	WPCH	Eastern Broadcasters, Inc. New York, N. Y.	Mod. Lic.	570 kc	500 w. Shares with WMCA
				Present Assignment:	810 kc, 500 w. Daytime
Docket #1337	WMCA	Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co. New York, N. Y.	Ren. Lic.	570 kc	500 w. Shares with WNYC
Docket #1341	WNYC	City of New York Dept. of Plant & Structures New York, N. Y.	Ren. Lic.	570 kc	500 w. Shares with WMCA

WMCA and WPCH represented by William Weisman, New York City
and Paul D. P. Spearman, Washington, D. C.

WNYC represented by Edward P. Joyce, Jr., New York City

HEARING BEFORE EXAMINER

Docket #1272	NEW	F. D. & H. D. Conard Conard Studio Garden City, Kansas	C. P.	1370 kc	100 w. Shares with KGDA
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OTHERS NOTIFIED

KGDA, Mitchell, South Dakota KCRC, Enid, Oklahoma
KGFL, Raton, New Mexico

FRIDAY, April 15, 1932

VISUAL BROADCASTING

Docket #1485	NEW	Shreveport Broadcast Company Shreveport, Louisiana	C. P.	1608-2080 kc	100 w. Unlimited time
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April 9, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted the following applications subject to the provisions of Rules 44 & 45 providing that proper protests may be filed within twenty days from the date of action:

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF GRANT</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>		
WHOM	New Jersey Broadcasting Corporation Jersey City, New Jersey	Granted C. P. move transmitter and station locally and make changes in equipment.
WEBR	Howell Broadcasting Company, Inc. Buffalo, New York	Granted Mod. of Lic. to increase day power from 200 to 250 watts.
WTAG	Worcester Tele. Publishing Company Worcester, Massachusetts	Granted increase in power from 250 to 500 watts experimentally.
<u>THIRD ZONE</u>		
WFLA- WSUN	Clearwater & St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, Clearwater, Florida	Granted permission extend equipment tests for 6 days; tests to expire April 12th.
WAPI	Alabama Poly. Inst. University of Alabama; Alabama College Birmingham, Alabama	Granted extension authority conduct field survey for period of 30 days.
WRBQ	J. Pat Scully Greenville, Mississippi	Granted permission reduce power for 30 days pending formal application to make changes in equipment.
KRMD	Robert M. Dean Shreveport, Louisiana	Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license to Radio Station KRMD, Inc.
<u>FIFTH ZONE</u>		
KOB	New Mexico College of Agriculture & Mech. Arts, State College, New Mexico	Granted C. P. move studio and transmitter to Albuquerque, N. M. and decrease power from 20 to 10 KW.
KVOA	Robert M. Riculfi Tucson, Arizona	Granted permission take depositions in reapplication for Mod. Lic. on hearing scheduled April 28, 1932.

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PERMIT APPLICATIONS GRANTED

At its sessions during the current week the Commission granted applications authorizing changes in equipment, including installation of automatic frequency control, to the following stations: KVL, Seattle, Washington, WRVA, Richmond, Va., KFH, Wichita, Kansas.

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The text also notes that clear and concise reporting is necessary for management to make informed decisions.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific procedures for handling cash receipts and disbursements. It details the steps for recording transactions, from the initial receipt or payment to the final posting in the general ledger. The text stresses the need for double-checking all entries to ensure accuracy and for maintaining proper segregation of duties to minimize the risk of error or misappropriation.

3. The third part of the document addresses the issue of bank reconciliations. It explains how regular reconciliations help to identify discrepancies between the company's records and the bank's statements, which can be caused by errors or unauthorized transactions. The text provides a step-by-step guide for performing a reconciliation and highlights the importance of resolving any differences promptly.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the role of internal controls in the financial reporting process. It describes various control measures, such as authorization requirements, physical controls over assets, and independent verification, that are designed to ensure the reliability of financial information. The text also notes that a strong internal control system is a key factor in building investor confidence.

5. The fifth part of the document covers the preparation and review of financial statements. It outlines the requirements for presenting financial information in a clear and standardized format, and the importance of having the statements reviewed by an independent party, such as an auditor, to provide an objective assessment of their accuracy and fairness.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the impact of accounting on business decision-making. It explains how financial data is used to evaluate performance, identify trends, and plan for the future. The text also notes that accurate accounting information is essential for compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.

7. The final part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed and offers some concluding thoughts on the importance of a strong financial reporting system. It emphasizes that a commitment to accuracy, transparency, and ethical behavior is essential for the long-term success of any organization.

April 9, 1932

APPLICATIONS SENT FOR HEARING

At its sessions during the current week the Commission designated the following applications for hearing:

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
NEW	Louis Reis, New York, New York	C. P. new station 1350 kc; 250 w. Share with WCDA, WMSG, WAWZ (Facilities of WBNX)
NEW	Steubenville Broadcasting Company Steubenville, Ohio	C. P. 1420 kc; 100 w. Specified hours.
NEW	Claude Raymond Brand Deadwood, South Dakota	C. P. new station 1200 kc; 100 w. 4 hours daily. Facilities of WCAT.
KLX	The Tribune Publishing Company Oakland, California	Mod. Lic. increase power from 500 to 1000 watts.

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APPLICATIONS DISMISSED

During the current week the Commission dismissed the following applications at the request of the applicant:

5-PB-2033	NEW	Stewart A. Heigold Yuma, Arizona	C. P. new station 1420 kc; 100 w. 1/2 time. Facilities of KFXV.
	WGN	The Chicago Tribune Chicago, Illinois	C. P. new relay broadcasting station.

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RENEWALS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted applications for renewals for the regular period to the following stations:

WAAB, Boston, Mass.; WADC, Akron, Ohio; WBIG, Greensboro, N. C.; WCBA, Allentown, Pa.; WCKY, Covington, Ky.; WDRC, Hartford, Conn.; WEHC, Emory, Va.; WFBL, Syracuse, N. Y.; WFOX, Brooklyn, N. Y.; WGES, Chicago, Ill.; WHBL, Sheboygan, Wis.; WHIS, Bluefield, West Virginia; WIOD, Miami Beach, Fla.; WHK, Cleveland, Ohio

WIGH, La Crosse, Wis.; WKBW, Buffalo, N.Y.; WLAC, Nashville, Tenn.; WLTH, Brooklyn, N. Y.; WMED, Peoria, Ill.; WRBX, Roanoke, Va.; WSAI, Cincinnati, Ohio; WSPD, Toledo, Ohio; WTAD, Quincy, Ill.; WTFI, Athens, Ga.; KECA, Los Angeles, Calif. KGMB, Honolulu, KGMF, North Platte, Nebr.; KSCJ, Sioux City, Iowa; KSO, Clarinda Iowa; KUOA, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Renewal for auxiliary equipment was also granted Station WEDC, Superior, Wisconsin.

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April 9, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received the following applications:

<u>FRC FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>			
1-PB-2540	NEW	Peter Goelet Chester Township, N. Y.	C. P. erect new station on 1210 kc; 50 w.; spec. hours. (fac. of WMRJ)
<p>The applicant requests authority to erect a new station. The facilities requested are now assigned to Station WMRJ, Jamaica, N. Y., licensed to operate on 1210 kc with 100 watts and shares time with Station WGBB, WJBI and WCOH. The granting of the application would not increase the quota.</p>			
1-PB-2450	WAAT	Bremer Broadcasting Co., Jersey City, New Jersey	C. P. resubmitted to request new transmitter and increase power to 500 watts.
1-MLB-936	WAAT	Bremer Broadcasting Co., Jersey City, New Jersey	Mod. Lic. resubmitted without amendment to increase power from 300 to 500 watts.

The applicant is now licensed to operate on 940 kc until 6 p. m. eastern standard time. The closest station on this frequency is Station WCSH, Portland, Maine, operating unlimited time with day power of 2500 watts and night power of 1000 watts. The distance is approximately 295 miles. The recommended separation under similar circumstances is 310 miles.

1-PB-2445	NEW	The Boston Herald Traveler Corporation, Boston, Massachusetts	C. P. resubmitted and amended now seeks authority for full time on 1500 kc.
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The application as originally filed asked authority to erect a new station to operate on 1500 kc with one half time. The facilities requested were formerly assigned Station WLOE.

1-PB-1822	NEW	Plattsburgh Broadcasting Co., Plattsburgh, New York	C. P. amended request 1420 kc specified hours, facilities of WHDL instead of 1370 kc. Fac. of WBGF.
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The facilities requested are now assigned to Station WHDL, Tupper Lake, New York. The distance from Plattsburgh to Tupper Lake is approximately 65 miles. Station WDEV, is now licensed to operate on this same frequency at Waterbury, Vermont, with power of 50 watts. The distance from Waterbury to Plattsburgh is approximately 40 miles. The First Zone is under quota. New York is over quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota.

April 9, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Continued)

<u>FRC FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
<u>SECOND ZONE</u>			
2-PB-2538	WHBC	Rev. Edward P. Graham Canton, Ohio	C. P. increase power from 10 to 100 watts; change from sharing time with WNBO to unlimited; make changes in equipment.

The applicant now shares time with WNBO, Washington, Pennsylvania, on 1200 kc. The distance between Canton and Washington, Pennsylvania is approximately 80 miles.

2-PB-2530	NEW	Allen P. Solado Carlisle, Pennsylvania	C. P. erect new station on 1430 kc; 1 KW LS; 500 w. night; shares with WCAH and WBAK. Facilities of WHP.
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The facilities requested are now assigned to Station WHP, Harrisburg, Pa. The granting of the application would not increase the quota.

THIRD ZONE

3-PB-2535	NEW	G. D. Griffin Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	C. P. erect new station on 1200 kc; 30 w. 8 hours daily.
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The closest station to the proposed location on the requested frequency is WBBZ, Ponca City, Oklahoma, operating unlimited time with power of 100 watts. The distance is approximately 85 miles. The mileage tables of the Commission Engineering Division recommends under similar circumstances a separation of 200 miles. The Third Zone is over quota; Oklahoma is over quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota.

5-PB-2533	NEW	W. Frank Robertson Mexia, Texas	C. P. for new station on 1500 kc 1 watt unlimited time. Facilities of KGKB, KGFI, KNOW).
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The power requested would not be capable of rendering any appreciable amount of service on the frequency requested. The closest stations on the requested frequency to the proposed location are Stations KGKB, Tyler, Texas, approximately 90 miles distant, and Station KNOW, Austin, Texas, approximately 120 miles distant.

3-PB-2537	NEW	Peoples Broadcasting Corp., Jacksonville, Florida	C. P. erect new station on 1200 kc; 100 watts; unlimited time. Fac. of Station WMBR, Tampa, Florida.
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The facilities requested are now assigned to Station WMBR on 1370 kc operating unlimited time with power of 100 watts. The closest station to Jacksonville on 1200 kc is Station WRBL, Tifton, Georgia, approximately 245 miles distant. The Third Zone is over quota. Florida is over quota.

April 9, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Continued)

<u>FRC FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
THIRD ZONE (Continued)			
3-PB-2536	KFPW	Southwestern Hotel Company Fort Smith, Arkansas	C. P. change from 1340 kc to 1210 kc, and make changes in equipment.

The applicant is now licensed to operate as a daylight station with power of 50 watts. This application seeks authority to change frequency and increase power to 100 watts and operate unlimited time. The closest station now assigned to 1210 kc is Station KWTM, Shreveport, Louisiana, operating with 100 watts. The distance is approximately 210 miles. The recommended separation under similar circumstances is 200 miles. The Third Zone is over quota. Arkansas is under quota. The granting of this application would increase the quota 0.1 unit.

3-PB-2488	KARK	Arkansas Radio & Equipment Co. Little Rock, Arkansas	C. P. amended to request authority to increase day power only to 500 watts.
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The applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time on 890 kc with power of 250 watts. The application as originally submitted sought authority to increase power to 500 watts both day and night. The closest stations to Little Rock on this frequency are Stations WGST, Atlanta, Georgia, operating unlimited time with 250 watts night and 500 watts IS, approximately 455 miles distant, and Station KFNE, Shenandoah, Iowa, operating with 500 watts night and 1 KW IS, approximately 450 miles distant. The recommended daytime separation for 500 watt assignments on the same frequency is 260 miles; the recommended separation in the case of 500 watt and 1 KW is 310 miles. The Third Zone is over quota. Arkansas is under quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.1 unit.

FOURTH ZONE

4-MPB-320	KHWF	St. Louis Truth Center, Inc. St. Louis, Missouri	Mod. C. P. request install new equipment at present location instead of one authorized 9/18.
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FIFTH ZONE

5-PB-2534	NEW	Harold H. Hanseth Eureka, California	C. P. new station on 1210 kc; 100 watts; daytime.
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The closest station to the proposed location on the requested frequency is Station KWG, Stockton, California, operating unlimited time with 100 watts and approximately 260 miles distant. The Fifth Zone is over quota; California is over quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.1 unit.

5-MPB-321	KICA	W. E. Whitmore Clovis, New Mexico	Mod. C. P. for new station to change location of Station locally.
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April 9, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Concluded)

<u>FRC FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
FIFTH ZONE (Continued)			
5-PB-2532	NEW	News-Review Company Roseburg, Oregon	C. P. new station on 1300 kc; 100 watts; daytime.
<p>The closest stations to the proposed location on the requested frequency are Stations KFJR and KTBR, both at Portland, Oregon, and both sharing time with power of 500 watts. The distance is approximately 175 miles. The recommended separation under similar circumstances is 190 miles. The Fifth Zone is over quota; Oregon is over quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.1 unit. The power requested is less than that usually assigned in the class of service specified.</p>			
5-PB-2531	NEW	Tri-County Broadcasting Co. Los Gatos, California	C. P. new station on 1420 kc; 100 watts; $\frac{1}{2}$ time.
<p>The closest station to Los Gatos on this frequency is KGGC, San Francisco, California, operating with 100 watts and specified hours. The granting of the application would increase the quota. The Fifth Zone is over quota. California is under quota.</p>			
5-MLB-958	KID	Kid Broadcasting Company Idaho Falls, Idaho	Mod. Lic. amended and resubmitted to request unlimited time only.
<p>As originally submitted the application requested authority to increase power. The station is now licensed to operate on a part time schedule on 1320 kc. The applicant proposes to take over the time formerly assigned to Station KTFI. The granting of the application would increase the quota.</p>			
5-PF-133		Radio Institutue of Calif., Los Angeles, California	C. P. 16000-17000; 20000-21000; 21000-22000; 27500-28500 kc; power not specified; Exp. vis. broadcasting.

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PERMIT APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications to make changes in equipment, including installation of automatic frequency control, from the following stations: WRNY, New York, N. Y.; WDAG, Amarillo, Texas; KGKY, Scotts-bluff, Nebraska; KFWE, St. Louis, Missouri; KTM, Los Angeles, California; WERE, Erie, Pennsylvania; WSAJ, Grove City, Pennsylvania; WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio; WQDX, Thomasville, Georgia; WJAS, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; KFBI, Milford, Kansas, WEXL, Royal Oak, Michigan; WMCA, New York City.

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Issued by

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING • • • WASHINGTON, D. C.

PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director.

April 15, 1932

DILL AND DAVIS DISCUSS ADVERTISING

Members of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, members of the Federal Radio Commission, officers of the National Association of Broadcasters and others heard the subject of advertising by radio discussed by Senator Clarence C. Dill of Washington, and Representative Ewin L. Davis of Tennessee, chairman of the House Merchant Marine, Radio and Fisheries Committee, at the closing session of the annual meeting of the American Association of Advertising Agencies in Washington on Friday afternoon.

Both congressional radio leaders spoke plainly and frankly of their views on the subject of radio advertising and the American Plan of broadcasting. Both found abuses in some present advertising practices but they disagreed as to how public criticism, which both admitted exists, could be minimized and eliminated.

Chairman Davis was of the opinion that Congress will have to regulate advertising practices while Senator Dill was of the opinion that "brains will win at this game just the same as in everything else."

Excerpts from both addresses are given in this Bulletin and each member is urged to read them carefully.

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FRED GAMBLE PRESENTS

Fred Gamble, capable and energetic executive secretary of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, presided over the radio session of the Association. He outlined briefly the purpose of the meeting, stating that agencies, members of the Commission, and broadcasters have mutual interests in radio advertising. All three groups, he said, are interested in getting at first hand the opinions of radio leaders in the Congress. He referred to the investigation now in progress under the provisions of the Couzens-Dill resolution and said the American Association of Advertising Agencies was in accord with the co-operative attitude of the National Association of Broadcasters with respect to the investigation.

EXCERPTS FROM SENATOR DILL'S TALK

I am very much interested in the advertising side of radio not because I am personally concerned as to advertising as such but because I believe that it will determine to a large extent what the future policy of the Government will be in regard to radio, and under the plan that we use now, advertising is the financial foundation of radio broadcasting. It is the only foundation of radio broadcasting which I can conceive that will be satisfactory to the American people if radio is to continue under private ownership in the United States. If we can not maintain radio in this country by advertising then it seems to me we will be driven to the operation of radio by the Government in some one or other of the forms that is used in practically every other country of importance in the world.

I don't want to go into a discussion of the methods used in foreign countries or to attempt to discuss radio as it exists in foreign countries, yet I feel a few words might be appropriate. Last Summer I spent a few weeks in the leading countries in Europe, at least those most active in radio and I attempted to learn at first hand about radio broadcasting in those countries and I had the assistance of the ambassadors and ministers and particularly our own Government and commercial agents and as a result I was able to secure an unusual large amount of information in a comparatively short period of time.

As you all know there is practically no advertising on radio in Europe as we understand advertising on radio in the United States. In England no advertising at all as such. In France some stations are run by advertising but entirely different from our sponsored programs. In Germany it is entirely separate. There they put on programs and two or three minutes are used for purely advertising in which they do nothing but talk advertising, and the people who get advertisement pay a certain fixed amount. Practically no advertisement in Denmark or Sweden. Very little in other countries. In Holland they run their stations largely by contributions from their listeners, voluntary contributions. The difference of course is quite great when you depend on contributions; when the Government provides radio entertainment it is provided from a fund from the listener in the form of a tax on the receiving sets. In this country the listener pays also but pays by another method and that leads me to call attention to the fact that the interests of the broadcasting station and advertisers are closely allied. A radio station owner wants to make his station popular, wants good-will and the primary purpose in securing good-will is that he may make a proper showing, when his license expires, to the Radio Commission and also that he may be able to keep the advertiser to pay expenses, and good-will is the dominant note in the owner's operation of his

station and just so the advertiser is looking for good-will. He wants good-will - he must sell goods to his listeners and if he isn't able to sell goods by advertising he cannot afford to continue to advertise.

I do not want to tell you men who are in the business the kind of advertising you ought to put over the radio. I want to remind you, however, of this fact. Radio advertising is under severe attack from a number of sources. The motive back of the attacks is not the same in all cases but the purpose of it is the same, namely, to get advertisers off the air. I suppose that the one source that has the greatest field of publicity against radio advertising is the newspaper and the newspaper fights radio advertising oftentimes because it believes that there is a conflict between newspaper advertising and radio advertising. I think Mr. Aylesworth recently in a rather lengthy address said that there is no conflict but failed to convince several newspaper publishers to that effect.

I only want to suggest this that there is a rather wide difference between radio advertising and newspaper advertising. Out in my State we have a man who is rather a professional political booster, always around trying to get you to boost the candidate. He has a phrase that has always stuck in my mind. "I want to work for you because I want to campaign by mouth to ear. I want to do mouth to ear advertising." He wants, in other words, to talk individually. And it seems to me that the difference between newspaper advertising and radio advertising is that the newspaper is through the eye to the mind, and the radio is through the ear to the mind, and that being the case it would seem that the advertiser would, if possible, invent and create a little different method of reaching the prospective customer through the ear than through the eye.

Then you have the educational forces of the country fighting advertising. Their primary purpose is to secure, as they say, better facilities for broadcasting educational programs that are now possessed by commercial stations, (programs sponsored by advertisers). So these educators are quick to try to find anything objectionable they can in order to build up popular sentiment against further grants of radio facilities for commercial stations to advertise. They have not the money with which to build great stations and maintain them even if the Radio Commission were to give them the facilities they ask, and they have not a plan sufficiently prepared and sufficiently financed to educate the people by radio even if they were given these facilities and could maintain the stations. Their objection to the free grant of time over the air is that while the station owner does not censor their programs or does not attempt to interfere with what they want to put on the air, the educators feel under obligation and do not feel the freedom to prepare educational programs over the air as they do for use in the school room. I really think that many of the educators feel quite strongly that they are hindered in building up their radio programs.

Then there are the "reform" people, if I may use that term. The people who are looking for something to reform and they seize upon anything they can find in advertising which they claim is objectionable to the morals of the people or made to appear hurtful to the young people.

When you consider these three phases, newspapers, educational forces and "reform" forces fighting advertising you are pretty well surrounded by those who are looking for weaknesses in your work.

When I was a member of the House of Representatives I remember when Champ Clark came in the House one day and said "Some of my enemies out in Missouri are saying" -

Someone interrupted him and said "Mr. Speaker, you don't mean to say that you pay any attention to your enemies?" He said, "Yes, your enemies always strike you where you are weak, not where you are strong." Newspapers do not attack radio advertising where you are strong, educational forces do not attack where you are strong, but pick out the objectionable things and build up sentiment to the point, if possible, of making the listeners forget the many desirable features which advertising - basis of radio support - gives in the development in the radio art or radio broadcasting in this country.

Again I hesitate to talk about different programs, yet I do want to call your attention to some of the programs that have caused the most outcry. The kind of programs they are. There are a number of programs on the air by notable advertisers that seem to be designed to make a deep impression upon the listener, in the interest, or rather by the use of a particular performer, instead of impressing the advertising matter itself.

I am thinking particularly of the Crema Cigar program. People who listen to it, do not talk about Crema cigars - the thing that remains in their minds is "20 words, no more no less," and it seems to me they lose sight of the real advertising. Amos and Andy is making Bill Hay more notable than Amos and Andy themselves. Then the Lucky Strike have been under such severe criticism, because of the use of "tobacco for the good of the throat, etc." and now they have a commentator Walter Winchell and we have come to think of the Lucky Strike program as "OKAY, somebody or other" than the Lucky Strike. I am mentioning it because it seems to me that the criticism of it has some justification in this because they are driving home certain personalities or performers in a way only to do one thing: impress the name of the company rather than arousing real interest in the thing sold. It may be it wins customers and I am not able to answer that.

But alongside of that I want to call attention to another kind of program and which in my judgment is a most natural form of advertising. I am thinking of the Davey Tree Surgery Program. But there is this about it, there is nothing in it that grates or arouses the sensibilities about anyone. When I was in Ohio a few weeks ^{ago} / I saw Mr. Davey. He was leaving for New York for his program. I asked him why he did not broadcast over the station in Cleveland - WTAM -. He replied that "I can't get the talent in Cleveland that I can in New York. Then I asked him why he didn't bring the talent to Cleveland. He said he needed certain organ melody in order to back up his program. "When I talk about trees I want to arouse little sentiment in the people who listen and so if I have an organ background it gives a little sentimental touch to what I say and I hope that the people who listen to me will get in tune with the idea I give. If I can increase the love of trees in that way I have done a great service to the people and a great service to my business. For if people are interested in trees they will wish to take better care of them and will go to an expert for advice - when they go to an expert for advice, that is business for us."

I tell you this as an illustration of advertising that seems to me does not arouse objection. It is done in a way that harmonizes with the subject of advertising.

Now, R-K-O Theatre of the Air programs are very natural. The actors, singers, speakers who advertise a theatre are themselves theatre people. So it seems to me if the advertisers will think in terms of their advertising, they will be able to remove much of the objection aroused by the policy of using too much advertising

and give those who want to strike down radio advertising no weapons.

There is another kind of advertising that has proved quite popular and that is the sponsoring of notable characters. Place on the program notable people, singers wishing to secure good-will. Very little criticism over that kind of advertising.

There has been too much driving to sell something on the air. That I think has been somewhat toned down.

I remember as a young man in Cleveland on a newspaper. I read a set of instructions gotten up by Mr. Marlin Pew, at that time he was editor of the Scripps newspapers, and I never forgot what he said to his editorial staff. He said "the ideal newspaper would be a newspaper in which every line in it was of interest to every reader. We can never hope to reach that ideal but if we build our newspaper so that a larger and larger percentage of what we print in the papers is read, we shall more nearly meet the people's demand".

When I was a student, we were asked to give our reasons as to who was the greatest orator. When all the reasons were read, the professor said "you were all wrong." He said the "greatest orator was Jesus Christ. I say it because the record proves it." He was then asked why. "Of all the men who heard him speak, and wrote a record of it, none of them ever mentioned anything except what he said. Nothing was said about what he wore, about his voice, etc."

It seems to me the problem of the radio advertiser is to present his advertising so as to make his listener pleased and with a feeling of good-will and kindness and so he will remember primarily the advertiser and not so much the particular method of advertising.

I don't know that I have talked about anything at all; I don't know whose toes I have tramped on, whose advertising programs I have praised or hurt. (Asked to compare the merits of British and American programs, Senator Dill continued as follows).

I have not the time to go into discussion of programs in England, but I can answer you probably safest in this way. In all England there are or were 17 stations when I was there. At no time could you ever hear more than two programs in England. They had one program on the high power station and another program on the low power station. I had a set placed in my room in the Hotel.

One Saturday afternoon I came in about 2 o'clock, turned on the radio and could not get any programs at all. I called up the man who had installed the set. I told him I could not get anything on the set. He said - "Well, there is nothing on the air. This is the City of London. If you will turn over to the long wave length you may get something from Paris." I then looked in the newspapers and found there was no program on from 1 to 3 in the City of London. And this was in the City of London on a Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

There is a failure in those countries to supply radio programs and their programs are stiff, formal. The kind of programs they put on are censored by the Board of Censors. Last Summer they were featuring plays and they have extremely fine music. And here is something to say about that. A notice was to the effect that their orchestra the following week would have but half of its members, as the other half was leaving on vacation and that only half of the regular orchestra

would be on the air to play. And at the end of the vacation those would be back and the other half would go away. They have a limited amount of money and in the second place the English are naturally conservative about what they put on the air.

There was considerable feeling existent while I was there, because of the money that was raised by the taxes on the receiving sets, a large part of which was kept in the Treasury. 60% to radio and 40% to the Post Office Department for collecting it.

In the House of Commons the question was raised as to what are the plans of the Department as to allowing larger percentage for radio presentations. There are some publications devoted to radio.

The broadcasting company refuses to give to the newspapers any advanced programs except after they are placed in the "Radio Times" and the other publications and the papers cannot get those programs until after they have been published by the "Radio Times".

Over in Germany they take 50% of the money collected from radio sets for maintaining the government and the other 50% goes to the radio.

In Denmark they take the entire fee for radio. Denmark was farther advanced in the way of variation of programs than any other country in which I listened to radio programs. Then there is the lack of freedom in development. In this country you are continually experimenting in the radio field, continually trying out new phases, if they prove unpopular they are dropped - if popular, others take them up.

I did not come here to show that the American Plan was better but merely to call your attention to safeguard what you have.

EXCERPTS FROM THE SPEECH BY JUDGE DAVIS

I am in accord with what Senator Dill has said and I believe that that represents pretty well the congressional viewpoint. We are the legal custodians of the law regulating radio. Because of the situation with which all of you are aware it was necessary for some functionary form or tribunal to regulate radio. For reasons which are apparent to all that service could be rendered solely by the national government, and the Federal Government having necessarily and properly assumed jurisdiction over the subject, there goes with that authority a certain responsibility and obligation.

The Federal Government is the trustee for all the people in providing for the allotment to different citizens of the right to use the air through the instrumentality of the radio. It is assumed that the air belongs to all the people, that no one individual has any vested rights therein; and that radio consequently is a matter of public interest. Consequently, radio should be regulated and administered in the interest of and for the benefit of the entire public including all classes of citizens.

Those of us in Congress feel, therefore, that it is our duty to approach this subject from that standpoint. The interest of others is only incidental so far as the interest of the whole public is concerned. Now as I understand, I am expected, as was Senator Dill, to talk with you with particular reference to radio advertising. I certainly would not be able to talk to a convention of expert and experienced advertisers upon any other feature of their work even if it is true, which is probably not true, that I am capable of discussing this one phase of your profession

and problems.

In the first place I wish to state that with Senator Dill I am a believer in the American system. In fact, I think it is always better for functions of any kind, unless they be strictly governmental, to be administered by private citizens than by the government. I think that that applies to radio. However, I am very decidedly of the opinion that the use of it should be and must be regulated in the public interest. And, of course, as we have a system now which is largely predicated upon advertising, or rather funds raised from advertising, the question of advertising enters very definitely and importantly into the subject. I always undertake to talk very frankly either publicly or privately. I may be too candid sometimes but that is simply my method and I never mean anything very offensive by it. I shall probably say some things that many of you do not approve but whatever I may say will be said in an entirely kindly and friendly spirit. I am in no sense hostile to advertising or advertisers in the proper place and proper kind. However, I state without hesitancy that we have decidedly too much sales talk over the radio and I think that is general public opinion. I think that is proving harmful not only to the radio industry, to the broadcasting stations but to the advertisers themselves.

Senator Dill enumerated certain powerful factors who are making a crusade against so much advertising over the radio. I have in mind a much larger, a much more important and to my mind in the final analysis a much more influential group than those which he mentioned. I refer to the rank and file of the listeners.

Having been for 12 or 13 years a member of the Committee of the House which has jurisdiction over radio legislation, I have given the subject as much consideration and as much investigation as I could. At all times wherever I have been, I have been on the alert to learn what I could with respect to the public psychology as related to radio. Consequently for years and years I have to the best of my ability been studying the public viewpoint, and I am sure that Senator Dill and I have somewhat more opportunity to get a general expression and a general knowledge upon that subject from various sources than is true with respect to the ordinary individual.

Because of our connection with the subject of radio legislation, we receive letters constantly from everywhere giving the views of the listeners and the various other citizens upon the subject. In addition to that people talk with us frequently and constantly about the subject and I know my colleagues who come from every section of the United States talk to me about the matter. They give their own reaction and they give the reaction of their constituents which they receive through personal contact and through correspondence. And in the light of that study and information coming through those various sources I am convinced that there is a very considerable dissatisfaction with it and reaction to the amount of sales talks going over the radio. When that situation is being constantly aggravated and when that feeling is being fanned by the aggressive elements which Senator Dill mentioned, in my opinion it will reach a momentum that something will have to be done with the present system. I want to reform this system not only that we may be able to retain it but that in order that it will render the public service which radio can and should do.

Now my friends, radio is not maintained to sell goods. There is no justification for the Federal Government to maintain an agency for the purpose of advertisers to use in a commercial sense. The only justification for advertising for the commercial use of radio is the use of it in such a way and to such an extent

that it may be maintained financially for the purpose of rendering a greater and larger public service. Those are my views. And I want to state furthermore that I do not believe that the public will stand for any other use of it in the final analysis.

With respect to the amount of sales talk that is being indulged in, more than two years ago I began giving public warnings along this line before there was any pronounced public reaction. I talked with many of those engaged in the broadcasting industry. I have discussed it with them since. Many of them having said all along "I think you are correct", "I agree with you but we will handle the situation ourselves".

However, instead of that situation which is causing criticism being remedied, it has grown steadily worse. There is more advertising talk over the radio today according to my observation than there has ever been before. Of course, you gentlemen naturally feel that I am not capable of giving you any advice with respect to advertising.

As I indicated before, I think that much of the advertising going over the radio now is overdone to such an extent that it has the opposite effect rather than that sought by the advertiser. The purpose of advertising is to win good-will, for this, that or the other commodity or service. When it does that, it is successful advertising. When it creates ill-will, it has the opposite effect, and it is a very common expression to be in a group when a radio program is coming over the air to hear expressions of disgust on all sides on the part of the audience. In cases of that kind, that advertising is doing the advertiser more harm than it is good, and it is certainly doing that broadcasting station or that chain system a great deal more harm than it is good.

Not only that, whenever you indulge in so much of that advertising talk interspersed through a program, you are going to lose listeners more and more.

Now, I'll tell you what my idea is, that you will get very much better results by having a moderate amount of advertising than you will the amount that is generally given out. For instance, this is something that ordinarily happens. After the mention of some commodity, a very brief statement, then they go into the program of music, the auditors will listen to all of it, but when they know from experience that when this announcer starts to talk that he will talk two or three minutes, do these listeners sit there and listen? - they do not - they go to talking to each other about something else and continue on even after the program is resumed, so that the advertiser is losing the effect of even having them listen to what is being said.

Now, if you give the public only so much sales talk, so much advertising as they are willing to listen to and to absorb, you are doing infinitely better for yourself than you would when you make it so lengthy. In other words, I am firmly convinced that a proper curb of advertising will not only be in the interest of radio generally but even in the interest of the advertisers themselves.

I don't know what experience you have had but my observation has been such that I have become absolutely convinced of the sentiments which I have expressed. Now another thing, as I suggested before.

I heard much of these contests today. They arouse interest. You can always arouse interest with a lottery. The Federal Government could go into the lottery

business and could conduct a great national lottery and run the Federal Government without any taxes, that could be done but we cannot afford to do it. We cannot afford to raise public revenue in that way, therefore we cannot afford to license individuals to do the same thing.

If we regulate and maintain radio broadcasting upon a sane, sound basis and in a manner that it will render a service that is acceptable to the masses of the people, there won't be any difficulty of continuing the present American system, at least in principle. But if we fail to maintain it on that plane, you may rest assured that there will be such a reaction that the system will inevitably be changed. I do not want to see that done and so I have given the warnings which I have today and heretofore, with the view of preserving the system and avoid the destruction of it, but as I said before, I am convinced that there is room for reform, there is room for correction of evil.

I have discussed this subject and they have come and discussed with me, many men engaged in broadcasting and in other branches of the radio industry, including executives of broadcasting stations and broadcasting systems. Almost without exceptions, they agree that I am correct in principle, that they approve all of it, but then speak of the difficulties. They say that the advertising agencies insist upon more sales talk than we think is proper. I understand that the advertising agency says that it has trouble with the insistence of clients, I don't know just how that is. I expect that is correct. I suppose the average individual advertiser is obsessed with the idea that if he is to pay for 15 minutes on the air he wants to talk just as much as they will let him about himself and his goods. But he is locking at it in a selfish individual standpoint and so perhaps the advertising agency feels that he is wanting too much advertising and he will politely curb him and perhaps agree to more than he thinks he should. I suppose the same thing takes place between the advertising agency and the broadcasting station. Now there is an opportunity and a duty for everybody involved. But he will frankly say, with even a great deal of faith, that it is possible for the industry itself to entirely eradicate excessive amounts of sales talk.

Even if a majority of advertisers and a majority of advertising agencies and a majority of the broadcasting stations and systems were aware of the situation which I have undertaken to describe, and were disposed to prevent an excessive amount of talk, yet there would certainly almost be a considerable element who would persist in an excessive amount of sales talk. And so one advertiser will go to one station or agency and he will talk this much, and another will not be permitted to engage in so much talk at another station.

I have very often been convinced of the fact that both executives of broadcasting stations and advertisers themselves, realize that this is carried too far and yet they are in somewhat of a vise; they are driven more or less by competitive conditions and forced frequently to agree to something which they themselves do not approve. Consequently, I would frankly state, as I have heretofore, that I believe that the one reform absolutely necessary to preserve the present system will have to be regulation by Congress itself, or rather some criterion laid down for the Radio Commission so as to treat everybody alike, that everybody be on the same basis, and in my opinion not result in hurting radio stations or advertisers, but would really help both.

Consequently I do not consider any suggestions that I make in this regard are hostile to either. Of course if permitted to run in an unbridled way it is doubtless true that perhaps for the time being more revenue may be received, but I am

talking about the future. I am discussing what may result in the final analysis. We are going to be confronted with it and in a not too distant day. I have thought over this matter a great deal. I have discussed the question of the method of regulation to a great many people in all branches of the radio industry as well as those who are not in the industry, but who are interested in the service and in the success of radio broadcasting. I think that it is pretty generally recognized with all of those with whom I have discussed the subject that the practices cannot go on to the extent they are now with respect to excessive advertising and I would like for us to correct this situation before it reaches the point that the public will not be satisfied with the correction but will want to use the guillotine instead of the pruning knife.

I don't expect all of you gentlemen to concur in these views and conclusions but as you were kind enough to ask me to talk with you I felt that you wanted my real candid views and did not want or expect me to come down here simply for the purpose of attempting to entertain you. So I have, in this very informal way, given you briefly and incoherently some of the thoughts which I have upon the subject and I believe that that expresses the sentiment of a very large segment of the public not to speak of the interests that perhaps will have a different motive and which were described by Senator Dill.

Now instead of "killing the goose that lays the golden egg" let us work together towards the perfecting instead of destroying a great American system of radio control.



Issued by

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING ♦ ♦ ♦ WASHINGTON, D. C.

PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director.

April 16, 1932

LICENSE FEES

A joint meeting of the Board of Directors and the NAB Copyright Committee will be held in New York on Monday, April 18, to consider the new schedule of copyright license fees which the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers will put into effect on June 1, 1932.

From all parts of the country members have wired the NAB stating that the new rates are "extremely burdensome" and "ruinous."

The meeting will be held at the Commodore Hotel in New York and will convene at 10:00 a.m.

The Board undoubtedly will consider at the same time the Government license fees which were reported this week by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. This schedule of fees will range from \$5,000 for a high power clear channel station to \$120 a year for a local station.

With the broadcasting industry suffering from generally depressed business conditions, the increased music license fees and the imposition of Government license fees will fall as a severe burden on all stations.

April 16, 1932

RMA FIGHTS SALES TAX

The Board of Directors of the Radio Manufacturers Association at a meeting held at Hot Springs, Virginia, last week decided to enlist the aid of the entire radio industry in the fight against the special sales tax on radio sets contained in the 1932 Revenue bill passed by the House.

The Board also made plans for the Eighth Annual RMA Convention and Trade Show which will be held at Chicago beginning May 23. Temporary headquarters of the RMA have been moved to the Stevens Hotel, Chicago.

The RMA has removed its New York offices from 11 West 42nd Street, New York, to 22 East 40th Street, at Madison Avenue.

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PROPOSED LICENSE FEES

The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce has reported favorably to the Senate the Davis Bill (HR 7716) with a number of amendments. Among the amendments is one imposing license fees upon all radio stations designed to raise approximately \$670,000 to cover the costs of administration.

The text of the amended bill and the report thereon are not yet available.

The bill, as reported, makes certain minor changes in the lottery section included in the House bill.

The fee system, it is understood, provides a graduated schedule of charges from \$120 for a local station upward to \$5,000 for a high power clear channel station.

Another amendment would merge the Radio Division with the Federal Radio Commission.

Other amendments would regulate the sale or transfer of licenses; eliminate outlying possessions from the five radio zones; make mandatory the illumination of radio towers; and change the present law with respect to alien stock ownership of licensees.

"Let me say that the bill as amended contains two provisions which are in accordance with the economy program that is being discussed at the White House," Senator Dill told the Senate in reporting the bill. "One is to combine the agencies relating to radio in the Commerce Department and the Radio Commission, and the other is to raise the fees to be paid for the regulation of radio. The bill as drawn will, it is estimated, raise \$670,000 per year."

If the bill passes the Senate it will have to go to conference where hearings may be held.

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April 16, 1932

COMMERCIAL SECTION PLANS MEETING

The first meeting of the Committee Chairmen of the Commercial Section was held in Washington on Thursday and Friday of this week. Those in attendance were: William S. Hedges, Henry A. Bellows, attending for Earl Gammons, Harry Howlett, John F. Patt, and H. K. Carpenter, Chairman of the Commercial Section.

In outlining work for the year, the following men were definitely assigned work:

Standard Forms - - - -	Roy Harlow - Yankee Network
Coverage - - - - -	(Chairman to be named)
Standard Practices - -	Earl Gammons - WCCO
Merchandising - - - - -	Harry Howlett - WHK
Station Promotion - - -	John F. Patt - WGAR
World's Fair Display -	William S. Hedges - WMAQ
Convention Displays -	Howlett, Hedges and Patt

The old Commercial Committee has been working on various commercial problems for over three years, and has succeeded in standardizing a number of practices and forms; but as the work has progressed, it was evident that concentrated effort would have to be extended in so many directions, that one committee meeting a few times a year could not possibly be effective. With this new form of organization, and the type of chairmen selected, real progress can be anticipated by the next Annual Convention.

Each of the Chairmen will select his own committee of any number deemed advisable; and one more member will be added to the Committee on Convention Displays, as soon as the Board has selected the place of our next Annual Convention. This Committee will write you shortly, telling of the plans for Station Displays at the Convention.

Those attending the meeting in Washington were guests of the A.A.A.A. at their banquet Thursday night, and also heard addresses by Senator Dill and Representative Davis at the Friday afternoon session.

As was announced sometime ago, the NAB has become affiliated with the Advertising Federation of America, this is the only organization which includes buyers, sellers and creators of advertising. The Commercial Section of the NAB will hold its yearly meeting as a part of the Convention of the A.F.A. in New York the week of June 20. The Section has been honored by an invitation to organize a radio program for one of the meetings on Tuesday of that week. The Committee meeting in Washington this week, outlined such a program, and has already issued invitations to several speakers. The plan is to have about seven speakers, each to discuss Radio Advertising from a different angle -- the advertiser using a single station, and one using a network; agency work from both the merchandising and production angles; a chain statistician; a network sales manager; and a single station manager.

Please stop right now, and see if you have selected someone on your staff for membership in the Commercial Section; the program as outlined, and the contacts which can be made in New York during the week of June 20, should be worth a lot to you or your Sales Manager.

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WIKI PAGE

Chairman Sirovich of the House Patents and Copyrights Committee on Tuesday appeared before the House Rules Committee and requested a special rule for the early consideration of his committee's copyright bill. The Rules Committee has not reached a decision on the request.

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F R C REPORT SOON READY

Commissioner Harold A. Lafount this week announced that the report of the Federal Radio Commission in response to the Couzens-Dill resolution will probably be ready by May 10. The report is being compiled with the greatest secrecy under the personal supervision of James W. Baldwin, secretary of the Commission.

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ILLINOIS PRESS ENDORSES FESS BILL

At its semi-annual meeting recently held at Chicago, the Illinois Press Association passed a resolution recording its enthusiastic support of the Fess bill to set aside 15 percent of all broadcasting facilities for the exclusive use of educational institutions.

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AYLESWORTH HEADS R-K-O

Stockholders of the Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation at their annual meeting this week elected M. H. Aylesworth as president of the company. Aylesworth will continue as president of the National Broadcasting Company. Aylesworth's election followed from the acceptance of the resignation of Hiram S. Brown, as president of R-K-O. Brown, however, will continue as a member of the board and will act in an advisory capacity to Aylesworth.

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WHAS JOINS COLUMBIA

Station WHAS, in Louisville, Kentucky, which has recently been authorized by the Federal Radio Commission to install a fifty-thousand watt transmitter, will become a member station of the Columbia Broadcasting System's international network on Sunday, May 15. Owned and operated by the Courier-Journal Company and the Louisville Times Company, WHAS has been on the air since July, 1922, being the first broadcasting station licensed in Kentucky, and has a noteworthy record of progress and achievement. In 1928 new studio and transmitter equipment was installed, making it one of the first stations in the country to employ condenser microphones and crystal control of wavelength.

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April 16, 1932

NAB ENGINEERING SECTION MEETS

The first meeting of the NAB Engineering Section was held at the Hotel William Penn, Pittsburgh, on April 9th. Vice Chairman Joseph A. Chambers, Cincinnati, presided in the absence of Chairman John V. L. Hogan, New York City. Sixteen stations were represented.

V. Ford Greaves, assistant chief engineer of the Commission, addressed the meeting, and after briefly outlining the many problems facing efficient broadcasting, declared the serious technical difficulties confronting the broadcast engineer today are little realized by the average person. The greater part of Mr. Greaves' talk was directed to the benefits which are to be had from the enforcement of the 50 cycle regulation. Mr. Greaves said in order for stations and listeners to derive the greatest benefit from this new requirement, it was necessary there be fullest cooperation on the part of all stations. The enactment of the 50 cycle regulation will result, said Mr. Greaves, in the improvement of the service areas of both regional and local stations, and with the further result that the listeners will be better satisfied with reception, particularly from distant stations. Engineers were cautioned to make every effort to comply with the order since much of the interference now present on congested channels will be alleviated. While only a few stations have installed the new monitors required, Mr. Greaves said that about two thirds of the stations have the necessary transmitting equipment and are prepared to meet the order by the installation of the approved frequency monitor. The remaining stations, he asserted, will find it necessary to install additional transmitting apparatus in whole or in part. Mr. Greaves continued with the statement that all stations are expected to have the necessary equipment installed by June 22, the effective date of the order. In conclusion, the assistant chief engineer asked the Commission continue to receive the whole hearted cooperation and support of the technical staffs of broadcast stations. He said in matters pertaining to station operation there should be no hesitancy about answering questions, since it is the desire of the Commission to assist stations with their many problems at all times.

Dr. J. H. Dellinger, chief of the radio section, Bureau of Standards, next addressed the meeting and informally discussed the practical benefits to be derived by broadcast stations from the consistent use of frequency signals transmitted by the Bureau's station WWV in Washington. Dr. Dellinger commended the NAB for sectionalizing the various activities of the Association, and said that much good will result to broadcasting through the development and advancement of such a policy. After briefly reviewing the activities of the Bureau of Standards over the past ten years and the maintenance of the frequency standards during that time, the speaker commented upon the improvements being made looking toward betterment of the service. A 30 KW transmitter will be installed shortly, he said, in the attempt to make WWV signals available to all sections of the country. This transmitter should be in operation by the end of the year. According to Dr. Dellinger, it is expected eventually to place modulation of various types on the carrier wave of the station in order to aid in simplification of the practical use of the signals. The Bureau station is used every week by Supervisors in checking the standards of the various monitoring stations.

Mr. Andrew D. Ring, senior engineer of the Commission, spoke on transmission standards and the details of the installation, checking, and operation of 50 cycle equipment. Mr. Ring declared before the end of April, a list of devices carrying

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NAB ENGINEERING SECTION MEETS (Continued)

the approval of the Commission on 50 cycle installations will be made available. A warning was issued against taking on face value the statement of various manufacturers that any type equipment will maintain the station within limits specified by the Commission. "In any event," he continued, "you cannot expect efficient results with any apparatus unless you have your equipment in the hands of good operators and engineers."

The greater part of the session was devoted to general round table discussion of current engineering practices. The work that has been done with directional antennas was discussed in theory. It was the sense of the meeting that every effort should be made to follow the development of radiating antenna systems and their results and whether it is feasible to control the filed pattern of broadcast signals. A motion by J. G. Leitch of Station WCAU, Philadelphia, seconded by Walter C. Evans, Station KDKA, Pittsburgh, authorizing the chair to appoint a subcommittee to follow the progress of this development was carried. A report will be submitted to the next annual meeting of the NAB.

Under the head of old business, Vice Chairman Chambers brought up the question of equal value of all broadcast channels. On motion of E. K. Cohan, Station WJFC, New York City, this entire matter was placed in the hands of Mr. Chambers with the understanding that a subcommittee was to be named to study the problem further and make a report to the Section. The study will be undertaken in connection with the I.R.E. and the Radio Commission, in an effort to gather all available data.

A stenographic transcript was made of the meeting and it is expected this will be made available shortly to the technical staffs of all NAB stations.

Those present at the meeting were:

V. Ford Greaves, Assistant Chief Engineer, Federal Radio Commission; Dr. J. H. Dellinger, Chief of the Radio Section, Bureau of Standards; Andrew D. Ring, Senior Engineer of the Federal Radio Commission; Andrew Massey, Station WPTF, Raleigh, N. C.; Norman Hahn, Station WHY, West De Pere, Wisc.; E. L. Gove, Station WHK, Cleveland, Ohio; K. R. Cooke, Station WGPI, Scranton, Pa.; J. G. Leitch, Station WCAU, Philadelphia; R. Rasmussen, Station WIDW, Oil City, Pa.; R. C. Higgy and J. F. Byrnes, Station WEAO, Columbus, Ohio; R. Morris Pierce, Station WGAR, Cleveland, Ohio; R. N. Eubank, Station WRVA, Richmond, Va.; H. L. Dixbee, Station WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Joe A. Chambers, Station WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio; Ed. Cohan, Station WADC, New York City; Warren P. Williamson, Jr., Station WKBN, Youngstown, Ohio; C. F. Dunbar, F. R. Thomas, Jr., J. L. Meridian, Station KQV, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Walter C. Evans, Station KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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WNYC WMCA ORAL ARGUMENT HEARD

Argument before the full Commission was heard this week in the matter involving the time sharing agreements of Stations WNYC and WMCA, both of New York City. The hearing was based on the proposal of transferring the assignments of Station WPCH, now on 810 kc, and WNYC, operating on 570 kc with station WMCA. Examiner Yost recommended against the granting of the assignment interchange and proposed practically the same hours that are now in use for the stations on the 570 kc frequency.

April 16, 1932

KANSAS TELEVISION GRANTED

Reversing the recommendation of Examiner Pratt (Report No. 341), the Commission this week authorized the construction of a new experimental television station by the Kansas State Agriculture College at Manhattan, Kansas. The permit authorized the erection of a 125 watt station to operate in the television band from 2100-2200 kc with unlimited time. The Commission found the applicant was qualified technically and financially to undertake the proposed program and further that it has been engaged in a bona fide research program in visual broadcasting. It was further admitted that while the granting of the application might result in interference to other stations, nevertheless the Commission concluded that the present state of the television art does not warrant the exclusive assignment of television frequencies to retard fullest development.

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NEW STATION PROTESTED

Clarence Curmins, operator of Station WRAK, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, has protested the recent action of the Commission granting the application of Sun Gazette Broadcasting Company, Williamsport, Pa., authorizing the construction of a new station at Williamsport, Pa., to operate with 100 watts and share time with Station WRAK.

The Commission, acting under the provisions of Rule 45, has designated the application of the Sun Gazette Broadcasting Company for hearing. The issues will be confined to the protest as filed by Station WRAK.

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DENY WJDC REMOVAL

The application of Station WJDC, La Salle, Illinois to move to Racine, Wis., was denied by the Commission this week, sustaining the recommendation of Examiner Hyde (Report No. 342). The application of Station WRJN, now operating in Racine, for increased day power was also denied. The Illinois station was issued a renewal at the present location.

Finding Racine and the surrounding area now receives good broadcasting service from a number of stations including Station WRJN, the Commission concluded the granting of the application of Station WJDC to move would result in considerable interference to service of other stations. Relative to the increase in power sought by Station WRJN, the Commission declared the area proposed to be served by this daytime increase is now receiving good broadcast service and held further the granting of 250 watts to this applicant would cause additional interference on the channel.

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FREQUENCY CONTROL GRANTS

During the current week the Commission issued permits to the following stations authorizing installation of automatic frequency control equipment:

WCAC, Storrs, Conn., WOCL, Jamestown, N. Y.; WKDZ, Ludington, Mich., KFJZ, Fort Worth, Tex. and KPNE, Shenandoah, Iowa.

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April 16, 1932

RECOMMENDS ARIZONA MOVE

Examiner Yost this week recommended to the Commission that the application of Station KFKY, Flagstaff, Arizona, to move to Yuma in that same State, be granted (Report No. 351). The applicant, Albert H. Scherman, is now licensed to operate unlimited time with power of 100 watts on 1420 kc. After finding the applicant is financially and otherwise qualified to move the station and operate at the proposed location, the Chief Examiner concluded there is a greater public need for the service of the station at Yuma than there now exists at Flagstaff and that no objectionable interference would result.

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FAVORS WMT RENEWAL

Recommending the granting of a regular renewal license to Station WMT, operated by Waterloo Broadcasting Company, Waterloo, Iowa, Examiner Walker (Report No. 352) this week found that the continuance of this station on 600 kc with unlimited time would be in the public interest. The request of the applicant to continue operation with 500 watts nighttime on an experimental basis was recommended for denial in this same Report. At present Station WMT is licensed to operate with 500 watts daytime power and 250 watts night with an additional 250 watts on an experimental basis.

The findings of the Examiner concluded that the continuation of the 500 watts night time power "results in objectionable interference within the one millivolt service area of Station WREC". The latter station is now licensed to operate on 600 kc at Memphis, Tenn. Another conclusion cited that Station WMT is limited to 250 watts at night by the regulations of the Commission, and it was further declared such operation would result in a reduction in the facilities of an over quota state and zone.

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MISCELLANEOUS COMMISSION ACTION

During the current week the Commission took the following action of a miscellaneous nature:

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|------|--|--|
| WSFA | Montgomery Broadcasting Company, Inc.
Montgomery, Alabama | Dismissed Mod. of Lic. to increase power to 1 KW LS and change hours of operation from simultaneous day with WODX and share night to unlimited. (Facilities of WODX) |
| WDEV | Harry C. Whitehill
Waterbury, Vermont | Denied permission to operate unlimited day time and from 7 to 10 PM, April 12 to 17 inclusive. |
| NEW | E. M. Woody and Homer F. Bryant
Elk City, Oklahoma | Granted permission to take depositions of certain witnesses in matter of revocation of station license of KGMP, Elk City, Oklahoma and related applications. |

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April 16, 1932

KXA GETS STAY

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia this week granted a petition for stay order filed by Station KXA, Seattle, Washington, operated by the American Radio Telephone Company. Station KXA has been operating unlimited time on 570 kc with 500 watts power. Station KVI, Tacoma, Washington, operated by Puget Sound Broadcasting Company, filed an application with the Commission seeking the assignment of the Seattle station. This request was the subject of a hearing before Chief Examiner Yost, who recommended that the Tacoma station be given the full time license on 570 kc, while Station KXA, by this same decision, was to operate on 760 kc, the present Tacoma frequency, with Limited Time. Recently the Commission sustained this recommendation, and from this action, the appeal has been taken.

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FIELD INTENSITY STUDY PUBLISHED

The April issue of the Bureau of Standards Journal of Research will carry a full and detailed report of the results of studies conducted in daytime field intensity measurements of broadcast stations at various distances from the transmitters. This was done in order to have available a basis for estimate of the effectiveness of broadcast signals. Thousands of measurements have been made in the effort to find the relation between effectiveness, frequency and distance. These factors are at present considerably complicated and can only become of practical value by actual field studies.

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RENEWALS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted applications for renewal of license for the regular period to the following stations:

WCSC, Charleston, South Carolina; WGAR, Cleveland, Ohio; WJSV, Alexandria, Virginia; WODX, Mobile, Alabama; KGER, Long Beach, California; KGHF, Pueblo, Colo; KLS, Oakland, California; WSAW, Allentown, Pennsylvania; WSFA, Montgomery, Ala.; WSLD, New Orleans, Louisiana; KFJF, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; KPJR, Portland, Ore.; KFLV, Rockford, Illinois; KFPY, Spokane, Washington; KFPW, Fort Smith, Arkansas; KGA, Spokane, Washington; KGD, San Diego, California; KSTP, St. Paul, Minnesota; KGIR, Butte, Montana; KIDO, Boise, Idaho, KLRA, Little Rock, Ark. and KWK, St. Louis.

Renewals for certain specified hours for the regular period were granted to the following stations:

WCMA, Culver, Indiana, WBAW, West Lafayette, Indiana, and WKDF, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Station KFAC, Los Angeles, California, was granted a renewal on 1300 kc with $\frac{1}{2}$ time and a special authorization to operate unlimited time on the assignment, pending immediate cancellation upon final determination of the issues involved in the appeal of Station KGEF, now before the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

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April 16, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted the following applications subject to the provisions of Rules 44 and 45 providing that proper protests may be filed within twenty days from the date of the action:

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF GRANT</u>
		<u>FIRST ZONE</u>
WLTH	Voice of Brooklyn, Inc. Brooklyn, New York	Granted CP to make changes in equipment.
WDEV	Harry C. Whitehill Waterbury, Vermont	Granted authority to operate on April 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1932, from 9 to 9:30 AM; 11 to 12 noon, and 2 to 5:30 PM; on April 17 from 10:45 AM to 12:30 PM and from 4 PM to 4:30 PM, EST.
W2XCR	Jenkins Television Corporation New York, N. Y.	Granted renewal of visual broadcasting license 2000-2100 kc, 5 KW, Emission A3.
W3XX	Jenkins Laboratories, Inc. Btw. Silver Spring & Wheaton, Md.	Granted renewal of exp. visual broadcasting license, 2000 to 2100 kc, 5 KW, A3 emission.
W2XCD	DeForest Radio Company Passaic, New Jersey	Granted renewal of exp. visual broadcasting license, 2000-2100 kc, 5 KW, A3 emission.
W2XAD	General Electric Company S. Schenectady, New York	Granted renewal of exp. relay broadcasting license, 15330 kc, 25 KW, emission special high quality telephony, Max. communication band width plus tolerance, 20 kc.
W2XR	Radio Pictures, Inc. Long Island City, New York	Granted renewal of exp. visual broadcasting license, 1600-1700 kc, 43000-46000 kc, 48500-50300 kc, 60000-80000 kc. power max. 1 KW; equipment 1 transmitter 500 w. 2 transmitters 1 KW each, A3 emission.
W3XAD	RCA Victor Company, Inc. Camden, New Jersey	Granted renewal of exp. visual broadcasting license, 2100-2200, 43000-46000, 48500-50300, 60000-80000 kc, power, max. 2 KW, eqpt. 3 trans. 500 w. 60 watts 2 KW; A3 emission.
WLXAZ	Westinghouse E and M. Company E. Springfield, Massachusetts	Granted renewal of exp. relay broadcasting license, 9570 kc, 10 KW, emission special high quality telephony; max. communication band width plus tolerance, 20 kc.
W2XBS	National Broadcasting Co., Inc. New York, N. Y.	Granted renewal of license (Exp. visual brdstg.) 2100-2200 kc, 5 KW, A3 emission.

April 16, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED (Continued)

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF GRANT</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u> (Continued)		
WSXB	National Broadcasting Co. Inc., Port Jervis, N. Y.	Granted renewal of exp. visual broadcasting license, 43000-46000 kc, 48500-50300 kc, 69000-80000 kc, 750 watts, A3 emission.
WSXAK WJNL W9XAP	National Broadcasting Co. Inc., Bound Brook, New Jersey National Broadcasting Co. Inc., Chicago, Illinois	Granted renewal of exp. visual broadcasting license, 2100-2200 kc, 5 KW, A3 emission for Bound Brook, same for Chicago, except 2.5 KW power.
<u>SECOND & THIRD ZONE</u>		
WIBG	WIBG, Inc. Elkins Park, Pennsylvania	Granted CP to install new 100 watt transmitter and move studio from Elkins Park to Keswick Ave. & Easton Rd. Glenside, Pa.
W3XAU	Universal Broadcasting Company Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Granted renewal of exp. relay broadcasting license, 6060 and 9590 kc, 500 watts; emission special high-quality telephony, max. communication band width plus tolerance 20 kc.
W9XAV	Westinghouse E and M Company E. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Granted renewal of exp. visual broadcasting license, 2100-2200 kc, 20 KW.
W1AF	Independence Broadcasting Company Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Granted C. P. move station locally.
WMC	Memphis Commercial Appeal, Inc. Memphis, Tennessee	Granted CP to install auxiliary transm. (same location as present transm.) and operate with 500 watts.
WTAW	Agriculture & Mech. College of Texas College Station, Texas	Granted authority to remain silent during summer vacation from June 4 to September 25, 1932.
WFBC	Virgil V. Evans Knoxville, Tennessee	C. P. to move station to Greenville, S. C. install new equipment and increase power from 50 to 100 watts.
WSPA	Voice of South Carolina Spartanburg, South Carolina	Granted authority to install automatic frequency control.
WFLA- WSUN	Clearwater Chamber of Commerce St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce Clearwater, Florida	Granted permission to operate transmissio. at Bayview on program tests 250 watts night and 500 watts day and 1000 watts midnight to 6 A. M.

April 16, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF GRANT</u>
<u>FOURTH ZONE</u>		
WISN	The Eve. Wisconsin Company Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Granted authority for direct measurement of antenna input.
W9XAA	Chicago Federation of Labor Chicago, Illinois	Granted Mod. of Exp. relay broadcasting license to change frequency 6080, 11830, 17780, kc. 500 w. Emission special high quality telephony, max. communication band width plus tolerance, 20 kc.
W9XAA	Chicago Federation of Labor Chicago, Illinois	Granted renewal of exp. relay broadcasting license, 6080, 11830, 17780 kc, 500 w. emission special high quality telephony max. communication band width plus tolerance, 20 kc.
W9XD	The Journal Company Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Granted renewal of exp. visual broadcasting license, 43000-46000, 48300-50300, 60000-80000 kc, 500 watts. A3 emission.
WCAL	St. Olaf College Northfield, Minnesota	Granted permission take depositions on hearing set for April 27th.
KFMX	Carleton College Northfield, Minnesota	
NEW	C. E. and A. J. Goiens Sturgis, South Dakota	Granted permission take depositions in matter of hearing set for April 27th.
<u>FIFTH ZONE</u>		
KFXD	Frank E. Hurt Tampa, Idaho	Granted Mod. of Lic. to change frequency from 1420 to 1200 kc.
KFVD	Los Angeles Broadcasting Company Culver City, California	Granted Mod. of Lic. to move studio from 8222 Wash. Blvd. Culver City to Penthouse, 646 So. Mariposa Ave., Los Angeles.
KVI KXA KGVO	Puget Sound Brdcstg. Co. Tacoma American Radio Tel. Co. Seattle Mosby's Inc. Missoula, Montana	Effective date of Commission's decision of April 1, relative to docket cases extended to and including April 18, 1932.
KXL	KXL Broadcasters Portland, Oregon	Granted permission to change to use of composite transmitter (formerly used) due to inability to use present licensed trans.

April 16, 1952

APPLICATIONS GRANTED (Concluded)

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF GRANT</u>
<u>FIFTH ZONE (Continued)</u>		
NEW	Seattle Broadcasting Company Portable, Seattle, Washington	Granted CP for broadcast pickup service, 2342 kc, 27.5 w A3 emission. Also CP, same service, 1518 kc. 1.5 watts A3 emission.
NEW	Seattle Broadcasting Company Portable, Seattle, Washington	Granted license for broadcast pickup service, 2342 kc, 27.5 watts, A3 emission. Also license for same service, 1518 kc, 2342 kc, 1.5 watts, A 3 emission.
WSXAO	Don Lee, Inc. Los Angeles, California	Granted renewal of Exp. visual broadcasting license, 43000-46000, 48500-50300-60000-30000 kc, 150 watts, a3 emission.
KICA	W. E. Whitmore Clovis, New Mexico	Granted Mod. C. P. move station locally and extend completion date 70 days.
KTFI	Radio Broadcasting Corporation Twin Falls, Idaho	Granted Mod. Lic. increase night power to 500 watts.

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APPLICATIONS RETURNED

During the current week the Commission returned the following applications either at the request of the applicant or the reason they did not comply with regulations:

3-MI-D-965	J. Pat Scully Greenville, Mississippi	WRBQ	Requesting specified hours. (request of applicant).
4-P-D-2527	Walter A. Sommers Prophetstown, Illinois	NEW	New station on 1070 kc, (Unsatisfactory transmitter, low power on clear channel).

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PERMIT APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications to make changes in equipment, move stations locally or install automatic frequency control, from the following stations:

KARK, Little Rock, Arkansas; WHA, Madison, Wisconsin; WHDU, Anderson, Indiana; KPJM, Prescott, Arizona; WABZ, New Orleans, Louisiana; KMMJ, Clay Center, Nebraska.

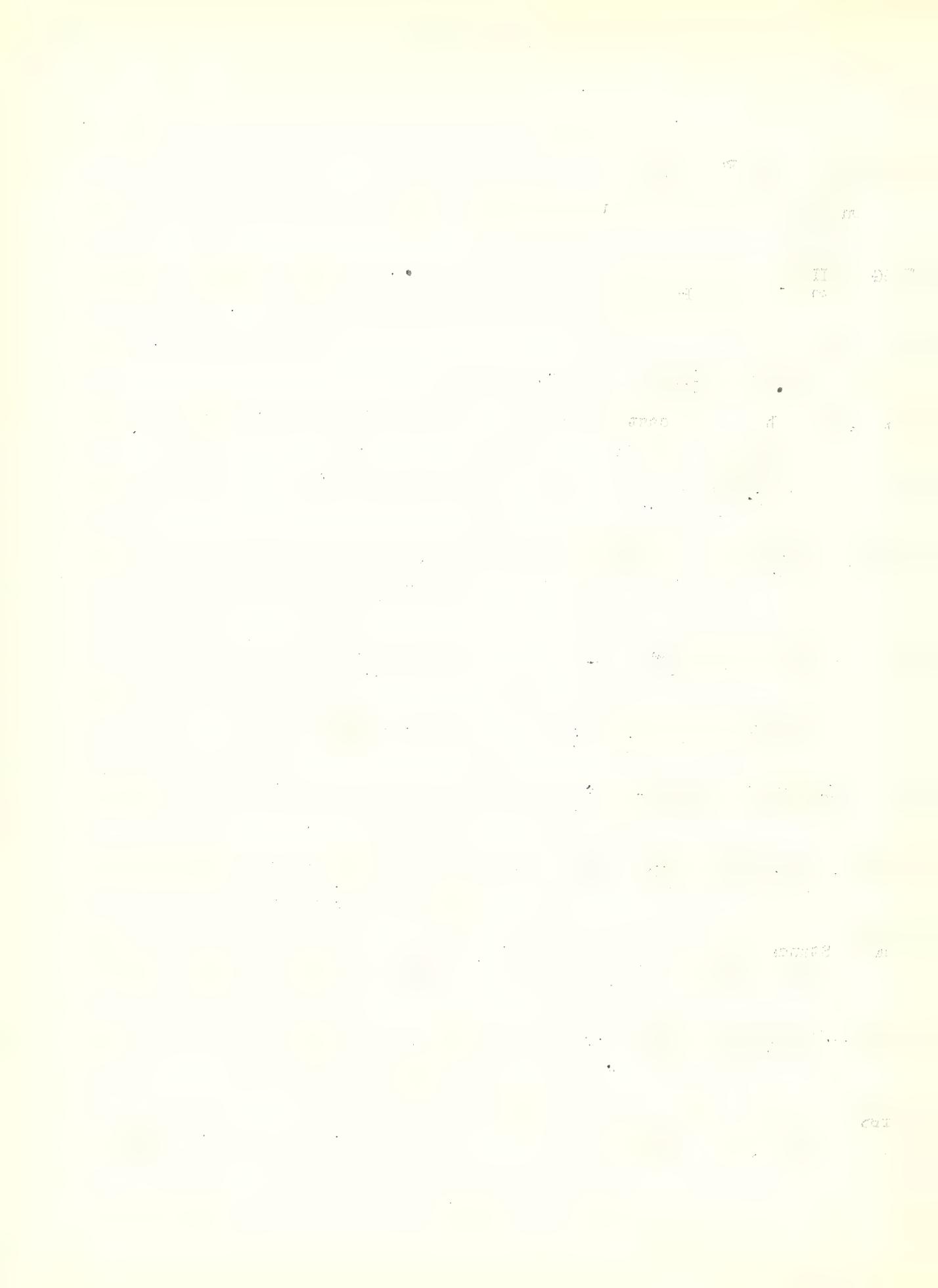
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April 16, 1932

APPLICATIONS SET FOR HEARING

During the current week the Commission designated the following applications for hearing:

WIBG	WIBG, Inc. Elkins Park, Pennsylvania	Mod. Lic. increase operating power from 25 to 100 watts, and change frequency from 930 to 970 kc.
NEW	Peter Goelet Chester Township, New York	C. P. new station 1210 kc; 50 w. spec. hours.
NEW	Plattsburg Broadcasting Corp., Plattsburgh, New York	Requests CP, 1420 kc, 100 watts, spec. hours, (facilities of WHDL).
NEW	A. V. Tidmore Hagerstown, Maryland	Requests CP, 1210 kc, 100 watts, daytime
WJAS	Pittsburgh Radio Supply House Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Requests CP to install new transmitter; change frequency from 1290 to 1020 kc and increase operating power from 1 KW night and 2½ KW LS to 5 KW.
NEW	Thomas Edward Williams Abilene, Texas	Requests CP 1420 kc, 100 watts unlimited time. (Facilities of XFYO)
NEW	Cannon Systems, Ltd. Glendale, California	Requests CP 850 Kc, 250 watts daytime, (facilities of KGIK).
KEELW	Magnolia Park, Ltd. Burbank, California	Requests Mod. of Lic. to increase hours of operation from sharing with KTM to unlimited.
WGES	Oak Leaves Broadcasting Station Chicago, Illinois	Files protest against special license granted WQBC to operate night hours for 60 days as experiment on 1360 kc.
WRNX	Standard Cahill Company, Inc. New York, N. Y.	Renewal of license set for hearing and temporary license issued pending Commission's action on renewal application.
WMSG	Madison Square Garden Brdcstg. Corp. New York, N. Y.	Renewal of license set for hearing and temporary license issued pending Commission's action on renewal application.
KTBS	Tri-State Brdcstg. System, Inc. Shreveport, Louisiana	Renewal of license set for hearing and temporary license issued pending Commission's action on renewal application.



April 16, 1932

HEARING CALENDAR

The following hearings are scheduled for the week commencing Monday, April 13, 1932. All hearings commence at 10 a. m.

MONDAY, April 18, 1932

BROADCASTING

Docket #1292	NEW	The American Legion Department of Missouri Donald Holden Post No. 106 Albany, Missouri	C. P.	1200 kc	100 w Unlimited time Facilities of WIL, KFWF
Docket #1531	KFWF	St. Louis Truth Center St. Louis, Missouri	Ren. Lic.	1200 kc	100 w Shares with WIL
Docket #1532	WIL	Missouri Broadcasting Corp., St. Louis, Missouri	Ren. Lic.	1200 kc	100 w 250 w Shares with KFWF

TUESDAY, April 19, 1932

Docket #1319	WHDL	Tupper Lake Brdcstg. Company Tupper Lake, N. Y.	C. P.	1230 kc	500 w Daytime, sharing with WCAD Present Assignment: 1420 kc Daytime
Docket #1405	WCAD	St. Lawrence University Canton, New York	Ren. Lic.	1220 kc	500 w Daytime

WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1932

Docket #1558	KMJ	James McClatchy Company Fresno, California	C. P.	580 kc	500 w Unlimited time Present Assignment: 1210 kc Unlimited time
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THURSDAY, April 21, 1932

Docket #1528	KGB	Don Lee, Inc. San Diego, California	Mod. Lic.	1330 kc	1 KW Unlimited time Present Assignment: 1330 kc Unlimited time
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FRIDAY, April 22, 1932

VISUAL BROADCASTING

Docket #1485	NEW	Shreveport Broadcast Company Shreveport, Louisiana	C. P.	1608-2030 kc	100 w Unlimited time
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BROADCASTING

Docket #1519	NEW	D. M. Sayles & R. P. Stewart Gillette, Wyoming	C. P.	1310 kc	100 w 6 to 10 P. M. daily
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April 16, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the following applications were received at the Commission:

<u>FRC FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>			
1-ALB-427	WFAB	Defenders of Truth Society New York, N. Y.	Voluntary assignment of lic. to Fifth Avenue Broadcasting Corporation.
<u>SECOND ZONE</u>			
2-PB-2499	NEW	H. Verne Spencer Jeannette, Pennsylvania	C. P. erect new station re- submitted to request 1420 kc with 130 watts instead of 930 kc; also amended as to equip- ment.

The closest stations to the proposed location on the requested frequency are Stations WERE, Erie, Pa., approximately 125 miles distant, and Station WTBO, Cumberland, Md., approximately 65 miles distant. Both stations are licensed to operate with 100 watts night and unlimited time. The Second Zone is under quota; Pennsylvania is under quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.2 unit.

2-MIB-584	WGAR	WGAR Broadcasting Company Cleveland, Ohio	Mod. Lic. increase day power from 500 to 1 KW LS.
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The applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time on 1450 kc. The closest stations to Cleveland on this frequency are Stations WTFI, Athens, Ga., operating unlimited time with 500 watts, and Station WSAR, Fall River, Mass., operating unlimited time with 250 watts. Both stations are approximately 545 miles distant from Cleveland. The Engineering Division mileage tables of the Commission recommends a separation of 260 miles in similar circumstances with both stations. The Second Zone is under quota; Ohio is under quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.2 unit.

2-PSE-65	NEW	Prof. Neil H. Williams Portable, Ann Arbor, Mich.	C. P. new station 28,000 to 100,000 kc, 15 watts; spec. exper. service.
2-PSE-64	NEW	Prof. Neil H. Williams Portable, Ann Arbor, Mich.	C. P. new station 28,000 to 100,000 kc; 5 watts; spec. exper. service.

THIRD ZONE

3-PB-2407	NEW	J. B. Sanders Center, Texas	C. P. amended request specified hours instead of sharing with Station KFPM, Greenville, Tex. on 1310 kc.
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April 16, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Continued)

<u>FRC FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
<u>THIRD ZONE</u> (Continued)			
3-MPB-322	WWL	Loyola University New Orleans, Louisiana	Mod. C. P. granted 12/4/31 seeks local change in proposed transmitter location and ex- tension of completion date.
3-PB-2457	NEW	C. O. Wahlquist, C. C. Widener, C. B. Jarvis, Wynne, Arkansas	C. P. new station on 1000 kc; 100 watts; Limited Time.
<p>The applicant requests authority to erect a new station on the cleared channel of 1000 kc and assigned to the Fourth Zone. This assignment is now used by Station WHO, Des Moines, Iowa. The distance from the proposed location to Des Moines is approximately 480 miles. The power requested is considerably less than that usually assigned to cleared channel operation.</p>			
3-MPB-322	WHEF	Attala Milling & Produce Co., Kosciusko, Mississippi	Mod. C. P. granted 3/18/32 to increase day power to 250 watts.
<p>The application as originally granted authorized the construction of a new station on 1500 kc with 100 watts power and unlimited time. The applicant now asks that the daytime power be increased. The closest station to Kosciusko on the frequency is Station KGKB, Tyler, Texas, operating with 100 watts and approximately 355 miles distant. The Third Zone is over quota; Mississippi is under quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.1 unit.</p>			
3-PB-2543	NEW	Price Sever & J.J. Steele Marlow, Oklahoma	C. P. new station use 1510 kc; 50 w; time not used by KGGF, Coffeyville, Kan., and WNAD, Norman, Okla. on this channel.
3-PB-2462	NEW	Daily Independent & Mail Anderson, South Carolina	C. P. new station amended to omit request for facilities of WFBC, Knoxville, Tennessee.
3-PB-2550	NEW	C. E. Gifford, City Bakery W. B. Turner, De Queen, Arkansas	C. P. new station on 950 kc; 15 watts; unlimited time.
<p>The closest station to the proposed location is Station KMBC, Kansas City, Mo., approximately 360 miles distant. The power requested is considerably less than that usually assigned this class of service.</p>			
3-ZB-53	WIOD	Isle Of Dreams Broadcasting Co. Miami, Florida	Direct measurement of antenna input.

April 16, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Continued)

<u>FRC FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
<u>FOURTH ZONE</u>			
4-PB-2480	KGBX	KGBX, Inc. St. Joseph, Missouri	C. P. amended show exact location at 1008 McGee St., near Springfield, Missouri.
4-PB-2546	KSO	Iowa Broadcasting Company Clarinda, Iowa	C. P. move station to Creston, Iowa.
4-PB-2546	KSO	Iowa Broadcasting Company Clarinda, Iowa	C. P. amended move transmitter to New Hope Township, Iowa, instead of Creston, proposed studio location to Creston.

The station requests authority to change the station location approximately 35 miles northeast of Clarinda.

4-PB-2549	NEW	James M. Caldwell Goodland, Kansas	C. P. new station on 1500 kc; 100 watts; share with KGKY, Scottsbluff, Nebraska.
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The proposed location is approximately 175 miles from Scottsbluff. The granting of the application would increase the Kansas quota.

4-MFB-324	KFGQ	Boone Biblical College Boone, Iowa	C. P. extend completion date.
4-MLB-985	KFWF	St. Louis Truth Center, Inc. St. Louis, Missouri	Mod. Lic. for one half time sharing equally with WIL.
4-MLB-872	KFBI	Farmers & Bankers Life Ins. Co. Milford, Kansas	Mod. Lic. amended omit request for 10 KW on 1050 kc; and request 2 hours after local sunset at Hollywood, Calif., instead of 1 hour. Facilities of KWKC, Kansas City, Mo.; WCRW, Chicago, Ill.; WEDC, Chicago, Ill.; WSBC, Chicago, and WJAG, Norfolk, Nebr., instead of Station WIAS.
4-PB-2506	NEW	Maurice L. Barrett E. St. Louis, Illinois	C. P. new station amended to request 100 watts unlimited time on 1310 kc in place of 250 watts LS.

FIFTH ZONE

5-MLB-986	KFPY	Symons Broadcasting Company Spokane, Washington	Mod. Lic. change frequency to 1260 kc from 1340 kc.
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April 16, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Concluded)

FIFTH ZONE (Continued)

The applicant at present is licensed to operate with power of 1 KW on 1340 kc. The closest stations to Spokane on the requested frequency are Station KVOA, Tucson, Arizona, with 500 watts power and $\frac{1}{2}$ time, and Station KOIL, Council Bluffs, Iowa, operating unlimited time with 1 KW. The approximate distances to both stations is 1150 miles. This is a greater separation than that recommended under similar circumstances by the mileage tables of the Engineering Division of the Commission. Quota would not be involved.

5-PB-2548 NEW Gustav A. Jenkins C. P. new station use 1200 kc;
Antonito, Colorado 100 watts; share with KGEK,
Yuma, Colo. and KGEW, Fort
Morgan, Colorado.

Stations KGEK and KGEW are both assigned to operate on 1200 kc. The granting of the application would not increase the quota in Colorado.

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APPLICATIONS DISMISSED

At its sessions during the current week the Commission dismissed the following applications for want of prosecution, since they have remained inactive for more than a year, or at the request of the applicants:

5-MLB-27 Don Lee, Inc. NEW
San Francisco, California

5-PB-1453 Don Lee, Inc. KFRC
San Francisco, California

5-PB-1452 Don Lee, Inc. KHJ
San Francisco, California

4-PB-1850 Dr. George W. Young WDGY
Minneapolis, Minnesota

1-MLB-972 Harry H. Carman WGBB Mod. Lic. 1210 kc; 100 w.; share
Freeport, New York with WJBI, WCOH.

1-MLB-920 Assoc. Brdcstg. Corporation WTBO Mod. Lic. 590 kc; 250 w.; un-
Cumberland, Maryland limited time.

2-PB-2165 Royal Oak Broadcasting Company WEXL C. P. 1310 kc.; 100 w.; Unlimited
Royal Oak, Michigan time.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 16, 1932

DAVIS BILL REPORTED

Following is the text of the Davis Bill (H.R. 7716) as reported favorably to the Senate by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. (Report 564).

A N A C T

To amend the Radio Act of 1927, approved February 23, 1927, as amended (U. S. Supp. V, title 47, ch. 4), and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subparagraph (f) of section 1 of the Radio Act of 1927 (U.S.C. Supp. V, title 47, sec. 31), is amended by inserting after the words "within the" the words "jurisdiction of the," so that as amended said subparagraph shall read: "or (f) upon any aircraft or other mobile stations within the jurisdiction of the United States, except under and in accordance with this Act and with a license in that behalf granted under the provisions of this Act."

SEC. 2 - Section 2 of the Radio Act of 1927 (U.S.C. Supp. V, title 47, sec. 32) is amended by striking out the whole of said section and by inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 2 - For the purposes of this Act the United States is divided into five zones, as follows: The first zone shall embrace the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia; the second zone shall embrace the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, and Kentucky; the third zone shall embrace the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma; the fourth zone shall embrace the States of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa,

Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri; and the fifth zone shall embrace the States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California.

"The Virgin Islands, Porto Rico, Alaska, Guam, Eastern American Samoa, and the Territory of Hawaii are expressly excluded from the zones herein established but this Act shall otherwise apply to them with equal force and effect."

SEC. 3 - The first paragraph of section 3 of the Radio Act of 1927, as amended (U.S.C. Supp. V, title 47, sec. 83), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "The chairman shall be elected annually. The commission shall also elect annually a vice chairman, who shall, during the absence or disability of the chairman, or in case of a vacancy in the office of chairman, assume and perform the duties of the chairman."

SEC. 4 - Paragraph (f) of section 4 of the Radio Act of 1927 (U.S.C. Supp. V, title 47, sec. 84) is amended by striking out the words "in the character of emitted signals," and inserting after the word "unless" in the sixth line thereof the words "after a hearing," so that as amended the proviso will read as follows: "Provided, however, That changes in the wave lengths, authorized power, or in the times of operation of any station shall not be made without the consent of the station licensee unless, after a public hearing, the commission shall determine that such changes will promote public convenience or interest or will serve public necessity or the provisions of this Act will be more fully complied with."

Paragraph (k) of said section is amended by striking out the first sentence and by inserting in lieu thereof the following:

NOTE: Omit the part struck through and insert the part underscored - (underscored matter printed in italic in the original).

"The commission may conduct its proceedings in such manner as will best conduce to the proper dispatch of business and the ends of justice. The commission may hold public hearings and order testimony to be taken by deposition, at any designated place, in connection with any proceeding or investigation authorized by this Act, and may require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence, from any place in the United States, at any designated place of hearing. Any member of the commission, or any examiner or other officer or employee thereof, when duly designated by the commission for such purpose, may hold hearings, sign and issue subpoenas, administer oaths, examine witnesses, and receive evidence at any place within the jurisdiction of the United States designated by the commission. In case of failure to comply with any subpoena or in case of the contumacy of any witness appearing at any hearing before the commission, a commissioner thereof, or before an examiner or other officer or employee thereof, the commission may invoke the aid of any district court of the United States. Such a court may thereupon order the witness to comply with the requirements of the subpoena or to give evidence which is relevant to the matter in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by the court as a contempt thereof.

"A majority of the commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but no commissioner shall participate in any hearing or proceedings in which he has a pecuniary interest. The commission may, from time to time, make or amend such general rules or orders as may be requisite for the order and regulation of the proceedings before it, including forms of notices and the service thereof, which shall conform, as nearly as may be, to those in the use in the courts of the United States. Any party to any proceeding may appear before the commission or any commissioner thereof or before an examiner or other

officer or employee of the commission holding any hearing and be heard in person or by attorney. Every vote and official act of the commission, or of any commissioner thereof, or of any examiner or other official or employee thereof, in any hearing, proceeding, or investigation, shall be entered of record and such record shall be public upon the request of any party interested.

"The commission may order testimony to be taken by deposition in any proceeding or investigation pending under this act at any stage of such proceeding or investigation. Such depositions may be taken before any person designated by the commission and having power to administer oaths. Such testimony shall be reduced to writing by the person taking the deposition, or under his direction, and shall then be subscribed by the deponent. Any person may be compelled to appear and depose and to produce documentary evidence in the same manner as witnesses may be compelled to appear and testify and produce documentary evidence before the commission, or any commissioner thereof, or any examiner, official, or employee thereof, as hereinbefore provided.

"Witnesses summoned as hereinbefore authorized shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States, and witnesses whose depositions are taken and the persons taking the same shall severally be entitled to the same fees as are paid for like services in the courts of the United States. Witnesses shall be paid by the party at whose instance they are called.

"No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or answering any lawful inquiry or from deposing or from producing documentary evidence before the commission, or any commissioner, examiner, or other officer or employee thereof, or in obedience to the subpoena of the commission, whether such subpoena is signed or issued by one or more commissioners, or by any other person duly authorized, or in any cause or proceeding, criminal or otherwise, based

upon or growing out of any alleged violation of this Act or upon the taking of any deposition herein provided for, on the ground that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture; but no natural person shall be prosecuted or subject to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he is compelled under oath so to testify, answer, or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise: Provided, That no natural person so testifying shall be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying."

SEC. 5 - Section 4 of the Radio Act of 1927 (U.S.C. Supp. V, title 47, sec. 84) is amended by inserting after subsection (k) a new subsection, as follows:

"(l) Have authority to require the painting and/or illumination of radio towers if and when in its judgment such towers constitute, or there is a reasonable possibility that they may constitute, a menace to air navigation."

SEC. 6 - Section 9 of the Radio Act of 1927 (U.S.C. Supp. V, title 47, sec. 89) is amended by striking out the comma in the first sentence of the second paragraph of said section 9 as amended by "An Act continuing for one year the powers and authority of the Federal Radio Commission under the Radio Act of 1927, and for other purposes," approved March 28, 1928 (U.S.C. Supp. V, title 47, sec. 89), between the word "States" and the words "the District of Columbia," and by inserting in lieu thereof the word "and"; by striking out in said sentence the words "the Territories and possessions of the United States"; by striking out in the last sentence of said paragraph, as amended, the comma between the word "State" and the word "District," and by inserting in lieu thereof the word "or"; by striking out the comma and the words "Territory, or possession" after the word "District" in said sentence; and by adding after the last sentence of said paragraph a new paragraph, as follows:

"The provisions of this section shall not apply to the Virgin Islands, Porto Rico, Alaska, Guam, Eastern American Samoa, and the Territory of Hawaii."

Said section 9 of the Radio Act of 1927, as amended, is further amended by striking out the period at the end of the third paragraph thereof and by adding thereto the following: "but action of the commission with reference to the granting of such application for the renewal of a license shall be limited to and governed by the same considerations and practice which affect the granting of original applications."

SEC. 7 - Section 10 of the Radio Act of 1927 (U.S.C. Supp. V, title 47, sec. 90) is amended by striking out the first sentence and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: "The licensing authority may grant licenses, renewal of licenses, and modification of licenses only upon written application therefor received by it: Provided, however, That in cases of emergency found by the commission, licenses, renewals of licenses, and modifications of licenses, for stations on vessels or aircraft of the United States, may be issued under such conditions as the commission may impose, without such formal application. Such licenses, however, shall in no case be for a longer term than three months: Provided further, That the commission may issue by cable, telegraph, or radio a permit for the operation of a station on a vessel of the United States at sea, effective in lieu of a license until said vessel shall return to a port of the continental United States."

SEC. 8 - Section 12 of the Radio Act of 1927 (U.S.C. Supp. V, title 47, sec. 92) is amended by striking out the whole of said section and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 12 - The station license required hereby shall not be granted to, or after the granting thereof such license shall not be transferred in any manner, either voluntarily or involuntarily (or indirectly by transfer of control of any company, corporation, or association holding such license), to (a) any alien or

the representative of any alien; (b) to any foreign government or the representative thereof; (c) to any company, corporation, or association organized under the laws of any foreign government; (d) to any company, corporation, or association of which any-officer-or-director-is-an-alien more than one-fifth of the officers or directors are aliens or of which more than one-fifth of the capital stock may be voted by aliens or their representatives, or by a foreign government or representative thereof, or by any company, corporation, or association organized under the laws of a foreign country: Provided, however, That nothing herein shall prevent the licensing of radio apparatus on board any vessel, aircraft, or other mobile station of the United States when the installation and use of such apparatus is required by Act of Congress or any treaty to which the United States is a party.

"The station license required hereby, the frequencies or wave length or length authorized to be used by the licensee, and the rights therein granted shall not be transferred, assigned, or in any manner either voluntarily or involuntarily disposed of, or indirectly by transfer of control of any company, corporation, or association holding such license, to any person, firm, company, association holding such license, to any person, firm, company, association, or corporation, unless the commission shall, after a hearing, decide that said transfer is in the public interest, and shall give its consent in writing."

SEC. 9 - Section 14 of the Radio Act of 1927 (U.S.C. Supp. V, title 47, sec. 94) is amended by striking out the words "Any station license shall be revocable by the commission," in the first line of said section, and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Any station license may be revoked, modified or suspended by the commission."

NOTE: Omit the part struck through and insert the part underscored - (underscored matter is printed in italic in the original).

Said section is further amended by striking out all of the proviso in said section and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: Provided, however, That no license shall be revoked, modified, or suspended until the licensee shall have been notified in writing of the proceedings for such revocation, modification, or suspension, the cause for the proposed action, and shall have been given ~~reasonable opportunity~~ fifteen days to show cause why an order of revocation, modification, or suspension should not be issued.

SEC. 10 - Section 16 of the Radio Act of 1927, as amended (U.S.C. Supp. V, title 47, sec. 96), is amended, striking out the whole of said section and by inserting in lieu thereof the following:

~~"SEC. 16 - (a) An appeal may be taken in the manner hereinafter provided to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia from any decision or order of the commission granting or denying, in whole or in part, an application for a station license, for the renewal or modification of a station license, for a construction permit, or from any decision or order of the commission revoking, suspending, or modifying, or refusing to revoke, suspend, or modify, a station license or a construction permit. --- Such appeal may be taken by any party to the proceedings in which the order was made, whether an applicant, licensee, permittee, or intervener, except that, in case of a decision or order revoking or suspending a station license, the appeal may be taken by the licensee only.~~

~~(b) -- Such appeal shall be taken by filing with said court, within twenty days after the decision or order complained of is effective, a notice in writing of such appeal and a statement of the reasons therefor, together with (1) proof of personal service of a true copy of said notice and statement upon the commission, and of service thereof by registered mail upon all other parties to the~~

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proceeding in which the order complained of was made (such service to be deemed complete upon proof of the deposit in the United States mails of a duly registered envelope containing a copy of said notice and statement, addressed to the party to be served, or to his attorney of record, at the address of either as shown by the records of the commission), and--(2)--a bond in such sum as the court may direct, conditioned that the party appealing will pay the costs of the proceedings if such costs be finally assessed against him. Unless a later date is specified by the commission as part of its decision or order, the decision or order complained of shall be considered to be effective as of the date on which public announcement thereof is made at the office of the commission in the city of Washington.

(c)--Within thirty days after the service of said notice upon it, the commission shall file with the court the originals or certified copies of all papers and evidence filed with or presented to it in the proceedings in which the decision or order appealed from was made, together with a copy of its decision or order and its findings of fact upon which its decision or order was based.

(d)--Any party to the proceeding before the commission may join in the appeal or appear as a party respondent by filing with the court a notice of appearance, together with proof of service thereof by registered mail upon the party appealing and upon the commission, within thirty days after the service of said notice upon him, or any other person may be permitted by the court to intervene upon a showing of interest in the subject matter and reasonable cause for failure to appear before the commission. Any person may at any time be made a party to the proceedings by the court if, in the opinion of the court, his presence is necessary or proper to a complete determination of the cause.

NOTE: Omit the part struck through.

~~(e) -- At the earliest convenient time the court shall hear and determine the appeal upon the record before it, and shall have power, upon such record, to enter a judgment affirming or reversing the decision or order of the commission, and, in event the court shall render a decision and enter an order reversing the decision of the commission, it shall remand the case to the commission to carry out the judgment of the court: Provided, however, That the review of the court shall be limited to questions of law and that findings of fact by the commission, if supported by substantial evidence, shall be conclusive unless it shall clearly appear that the findings of the commission are arbitrary or capricious.~~

~~(f) -- The court may, subject to the foregoing limitation, upon notice to the commission and to all other parties to the appeal, after hearing, and for good cause shown, enter an order staying action of the commission under the order appealed from, in whole or in part, upon the giving of a bond by the party applying for the stay in such amount and with such terms and conditions as the court may deem proper. Pending a hearing upon the application for stay, the court may enter a temporary stay for a period of not to exceed fifteen days.~~

~~(g) -- The jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia under this section to review any decision or order of the commission shall be exclusive, and the judgment of said court shall be final, except that it shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States upon certiorari as provided in section 240 of Judicial Code, as amended (U.S.C. title 28, sec. 347), and that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the application of section 239 of the Judicial Code, as amended (relating to certification of questions of law) (U.S.C. title 28, sec. 345), to cases in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia arising under this section.~~

NOTE: Omit the part struck through.

SEC. 16 - (a) An appeal may be taken to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia from any order of the commission granting or denying, in whole or in part, an application for a station license, or renewal of station license, or for modification of a station license, or for approval of transfer or acquisition under this Act, and from any order of the commission revoking, suspending, or modifying, or refusing to revoke, suspend, or modify a construction permit or station license. Such appeal may be taken by any party to the proceeding in which the order was made, whether an applicant, licensee, permittee, or intervenor, who is aggrieved by said order, except that in case of an order suspending or revoking a station license, the appeal may be taken by the licensee only.

(b) Such appeal shall be taken by filing with said court, within twenty days after the filing of the order complained of, a petition in writing praying that the commission's order be set aside or revised and a statement of the reasons therefor, together with (1) proof of personal service of said petition and statement upon the commission, and of service thereof by registered mail upon all other parties to the proceeding in which the order complained of was made (such service to be deemed complete upon the deposit in the United States mails of a duly registered envelope addressed to the party to be served, or his attorney, at the address of either as shown by the records of the commission, containing a copy of said petition and statement), and (2) a bond in such sum as the court may determine, conditioned that the party appealing will pay the costs of the proceedings if the court so directs.

(c) Within thirty days after the service of said petition upon it the commission shall file with the court the originals or certified copies of all papers and evidence filed with or presented to it in the proceeding in which the order

appealed from was made, together with a copy of its order, opinion, findings of fact, and conclusions.

(d) In the proceedings upon the appeal the commission shall appear as respondent. Any party to the proceeding before the commission, by filing with the court a notice of appearance, together with proof of service thereof by registered mail upon the party appealing and upon the commission, within thirty days after the service of said petition upon him, or any other person permitted by the court to intervene, upon a showing of interest in the subject matter and reasonable cause for failure to appear before the commission, may join in the appeal or appear as a party respondent. Any person may at any time be made a party to the proceedings by the court if his presence is necessary or proper to a complete determination of the cause.

(e) If at any stage of the proceedings upon appeal the court determines that the just and proper disposition of the case requires the taking of additional evidence, it shall order the proceedings to be reopened before the commission for the taking of such evidence in such manner and upon such terms and conditions and as to such matters as the court deems proper. The commission may modify its findings as to the facts, or make new findings, by reason of the additional evidence so taken, and it shall file with the court such modified or new findings and its recommendations, if any, for the setting aside or revising of its order with the return of such additional evidence.

(f) The court shall hear and determine the appeal upon the record before it, and may affirm or set aside the order appealed from. Such appeals shall be given precedence over other cases pending in said court and shall be in every way expedited. The determination of the court shall be confined to the points set

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forth in the statement of reasons for appeal. The court may, in its discretion, enter judgment for costs in favor of or against the party appealing and/or other interested parties appearing on said appeal, but not for or against the commission.

(g) The court shall not have power to make any order or enter any judgment affecting any substantial interest of any person who has not appeared or been made a party to the proceedings upon said appeal. Any order made or judgment entered contrary hereto shall be void and of no effect with respect to such person, and shall not be binding upon the commission.

(h) The court may, subject to the foregoing limitation, upon notice to the commission and to all other parties to the appeal, after hearing, and for good cause shown, enter an order staying action of the commission under the order appealed from, in whole or in part, upon the giving of a bond by the party applying for the stay in such amount and with such terms and conditions as the court may deem proper. Pending a hearing upon the application for stay the court may enter a temporary stay for a period of not to exceed fifteen days.

(i) The judgment of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia shall be final, except that it shall be competent for the Supreme Court of the United States to require by certiorari, upon petition therefor after judgment, that the cause, including the findings of fact, and the judgment, but omitting the evidence be certified to it for review. Upon such review the Supreme Court shall have power to affirm, or if the judgment of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals is not in accordance with law, to modify or reverse said judgment for error of law. Any judgment so modified or reversed shall be corrected to accord with the mandate of the Supreme Court and shall become final as so corrected.

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(j) After review of any order of the commission from which an appeal is taken under this section to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, it shall be the duty of the commission to set aside or revise its order in so far as may be necessary to accord with any judgment of the court that has become final.

(k) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the application of section 239 of the Judicial Code, as amended (relating to certification of questions of law), to cases in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia arising under this section.

(l) Any licensee may, at his option, in lieu of appealing to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, appeal from any order of the commission revoking or suspending a station license, to the district court of the United States for the district in which the transmitting apparatus of the station license is operated. The provisions of subsections (b), (c), (e), and (h) shall apply to such appeals. Upon any such appeal the commission shall appear as respondent. The matter may be brought on to be heard by the court in the same manner as a motion, by either the attorney for the commission or the attorney for the licensee, at any time after the commission has filed with the court the record provided for by subsection (c). The findings of the commission as to the facts, if supported by evidence, shall be conclusive. The court shall hear and determine the appeal upon the record before it and shall have power to affirm or, if the order of the commission is not in accordance with law, to modify or reverse the order of the commission for error of law. After review of any order from which an appeal is taken under this subsection it shall be the duty of the commission to set aside or modify its order in so far as may be necessary to accord with any judgment of the district court that has become final.

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(n) The jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia and of district courts of the United States, under this section, to review any order of the commission revoking or suspending a station license, and the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, under this section, to review any other order of the commission specified in subsection (a), shall be exclusive. An appeal filed by any licensee with any such court for the review of an order of the commission revoking or suspending a station license shall bar appeal by such licensee to any other court for the review of such order.

SEC. 11 - Section 30 of the Radio Act of 1927 (U.S.C. Supp. V, title 47, sec. 110) is amended by inserting in the first proviso thereof after the word "Alaska" the words "Guam, Eastern American Samoa."

SEC. 12 - Section 32 of the Radio Act of 1927 (U.S.C. Supp. V, title 47, sec. 112) is amended by striking out the last four words and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: "each and every day during which such offense occurs."

~~SEC. 13 - No person shall broadcast by means of any radio station for which a license is required by any law of the United States, any information concerning any lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme, offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or any information concerning any ticket, certificate, or instrument representing any chance, share, or interest in or dependent upon the event of any lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or any list of prizes or information concerning any list of prizes awarded by means of any such scheme, and any person so doing, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.~~

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SEC. 13 - 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, firm, or corporation operating any such station shall knowingly permit the broadcasting of, any advertisement of any lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or any list of the prizes drawn or awarded by means of any such lottery, gift enterprise, or scheme, whether said list contains any part or all of such prizes. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any provision of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; but no radio station license shall be suspended or revoked on account of any such violation.

SEC. 14 - (a) If any licensee shall permit any person who is a legally qualified candidate for any public office to use a broadcasting station, he shall afford equal opportunities to all other such candidates for that office in the use of such station; and if any licensee shall permit any person to use a broadcasting station in the interest or support of or in opposition to any candidate for public office, or in the presentation of views on any side of a public question to be voted upon at an election, he shall afford equal opportunity to any other person to use such station in the interest or support of any opposing candidate for such public office, or for the presentation of opposite views on such public question, or to reply to any person who has used such broadcasting station in opposition to any candidate.

(b) The commission shall make rules and regulations to carry this provision into effect. No such licensee shall have power of censorship over the material broadcast in accordance with the provisions of this subsection. No obligation

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is imposed upon any licensee to allow the use of his station by any candidate, or in the interest or support of or in opposition to any candidate, or for the presentation of views on any side of a public question.

(c) The rates charged for the use of any station for any of the purposes set forth in this section shall not exceed the regular rates charged for the use of said station to advertisers furnishing regular programs, and shall not be discriminatory as between persons using the station for such purposes.

SEC. 15 - All powers and authority vested in and exercised by the Secretary of Commerce by the Act entitled "An Act to require apparatus and operators for radio communication on certain ocean steamers," approved June 24, 1910, as amended, and by the Radio Act of 1927, are hereby vested in and shall, after the approval of this Act, be exercised by the Federal Radio Commission.

(b) All the records and files of the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce are hereby transferred to the Federal Radio Commission and shall be available for use by such commission in all proceedings under the Radio Act of 1927, as amended, to the same extent as if such records and files were original records and files of such commission.

(c) All property of the United States under the jurisdiction and control of the Secretary of Commerce used by the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce including all monitoring radio stations is hereby transferred to the jurisdiction and control of the Federal Radio Commission.

(d) All officers and employees under the jurisdiction and control of the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce are hereby transferred to the jurisdiction and control of the Federal Radio Commission. Such transfer shall not operate to change the grade or salary of any such officer or employee.

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(e) All unexpended balances of appropriations to be expended by the Secretary of Commerce in the administration of the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce, available upon the date of the approval of this Act, are hereby transferred to the Federal Radio Commission and shall be available for expenditure by the commission in the administration of the Radio Act of 1927, as amended.

(f) All permits and licenses issued by the Secretary of Commerce under the Radio Act of 1927, as amended, shall continue in effect to the same extent as if they had been issued by the Federal Radio Commission under this Act.

(g) All rules and regulations of the Secretary of Commerce applicable to interstate and foreign radio transmissions and communications or to persons subject to the Radio Act of 1927, as amended, or to the Act entitled "An Act to require apparatus and operators for radio communication on certain ocean steamers," approved June 24, 1910, as amended, shall be effective as rules and regulations of the Federal Radio Commission until said commission shall otherwise provide, and shall have the same force and effect as rules and regulations made by said commission under the Radio Act of 1927, as amended.

(h) The enactment of this Act shall not invalidate any proceeding by or before, or any of the acts or orders of the Secretary of Commerce prior to the date of the approval of this Act. All proceedings, hearings, or investigations commenced or pending before the Secretary of Commerce with reference to matters covered by the provisions of the Radio Act of 1927, as amended, shall be continued by the Federal Radio Commission in the same manner as originally commenced before said commission, and said commission may exercise any of the powers conferred upon it by the Radio Act as amended in reference to such matters.

SEC. 16 - No person, firm, company, or corporation shall be permitted to

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locate or maintain a radio broadcast studio or other place or apparatus from which or whereby sound waves or mechanical reproductions thereof are converted into electrical energy and transmitted, or delivered, to a radio station in a foreign country for the purpose of being broadcast from a radio station there, and thereby transmitted back into the United States without first obtaining permission from the Federal Radio Commission upon proper application therefor.

Such application shall contain such information as the commission may by regulation prescribe, and the granting or refusal thereof shall be subject to the requirements of section 11 of the Radio Act of 1927 with respect to applications for renewal or modification of station license, and the license or permission so granted shall be revocable when the commission, after hearings, shall find its continuation no longer in the public interest.

SEC. 17 - The commission shall charge, assess, and cause to be collected the following reasonable fees for the filing of any and all instruments under the provisions of this Act or under the rules and regulations of the commission and for each license or renewal thereof issued by the commission. All such fees shall accompany the respective applications or instruments and shall be deposited into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts. The classification of stations referred to herein shall be taken as those now or hereinafter established by regulations of the Federal Radio Commission.

CONSTRUCTION PERMITS

1. Filing fee for all applications for construction permits for new stations, or for a frequency or the time allocated to an existing station, or for change of frequency, except for the following classes of stations: Geophysical, motion picture, broadcast pick-up, airport, aeronautical, special experimental, \$60.

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2. Filing fee for all applications for construction permits for geophysical, motion picture, broadcast pick-up, airport, aeronautical, and special experimental, \$15.

3. Filing fee for all applications for modification of construction permits for new station or change of location, or frequency, or power, or time of operation of existing station, \$10.

STATION LICENSES

4. Filing fee for all applications for amateur-station licenses, \$2.

5. Filing fee for all applications for original licenses following completion of construction for all classes of stations except the following: Geophysical, motion picture, broadcast pick-up, airport, special experimental, aircraft, and aeronautical, \$15.

6. Filing fee for all applications for original licenses following completion of construction for the following classes of stations: Geophysical, motion picture, broadcast pick-up, airport, special experimental, aircraft, and aeronautical, \$5.

7. Filing fee for all applications for renewal of station license other than amateur, geophysical, motion picture, broadcast pick-up, airport, special experimental, aircraft, and aeronautical, \$15.

8. Filing fee for all applications for renewal of license for the following classes of stations: Geophysical, motion picture, broadcast pick-up, airport, special experimental, aircraft, and aeronautical, \$5.

9. Fee for assignment of licenses and/or construction permits for stations other than amateur, ships, aircraft, geophysical, broadcast pick-up, motion picture, airport, special experimental, and aeronautical, \$60.

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10. Fee for assignment of licenses and/or construction permits of aircraft, ship, geophysical, broadcast pick-up, motion picture, airport, special experimental and aeronautical, \$15.

11. Filing fee for all applications for modification of licenses, \$10.

ANNUAL LICENSE FEES

12. Annual license fee for all licenses covering aircraft stations, \$10.

13. Annual license fee for all licenses covering ship stations, \$25.

14. Annual license fee for all licenses covering point-to-point telegraph and telephone stations in fixed public and fixed public press services, \$75.

15. Annual license fee for all licenses covering coastal telegraph stations, coastal telephone stations, coastal harbor stations, mobile press stations, \$50.

16. Annual license fee for all licenses covering general experimental stations, experimental relay broadcast stations, experimental visual broadcast stations, marine relay stations, agriculture point-to-point telegraph stations, aeronautical and aeronautical point-to-point stations, marine fire stations, municipal and State police stations, special emergency stations, \$30.

17. Annual license fee for all licenses for geophysical, broadcast pick-up, motion picture, airport, special experimental stations, \$15.

18. Annual license fee for all licenses covering broadcast stations, each station, as follows:

A - Stations which are licensed to operate unlimited time and with the power as designated ---

(1) One hundred watts or less, two or more stations licensed to operate simultaneously during nighttime on the same frequency, \$120.

(2) Two hundred and fifty watts or less (but more than one

NOTE: Underscored matter to be inserted in place of part struck out - (underscored matter is in italic in the original).

hundred watts), two or more stations licensed to operate simultaneously during nighttime on the same frequency, \$240.

(3) Five hundred watts or less (but more than two hundred and fifty watts), two or more stations licensed to operate simultaneously during nighttime on the same frequency, \$360.

(4) One thousand watts or less (but more than five hundred watts and less than five thousand watts), two or more stations licensed to operate simultaneously during nighttime on the same frequency, \$600.

(5) Five thousand watts or more, two or more stations separated by less than two thousand miles licensed to operate simultaneously during nighttime on the same frequency, \$1,200.

(6) Five thousand watts or more, two or more stations separated by more than two thousand miles licensed to operate simultaneously during nighttime on the same frequency, \$2,400.

(7) Five thousand watts or more (but less than twenty-five thousand watts), only one station licensed to operate during nighttime on any frequency, \$3,000.

(8) Twenty-five thousand watts or more (but less than fifty thousand watts), only one station licensed to operate during nighttime on any frequency, \$4,000.

(9) Fifty thousand watts or more, only one station licensed to operate during nighttime on any frequency, \$5,000.

(10) For each twenty-five thousand watts or fraction thereof, additional to fifty thousand watts, only one station licensed to operate during nighttime on any frequency, \$1,000.

B - Stations which are licensed to operate during daytime hours

NOTE: Underscored matter to be inserted in place of part struck out - (underscored matter is in italic in the original).

only and with the power as designated --

(1) One thousand watts or less: Fee to be one-third of the fee for stations of the same power licensed to operate unlimited time.

(2) Two thousand five hundred watts or less (but more than one thousand watts), \$450.

(3) More than two thousand five hundred watts, \$900.

C - Stations which are licensed to operate hours less than unlimited hours and/or to use different power during daytime hours than during nighttime hours:

Fee to be in proportion to nighttime and daytime hours and power authorized, based on fees for unlimited time station, and daytime station of the same power.

19. Annual license fee for all licenses covering special stations used for entertainment purposes other than broadcasting for which quota units are assigned, such as television and relay broadcasting, \$60.

20. Annual license fee for all licenses covering special stations not specifically mentioned in the above classification, the same to be determined by the commission, \$30.

MISCELLANEOUS

21. Filing fee for examination for commercial operator's license, \$3.

22. Filing fee for examination for amateur operator's license, \$1.

23. Annual license fee for amateur operator, \$1.

24. Annual license fee for commercial operator, \$2.

25. Inspection fee for all radio equipment aboard ships required by law to be equipped with radio --

NOTE: Underscored matter to be inserted in place of part struck out - (underscored matter is in italic in the original).

(a) Inspection for station license, \$5.

(b) Inspection for sailing, \$2.50.

26. (a) Annual inspection fee for all radio stations other than amateur, aircraft, aeronautical, ship, geophysical, broadcast pick-up, motion picture, airport, special experimental; fee shall be for one annual inspection, to be made compulsory, \$15.

(b) Annual inspection fee for the following stations: Aircraft, aeronautical, geophysical broadcast pick-up, motion picture, airport, and special experimental; fee shall be for one annual inspection, to be made compulsory, \$5.

27. Fee for requested inspection on vessels voluntarily equipped, \$10.

28. Petition of intervenor, \$5.

29. Any default entered after notice for hearing has been issued, \$5.

All fees shall be paid to the secretary of the Radio Commission or such other employee of the commission as it may designate, and the commission may require a bond to the Treasurer of the United States of the person to whom said fees are paid in such amount as the commission may deem necessary. The commission shall require that all money received as fees shall be paid to the Treasury of the United States the first day of each calendar month, and said amounts shall be credited to miscellaneous receipts in the Treasury of the United States.

Passed the House of Representatives February 10, 1932

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk



Issued by

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING ♦ ♦ ♦ WASHINGTON, D. C.

PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director.

April 23, 1932

COPYRIGHT

The National Association of Broadcasters has reached an amicable agreement with the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers to negotiate questions of the fees to be paid by the broadcasters for copyrighted American music. This agreement was reached following the announcement by the Society that broadcasters would have to increase their present annual payment of approximately one million by three million to four million dollars a year starting June 1 next.

The agreement involved immediate opening of negotiations between the Committees of the two organizations in the hope of reaching before September 1 a working basis satisfactory to both, and the American Society in the meantime has suspended its demands until September 1 unless the two committees shall be able to come to an accord before that date.

The decision to negotiate ensued upon the broadcasters notifying the American Society that the broadcasting industry was wholly unable to support such total payments as has been suggested and that further it could not agree to the proposed basis of assessment.

The strong mutual interest the broadcasters, composers, authors and publishers all have in fostering American music which can only be done by insuring adequate and equitable rates to the producers of such music was heartily recognized by both sides in agreeing upon a course which has served to prevent the impasse which threatened as of June 1.

April 23, 1932

BOARD AND COPYRIGHT COMMITTEE MEET

An emergency meeting of the Board of Directors and the members of the NAB Copyright Committee was held at the Commodore Hotel, New York, N. Y. April 18 and 19.

The meeting was called to consider the proposal of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers to increase copyright license charges. The Society's proposal was contained in a letter to the NAB under date of April 11. Copies of this letter were sent to all members last week.

President Harry Shaw, WMT, presided. Members of the Board present were: A. L. McCosker, WOR; Walter J. Dann, WTMJ; Henry A. Bellows, WCCO; J. G. Cummings, WOAI; Ed Bill, WMBD; Paul W. Morency, WTIC; Leo Fitzpatrick, WJR; John J. Storey, WTAG; Don Lee, KHJ (by proxy to Harry Butcher); Arthur B. Church, KMBC (by proxy to Harry Butcher); Ed Craney, KGIR (by proxy to Frank M. Russell); H. K. Carpenter, WPTF; William S. Hedges, WMAQ; M. A. Howlett, WHK; George F. McClelland, WEAJ; Eugene O'Fallon, KFEL (by proxy to Joe Chambers); Quin Ryan, WGN (by proxy to Louis G. Caldwell).

Members of the Copyright Committee in attendance were: Paul W. Morency, WTIC, chairman; Edward Klauber, WABC; A. L. Ashby, WJZ; (E. S. Sprague, alternate); Sidney Kaye, WABC; John Shepard, WNAC; Frank M. Russell, WRC; John J. Storey, WTAG; Father James F. Wagner, WHBY; and J. Thomas Lyons, WCAO.

The group opened its session on Monday morning and remained in session, except for recesses, until Tuesday night.

The Managing Director laid before the Board and Copyright Committee, as the first order of business, the letter from the American Society under date of April 11. Discussion followed which culminated in the appointment of a committee to draft a reply to the American Society's letter. The Committee later brought in a letter setting forth that the Society's basis for determining rates is unfair and that any increase in license fees is unjustified at this time. The letter was unanimously approved by the Board and a Committee consisting of Morency, chairman, Ashby, Klauber, Shaw and Cummings was appointed to present the communication to E. C. Mills, General Manager of the Society, in person.

The Committee met with Mr. Mills on Tuesday morning and after a two and one-half hours session reported that the Society had agreed to postpone all increases in license fees until September 1 and that the way was again opened for negotiation. The Committee's official announcement is set forth on the front page of this Bulletin.

Tuesday afternoon the Board took up discussion of the Davis Bill (H.R. 7716) as reported to the Senate by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee and a motion was unanimously adopted opposing the bill in the form in which it has been reported. Numerous objectionable features were pointed out and it was decided to incorporate these points in a brief to be sent to the Senate.

The Board and Copyright Committee then gave consideration to the general legislative and copyright problem and outlined a comprehensive program for the future. A committee headed by A. L. McCosker was appointed to make a general study of the entire music situation as it relates to broadcasting and take whatever steps are necessary to protect the interests of broadcasters.

April 23, 1932

BOARD AND COPYRIGHT COMMITTEE MEET (Continued)

The agreement reached with the Society continues the present rates in so far as increases are concerned but does not prevent reductions in license fees in many cases where such reductions should be granted. It means that no increases will be put in effect until September 1 or until the Committees agree upon a fair and satisfactory basis of assessment.

Broadcasters must stand together if we are to maintain our position in this controversy over fees. Should the Committees fail to reach an agreement on or before September 1 the strength of organized broadcasting will be put to its most severe test.

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TRANSCRIPTION ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Radio Commission has just made an informal ruling on the announcement of electrical transcriptions under the provisions of the new regulations. The announcement was as follows:

"Tonight the X X X X Company reproduces for you electrically a program of music and songs."

"In reply to your inquiry as to whether this wording is acceptable to the Commission as adequately describing the electrical transcription, you are informed that every program transmitted by a radio broadcasting station is 'electrically reproduced' whether it be live talent or otherwise, so that this announcement does not inform the public that they are listening to a mechanical reproduction of live talent," the Commission commented upon the above announcement. "It is therefore not in accordance with Section 176 of the Rules of the Commission."

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WTIC-WBAL SYNCHRONIZATION EXTENDED

The Commission has extended, until June 1st, synchronization authority permitting Station WTIC, Hartford, Conn. and Station WBAL, Baltimore, Md, to operate simultaneously with Stations WEAJ and WJZ, New York, on the frequencies of the latter stations. When Station WTIC is operating on its permanent assignment of 1060 kc, Station WBAL is authorized to synchronize with Station WJZ on 760 kc. While the Baltimore station uses the 1060 kc channel, Station WTIC is permitted to operate synchronously with Station WEAJ on 660 kc. Both stations are to file a report of the simultaneous operation with the Commission by May 16. The present experimental authority expires May 1.

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April 23, 1932

HEARST PRAISES RADIO

During hearings on the tax bill before the Senate Finance Committee, Frank D. Scott, legislative counsel for the RMA, was making a plea against the five per cent tax on receiving sets. He was extolling the marvels of radio when Senator Snortridge of California referred to a recent speech by William Randolph Hearst, the publisher, delivered over Station KFI, owned and operated by the Earle C. Anthony Company at Los Angeles, Calif. The speech referred to by the California Senator is as follows:

"This is the tenth anniversary of Mr. Anthony's broadcasting station, KFI.

"Think of it! Only the tenth anniversary of the marvelous KFI radio broadcasting system. Mr. Anthony, always among the first to begin anything of importance and value, was a pioneer in broadcasting only 10 years ago. Think of what the radio has attained to in these 10 short years.

"The radio was then a strange, uncanny intruder into our lives, a disturber of our habits and customs. It has now become the friend and familiar of almost every household in the land. It has taken its place with the automobile, the moving picture and the press as one of the four cornerstones of our modern civilization. It entertains us. It enlivens dull hours. It brightens our lives, and it does more. It performs fundamentally useful functions.

"It spreads education, widens our experience, increases our knowledge, refines our taste, enlarges our vision, gives us that competence and culture which come from contact with the best and most informative things which the world has to offer.

"We often wonder now we could ever get along without the four supports of our modern civilization. What would we do if we did not have the automobile to take us along the highways and into the by-ways of all the countries of the earth; to transport us to our work in the morning and to hurry us home at night, almost as quickly and delightfully as the magic carpet of the Arabian Nights?

"What would we do if we did not have a fussy little newspaper knocking at our doors every day, and coming in to sit with us at our breakfast or our supper and to gossip with us about what has been happening to every body we know and a lot of people we do not know, and some we do not even want to know; or to give us all the bad news about the murder or the stock market -- I don't know which is the worse -- or to tell us in alarm or awe of mighty wars and revolutions, of fearful floods and famines; and also to tell us of the great acts and inventions and achievements which are occurring throughout the world; and to advise us what to do and what not to do in profound editorials, which nobody pays any attention to?

"What would you do without the moving picture to bring within our actual range of vision scenes in Washington or in far-off China, or at the North Pole, or even in the skies or under the seas; or to show us the evil of those racketeers or gangsters which our Government has not the courage or competence to free us from; or else, in softer mood, to tell us stories of love and romance, of heroism and adventure, and so stimulate our imagination and arouse our ambition?

"What would we do without the radio to bring us voices from everywhere -- laughing voices, learned voices, soft voices sweetly singing, or thundering voices to warn us and wake us and to inspire us to our duties and opportunities?

April 23, 1932

HEARST PRAISES RADIO (Continued)

"We hear the voices from the air even as Joan of Arc heard them; and often, if we listen thoughtfully, they may lead us as they led her, to deeds and decisions which may mould our whole careers, and even influence the history of the world.

"The music over the radio is inspiring and delightful, too, and even those casual little references to sunkist oranges and palm olive soap have a very actual and practical value.

"The answer to the question, How could we get along without the radio? is that we could not get along without it.

"But if I do not stop talking you will begin to think that you could get along without some part of it, and very conveniently, too. So good-bye, and God Bless you. And let us thank Mr. Anthony for the useful and important part that he, with his great KFI broadcasting station, has taken in the marvelous development of our modern world.

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UTILITIES OWN STATIONS

The Federal Radio Commission informed the Federal Trade Commission in a letter that six radio stations "appear to be owned" by public utility companies producing and distributing gas and electricity. The letter further stated that one station is owned by a municipality which produces electricity; eight by concerns manufacturing electric generating equipment and motors, and seven by concerns manufacturing electric and radio equipment. The letter stated that 15 stations were listed as selling time to public utilities. The Commission's letter was submitted in connection with the public utilities' investigation.

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FRAUD ORDER ISSUED

On April 13, 1932 the Post Office Department issued a fraud order against The American Color Card Company and its officers and agents at Chicago, Ill.

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CEASE AND DESIST ORDER

The Federal Trade Commission on April 22 issued an order against Max Dorf, and others, New York, requiring this concern to discontinue in its advertising the use of the word "servisilk" as a descriptive term for an umbrella or its covering unless such covering be made entirely of silk.

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April 23, 1932

CBS ARRANGES LABOR PROGRAMS

In celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of the labor movement in America, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, will inaugurate, on May Day, a series of half hour broadcasts on "Builders of America - An Epic of American Labor." The talks will be given weekly on Sundays at 1:00 p.m. Eastern Daylight Saving Time, over a nation-wide network of fifty stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System, under the auspices of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, in cooperation with the Workers Education Bureau of America and the American Federation of Labor.

In addition to President Green, the speakers will include Matthew Woll, Vice-President, American Federation of Labor; Spencer Miller, Jr. Secretary, Workers Educational Bureau; Victor Olander, Secretary-Treasurer, Illinois Federation of Labor; John P. Frey, President, Ohio State Federation of Labor; Thomas E. Burke, Secretary-Treasurer, United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters of America, and Thomas Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer, United Mine Workers of America.

"The possibilities of the medium of the radio in the field of Adult Education are unlimited," said President Green. "Perhaps no event since the invention of the printing press has equalled the possibilities of the radio, in education. The offer of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education and the Columbia Broadcasting System to arrange through the Workers Education Bureau for a nation-wide broadcast of labor's contribution to the development of the American Nation is a service of the first importance. The program which has been arranged will be accepted by Labor throughout the country in a most enthusiastic and appreciative way."

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FEDERAL TRADE COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission announced on April 20 that formal complaints charging corporations, partnerships, and persons engaged in commerce with violations of the laws over which the Commission has jurisdiction, have been made in ten cases. The cases are:

Alleged false and misleading advertising: 2010-Perfolastic Inc. New York; 2011-Champion Company, Springfield, Ohio; 2012-Jean Jordeau and others, South Orange, N. J.; 2016-Standard Bridge Company, Omaha, Neb.

Alleged misrepresentation of therapeutic value: 2013-Walker Remedy Company, Waterloo, Iowa; 2014-Fleming Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; 2017-Battle Creek Appliance Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

Alleged use of testimonials given for a monetary consideration, without a statement to that effect: 2018-Standard Brands, New York; 2019-Pond's Extract Company, New York.

Alleged abrogation of contract: 2020-Diamond Fur Industries, Inglewood, Calif.

The Commission has not yet heard testimony in these cases to determine whether or not the complaints can be substantiated.

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April 23, 1932

REVISED QUOTA FIGURES

A tabulation of quota figures revised to March 29, 1932, was released this week by the Federal Radio Commission. The complete figures follow:

FIRST ZONE

<u>STATE</u>	<u>T O T A L</u>		<u>UNITS</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
	<u>DUE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>		
NEW YORK	35.07	38.17	+ 3.10	+ 9
MASSACHUSETTS	11.84	10.06	- 1.78	- 15
NEW JERSEY	11.26	11.53	+ 0.27	+ 2
MARYLAND	4.55	4.10	- 0.45	- 10
CONNECTICUT	4.48	3.55	- 0.93	- 21
PORTO RICO	4.30	0.20	- 4.10	- 95
MAINE	2.22	2.45	+ 0.23	+ 10
RHODE ISLAND	1.91	1.40	- 0.51	- 27
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	1.35	1.30	- 0.05	- 4
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1.29	0.92	- 0.37	- 29
VERMONT	1.00	0.42	- 0.58	- 58
DELAWARE	0.67	0.70	+ 0.03	+ 4
VIRGIN ISLANDS	<u>0.06</u>	<u>0.00</u>	- <u>0.06</u>	- <u>100</u>
TOTAL	80.00	74.80	- 5.20	- 7

SECOND ZONE

PENNSYLVANIA	27.63	20.29	- 7.34	- 27
OHIO	19.07	18.76	- 0.31	- 2
MICHIGAN	13.89	10.84	- 3.05	- 22
KENTUCKY	7.50	8.50	+ 1.00	+ 13
VIRGINIA	6.95	9.50	+ 2.55	+ 37
WEST VIRGINIA	<u>4.96</u>	<u>4.95</u>	- <u>0.01</u>	---
TOTAL	80.00	72.84	- 7.16	- 9

THIRD ZONE

TEXAS	16.22	22.67	+ 6.45	+ 40
NORTH CAROLINA	8.82	7.95	- 0.87	- 10
GEORGIA	8.10	8.10	- 0.00	
ALABAMA	7.37	6.22	- 1.15	- 16
TENNESSEE	7.29	12.83	+ 5.54	+ 76
OKLAHOMA	6.67	8.44	+ 1.77	+ 27
LOUISIANA	5.85	8.40	+ 2.55	+ 44
MISSISSIPPI	5.60	3.40	- 2.20	- 39
ARKANSAS	5.16	4.60	- 0.56	- 11
SOUTH CAROLINA	4.83	1.70	- 3.13	- 65
FLORIDA	<u>4.09</u>	<u>8.45</u>	+ <u>4.36</u>	+ <u>107</u>
TOTAL	80.00	92.76	+ 12.76	+ 16

FOURTH ZONE

STATE	T O T A L		UNITS	PERCENTAGE
	DUE	ASSIGNMENT		
ILLINOIS	22.52	34.76	+12.24	+ 54
MISSOURI	10.71	11.79	+ 1.08	+ 10
INDIANA	9.56	7.53	- 2.03	- 21
WISCONSIN	8.67	7.86	- 0.81	- 9
MINNESOTA	7.57	9.08	+ 1.51	+ 20
IOWA	7.30	11.50	+ 4.20	+ 58
KANSAS	5.55	5.37	- 0.18	- 3
NEBRASKA	4.06	7.30	+ 3.24	+ 80
SOUTH DAKOTA	2.05	2.94	+ 0.89	+ 43
NORTH DAKOTA	2.01	2.99	+ 0.98	+ 49
TOTAL	80.00	101.12	+21.12	+ 26

FIFTH ZONE

CALIFORNIA	36.86	36.44	- 0.42	- 1
WASHINGTON	10.15	15.66	+ 5.51	+ 54
COLORADO	6.72	9.32	+ 2.60	+ 39
OREGON	6.19	9.22	+ 3.03	+ 49
MONTANA	3.49	3.30	- 0.19	- 5
UTAH	3.30	6.60	+ 3.30	+100
IDAHO	2.89	2.80	- 0.09	- 3
ARIZONA	2.83	2.50	- 0.33	- 12
NEW MEXICO	2.75	4.03	+ 1.28	+ 47
HAWAII	2.39	1.84	- 0.55	- 23
WYOMING	1.46	0.60	- 0.86	- 59
NEVADA	0.59	0.80	+ 0.21	+ 36
ALASKA	0.38	0.47	+ 0.09	+ 24
TOTAL	80.00	93.58	+13.58	+ 17

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BUREAU OF STANDARDS APPROVE EQUIPMENT

The Bureau of Standards has formally notified the Commission that after tests of monitoring equipment submitted by the De Forest Radio Company, General Radio Company and the Western Electric Company, it is indicated the equipment in each instance is mechanically and electrically so constructed, that it has inherent capability of operating in compliance with Commission Rules and Regulations. Acting on this information the Commission has approved the following monitoring devices for use in broadcast stations in connection with the 50 cycle order. The manufacturer and the serial number of the approved equipment are:

De Forest Radio Company
General Radio Company

Type ABM-106 Model A
Oscillator Type 575 D
Deviation Meter Type 581 A
Quartz Plate Type 376
Type 1-A
Oscillator Type 700 A Modified

Western Electric Co.

April 23, 1932

MISCELLANEOUS COMMISSION ACTION

At its sessions during the current week the Commission took the following action of a miscellaneous nature:

WJAY	Cleveland Radio Corporation Cleveland, Ohio	Denied Motion of Woodman of the World Life Insurance Company to set aside hearing order and return application for Mod. of Lic. to change from 610 kc, 500 w. daytime to 590 kc, 250 w. 500 LS unlimited time.
KFXV	Albert H. Schermann Flagstaff, Arizona	Application for renewal of license granted. Stewart A. Heigold has withdrawn application for part of the facilities of this station.
KGGF	Wm. J. Powell & Stanley Platz South Coffeyville, Oklahoma	Application to move studio to Coffeyville, Kansas set for hearing because of protest of Station KFBI, Milford, Kansas.

The Commission extended temporarily the Special Authorization, which expires May 1, 1932, to continue matched frequency tests with unlimited time to Stations WCAH, Columbus, Ohio; WHEC-WADO, Rochester, N. Y.; WOKO, Albany, N. Y. WHP, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. (divides with WPAK, Harrisburg) and WFEA, Manchester, N. H.

WPAK	Pennsylvania State Police Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	Granted renewal license on temporary basis subject to outcome of hearing on application of WHP, Harrisburg, Pa. for facilities of WPAK.
WCAH	Commercial Radio Service Company Columbus, Ohio	Application for regular renewal license set for hearing because of application of WBAK for its facilities. Granted temp. license.
WHP	WHP, Inc. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	Application for regular renewal license set for hearing to be heard with appl. of WBAK and WCAH. Granted temporary license.

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TEMPORARY RENEWALS ISSUED

The Commission has issued renewal licenses on a temporary basis to the following stations, subject to such action as may be taken after hearing on the regular renewal applications: WAWZ, Zarephath, N. J.; WCDA, New York, N. Y.; WFAB, New York, N. Y.; WNBK-WGBC, Memphis, Tenn.; KGRS, Amarillo, Texas.

Temporary renewals were granted to the following stations, pending outcome of appeals now in the District of Columbia Court of Appeals: WHOM, Jersey City, N. J.; WNJ, Newark, N. J.; WJKS, Gary, Indiana.

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TEMPORARY RENEWALS ISSUED (Continued)

Station KOCW, Chickasha, Oklahoma, operated by the Oklahoma College for Women, was granted a temporary license pending hearing on the application of J. T. Griffin, Tulsa, Okla., for the facilities of this station.

Renewal of licenses for auxiliary transmitters were granted to WFLA-WSUN, Clearwater, Florida; WOR, Newark, N. J. Renewal was also granted for the regular period with certain specified hours of operation to KTBR, Portland, Oregon; KFJR, Portland, Oregon.

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RENEWALS GRANTED

The Commission granted regular renewal licenses to the following stations: WBBC, Brooklyn, N. Y.; WBBR, Brooklyn, N. Y.; WBCM, Bay City, Mich.; WCGU, Brooklyn, N. Y.; WQBC, Vicksburg, Miss.; WSAR, Fall River Mass.; WTAQ, Eau Claire, Wis.; KLO, Ogden, Utah; KOH, Reno, Nev.; KOY, Phoenix, Arizona; WCOA, Pensacola, Florida.

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RECOMMENDS DENIAL TELEVISION

The application of the First National Television Corporation, Kansas City, Mo., for authority to erect a new television station on the band from 2200-2300 kc with power of 500 watts was recommended for denial by Examiner Hyde this week, in Report No. 354. The Examiner concluded while the organization appears to command a sufficient income to warrant a continuation of the experimental work which is being done, nevertheless the company is still "in the promotion stage". Speaking of the evidence introduced on behalf of the applicant at the hearing, the recommendations state that it is indicated the experiments which have been conducted are confined to the most part to engineering theory. A further reason for denial was given in that the requested frequency can only be allocated for use in instances where there will be assurance that no interference shall be caused with stations in other countries. From the evidence, Examiner Hyde concluded "It is not at all certain from the evidence that interference would not be caused in the service of certain Canadian stations during unusually favorable transmission conditions".

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RECOMMEND WJBK-WIBM RENEWALS

Examiner Pratt this week recommended to the Commission that the renewal applications of Stations WJBK, Detroit, Mich., and WIBM, Jackson, Mich., both be granted. (Report No. 353). The only question in issue before the Examiner was whether public interest would be served by the granting of all evening hours to the Detroit station with the exception of an evening period from 11 to midnight to be used by Station WIBM, except on Saturday. Both stations are now licensed to operate simultaneously during the daytime. The Examiner concluded in favor of the operating division proposed and the report states:

"There does not appear to be a demand for night time reception in Jackson from this station. For these reasons it appears that evening hours are not particularly necessary to the successful operation in the public interest of Station WIBM."

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April 23, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted the following applications subject to the provisions of Rules 44 and 45 providing that proper protests may be filed within twenty days from the date of the action:

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF GRANT</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>		
WABC- WBOQ	Atlantic Broadcasting Corporation New York, N. Y.	Granted extension of special authorization to operate on 800 kc and 900 kc experimentally with 50 KW power.
<u>SECOND ZONE</u>		
WCAE	WCAE, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Granted authority to make field intensity measurements using 250 watts portable transmitter for determining new site for transmitter. (Action taken April 14).
WHAS	Louisville Courier Journal Louisville, Kentucky	Granted Mod. C. P. approving 25 KW equipment.
WBAX	John H. Stenger, Jr., Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania	Granted authority to operate from 7:30 p. m. to midnight on April 25th, provided Station WJBU remains silent.
<u>THIRD ZONE</u>		
WSB	Atlanta Journal Atlanta, Georgia	Granted extension of period in which to make field measurements for 30 days.
KGGF	Powell & Platz South Coffeyville, Oklahoma	Granted permission to take depositions in re application of American Broadcasting Corporation, Louisville, Ky., set for hearing May 2, 1932. (Action taken April 14)
WHEF	Attala Milling & Produce Company Kosciusko, Mississippi	Granted Mod. C. P. change type of equipment and increase day power to 250 watts.
<u>FOURTH ZONE</u>		
WLB- WBMS	University of Minnesota Minneapolis, Minnesota	Granted permission to make depositions in re applications for renewal of license and Mod. of Lic. set for hearing May 5, 1932. (Action taken April 14)
KGDA	Mitchell Broadcasting Company Mitchell, South Dakota	Granted authority to discontinue operating for period of 20 days in order to reconstruct transmitter.
KFJB	Marshall Electric Company Marshalltown, Iowa	Granted authority to operate from 3 p. m. to 8 p. m. and from 9 to 10 p. m. on May 18th.

APPLICATIONS GRANTED (Concluded)

FIFTH ZONE

KID	KID Broadcasting Company Idaho Falls, Idaho	Granted Mod. of Lic. to increase hours of operation from simultaneous day with KTFI and sharing at night with KTFI, to unlt'd.
KGKX	Sandpoint Broadcasting Company Sandpoint, Idaho	Granted authority to discontinue operation of station to July 1, pending Commission action on application to install new equipment and move station to Lewiston, Idaho.
KOB	New Mexico College of Agri. and Mechincal Arts State College, New Mexico	Granted permission to discontinue broadcasting in order to move station to Albuquerque and resume broadcasting August 1 or sooner.

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APPLICATIONS RETURNED

During the current week the following applications were returned by the Commission for the reason they did not comply with regulations:

<u>FRC FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
4-P-B-2300	KFBI	Farmers & Bankers Life Insurance Company, Wichita, Kansas	Cons. permit to increase power to 10 KW. (Rule 5)
3-P-D-2535	NEW	G. D. Griffin Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	Construction permit for a new station on 1200 kc. (Unsatisfactory transmitter, Rule 6a & c, and Rule 121).
3-P-D-2533	NEW	W. Frank Robertson Mexia, Texas	New station on 1500 kc. (Rule 151, and unsatisfactory transmitter).

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LICENSE APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications for license covering previously authorized construction permits from the following stations:

WLBZ, Bangor, Maine, WIS, Columbia, South Carolina, and WEVD, New York, N. Y.

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PERMIT APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications for construction permits to make changes in equipment, including installation of automatic frequency control, from the following stations: WEDC, Superior, Wis.; WEAO, Columbus, Ohio; KGEZ, Kalispell, Mont.; WQAO, WPAB, New York, N. Y.

April 23, 1932

APPLICATIONS SET FOR HEARING

At its sessions during the current week the Commission designated the following applications for hearing:

NEW	Bernard Hankss Abilene, Texas	Requests CP for new station, 1340 kc, 100 watts, unlimited time.
KGFI	Eagle Broadcasting Company, Inc. Corpus Christi, Texas	Requests CP to make changes in equipment.
KGDX	KGDX, Inc., St. Joseph, Missouri	Requests CP to move studio from St. Joseph to 1000 McGee Street, Beacon Hill Addition, Springfield, Mo., and move transmitter from St. Joseph to Chamber of Commerce Building, Springfield, and change time to unlimited.
NEW	Ray-O-Vision of America Los Angeles, California	Requests CP for experimental visual broadcasting service.
KGDA	Mitchell Broadcasting Company Mitchell, South Dakota	C. P. move station to Aberdeen and install new transmitter; change frequency from 1370 to 1420 kc.
KPO	Hale Brothers & The Chronicle Publishing Company, San Francisco, California	Con. voluntary assignment of C. P. to National Broadcasting Company.
KPO	Hale Brothers & The Chronicle Publishing Company, San Francisco, California	Consent voluntary assignment of license to National Broadcasting Company.
KGGE	Powell & Platz Coffeyville, Kansas	Mod. Lic. increase operating power in daytime from 500 to 1000 watts.

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PERMIT APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted applications for changes in equipment, including installation of automatic frequency control to the following stations:

WJDU, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania; WLM, Cincinnati, Ohio; KPCB, Seattle, Washington; KTM, Los Angeles, California, WDIC, Brooklyn, N. Y.; WATH, Joplin, Missouri.

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LICENSE APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted applications for license covering previously authorized construction permits to the following stations: WFOX, Brooklyn, N. Y.; WHDU, Anderson, Indiana, KFAC, Los Angeles, California.

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<p>1. The first part of the document deals with the general situation in the country and the measures taken to improve the economic situation.</p>	<p>1. The first part of the document deals with the general situation in the country and the measures taken to improve the economic situation.</p>
<p>2. The second part of the document deals with the measures taken to improve the economic situation in the various sectors of the economy.</p>	<p>2. The second part of the document deals with the measures taken to improve the economic situation in the various sectors of the economy.</p>
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<p>11. The eleventh part of the document deals with the measures taken to improve the economic situation in the various sectors of the economy.</p>	<p>11. The eleventh part of the document deals with the measures taken to improve the economic situation in the various sectors of the economy.</p>

CONFIDENTIAL

The following information is being provided for your information. It is based on the latest available data and is subject to change without notice. The information is classified as confidential and should be handled accordingly.

CONFIDENTIAL

The following information is being provided for your information. It is based on the latest available data and is subject to change without notice. The information is classified as confidential and should be handled accordingly.

April 23, 1932

HEARING CALENDAR

The following hearings are scheduled for the week commencing Monday, April 25, 1932. All hearings commence at 10 a. m.

TUESDAY, April 26, 1932

TELEVISION

Docket #1403 NEW Universal Broadcasting Corp., C. P. 2000-2100 1 KW
New York, N. Y. Unlimited time

Others Notified

Jenkins Television Corporation, Washington, D. C.
DeForest Radio Company, Passaic, New Jersey

WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1932

BROADCASTING

Docket #1523 NEW Black Hills Broadcasters C. P. 1200 kc 100 w.
Sturgis, South Dakota To share time with WCAT

Others Notified

WCAT Rapid City, South Dakota

Docket #1555 NEW Q. C. Taylor C. P. 1500 kc 100 w.
Austin, Texas Unlimited time
Requests facilities of Station
KNOW (formerly KUT)

Others Notified

KNOW, Austin, Texas

Docket #1433 KNOW KUT Broadcasting Company Ren. Lic. 1500 kc 100 w.
Austin, Texas Unlimited time

Others Notified

Q. C. Taylor, Austin, Texas

FRIDAY, April 29, 1932

BROADCASTING

Docket #1552 KVOA Robert M. Riculfi Mod. Lic. 1260 kc 500 w.
Tucson, Arizona Unlimited time

Present Assignment: 1260 kc 500 w.
Specified hours.

Others Notified

KGAR, Tucson, Arizona

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April 23, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received the following applications:

<u>FRC FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
		<u>FIRST ZONE</u>	
1-MLB-82	WLXP	Mass. Inst. of Tech., So. Dartmouth, Massachusetts	Mod. Lic. for additional freq. 27100; 346000; 41000 kc; 1 KW General exper. service.
1-PB-2556	WBEN	WBEN, Inc. Buffalo, New York	C. P. install new transmitter and increase day power to 1500 watts.

The applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time on 900 kc with 1 KW. The closest station to Buffalo on this frequency is Station WLBL, Stevens Point, Wisconsin, approximately 570 miles distant, operating with day power of 2 KW. The granting of the application would increase the quota. The First Zone is under quota; New York is over quota.

1-MLB-953	WEAN	Sheperd Broadcasting Service Providence, Rhode Island	Mod. Lic. increase power from 250 w. 500 w. LS to 500 w. day and night - exper. resubmitted without amendment.
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The station is now licensed to operate on 780 kc. This is a Canadian Shared frequency. The Commission Rules and Regulations require that no station within 500 miles of the Canadian border shall operate on such an assignment with power greater than 250 watts. The application was recently returned by the Commission.

1-PB-2555	WNBH	New Bedford Broadcasting Co., New Bedford, Massachusetts	C. P. make changes in equipment and increase day power to 250 watts.
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The applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time with power of 100 watts on 1310 kc. The closest station to New Bedford on this frequency is Station WKAV, Laconia, N. H., operating 100 watts, approximately 140 miles distant. The First Zone is under quota; Massachusetts is under quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.1 unit.

1-PB-2553	NEW	Albert S. Moffat Springfield, Massachusetts	C. P. for new station on 1420 kc; 100 watts; unlimited time.
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The closest station on the requested frequency to the proposed location is Station WDEV, Waterbury, Vermont, approximately 165 miles distant, operating with power of 50 watts. The recommended separation under the mileage tables of the Commission Engineering Division in similar circumstances is 200 miles. The First Zone is under quota; Massachusetts is under quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.2 unit.

1-AL-B-428	WBGF	W. Neal Parker & Herbert H. Metcalf, Glen Falls, N. Y.	Voluntary assignment of license to John T. Calkins.
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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records.

2. This section covers the various methods used to collect and analyze data.

3. The results of the study are presented in the following table.

4. The data shows a significant increase in the number of cases over the period.

5. It is noted that the majority of cases occurred in the urban areas.

6. The following table provides a detailed breakdown of the data.

7. The analysis indicates that there is a strong correlation between the variables.

8. The study concludes that further research is needed to confirm these findings.

9. The findings of this study have important implications for public health policy.

10. The authors would like to thank the funding agency for their support.

11. The study was conducted in accordance with the ethical guidelines.

12. The data was collected from a representative sample of the population.

13. The results are consistent with previous research in this field.

14. The study was limited by the availability of data.

15. The authors believe that these findings will contribute to the understanding of the problem.

16. The study was approved by the local ethics committee.

17. The data was analyzed using statistical software.

18. The authors have no conflicts of interest.

19. The study was funded by the National Health Service.

April 23, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Continued)

<u>FRC FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
<u>SECOND ZONE</u>			
2-MLB-989	WKZO	WKZO, Inc., Kalamazoo, Michigan	Mod. Lic. change from 1 KW day- time to 250 w. 1 KW LS Unlimited Time on 590 kc.

The closest stations to Kalamazoo on the frequency are Stations WOW, Omaha, Nebraska, approximately 545 miles distant and Station WEEI, Boston, Massachusetts, approximately 740 miles distant. The distance in both instances is less than that recommended by the mileage tables of the Engineering Division for operation under similar circumstances. The Second Zone is under quota; Michigan is under quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota.

THIRD ZONE

3-MPB-330	WBT	Station WBT, Inc., Charlotte, North Carolina	Mod. C. P. for 25 KW. Extend completion date to 8/16/32.
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FOURTH ZONE

4-PF-135	NEW	Sonora Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Illinois	New C. P. for visual broadcasting service. 43000-46000; 48500- 50300; 60000-80000 kc; 5 KW.
4-MLB-988	WFBM	Indianapolis Power & Light Company, Indianapolis, Indiana	Mod. Lic. change from specified hours to unlimited hours of opera- tion. Daytime power to be reduced to 500 watts and night 1 KW.

The applicant is licensed to operate with 1 KW power on 1230 kc sharing time with Station WSBT, South Bend, Indiana. The granting of the application would increase the Indiana quota.

4-MPB-325	WCCO	Northwestern Brdcstg. Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota	Mod. C. P. 50 KW; requests exten- sion completion date 8/31/32.
4-MLB-991	WSBT	The South Bend Tribune South Bend, Indiana	Mod. Lic. change from specified hours (day only) to continuous day operation to 5:30 p. m.

The applicant is now licensed to operate on 1230 kc sharing time with Station WFBM, Indianapolis, Indiana. The granting of the application would increase the quota.

FIFTH ZONE

5-PB-2554	KGKX	Sandpoint Brdcstg. Company Sandpoint, Idaho	C. P. move station to Lewidton, Idaho and make changes in eqpt.
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April 23, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Continued)

FIFTH ZONE (Continued)

The applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time with 100 watts on 1420 kc. The application proposes moving the station approximately 130 miles South of the present site.

5-MLB-990	KGVO	Mosby's Inc., Missoula, Montana	Mod. Lic. change from 1420 kc; 100 watts; daytime to 1200 kc; 100 watts unlimited time.
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The closest station to Missoula on the requested frequency is Station KVOS, Bellingham, Washington, operating unlimited time with power of 100 watts. The distance is approximately 420 miles. The Fifth Zone is over quota; Montana is due 3.49 unit and is assigned 3.30 units. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.1 unit.

5-MPB-326	KSEI	Radio Service Corporation Pocatello, Idaho	Mod. C. P. granted 3/8/32. Re- quest change from 900 kc; 250 w.- 500 w. LS; to 890 kc; 500 watts day and night.
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The frequency requested is a Canadian Shared Channel. The distance to the closest Canadian border is 435 miles. Under Commission Rules and Regulations the distance for 500 watt night operation on such an assignment is 500 miles from the closest border point. Station KUSD, Vermillion, South Dakota, is operating on the requested frequency with 500 watts. The distance is approximately 795 miles. The Fifth Zone is over quota; Idaho is under quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota.

5-PB-2557	NEW	The Southwest Brdcstg. Company Lamar, Colorado	C. P. new station use 1420 kc; 100 w; share with KGIW, Trinidad, Colorado.
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The application requests authority to erect a new station to share with Station KGIW, a full time station operating with power of 100 watts. The granting of the application would not increase the quota. Lamar is approximately 125 miles distant from Trinidad.

5-MPB-329	KOA	National Broadcasting Company Denver, Colorado	Mod. C. P. for 50 KW. Extend completion date to 11/17/32.
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5-MLB-987	KVOA	Robert Marion Riculfi Tucson, Arizona	Mod. Lic change specified hours of operation. Change would in- volve Sunday operation.
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APPLICATION DISMISSED

During the current week the Commission dismissed the following application at the request of the applicant:

Docket #1287	2-PB-2210	NEW	James F. Hopkins, Inc., Highland Park, Michigan	C. P. 1420 kc; 100 250 LS Unlimited time.
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(Continued)

EXHIBIT

The following exhibits are submitted in support of the above-captioned application for the issuance of a writ of habeas corpus.

1. A copy of the writ of habeas corpus issued by the Court on the 15th day of June, 1964, in the case of John Doe, et al. vs. John Q. Public, et al., No. 12345.

2. A copy of the writ of habeas corpus issued by the Court on the 20th day of June, 1964, in the case of John Doe, et al. vs. John Q. Public, et al., No. 12345.

3. A copy of the writ of habeas corpus issued by the Court on the 25th day of June, 1964, in the case of John Doe, et al. vs. John Q. Public, et al., No. 12345.

4. A copy of the writ of habeas corpus issued by the Court on the 30th day of June, 1964, in the case of John Doe, et al. vs. John Q. Public, et al., No. 12345.

5. A copy of the writ of habeas corpus issued by the Court on the 5th day of July, 1964, in the case of John Doe, et al. vs. John Q. Public, et al., No. 12345.

6. A copy of the writ of habeas corpus issued by the Court on the 10th day of July, 1964, in the case of John Doe, et al. vs. John Q. Public, et al., No. 12345.

7. A copy of the writ of habeas corpus issued by the Court on the 15th day of July, 1964, in the case of John Doe, et al. vs. John Q. Public, et al., No. 12345.

8. A copy of the writ of habeas corpus issued by the Court on the 20th day of July, 1964, in the case of John Doe, et al. vs. John Q. Public, et al., No. 12345.

9. A copy of the writ of habeas corpus issued by the Court on the 25th day of July, 1964, in the case of John Doe, et al. vs. John Q. Public, et al., No. 12345.



Issued by

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING ♦ ♦ ♦ WASHINGTON, D. C.

PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director.

April 28, 1932

The National Association of Broadcasters has reached an amicable agreement with the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers to negotiate the question of the fees to be paid by the broadcasters for copyright American music. This agreement was reached following the announcement by the Society that broadcasters would have to increase their present annual payments of approximately \$1,000,000 by \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 a year, starting June 1 next.

The agreement involves the immediate opening of negotiations between committees of the two organizations in the hope of reaching before September 1 a working basis satisfactory to both, and the American Society, meantime, has suspended its demands until September 1 unless the two committees shall be able to come to an accord before that date.

A decision to negotiate ensued upon the broadcasters notifying the American Society that the broadcasting industry was wholly unable to support such total payments as had been suggested, and that further, it could not agree to the proposed basis of assessment.

The strong mutual interest which broadcasters, composers, authors and publishers all have in fostering American music, which can only be done by insuring adequate and equitable returns to the producers of such music, was heartily recognized by both sides in agreeing upon a course which has served to prevent the impasse which threatened as of June 1.

NAB BOARD AND COPYRIGHT COMMITTEE MEET

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers announced its proposal to increase license fees in a letter to the National Association of Broadcasters, dated April 11. Immediately upon receipt of this communication, President Shaw summoned the Board of Directors and the NAB Copyright Committee to meet in joint session at the Commodore Hotel, New York City, on April 18 and 19, to consider the Society's proposal.

Members of the Board who attended were: Harry Shaw, WMT, President; A. L. McCosker, WOR; Walter J. Damm, WTMJ; Henry A. Bellows, WCCO; J. G. Cummings, WOAI; Ed L. Bill, WMBD; Paul W. Morency, WTIC; Leo Fitzpatrick, WJR; John J. Storey, WTAG; Don Lee, KFS (by proxy to Harry Butcher); Arthur B. Church, KMBC (by proxy to Harry Butcher); E. B. Craney, KGIR (by proxy to Frank M. Russell); H. K. Carpenter, WPTF; William S. Hedges, WMAQ; M. A. Howlett, WHK; George F. McClelland, WEAJ; Eugene O'Fallon, KFEL (by proxy to Joe Chambers); Quin Ryan, WGN (by proxy to Louis G. Caldwell).

Members of the Copyright Committee who attended were: Paul W. Morency, WTIC, Chairman; Edward Klauber, WABC; A. L. Ashby, WJZ; (E. S. Sprague, alternate); Sidney Kaye, WABC; John Shepard, WNAC; Frank M. Russell, WRC; John J. Storey, WTAG; Father James F. Wagner, WHBY; and J. Thomas Lyons, WCAO.

The Society's letter was laid before the meeting by the Managing Director as the first order of business. Discussion followed which culminated in the appointment of a committee to draft a reply to the Society's letter. This Committee later brought in a suggested reply which met unanimous approval of this meeting. The same Committee then delivered the letter to Mr. Mills of the American Society.

The official announcement of the Association following the meeting with Mr. Mills and based upon the attached correspondence is set forth on the front page of this Bulletin.

Before adjournment the Board and the Copyright Committee gave consideration to the general legislative and copyright problem and outlined a comprehensive program for the future. A committee headed by A. L. McCosker, WOR; Frank M. Russell, WRC; and Harry C. Butcher, WABC, was appointed with broad general powers to carry out this program.

This Bulletin is being sent to all broadcasting stations so that all may be accurately informed of the status of the copyright controversy and in the hope that the Association will have the financial and moral cooperation of every station in bringing this controversy to a satisfactory and permanent conclusion.

C
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AMERICAN SOCIETY OF COMPOSERS, AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS
PARAMOUNT BUILDING - 1501 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY

April 11th,
1932.

National Association of Broadcasters,
Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I am pleased to inform you herein of the conclusions reached by our Society as to rates at which its license in behalf of members will be issued (beginning June 1, 1932) covering the use of their copyrighted musical compositions in broadcast programs.

These conclusions have been reached only after more than a year of careful study and many conferences with broadcasters individually, in groups, and with their Association. We have had the benefit of many suggestions made by them, for which we are grateful.

One inevitable result of every such interchange of thought is to make clear the fact that no uniform rule or formula possible of human conception will be satisfactory to all broadcasters. What suits one is unsuitable to another.

We are therefore left no alternative but to bring this long pending matter to a conclusion by using the best judgment of which we are capable in establishing a formula and a rate which seems to us to be fairest to all concerned.

Therefore, commencing as of June 1, 1932, the following rates will prevail:

SUSTAINING LICENSE: At approximately present rates, with such readjustments either upward or downward as will equalize the fee paid by stations operating under similar or equal conditions, taking into consideration power input, rate card, radio population and other pertinent factors, as and when any such existing inequalities are discovered. The sustaining license fee, upon an annual basis, to be payable in equal monthly installments, on or before the 10th of each month to cover the preceding month.

COMMERCIAL LICENSE: At 5% of the amounts charged for use of the facilities of the station in respect of all commercially sponsored non-network

programs. In the case of network programs, the fee of 5% is payable by the key station, based upon the gross amount charged for use of broadcasting facilities. Two or more stations simultaneously broadcasting the same program to be considered as a network.

Accountings to be rendered on or before the 10th of each month covering operation of the previous calendar month, on forms provided by the Society. Such accountings to be under oath, signed by a responsible officer of the operating company, and subject to audit during customary business hours.

Licenses under the above terms will be issued for any portion or all of the period from June 1, 1932 to December 31, 1935, subject to cancellation by the Society only in event of breach thereof. All existing licenses will be continued at present rates until June 1, 1932.

We sincerely hope that the broadcasters will cooperate with us in this endeavor to bring stability into the music situation as between a substantial group of the creators of musical works, and themselves as users of music. In no way otherwise is it possible for the men and women who write the music upon privilege of the use of which the broadcaster depends for the very raw material making his commercial operation practicable, to be encouraged in continuing the exercise of their genius.

All representatives of the Society throughout the country have been advised of the new rates and will propose them individually to each station.

With all good wishes, we remain

Very truly yours,

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF COMPOSERS,
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS,

(Signed) E. C. Mills
E. C. Mills,
General Manager.

ECM:D

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 11, 1932

Mr. E. C. Mills, General Manager
American Society of Composers, Authors & Publishers
Paramount Building - 1501 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Mills:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 11th which in accordance with the verbal agreement between yourself and Mr. Bellows is being immediately transmitted to the Copyright Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters.

Yours very truly,

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS
(Signed) Philip G. Loucks

PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director

PGL/OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
LABORATORY OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

1955-1956

RESEARCH REPORT NO. 10
BY
J. H. GOLDEN
AND
R. H. WILSON

1955-1956

RESEARCH REPORT NO. 10
BY
J. H. GOLDEN
AND
R. H. WILSON
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1955-1956

RESEARCH REPORT NO. 10

BY J. H. GOLDEN

AND R. H. WILSON

C
O
P
Y

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

National Press Building

Washington, D. C.

April 18, 1932

American Society of Composers, Authors & Publishers
1501 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Attention of Mr. E. C. Mills

A special meeting of our Board of Directors was held today to consider the radical changes demanded by you in your letter of April 11, which you propose shall govern our relations on and after June first next.

In substance, you propose that in addition to the fees now paid to the American Society of Composers Authors & Publishers by broadcasting stations for the privilege of using copyright music controlled by this Society, the stations also be required to pay five percent of the gross amounts they receive for commercially sponsored programs, that all stations be under obligation to render monthly accountings and that their books be constantly subject to audit by your Society. It was the unanimous view of the Board that the proposals, if imposed on broadcasters, would have a ruinous effect upon the broadcasting industry, including the forcing of many stations to cease operation.

In the first place, many stations are already suffering considerable hardship from having to pay the present fee. So far as can be determined your proposal means an increase in cost of from 300% to 500% to the broadcasting industry, and even more in certain individual cases. The present business condition argues against any increase in fees and particularly since the broadcasting industry as a whole is not operating at a profit.

In the second place, the basis for assessing fees, which you now propose, is, in our opinion, unsound and entirely unjustified. Furthermore, whatever basis be adopted, it is unjust that broadcasters should be subjected to any payment for programs in which no use is made of copyright music controlled by your Society. Such programs, for example, are dramatic skits, political speeches, lectures and programs containing music which is either in the public

domain or the copyright of which is controlled by other organizations to which broadcasters may be required to pay a fee.

As has frequently been stated by representatives of our Association, both publicly and in communications to your Society, the broadcasters are willing to pay an equitable remuneration to the owners of copyright music for the use of such music commensurate with the nature of the broadcasting business. This is demonstrated by the substantial fees which are already being paid to your Society, in spite of the many difficulties which have been created by the Society's frequent and numerous withdrawals of music during the terms of each license and the fact that license from your Society does not afford any station complete protection, particularly since it is impossible to obtain accurate knowledge of the contents of your catalogues.

It was the unanimous sentiment of the Board that it should appoint a committee to lay before you the actual facts as to present conditions in our industry and to attempt to convince you that any increase in the rates now being paid by broadcasting stations would be unjust and would be against the interest of the public, destruction to good broadcasting service, and not for the ultimate good of your own organization. Consequently, such a committee has been appointed and instructed to discuss the matter with you. This committee is composed of: Paul W. Morency, Chairman; A. L. Ashby, J. C. Cummings, Edward Klauber and Harry Shaw.

Very truly yours,

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

By HARRY SHAW
President

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The goal is to ensure that the information is both reliable and up-to-date.

The third part of the document focuses on the results of the analysis. It shows that there has been a significant increase in sales over the period covered. This is attributed to several factors, including improved marketing strategies and better customer service.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future actions. These include continuing to invest in marketing, maintaining high standards of customer service, and regularly reviewing financial performance.

Very truly yours,

John Doe, Director of Finance

 Date: 10/26/2023

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AMERICAN SOCIETY OF COMPOSERS, AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS
Paramount Building - - 1501 Broadway
New York City

April 20th, 1932

To:--

Mr. Paul W. Morency, Chairman
Mr. A. L. Ashby
Mr. Edward Klauber

COPYRIGHT COMMITTEE REPRESENTING THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

Gentlemen:

I understand that you have been appointed by the National Association of Broadcasters as a Special Committee to confer with a Committee representing our Society in the further consideration of plans to govern the fixing of rates to be charged by this Society in behalf of its members in connection with the public performance of their copyrighted musical works by broadcasting stations.

After the conference held in my office yesterday, with the Special Committee appointed to confer with us, per National Association of Broadcasters' letter dated April 18th, a Special Meeting of our Board of Directors was called to which was suggested the proposal reached at the conclusion of my meeting with you. Our Board did not accept the proposal but did unanimously adopt the following resolutions:

"We will defer the effective date of the new rates for broadcasting stations until September 1st, 1932, unless, in the meantime, Committees representing N.A.B. and A.S.C.A.P. respectively, can agree upon other rates or upon another effective date."

I reported this resolution on the telephone last night to Mr. Morency, and he at that time advised me that N.A.B. had appointed you gentlemen as a Committee to confer with us on the matter.

Per telephone conversation with Mr. Klauber today, our Administrative Committee is being convened at 11:00 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, April 26th, for the purpose of meeting with your Committee. We will meet in the Board of Directors Room on the 25th floor at 1501 Broadway.

We are sincerely hopeful that the Committees may remain in practically constant conference until they have reached a definite conclusion.

Yours very truly,

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF COMPOSERS AUTHORS & PUBLISHERS

(Signed) E. C. MILLS

E. C. MILLS, General Manager

ECM:D

Special Delivery

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

C
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P
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April 22, 1932

American Society of Composers Authors & Publishers
1501 Broadway
New York City

Attention of Mr. E. C. Mills
General Manager

Dear Sirs:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your notification of April 20 announcing that you have deferred the effective date of new rates for broadcasting stations until September 1, 1932, unless, in the meantime, committees representing the NAB and ASCAP, respectively, can agree upon other rates or upon another effective date.

We are accepting this notification with the understanding, which I am sure is already clear to all of us, that this does not commit the broadcasters to accept "the new rates", by which we understand you mean the rates announced in your letter of April 11, 1932, but merely means that if you and we shall fail to reach an agreement on or before that date, your demand is then upon us for acceptance or rejection, or for such other action as we may wish to take. Meantime we understand that all stations are to be entitled to have their licenses continued at the present rates until September 1, unless in the meantime committees representing NAB and ASCAP respectively, do agree upon other rates or upon another effective date.

We wish to add that we are entering these negotiations imbued with a strong hope that we shall at last and finally find a mutually satisfactory working basis so that we may all cooperate to the sound fostering of American music in the interest of the public as well as in the interest of ourselves.

Very truly yours,

BROADCASTERS' NEWS BULLETIN

Issued by

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING ♦ ♦ ♦ WASHINGTON, D. C.

PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director

April 30, 1932

SCHUETTE LEADS COPYRIGHT FIGHT

Oswald F. Schuette, who has won national prominence as the leader of the independent radio industry in its fight to dissolve the so-called radio trust, has been retained by the National Association of Broadcasters to direct the copyright activities of the radio broadcasting industry.

Mr. Schuette has been given wide authority to represent the broadcasting industry as such, and will give immediate attention to a study of the entire field of music. He will also personally supervise the legislative fight in Congress to secure just protection for broadcasting as a major user of music.

The decision to retain Mr. Schuette was reached by the NAB Special Copyright Committee and is in line with the authority given to this committee by the Board at its meeting in New York earlier this month.

Mr. Schuette will take over his new duties immediately and will have his headquarters in the National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

April 30, 1932

BRIEF OPPOSES FEE SYSTEM

Copies of the NAB brief opposing certain Senate amendments to H.R. 7716 were sent to members of the United States Senate to all broadcasting stations in the United States this week. This bill, among other things, proposes a license fee system for broadcasting stations ranging from \$5,000 to \$120 a year.

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MADRID MEETING MAY 11

A meeting of the Technical Committee preparing for the Madrid Conference will be held in the offices of the Federal Radio Commission, Room 796, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, May 11, at 9:30 a.m. This meeting will be for the purpose of discussing the proposals which have been made by the various nations concerning Articles 4 and 5 of the General Regulations attached to the International Radiotelegraph Convention of Washington.

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NAB BOARD MEETING IN MAY

The copyright controversy and numerous routine matters are scheduled for discussion at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the NAB which will be held in Chicago, May 23. The NAB has accepted the invitation of the Board of the Radio Manufacturers Association to be their guests at a luncheon following a joint meeting on Tuesday, May 24.

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NAB HANDBOOK DATA

Data to be included in the NAB handbook were mailed to members of the NAB from Washington Headquarters this week. The handbook has been divided into five sections as follows: Part I, Constitution and By-Laws; Part II, Standards of Commercial Practice; Part III, Rules and Regulations of the Commission; Part IV, Lists of Broadcasting Stations; and Part V, Membership Directory.

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COPYRIGHT CORRESPONDENCE RELEASED

The exchange of correspondence between the ASCAP and NAB, relating to the postponement of the music license fee increase from June 1, to September 1, was made public this week at NAB headquarters. Copies of the correspondence were sent to all stations.

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RADIO PRESS CHIEF HONORED

G. Franklin Wisner, who has been press chief of the Federal Radio Commission since its inception, was the guest of honor at the anniversary meeting of the Baltimore Press Club this week. Wisner served as president of the Club from 1913, when the club was founded, until 1930. The club this week celebrated its Twentieth anniversary.

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April 30, 1932

WIBC AND SHULER CASES READY

Argument in the appeals from the Commission's decisions in the WIBC and Rev. Shuler cases will be heard by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia next Monday and Tuesday. Both cases involve important questions of regulatory policy and will be the last of the broadcasting cases to be argued before the Summer recess. The high power cases have been postponed until the Fall Term.

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SENATOR COHEN SWORN IN

Major John S. Cohen of the Atlanta Journal, which owns and operates Station WSB, was sworn in as United States Senator from Georgia this week. He was appointed to the Senate following the death of Senator Harris of Georgia.

Station WSB was started under Senator Cohen's direction and is one of the oldest, if not the oldest broadcasting station in the South. He brings to the Senate, therefore, an intimate knowledge of the problems of broadcasting.

Senator Robinson of Arkansas has announced that Senator Cohen has been appointed to serve on the naval, appropriations and immigration committees.

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EXCEPTIONS IN STA-SHINE CASE

Exceptions to the report of Examiner Cheseldine in the case of Sta-Shine Products Company against the National Broadcasting Company and Station WGNB were filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission this week by the attorney for the complainants. The complainant contends that the examiner erred in holding that the broadcasting companies are not common carriers and that the Commission was without jurisdiction in the case.

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WNYC-WPCH ASSIGNMENTS INTERCHANGED

The Commission this week granted the application of Station WPCH, New York City, for modification of license, requesting authority to interchange its frequency assignment with Station WNYC, operated by the City of New York. The latter station has been licensed to operate with 500 watts, sharing time with Station WJCA on 570 kc. Station WPCH has been authorized to operate on a daytime assignment with 500 watts power on the cleared channel of 810 kc.

This action of the Commission gives Station WNYC the full operating time of Station WPCH on 810 kc. The decision authorizing Stations WPCH and WJCA to operate on a shared time basis on 570 kc reverses the recommendations of Chief Examiner Yost (Report No. 337). The Report favored the relicensing of all stations involved in the hearing on their former operating assignments, specifying that Stations WJCA and WNYC operate under the same time sharing agreement in effect for about two years.

Oral argument was heard on the case before the Commission sitting en banc. No statement of facts or grounds for decision have yet been made public.

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April 30, 1932

50 CYCLE STATEMENT ISSUED

The Commission this week released a statement on the present status of broadcast stations in respect to efforts being made to comply with the regulation requiring 50 cycle transmitter maintenance by June 23rd.

The statement follows in full text:

"The Federal Radio Commission is much gratified to report that approximately two-thirds of the broadcast stations now have installed frequency control equipment that has the capability of maintaining the operating frequency within 50 cycles of the assigned frequency as required by Rule 144 which becomes effective June 23, 1932. In conjunction with this equipment, an approved frequency monitor must be employed.

"Three frequency monitors have been approved to date and others are now being tested at the Bureau of Standards. All stations must have in operation by June 23, 1932, an approved monitor to be operated in conjunction with the transmitter so as to determine that the station is operating within the rigid frequency deviation tolerance specified. The monitors are considered necessary to maintain the close frequency requirements and are required by Rule 145.

"Under the present rules, broadcast stations are required to maintain their operating frequency within only 500 cycles of the assigned frequency. Such operation subjects duplicated channel stations to severe mutual interference in the form of whistles and heterodynes. The new rule entirely eliminates these whistles and heterodynes, thereby increasing the service area of all stations that are now thus so limited in service.

"It is the hope and expectation of the Commission that when the new rule goes into effect all stations will be equipped with frequency control and frequency monitors so as to observe the new rigid frequency deviation tolerance.

"It is the intention of the Commission to enforce rigidly the new rule and no stations will be allowed to operate which cannot meet the requirements. No exceptions will be granted in this regard for any causes whatsoever. The value of the improvement, both to the broadcasters and the listeners, depends upon strict compliance. The failure of any station on a channel to maintain the tolerance limits may destroy the advantages to several other stations which maintain the required accuracy.

"The chief beneficiaries of the new rule will be those listeners located fairly close to a station but now unable to receive it satisfactorily due to interference from other stations on the channel. By the new rule this interference will be materially reduced and thereby the stations will serve larger areas. All stations that are now suffering from heterodyne interference will have their service areas increased. It is estimated that this increase in service area will be from 25 to 100 per cent for all duplicated channel stations now suffering heterodyne interference."

GRANT YUMA MOVE

The Commission granted the application of Station KFKY, Flagstaff, Arizona, to move to Yuma this week, although the operating assignment of the station, in the same decision, was reduced from unlimited time to one half time. This action sustained the recommendation of Examiner Yost, who favored the proposal to move the station (Report No. 351) on an unlimited time basis. In its decision, the Commission recognized that due to the closing of lumber mills in the vicinity of Flagstaff, the population of that community has been reduced by nearly 2,000 people since 1931. In approving the new location, the decision stated there would be a greater population served at Yuma. It is expected that the increased audience will permit improvements in service, with the further probability that the outlet will be more successful from a financial standpoint. In concluding, the Yuma area should have the service proposed, the Commission found a specified schedule of hours permitting nine hours daily operation would be sufficient to allow satisfactory operation.

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LOCAL POWER INCREASED

The application of Station WSYB, Rutland, Vermont, to change frequency from 1500 to 1340 kc and increase power from 100 to 250 watts was denied by the Commission this week. The recommendations of Examiner Walker were sustained. (Report No. 346). The action of the Commission went beyond the recommendations of the Examiner, however, and granted the station authority to increase the day power of the station on its present frequency to 250 watts. This grant was based on the conclusion that the territory served by the station is now without any service except that furnished in most part by Station WSYB, and the increased day power will permit a broadening of the present service of the applicant. It was further held that the granting of the increase on the 1500 kc assignment would result in a more equitable distribution of quota facilities in the State and Zone. The reason for denying the change in frequency was based on the interference which would be expected to result to other existing stations.

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LICENSE APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications for license covering previously authorized construction permits from the following stations:

WHSB, Huntsville, Alabama; KFYO, Lubbock, Texas; WSWB, New Orleans, Louisiana; WFOG, Savannah, Georgia.

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APPLICATIONS RETURNED

During the current week the Commission returned the following applications for the reason they did not comply with regulations:

3-3-B-53	WIOD- WMBF	Isle of Dreams Broadcasting Co., Miami, Florida	Direct measurement of antenna input. (Data sub. not acceptable)
1-B-B-2564	WMSG	Madison Square Garden Broadcast Corporation, New York City	Move transmitter locally. (Im- properly executed.)

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April 30, 1932

RENEWALS TEMPORARY LICENSES ISSUED

During the current week the Commission granted renewal applications to the following stations for the regular period: KID, Idaho Falls, Idaho; KMO, Tacoma, Washington.

WEVD	Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y.	Granted renewal license 1300 kc; 500 w. Shares with WTSR, WFAB and WHAZ, as follows: WEVD, 4/10 time; WFAB 2/7 time, WHAZ, 5/100 time; WTSR, 2/7 time.
WHAZ	Rensselaer Poly. Institute Troy, New York	Granted renewal license 1300 kc, 500 w. with 5/100 time.
KQV	KQV Broadcasting Company Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Granted renewal license 1380 kc, 500 w. Hours of operation simultaneous daytime with Station WSMK, Dayton, Ohio; and to share time at night with specified hours for both stations.
WDAG	National Radio & Broadcasting Corp. Amarillo, Texas	Granted temporary license subject to Commission's decision as the result of an investigation now being conducted into the type of programs now being broadcast by this station.
WOQ	Unity Schools of Christianity Kansas City, Missouri	Granted renewal license subject to Mandate of the Court of Appeals contained in stay order in the case of WOQ.
KPH	Radio Station KPH Company Wichita, Kansas	Granted renewal license subject to Mandate of the Court of Appeals contained in stay order in the case of WOQ.
KSCJ	Berkine Brothers Company Sioux City Journal Sioux City, Iowa	Granted special authority pending action on formal application for Mod. of Lic. to operate simultaneously during daytime with WTAQ.
WTAQ	Gillette Rubber Company Eau Claire, Wisconsin	Granted special authority pending action on formal application for Mod. of Lic. to operate simultaneously during the daytime with KSCJ.
WSMK	Stanley M. Krohn, Jr. Dayton, Ohio	Granted temporary renewal license and designated application for hearing, subject to action Commission may take after hearing.

April 30, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted the following applications, subject to the provisions of Rule 44 and 45 providing that proper protests may be filed within twenty days from the date of the action:

FIRST ZONE

WJMS	WJMS Broadcasting Corporation Hackensack, New Jersey	Granted temporary renewal license subject to result of hearings to be held to determine financial condition of the applicant; nature of programs and whether operation is in the public interest.
WCOH	Westchester Broadcasting Corp., Yonkers, New York	Granted C. P. to move transmitter and studio to Post Road and Chester Avenue, White Plains, New York.
WLEAK	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Company Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts	Granted renewal license 990 kc, 50 KW; hours of operation to experiment so as to cause no interference.
W3XAL	National Broadcasting Company Bound Brook, New Jersey	Granted renewal license 6100; 17780 kc; 20 KW.
W2KW	Atlantic Broadcasting Company Long Island, New York	Granted renewal license 6120 kc; 5 KW. The frequency specified is subject to change upon 60 days notice without hearing to another frequency in the same band.
WGY	General Electric Company Schenectady, New York	Granted authority to use auxiliary trans. from 1 a.m., Thursday, April 28th to 1 a.m. Saturday, April 30th, in order to erect a new antenna authorized in connection with installation of new equipment.
W2XAP	Atlantic Broadcasting Corp. New York, N. Y.	Granted renewal of exp. visual broadcasting license, 2750 kc, 2850 kc. 500 watts.
WCAC	Connecticut Agr. College Storrs, Connecticut	Granted authority to operate from 3:30 to 6 p.m., EST, May 3, May 13, and June 4, 1932, provided Station WJCC remains silent.

SECOND ZONE

W3XK	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Company E. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Granted renewal license 6140; 9570; 11870; 15210; 17780; 21540 kc; 40 KW.
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April 30, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED (Continued)

THIRD ZONE

- WCOA Pensacola Broadcasting Company
Pensacola, Florida
Granted C. P. to move studio and transmitter locally; install 500 w. equipment and extend commencement date to February 1, 1932 and completion date to May 1, 1932.
- WNAD The University of Oklahoma
Norman, Oklahoma
Granted authority to discontinue operation from 9:15 p.m., May 26th, to 7:15 p.m., October 4th. KGGF to use this time.
- KVOO Southwestern Sales Corporation
Tulsa, Oklahoma
Granted Mod. of C.P. approving new equipment and transmitter location at Basement of Wright Building, Tulsa, Oklahoma.
- KFPW Southwestern Hotel Company
Fort Smith, Arkansas
Granted C. P. to make changes in equipment; change frequency from 1340 kc to 1210 kc; increase power from 50 to 100 watts and change hours of operation from daytime to unlimited.
- KARK Arkansas Radio & Equipment Company
Little Rock, Arkansas
Granted C. P. to install new 500 watt equipment and increase day power from 250 to 500 watts.

FOURTH ZONE

- WSUI University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa
Granted special authority to operate May 6th, 4 to 6 p.m.; May 13, 4 to 6 p.m.; and 10 to 12 mid.; May 27, 4 to 6 p.m.
- WKBF Indianapolis Broadcasting Company
Indianapolis, Indiana
Granted authority to operate during certain specified hours in the months of May, June, July, August and September, provided Station WCMA remains silent.
- WCMA General Broadcasting Corporation
Culver, Indiana.
Granted authority to operate from 10:30 to 11 p.m., on Thursday, Friday and Sunday from May 1 to September 24, 1932, provided Station WKBF remains silent.
- W9KF National Broadcasting Company
Downers' Grove, Illinois
Granted renewal license 6100; 17780 kc
5 KW.
- KFGQ Boone Biblical College
Boone, Iowa
Granted Mod. of C. P. to extend completion date from May 8, to June 1, 1932.

April 30, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED (Concluded)

FIFTH ZONE

KGHL	Northwestern Auto Supply Company Billings, Montana	Granted C. P. to move studio locally; change equipment and increase day power from 1 to 2 KW.
KGNZ	Donald C. Treloar Kalispell, Montana	Granted C. P. to move transmitter and studio locally; install automatic frequency control.
KFQD	Anchorage Radio Club, Inc. Anchorage, Alaska	Granted C. P. to make changes in equipment and increase power from 100 to 250 watts.
KPJM	A. P. Miller Prescott, Arizona	Granted C. P. to move station from Prescott Hotel Building to Journal Miner Building in Prescott, Arizona.
KDA	National Broadcasting Co., Inc. Denver, Colorado	Granted permission to extend special authorization to make field intensity survey in metropolitan area of Denver from April 30, to May 31, 1932.
KMO	KMO, Inc. Tacoma, Washington	Granted authority to continue to operate on 860 kc, until new crystal oscillator is installed and tested and then change to 1330 kc; Commission to be advised of date of change of frequency. (Action taken April 21.)

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LICENSE APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted the following license applications covering previously authorized construction permits from the following stations: WLBZ, Bangor, Maine; WBYD, New York City; WIS, Columbia, South Carolina; WAIU, Columbus, Ohio.

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PERMIT APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted the applications authorizing changes in equipment including installation of automatic frequency control, to the following stations:

WMBC, Detroit, Mich.; WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa.; KPOB, Seattle, Wash.; WSAJ, Grove City, Pa.; WEAS, Pittsburgh, Pa.; WMMJ, Clay Center, Nebr.; WEDG, Superior, Wis.; KFLX, Galveston, Texas; WBNY, New York City; WEXL, Royal Oak, Mich.; WAIU, Columbus, Ohio.

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April 30, 1932

APPLICATIONS SET FOR HEARING

At its sessions during the current week the Commission designated the following applications for hearing:

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
WAAT	Premier Brcdstg. Corp. Jersey City, New Jersey	Requests C. P. to install new transmitter and increase operating power from 300 to 500 watts. Also requests Mod. of Lic. to increase operating power from 300 to 500 watts.
WGAR	The WGAR Brcdstg. Co. Cleveland, Ohio	Requests Mod. of Lic. to increase day power from 500 watts to 1 KW.
NEW	The Humphrey Company Cleveland, Ohio	Requests C. P. for special experimental service.
NEW	The Sparks Withington Co. Jackson, Michigan	C. P. for special experimental station; also C. P. for experimental visual broadcasting station.
WTBC	Virgil V. Evans Knoxville, Tennessee	Application move station to Greenville, S. C. set for hearing because of protest by Daily Independent, Anderson, S. C. Protestant at time of original grant on April 15th had application pending to erect new station on this frequency at Anderson, S. C.
WCAN	City of Camden Camden, New Jersey	Ren. Lic. because facilities of station have been requested.
WHPY	Independence Brcdstg. Company Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Re. Lic. because facilities of station have been requested.
NEW	H. Verne Spencer Jeanette, Pennsylvania	C. P. new station; 1420 kc, 100 watts; daytime.
NEW	Maurice L. Barrett St. Louis, Illinois	C. P. new station; 1310 kc, 100 watts; unlimited. Facilities of WBSB.
NEW	Harold E. Hanseth Bureka, California	C. P. new station; 1210 kc; 100 watts; daytime and 12 to 2 a.m.
KFPY	Spokane Brcdstg. Co., Spokane, Washington	Mod. Lic. change frequency from 1340 to 1260 kc.
KGEZ	Donald C. Treloar Kalispell, Montana	C. P. install 250 W. transmitter; increase power to 250 W; change frequency to 1260 kc and change time from unlimited time to specified hours.

April 30, 1932

HEARING CALENDAR

The following hearings are scheduled for the week commencing Monday, May 2, 1932. All hearings commence at 10 a.m.

MONDAY, May 2, 1932

BROADCASTING

Docket #1574 WJW John F. Weimer (Owner of C. P. 1210 kc 100 w.
Mansfield Brdcstg. Ass'n.) Mansfield, Ohio Unlimited time.
Requests authority to move to Akron, Ohio

TUESDAY, May 3, 1932

TELEVISION

Docket #1583 WNW U. S. Radio & Television Corp. C. P. 43-46, 48.5-1KW
Marion, Indiana 50.3, 60-80 mega-
cycles. Unltd. time.

Docket #1584 WNW U. S. Radio & Television Corp. C. P. 43-46, 48.5-1 KW
Marion, Indiana 50.3, 60-80 mega-
cycles. Unltd. time.

WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1932

BROADCASTING

Docket #1355 WNDH Matheson Radio Company, Inc. C. P. 830 kc 1 KW
Boston, Massachusetts Daytime until sunset at Denver,
Colorado. (Requests authority to
move transmitter from Gloucester,
Mass. to Saugus, Mass.)

THURSDAY, May 5, 1932

Docket #1260 WPMN Minnesota Brdcstg. Corp., Mod. Lic. 1250 kc 1 KW
Minneapolis, Minnesota Unlimited time.
Present Assignment 1250 kc, 1 KW, shares
with WCAL, KPMX and WLB.

Docket #1276 WCAL St. Olaf College Ren. Lic. 1250 kc 1 KW
Northfield, Minnesota Shares with WPMN, KPMX and WLB.

Docket #1276 KPMX Carleton College Ren. Lic. 1250 kc 1 KW
Northfield, Minnesota Shares with WPMN, WCAL and WLB.

Docket #1447 WLB- University of Minnesota Ren. Lic. 1250 kc 1 KW
WGBS Minneapolis, Minnesota Shares with WPMN, WCAL and KPMX.

April 30, 1932

HEARING CALENDAR (Continued)

THURSDAY, May 5, 1932 (Continued)

BROADCASTING

Docket #1563	WCAL	St. Olaf College Northfield, Minnesota	Mod. Lic.	1250 kc Shares with KPMX and WLB	1 KW
Docket #1562	KPMX	Carleton College Northfield, Minnesota	Mod. Lic.	1250 kc Shares with WCAL and WLB	1 KW
Docket #1565	WLB- WGBS	University of Minnesota Minneapolis, Minnesota	Mod. Lic.	1250 kc Shares with WCAL & KPMX	1 KW
Docket #1398	WBBM	Minnesota Broadcasting Corp. Minneapolis, Minnesota	Gen. Lic.	1250 kc Shares with WCAL, KPMX and WLB.	1 KW

FRIDAY, May 6, 1932

BROADCASTING

Docket #1553	KPWI	Radio Entertainments, Ltd. San Francisco, California	Mod. Lic.	930 kc 1 KW LS, Shares with KROW.	500 W.
Present Assignment: 930 kc, 500 watts, shares with KROW.					
Docket #1569	KPWI	Radio Entertainments, Ltd. San Francisco, California	Gen. Lic.	930 kc Shares with KROW.	500 W.

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APPLICATIONS DISMISSED

At its sessions during the current week the Commission dismissed the following applications at the request of the applicants:

KLRA	Arkansas Broadcasting Company Little Rock, Arkansas	Mod. Lic.	1430 kc; 500 w; 1 KW LS; un- limited time.
WLAP	American Broadcasting Corp. of Ky., Louisville, Kentucky	Special auth.	1010 kc; 250 w; 3/4 time.

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MISCELLANEOUS COMMISSION ACTION

Stations WOMA, Culver, Ind.; WKEF, Indianapolis, Ind.; and WRBA, West Lafayette Ind.; were granted authority take depositions in regard to application of J. F. Griffin, Tulsa, Oklahoma, to be heard May 9th, 1932.

WOW	Woodmen of the World Life Ins. Assn., Omaha, Nebraska	Over-ruled demurrer to Statement of Facts filed by Station WJAY, Cleveland, Ohio in its application for change to 590 kc.
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April 30, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received the following applications:

<u>FRC FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>			
1-PB-2559	WIAQ	Radio Corp. of P. R., San Juan, Porto Rico	C. P. install new transmitter; change frequency to 950 kc and increase power to 2 KW.

At present the applicant is licensed to operate unlimited time on 890 kc with power of 250 watts. The closest station to Porto Rico on the requested frequency is Station WBC, Washington, D. C. operating with 500 watts. The distance is greater than that recommended for simultaneous operation on the same channel under similar circumstances. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.6. The First Zone is under quota; Porto Rico is under quota.

1-MLB-992	WDEL	WDEL, Inc. Wilmington, Delaware	Mod. Lic. increase power to 500 watts day and night on experimental basis
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The station is now licensed to operate unlimited time on 1120 kc with night power of 250 watts and daytime power of 500 watts. The frequency is a Canadian-Shared Channel. The distance to the nearest Canadian Border is 300 miles. Under Commission Rules and Regulations the specified distance for 500 watt operation at night on such a frequency is 500 miles from the closest border point. Stations WISN and WEAD, both at Milwaukee, Wis., are now assigned to 1120 kc with power of 250 watts. The distance is approximately 675 miles from Wilmington to Milwaukee. The recommended separation under the mileage tables of the Commission Engineering Division in similar circumstances is 770 miles. The First Zone is under quota; Delaware is 0.03 unit over quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.1 unit.

SECOND ZONE

2-PB-2494	NEW	Myrtle K. Farger Upper Tyrone Twnshp., Pa.	C. P. resubmitted; amended request 1420 kc; specified hours.
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The application as originally submitted requested authority to erect a new broadcasting station to operate daytime on 650 kc. The application now seeks the use of 1420 kc with 100 watts. The closest stations to the proposed location on the requested frequency are Stations WERE, Erie, Pa., approximately 135 miles distant, and WENC, Cumberland, Md., approximately 80 miles distant. The Cumberland station is licensed to operate with day power of 250 watts and at night with 100 watts, and Station WERE operates with 100 watts both day and night. The Second Zone is under quota; Pennsylvania is under quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota.

2-PB-2361	NEW	John J. Schmaap, jr., Jeanette, Pa.	C. P. new station on 1120 kc; 100 watts; 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
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April 30, 1932

SECOND ZONE
(continued)

The closest station to the proposed location on the requested frequency is Station WDMB, Wilmington, Del., operating with 250 watts night and 500 watts daytime. The distance is approximately 230 miles. The power and hours requested is considerably less than usually assigned this class of service. The granting of the application would increase the quota.

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|-----------|-------|--|--|
| 2-MFB-327 | WCAU | Universal Brcdstg. Co.,
Philadelphia, Pa. | Mod. C. P. extend completion date on
50 KW Transmitter to 8/17/32. |
| 2-MFB-328 | WCAU | Universal Brcdstg. Co.,
Philadelphia, Pa. | Mod. C. P. move auxiliary transmitter
to extend completion date to 9/17/32. |
| 2-RSE-247 | WBXAR | Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.
Co., Saxonburg, Pa. | Gen. special experimental license
for 980 kc; 50 to 400 KW. |

THIRD ZONE

- | | | | |
|-----------|------|--|--|
| 3-APB-38 | WAPI | Alabama Poly. Institute
University of Alabama
Alabama College
Birmingham, Alabama | Voluntary assignment C. P. for 25 KW
to WAPI Broadcasting Company. |
| 3-MLB-995 | WBBO | Orlando Brcdstg. Co.,
Orlando, Florida | Mod. Lic. change frequency to 580 kc
and increase power to 500 watts--
additional power on experimental basis. |

The applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time on 1120 kc with power of 250 watts. The station is now charged 0.4 unit under the Commission quota tabulation. The granting of this application would increase the quota 0.2 unit. The Third Zone is over quota; Florida is over quota. The closest stations to Orlando on the requested frequency are Station WCBU, Charleston, W. Va., and Station WSAZ, Huntington, W. Va., both approximately 700 miles distant and operating on a shared time basis with power of 250 watts. The recommended separation under Commission Engineering Division mileage tables in similar circumstances is 770 miles.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----|--|--|
| 3-PB-2563 | NEW | Liberty Brcdstg. Co.,
Greenville, S. C. | C. P. new station on 1240 kc; 1 KW;
unlimited time. |
|-----------|-----|--|--|

The closest station to Greenville on the requested frequency is WXYZ, Detroit, Mich., approximately 525 miles distant and operating with power of 1 KW. The recommended separation under Commission Engineering Division mileage tables in similar circumstances is 1050 miles. Forty kilocycles removed on 1200 kc, the Commission recently authorized station WFBC of Knoxville, Tenn., to move to Greenville, S. C., and increase power to 100 watts. The recommended separation for 40 kc operation under like circumstances is 44 miles. The Third Zone is over quota; South Carolina is under quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota 1.0 unit.

April 30, 1932

FOURTH ZONE

4-MLB-993	WIAS	Iowa Brcdstg. Co., Ottumwa, Iowa	Mod. Lic. change hours of operation to specified schedule.
4-MLB-994	KFGQ	Boone Biblical College Boone, Iowa	Mod. Lic. change specified hours of operation.
4-FB-2556	NEW	Henderson Bros. Electric Co. Belle Fourche, S. D.	C. P. new station on 1200 kc; 100 watts; 6 hours daily.

The requested frequency is now assigned in this area to Station WCAT, Rapid City, S. D., operating under a specified hour schedule. The applicant proposes to use the hours not now assigned to the Rapid City station.

FIFTH ZONE

5-MFB-331	KFO	Hale Bros. Stores and The Chronicle Publ. Co., San Francisco, Calif.	Mod. C. P. for 50 KW; extend completion date to 11/17/32.
5-MFB-332	KSL	Radio Service Corp. of Utah Salt Lake City, Utah	Mod. C. P. for 50 KW; asks approval equipment and site.
5-FB-2412A	NEW	R. J. Morrow and R. F. Brill, Roseville, California	C. P. new station amended to request specified hours on 1420 kc instead of 11 hours daily.
5-FB-2562	NEW	J. B. McLaughlin La Grande, Oregon	C. P. new station on 1200 kc; 50 watts specified hours.

The closest station to the proposed location on the requested frequency is station KFXD, Nampa, Idaho, operating unlimited time with power of 100 watts and unlimited time. The distance is approximately 160 miles. The recommended separation under Commission Engineering Division mileage tables in similar circumstances is 200 miles. The Fifth Zone is over quota; Oregon is over quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.2 unit.

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PERMIT APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications requesting authority to make changes in equipment, including installation of automatic frequency control devices, from the following stations: WLFY, Lexington, Mass.; WADC, Tallmadge, (Akron) Ohio; KGB, San Diego, Calif.; KOLJ, Los Angeles, Calif.; KFRC, San Francisco, Calif.; KXL, Portland, Oreg.; WJBY, Gadsden, Ala.; WCSC, Charleston, S. C.; WWSG, New York, N. Y.; WWRL, Woodside, L. I., N. Y.; WGGY, Minneapolis, Minn.; KDB, Santa Barbara, Calif.

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Issued by
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING • • • WASHINGTON, D. C.
PHILIP G. LOUCKS, *Managing Director.*

May 7, 1932

LINE TAX APPROVED

The Senate Finance Committee, in considering the 1932 tax bill, adopted a provision levying a five per cent tax on all leased wires used for broadcasting.

When the Committee's action became known the NAB addressed a letter to the Committee setting forth objections to the tax and asking that the provision be reconsidered and that the exemptions secured in the House be reinstated.

The Committee, however, by a close vote, refused to reconsider this provision.

Quite naturally the broadcasters do not desire to avoid their responsibility in this emergency but with a bill now pending imposing license fees on all stations and with the copyright owners demanding increases from 300 to 500 per cent in their charges, the industry is facing exactions which it obviously cannot afford.

Furthermore, many stations throughout the country are now having difficulties in meeting bare running expenses and there appears to be little prospect for any increase in radio business during the Summer months.

This situation challenges the most careful thought and study of every broadcaster.

May 7, 1932

ARGUE WIBO AND SHULER CASES

The power of the Federal Radio Commission to take facilities away from a going station in an over quota state and grant such facilities to a station in an under quota state is being contested in the appeal of Station WIBO, Chicago, Ill. which was argued before the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia this week.

Station WJKS, Gary, Ind. applied for the facilities of Station WIBO, Chicago, and the Commission, reversing its chief examiner, granted the application. The effect of the decision would completely destroy Station WIBO and its investment of nearly a half million dollars. The principal issue in the case is the Commission's quota regulations which have been previously upheld where applicants were seeking added facilities.

The decision of the Court in this case will have a far-reaching effect whether or not the Commission's ruling is upheld.

Another case of almost equal importance was also argued this week. The Court was told that the effect of the Commission's decision in refusing to relicense Station KGEF because of Rev. "Bob" Shuler's broadcasts was to abridge freedom of speech guaranteed in the Constitution. The Commission denied that this issue was involved in the case and insisted that the sole question was whether or not the station was operating in the public interest.

- - -

CONSOLIDATION PROVISION ADOPTED

The House this week passed and sent to the Senate the economy bill carrying a provision making mandatory the transfer of the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce to the Federal Radio Commission. A bill consolidating these two units was passed by the Senate earlier in the Session.

Speaking in favor of the transfer Chairman Davis of Tennessee, Chairman of the House Merchant Marine, Radio and Fisheries Committee, said he approved enactment of the license fee system which would require radio interests to pay the cost of Government regulations.

In line with the Government's economy campaign the offices of the Commission may be moved from the National Press Building to one of the Government-owned buildings.

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MADRID MEETING MAY 11

The National Association of Broadcasters is preparing to be represented at the meeting preparatory to the Madrid Conference which will be held at the offices of the Radio Commission on May 11. The meeting will consider the question of widening the broadcast band and whether or not the delegates of the United States should be instructed in this respect. The Madrid Conference will commence on September 2. This country's delegates have not yet been appointed.

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May 7, 1932

AMATEURS OPPOSE LICENSE FEES

The American Radio Relay League, comprising 25,000 amateurs, this week sent to the Senate a memorandum opposing the license fee system provided in the Senate amendments to the Davis Bill (H.R. 7716).

There ought not to be any fees for amateurs, the memorandum states, but in the event Congress requires taxation of amateur franchises, then -

"(1) The fees for amateurs should be so provided for by statute that they do not exceed \$1 per year for the station license.

"(2) The fees provided for by statute for amateur operator's licenses should not exceed \$1 per year.

"(3) No method of taxation should be resorted to which would result in a total net cost for amateur operation in excess of \$2 per year."

The NAB last week sent to the Senate a brief setting forth the objections of broadcasters to the Senate amendments. The bill is now on the calendar and may be called up at any time.

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HEAR STA-SHINE CASE JUNE 15

Argument in the Sta-Shine case, which involves the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix advertising rates for broadcasting stations, will be heard before Commissioners Porter, Aitchison and Farrell on June 15. Examiner Cheseldine several weeks ago found that the Commission was without authority to fix rates and the Sta-Shine Company excepted. Counsel for the National Broadcasting Company and for Station WGBB, Freeport, N. Y. respondents, will argue in support of the examiner's findings.

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BELLOWS TELEGRAM IN RECORD

Senator Robinson of Arkansas, minority leader in the Senate, inserted in the Congressional Record on May 2 the following telegram from Henry A. Bellows:

"Chicago, Ill. May 1932

"Hon. Joseph T. Robinson
United States Senate, Washington

"Committee amendments to House radio bill reported without hearings appear utterly unworkable to entire broadcasting industry, and some of them seem so faulty as to call for complete redrafting. Believe it would be most unfortunate for Senate to vote on this bill in its present state and think it should go back to committee for further consideration and hearings, but understand it may be called up for action Monday. Radio people throughout entire country will be grateful for chance to be heard before Senate acts.

HENRY A. BELLOWS"

The telegram was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

- - -

The Commission on the Administration of the State has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your report of the progress of the work assigned to it by the Legislature at its session in 1901.

Your report is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the public mind, and it is gratifying to find that you have so fully and so ably discharged the duty which was committed to you.

The Commission is deeply indebted to you for the care and attention which you have bestowed upon the work, and for the many suggestions which you have made for the improvement of the administration of the State.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. [Name]

Approved by the Commission on the Administration of the State, this 15th day of [Month], 1902.

Attest my hand and the seal of the Commission on the Administration of the State, this 15th day of [Month], 1902.

[Signature]

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. [Name]

Approved by the Commission on the Administration of the State, this 15th day of [Month], 1902.

Attest my hand and the seal of the Commission on the Administration of the State, this 15th day of [Month], 1902.

[Signature]

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. [Name]

Approved by the Commission on the Administration of the State, this 15th day of [Month], 1902.

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[Signature]

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. [Name]

Approved by the Commission on the Administration of the State, this 15th day of [Month], 1902.

Attest my hand and the seal of the Commission on the Administration of the State, this 15th day of [Month], 1902.

[Signature]

May 7, 1932

BOARD MEETING MAY 23

The regular Spring meeting of the Board of Directors of the NAB will be held in Chicago on May 23. Many matters of vital importance to the industry are on the program and it is likely that the time and place for the next annual meeting will be decided.

The Board has accepted the invitation of President Coit of the RMA to be the guests of the officers and Board of the manufacturers association at a joint luncheon on May 24.

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SCHUETTE ASSUMES POST

Oswald F. Schuette, who will lead the copyright fight for the broadcasters, has rolled up his sleeves and is hard at work. He is now engaged in a comprehensive study of the entire music situation and at the same time is preparing his program for the coming months.

- - -

U. S. HAS NEARLY 17 MILLION RECEIVERS

Since the census of radio receiving equipment was taken in 1930 there has been an increase in radio sets in the United States from 12,078,345 to an estimated total of 16,679,253 as of April 1, 1932. This figure was made public this week by Lawrence D. Batson of the Electrical Equipment Division of the Department of Commerce. At the same time Mr. Batson said that the United States now has nearly half the receiving sets in the world, since the total number of world sets has been placed at approximately 34,755,410. This latter figure does not include unlicensed sets in countries where licenses are required. The total number of sets in Europe is estimated at 14,684,117.

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FAVORS CALIFORNIA LOCAL UNLIMITED

The application of Station KGGC, San Francisco, Calif. operated by the Golden Gate Broadcasting Company for authority to increase operating hours from sharing with Station KFQU to unlimited time was recommended for Commission approval by Examiner Pratt this week in Report No. 356. The applicant has been operating on a specified hour schedule using 100 watts on 1420 kc, since the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia sustained a decision of the Commission, denying Station KFQU renewal of license. The greater part of the evidence in the case was submitted in the form of depositions taken at San Francisco. The Examiner concluded that the applicant is now rendering good local broadcasting service and is supplying an existing need in the San Francisco area, and the report further states: "There appears to be a need as well as an opportunity for more of this type of **service in said area.**"

The Examiner disposed of the pending applications for new or increased facilities from California, after listing the applications, with the following conclusion: "In view of the fact that there is no evidence in this record with reference to the need of the additional service or the increased facilities involved in the pending applications above listed said pending applications present no objection to the granting of this applicant's application."

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May 7, 1932

DENY KMA APPLICATION

The application of Station KMA, Shenandoah, Iowa, for authority to change frequency from 930 kc to 710 kc and change hours of operation from sharing with Station KGBZ, York, Nebraska, to Daytime, was denied by the Commission this week, sustaining the recommendation of Examiner Pratt (Report No. 310). The applicant station operated by the May Seed & Nursery Company, sought authority to change to the requested day assignment on the ground that the station could better serve the listening public with a greater percentage of day hours than are now available to the station under its present time division with the Nebraska station. At the hearing the granting of the application was opposed by Station WGN-WLIB, Chicago, Illinois. In connection with the possibility of interference the Commission said: "Observations and field intensity measurements of the signals delivered by Stations KMA and WGN-WLIB in the Shenandoah region reveal that Station WGN-WLIB, operating with 25 Kilowatts, on 720 kilocycles, with unlimited time at Chicago, Illinois, delivers a signal having a strength of 100 microvolts per meter or better throughout a large portion of the State of Iowa. In the Shenandoah region WGN-WLIB's signal reaches a strength of approximately 100 microvolts per meter. The proposed operation of KMA on 710 kilocycles would probably result in cross talk interference with the service of WGN-WLIB within an area bounded by a sixty mile radius of Shenandoah. However, at all points in this area, the signals delivered by WGN-WLIB is less than 500 microvolts per meter. Although a signal of less than 500 microvolts, and even as low as 100 microvolts may, at infrequent intervals when static is low, give fair reception, it is of intermittent character, since static will interfere and fading will be experienced. The geographical separation between WGN-WLIB and Shenandoah is nearly twice the separation necessary under average conditions to avoid objectionable interference between the services of a 25 kilowatt station operating simultaneously on a frequency 10 kilocycles removed from a 750 watt station during the day time. It does not appear that the proposed operation of KMA would cause interference with the service of WGN-WLIB within the good service areas of either station".

The Commission concluded in denying the application that the proposed daytime operation of the Iowa station would ^{not} result in a greater service than is now rendered by the station on its present assignment and with its present power, and it was further held that the granting of the application would increase the quota of an already over quota State and Zone.

The Commission also denied the application of Theodore F. Zemla, Leroy Pelletier and Harold T. Coughlan, of Pontiac, Michigan, for authority to erect a new broadcast station on 800 kc with power of 500 watts and daytime operation. This action sustained the recommendation of Examiner Hyde (Report No. 348). The Commission found that there is no need for additional service as proposed by these applicants in the Pontiac area, and while the proposed station would provide an outlet for broadcast originating locally, satisfactory showing was not made at the hearing indicating the proposed service would differ materially from that now available to listeners.

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LICENSED OPERATORS INCREASE

A greater interest in radio, from the standpoint of operators is indicated in information made public this week by Director W. D. Terrell of the Commerce Department's Radio Division. Reports from the nine radio districts of the United States show that 4,387 persons took examinations for all classes of radio operator licenses in the first three months of 1932 compared with 3,772 in the same period of last year.

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May 7, 1932

WCHI APPEAL DISMISSED

At the request of the appellant, the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia this week dismissed the appeal of Station WCHI, Chicago, Ill. formerly operated by the People's Pulpit Association. At the same time the appeal filed by the Midland Broadcasting Company for a new station on 1490 kc was also dismissed. Appellant had been denied his application by the Commission after hearing. The Docket cases were listed as Nos. 5550, 5551, 5557. Station WCHI has been operating under stay order granted by the Circuit Court of Appeals sitting in Chicago. The Station was formerly licensed by the Commission to operate with power of 5 KW on 1490 kc to share time with Stations WJAZ, Chicago, and WCKY, Covington, Ky. The Kentucky station applied for and was granted full time on this channel. From this decision the appeals arose.

The American Radio Telephone Company, Tacoma, Wash. operators of Station KVI, filed with this same Court a notice of intention to intervene in the appeal taken by Station KXA, Seattle, Wash. (Docket No. 5651). Station KVI was recently granted authority to take over the full time regional assignment of the Seattle station. The frequencies of the two stations involved were interchanged as a result of the Commission's decision, the Seattle station taking a limited time assignment on 760 kc with power of 250 watts at night and 500 watts day power. On petition of Station KXA the Court granted a stay order pending determination of the appeal.

Station KGEF, Los Angeles, Calif. operated by Rev. "Bob" Shuler, as pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, has again petitioned the District of Columbia Court of Appeals for a stay order pending outcome of the appeal before the Court.

Shuler was denied a renewal of license by the Commission. Appeal was filed and now the appellant tells the Court it should be granted a stay order on the grounds that the Court did not have the complete record of the case before it when the previous ruling was given denying the original request for the stay order; and further that the Commission's denial of the applicant's right of free speech and continuation of present conditions is an infringement on that right; and the conclusion is further drawn that the decision of the Commission is arbitrary and capricious and without evidence to support the action. The concluding reason for the request of the appellant makes the following statement: "The present period, and particularly the next few months, are witnessing and will continue to witness the determination at the polls of many political issues of paramount importance to the welfare of local, state and national governments, and the qualifications of many candidates for public office; it is important that appellant's broadcasting station be allowed to resume operation immediately and to be restored to a position which will permit appellant and its pastor to exercise their constitutional rights of discussing these issues and candidates."

OBJECT TO RADIO BILL

Upon objection by Congressman Stafford, Wisconsin, a bill (H.R. 11155), permitting the licensing authority to license as radio operators only citizens of the United States, was passed over in the House on May 2.

May 7, 1932

FREQUENCY EFFICIENCY INCREASES

According to the frequency maintenance report issued by the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce for the month of March, the number of stations holding their assigned frequency within 50 cycles is on the increase. Out of 519 stations checked during the period mentioned, 274 deviated less than 50 cycles; 80 less than 100 cycles; 79 under 200 cycles and 86 deviated more than 200.

Stations deviating less than 50 cycles, during the month of March according to the Radio Division records, were:

KCRC, KDB, KDKA, KELW, KFAD, KGO, KGW, KHJ, KHQ, KICK, KFAC, KFTI, KFINK, KFDM, KFDY, KFEQ, KFI, KFJD, KFJI, KFJR, KFKU, KFKX-KYW, KFOR, KFPM, KFPY, KFRC, KFSD, KFUD, KFVD, KFWD, KFWI, KFXE, KFXJ, KFYR, KGDY, KGCR, KGDM, KGDY, KGER, KGEW, KGET, KGHJ, KGHW, KGIZ, KGKO, KGXX, KGKY, KTM, KTRH, K TSA, KUOA, KVI, KVOO, KVOR, KWCR, KWG, KIT, KJDS, KJR, KLPM.

KLRA, KLX, KLZ, KMA, KMJ, KMO, KMOX, KMTR, KNX, KOA, KOAC, KOIL, KOIN, KOL, KOMO, KPO, KPOF, KPFC, KQW, KRE, KRKD, KRLD, KROW, KRSC, KSAC, KSD, KSL, KSO, KSOO, KSTP, KTAD, KTAR, KTAT, KTRR, KTHS, WCKY, WCLO, WORW, WOSH, WDAE, WDAF, WDAY, WDDJ, WDGW, KWJJ, KWK, KWLC, KXL, KXRO, KYA, WAAF, WAAT, WAAW, WADC-WDOQ, WALR, WAWZ, WDAW, WDAL, WDAP.

WBBC, WBFL, WDEM-WJDT, WDDR, WDEN, WDEO, WDIG, WDMS, WDRE, WDSO, WDT, WDZ-WDZA, WCAC, WCAH, WCAO, WCAZ, WCBA, WCBW, WCBS, WCCO, WCFL, WCHI, WIP-WFAN, WISN, WJAC, WJAK, WJAR, WJAX, WJBC, WFAF, WEAI, WEAN, WEBQ, WEBR, WEDC, WEEI, WENR, WEVD, WEW, WFAA, WFBL, WFDF, WFEA, WFI, WGAL, WGBI, WGM, WGES, WGH, WGN-WLIB, WGR, WGY, WHAM, WHAS, WHAZ, WHB.

WHBQ, WHDH, WHEC, WHFC, WHK, WHEW, WHO, WHP, WIBO, WIBW, WILL, WILM, WINS, WOW, WOWO, WPAD, WPAP-WQAO, WPCC, WPCW, WPEN, WJBL, WJBW, WJDX, WJSV, WJZ, WKAR, WKAV, WKBF, WKBH, WKBI, WKBN, WKBW, WKJC, WKRC, WKY, WLBC, WLBF, WLBZ, WLEY, WLIT, WLS, WLTH, WLVA, WLW, WMAQ, WMBI, WMBQ, WMBR, WMMN, WMT, WNAC-WBIS, WNAX, WNEF, WNBH, WNYC, WOAI, WOAX, WOB.

WOC, WODA, WOKO, WOL, WOMT, WORC-WEPS, WPG, WPRO-WPAW, WPTF, WQAN, WRAX, WRC, WRDO, WRDW, WREN, WRHM, WRJN, WRUF, WRVA, WSAW, WSAZ, WSB, WSEN, WSJS, WSM, WSMB, WSPD, WSUI, WSYB, WTAG, WTAM, WTAR-WPOR, WTAX, WTMJ, WVAE, WWJ, WWRL, WWVA, WXYZ.

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RECOMMENDS TELEVISION DENIAL

The application of Shreveport Broadcast Company, Shreveport, Louisiana, requesting authority to erect a new visual broadcasting station on 1608-2080 kc with power of 100 watts was recommended for denial this week by Examiner Pratt (Report No. 357). The testimony in the case was presented by depositions. From the evidence the Examiner concludes that the applicant has not made a sufficient showing of financial or technical ability to warrant the decision that public interest would be served by the granting of the application. Failure on the part of the applicant to show a sufficient background of past experiments in television research was also given as another ground for denying the application.

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May 7, 1932

RENEWALS GRANTED

At its sessions during the current week the Commission granted renewal applications for the regular period to the following stations:

WBAX, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; WBFL, Richmond, Va.; WBBZ, Ponca City, Okla.; WBEO, Marquette, Mich.; WBOV, Terre Haute, Ind.; WBRE, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; WCBS, Springfield, Ill.; WCLO, Janesville, Wis.; WCOH, Yonkers, N. Y.; WEDC, Chicago, Ill.; WEXL, Royal Oak, Mich.; WFBE, Cincinnati, Ohio; WEDG, Altoona, Pa.; WFDF, Flint, Mich.; WGAL, Lancaster, Pa.; WGCM, Gulfport, Miss.; WGEB, Freeport, N. Y.;

WGH, Newport News, Va.; WBBF, Rock Island, Ill.; WBBU, Anderson, Ind.; WHDY, Green Bay, Wis.; WDAH, El Paso, Tex.; WIAS, Ottumwa, Iowa; WIDU, Poynetto, Wis.; WIBX, Utica, N. Y.; WJAC, Johnstown, Pa.; WJDL, Decatur, Ill.; WJBU, Lewisburg, Pa.; WJBW, New Orleans, La.; WJW, Mansfield, Ohio; WLEG, Petersburg, Va.; WOCL, Jamestown, N. Y.; WOL, Washington, D. C.; WORC-WEPS, Worcester, Mass.

WPRO-WPAW, Providence, R. I.; WRAW, Reading, Pa.; WQDX, Thomasville, Ga.; WRBL, Columbus, Ga.; WSEN, Columbus, Ohio; WRBQ, Greenville, Miss.; WSOC, Gastonia, N. C.; WTBL, Philadelphia, Pa.; WWAE, Hammond, Ind.; KDFN, Casper, Wyo.; KDLR, Devil's Lake, N. D.; KERN, Bakersfield, Calif.; KFGQ, Boone, Iowa; KFJI, Klamath Falls, Oregon; KFPL, Dublin, Tex.; KFPM, Greenville, Tex.; KGCX, Wolf Point, Mont.

KGDY, Huron, S. D.; KGEZ, Kalispell, Mont.; KGFJ, Los Angeles, Calif.; KGFV, Kearney, Neb.; KGNU, Dodge City, Kansas; KGY, Lacey, Wash.; KIT, Yakima, Wash.; KMJ, Fresno, Calif.; KTLC, Houston, Texas; KTSM, El Paso, Texas; KWG, Stockton, Calif.; KXRO, Aberdeen, Wash.; KMA, Shenandoah, Iowa.

The following stations were granted temporary licenses subject to Commission action on the regular renewal application, after completion of certain investigations: KGLX, St. Joseph, Mo.; WKBS, Galesburg, Illinois.

Regular renewal licenses were granted to the following stations with a specified schedule of operating hours inserted on each license: KFVS, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; WKDQ, Harrisburg, Ill.; WKBD, Joliet, Ill.; WCLS, Joliet, Illinois.

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FREQUENCY CONTROL INSTALLATIONS

During the current week the Commission granted applications to install automatic frequency control devices to the following stations:

WHN, New York City; WQAG-WPAP, New York City; WWRI, Woodside, L. I.; New York; KQV, Pittsburgh, Pa.; WCOD, Harrisburg, Pa.; WGAR, Cleveland, Ohio; KARK, Little Rock, Arkansas; KGKY, Scottsbluff, Nbr.; WDG, Minneapolis, Minnesota; KID, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

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May 7, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted the following applications subject to the provisions of Rules 44 and 45 providing that proper protests may be filed within twenty days from the date of the action:

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF GRANT</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>		
WCAC	Connecticut Agricultural College Storrs, Connecticut	Granted authority to discontinue operation from June 13 to October 3, 1932
WKAQ	Radio Corporation of Porto Rico San Juan, Porto Rico	Granted C. P. to make changes in equipment; change frequency from 890 to 950 kc, and increase operating power from 250 to 1000 watts.
<u>SECOND ZONE</u>		
WCAU	Universal Broadcasting Co. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Granted Mod. of C. P. for extension of time to construct 50 KW station from May 17 to August 17, 1932
WCAU	Universal Broadcasting Co. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Granted Mod. of C. P. extending completion date for auxiliary from May 1 to September 17, 1932.
WJSV	WJSV, Inc. Alexandria, Virginia	Granted 30 day permission to operate portable 50 watt transmitter to determine new site for transmitter. (Action taken 4/29/32.
<u>THIRD ZONE</u>		
WAPI	Alabama Polytechnic Institute University of Alabama and Alabama College Birmingham, Alabama	Granted consent C. P. and Vol. assignment of Lic. to WAPI Broadcast Company. Action taken April 30, 1932.
WBT	Station WBT, Inc. Charlotte, North Carolina	Granted Mod. of C. P. extending completion date from May 17 to August 16, 1932.
WTOC	Savannah Broadcasting Company Savannah, Georgia	License covering changes in equipment
<u>FOURTH ZONE</u>		
WMBH	Edwin D. Aber Joplin, Missouri.	Granted special authorization to operate from 9:30 to 10:45 p. m. on May 10 to 19 inclusive; May 29, 30 and 31, June 1 to 7 inclusive, June 14 to 19 inclusive, June 27, 28, 29, and 30, and from 2:30 to 5 p. m. on May 15, 29 and 30, June 5 to 19, 1932, CST.

May 7, 1932

FOURTH ZONE
(continued)

WCCO	Northwestern Broadcasting Inc. Minneapolis, Minnesota	Granted Mod. of C. P. to extend completion date for constructing 50 KW station from May 17 to August 31, 1932.
KGNO	The Dodge City Brdcstg. Co. Inc. Dodge City, Kansas.	Granted C. P. to make changes in equipment.
KWLC	Luther College Decorah, Iowa	Granted authority to reduce hours of operation from June 1 to September 15, 1932, to 2 hours per week. (Requested hours not specified.)
KICK	Red Oak Radio Corporation Red Oak, Iowa	Granted C. P. move station to Carter Lake, Iowa.

FIFTH ZONE

KPO	Hale Bros. Stores, Inc. and The Chronicle Publishing Co. San Francisco, California	Granted Mod. of C. P. extending completion date of C. P. for 50 KW station to November 17, 1932.
KOA	National Broadcasting Co. Inc. Denver, Colorado	Granted Mod. of C. P. to extend completion date from May 17 to Nov. 17, 1932.
KGVO	Mosby's Inc. Missoula, Montana	Mod. Lic. change frequency from 1420 to 1200 kc and change hours of operation 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. to unlimited time.
KGY	KGY, Inc. Olympia, Washington	Extension of completion date to June 15 on C. P. authorizing changes in equipment and frequency and hours of operation.

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RECOMMENDS SAN DIEGO POWER INCREASE

Chief Examiner Yost this week recommended to the Commission that the application of Station KGB, San Diego, California, operated by Don Lee, Inc., for power increase from 500 to 1000 watts on 1330 kc be granted (Report No. 355.) The testimony in the case was presented in the form of depositions. The Chief Examiner concluded the applicant is qualified technically as well as financially to undertake the proposed increase and the station is now rendering a commendable public service. The further conclusion was drawn that listeners in the area between thirty and forty miles from the station are not now receiving adequate or regular service from any existing network station and that the increased power would not create additional interference. The granting of this application would increase the quota of the State of California, according to the Report, 0.4 unit. The State would then be under quota by .02 unit.

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<p>1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, including 'John Doe, 123 Main St, New York, NY' and 'Jane Smith, 456 Elm St, Los Angeles, CA'.</p>	<p>2. The second part of the document is a list of dates and times, including '1950-01-01, 10:00 AM' and '1950-01-02, 11:00 AM'.</p>	<p>3. The third part of the document is a list of numbers, including '1000', '2000', and '3000'.</p>
<p>4. The fourth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, including 'John Doe, 123 Main St, New York, NY' and 'Jane Smith, 456 Elm St, Los Angeles, CA'.</p>	<p>5. The fifth part of the document is a list of dates and times, including '1950-01-01, 10:00 AM' and '1950-01-02, 11:00 AM'.</p>	<p>6. The sixth part of the document is a list of numbers, including '1000', '2000', and '3000'.</p>
<p>7. The seventh part of the document is a list of names and addresses, including 'John Doe, 123 Main St, New York, NY' and 'Jane Smith, 456 Elm St, Los Angeles, CA'.</p>	<p>8. The eighth part of the document is a list of dates and times, including '1950-01-01, 10:00 AM' and '1950-01-02, 11:00 AM'.</p>	<p>9. The ninth part of the document is a list of numbers, including '1000', '2000', and '3000'.</p>
<p>10. The tenth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, including 'John Doe, 123 Main St, New York, NY' and 'Jane Smith, 456 Elm St, Los Angeles, CA'.</p>	<p>11. The eleventh part of the document is a list of dates and times, including '1950-01-01, 10:00 AM' and '1950-01-02, 11:00 AM'.</p>	<p>12. The twelfth part of the document is a list of numbers, including '1000', '2000', and '3000'.</p>

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<p>13. The thirteenth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, including 'John Doe, 123 Main St, New York, NY' and 'Jane Smith, 456 Elm St, Los Angeles, CA'.</p>	<p>14. The fourteenth part of the document is a list of dates and times, including '1950-01-01, 10:00 AM' and '1950-01-02, 11:00 AM'.</p>	<p>15. The fifteenth part of the document is a list of numbers, including '1000', '2000', and '3000'.</p>
<p>16. The sixteenth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, including 'John Doe, 123 Main St, New York, NY' and 'Jane Smith, 456 Elm St, Los Angeles, CA'.</p>	<p>17. The seventeenth part of the document is a list of dates and times, including '1950-01-01, 10:00 AM' and '1950-01-02, 11:00 AM'.</p>	<p>18. The eighteenth part of the document is a list of numbers, including '1000', '2000', and '3000'.</p>
<p>19. The nineteenth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, including 'John Doe, 123 Main St, New York, NY' and 'Jane Smith, 456 Elm St, Los Angeles, CA'.</p>	<p>20. The twentieth part of the document is a list of dates and times, including '1950-01-01, 10:00 AM' and '1950-01-02, 11:00 AM'.</p>	<p>21. The twenty-first part of the document is a list of numbers, including '1000', '2000', and '3000'.</p>
<p>22. The twenty-second part of the document is a list of names and addresses, including 'John Doe, 123 Main St, New York, NY' and 'Jane Smith, 456 Elm St, Los Angeles, CA'.</p>	<p>23. The twenty-third part of the document is a list of dates and times, including '1950-01-01, 10:00 AM' and '1950-01-02, 11:00 AM'.</p>	<p>24. The twenty-fourth part of the document is a list of numbers, including '1000', '2000', and '3000'.</p>
<p>25. The twenty-fifth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, including 'John Doe, 123 Main St, New York, NY' and 'Jane Smith, 456 Elm St, Los Angeles, CA'.</p>	<p>26. The twenty-sixth part of the document is a list of dates and times, including '1950-01-01, 10:00 AM' and '1950-01-02, 11:00 AM'.</p>	<p>27. The twenty-seventh part of the document is a list of numbers, including '1000', '2000', and '3000'.</p>

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<p>28. The twenty-eighth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, including 'John Doe, 123 Main St, New York, NY' and 'Jane Smith, 456 Elm St, Los Angeles, CA'.</p>	<p>29. The twenty-ninth part of the document is a list of dates and times, including '1950-01-01, 10:00 AM' and '1950-01-02, 11:00 AM'.</p>	<p>30. The thirtieth part of the document is a list of numbers, including '1000', '2000', and '3000'.</p>
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May 7, 1932

HEARING CALENDAR

The following hearings are scheduled for the week commencing Monday, May 9, 1932. All hearings commence at 10 a. m.

TUESDAY, May 10, 1932

BROADCASTING

Docket #1568 NEW J. T. Griffin, C. P. 1400 kc 250 W Night
Tulsa, Oklahoma. 500 W Day
Unlimited except when KUOA
operating.

WEDNESDAY, May 11, 1932

VISUAL BROADCASTING

Docket #1480 NEW Radio Engineering Lab. Inc. C. P. 23000-60000 kc 250 W
Long Island City, N. Y.

BROADCASTING

Docket #1534 WAAB Bay State Broadcasting Corp. Mod. Lic. 1410 kc 1 KW
Boston, Massachusetts Unlimited time.
Present assignment: 1410 kc 500 W.

FRIDAY, May 13, 1932

BROADCASTING

Docket #1575 NEW A. V. Tidmore, C. P. 1210 kc 100 W.
Hagerstown, Maryland Daytime

AMATEUR

Docket #1592 W3EW Mrs. Lorena Bradley, License
Crozet, Virginia

Docket #1597 W9BOV Robert Olson, License
Elmwood Park, Illinois.

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APPLICATIONS RETURNED

During the current week the Commission returned the following application at the request of the applicant:

2-MLB-938 WILM Delaware Broadcasting Co. Move studio to Chester, Pa.
Wilmington, Delaware

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May 7, 1932

APPLICATIONS SET FOR HEARING

At its session during the current week the Commission designated the following applications for hearing:

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
WCAT	South Dakota State School of Mines Rapid City, South Dakota	Renewal of license set for hearing, because facilities have been applied for.
WFBM	Indianapolis Power & Light Co. Indianapolis, Indiana	Requests Mod of Lic. to increase hours of operation from specified hours to unlimited, and decrease daytime power from 1 KW to 500 Watts.
NEW	Sonora Manufacturing Co. Chicago, Illinois.	Requests C. P. for visual broadcasting station.
NEW	Wilton E. Hall, Publisher Daily Independent & Mail, Anderson, S. C.	C. P. new station 1200 kc; 100 W. Unlimited.
WKZO	WKZO, Inc., Kalamazoo, Michigan	Mod. Lic. change hours of operation from daytime only to unlimited time and to operate at night with power of 250 W.
KARK	Arkansas Radio & Equipment Co. Little Rock, Arkansas	C. P. install new transmitter and increase day power to 500 watts. (This application was granted 4/26/32 but is being resubmitted in order that the Commission may direct the issuance of a C. P. with a conditional clause since KARK has a renewal license contingent upon the result of a hearing of the application of Edmund G. Hilger for KARK's facilities.

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PERMIT APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications requesting authority to make changes in equipment, including installation of automatic frequency control devices, from the following stations: WBAX, Wilkes Barre, Pa., WJDX, Jackson, Miss., KECA, Los Angeles, Calif., KFEL, Denver, Colo., KGAR, Tucson, Ariz., WMSG, New York City, WPG, Atlantic City, N. J., WJAR, Providence, R. I., WDAS, Philadelphia, Pa., WKBC, Birmingham, Ala., KRGV, Harlingen, Tex., KPRC, Houston, Tex., KGFV, Kearney, Neb., KGCU, Mandan, N. D., KFLX, Galveston, Tex., WCDA, New York City, KTLC, Houston, Tex., WEBR, Buffalo, N. Y., WIBM, Jackson, Mich., WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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with the Bureau of the Census and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and the Department of Justice.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

DATE: 10/10/68

TO: SAC, NEW YORK

Re: [Illegible]

May 7, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the following applications were received at the Commission:

<u>FRC FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>			
1-PB-2568	WESG (Formerly WBGF)	WESG, Inc., Glen Falls, N. Y.	C. P. for authority to move station to Elmira, N. Y.
1-ALB-428	WESG	W. Neal Parker & Herbert H. Metcalf, Glen Falls, N. Y.	Vol. assignment license applic. amended; requests transfer to WESG, Inc., instead of John T. Calkins.

The applicant assignee requests authority to move the location of the station a distance of approximately 185 miles south and west of Glen Falls. The closest station to Elmira on the frequency now assigned to Station WESG (formerly WBGF) is Station WERE, Erie, Pennsylvania, approximately 175 miles distant. The granting of the application would not involve the quota.

1-ALB-430	WQDM	A. J. St. Antoine, Inc. St. Albans, Vermont	Voluntary assignment of license to A. J. St. Antoine & E. J. Regan.
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SECOND ZONE

2-MPB-333	WDAS	WDAS Broadcasting Station, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.	Mod. C. P. request extension of commencement and completion dates from 2/8/32 and 5/8/32 to 7/1/32 and 8/30/32 respectively.
2-ALB-432	WJSV	WJSV, Inc., Alexandria, Virginia	Vol. Assignment license to Old Dominion Broadcasting Company.

THIRD ZONE

3-ALB-429	WAPI	Alabama Poly. Institute University of Alabama & Alabama College, Birmingham, Alabama	Vol. Assignment license to WAPI Broadcasting Company.
3-MLB-999	KMLB	Liner's Brdcstg. Station Inc. Monroe, Louisiana.	Mod. Lic. change frequency from 1200 kc to 1310 kc.

At present the applicant is licensed to operate unlimited time on 1200 kc with power of 100 watts. The frequency requested is now used in this area by Station KRMD, Shreveport, Louisiana, approximately 90 miles from Monroe and Station WTSL, Laurel, Mississippi, approximately 180 miles from Monroe. Stations KRMD and WTSL now share time on the assignment.

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May 7, 1932

THIRD ZONE
(continued)

3-PB-2578	WCOC	Mississippi Brdcstg. Co. Meridian, Mississippi.	C. P. to move station from Meridian to Greenville, S. C.
3-ALB-431	WCOC	Mississippi Brdcstg. Co. Inc. Meridian, Miss.	Vol. assignment license to the Greenville News-Piedmont Co. Inc.

The granting of this application would move the station approximately 400 miles in a northeast direction from the present site. The applicant is now licensed to operate with power of 500 watts and unlimited time on 880 kc. The closest stations to the proposed location on this frequency are Stations WGBI and WQAN, both sharing time at Scranton, Pennsylvania, with power of 250 watts. The distance from Scranton to Greenville is approximately 605 miles. The Commission Engineering Division mileage tables recommend, under similar circumstances, a separation of 770 miles. On the adjacent frequency of 890 kc, 10 kc removed, Station WGST of Atlanta, Georgia, is now assigned to operate unlimited time with 250 watts night and 500 watts LS. The distance from Atlanta to the proposed location is approximately 130 miles. The recommended separation under similar circumstances for simultaneous operation is 163 miles. The Third Zone is over quota; Mississippi is under quota; South Carolina is under quota. The granting of the application would increase the South Carolina quota.

FOURTH ZONE

4-MLB-997	WMBH	Edwin D. Aber, Joplin, Missouri.	Mod.Lic. requesting additional Sunday hours--now has specified hours.
4-PB-2569	KICK	Red Oak Radio Corp., Red Oak, Iowa.	C. P. to move station to Center Lake, Iowa.

The station is now licensed to operate unlimited time on 1420 kc with power of 100 watts. The granting of this application would move the station approximately 35 miles north of the present location into the vicinity of Council Bluffs, Iowa. The granting of the application would not involve the quota.

4-PB-2570	NEW	Central Broadcasting Co. Davenport, Iowa	C. P. for new station on 600 kc; 500 watts; unlimited time (Facil- ities of Station WMT, Waterloo, Iowa.)
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The requested frequency is now assigned in this area to Station WMT, Waterloo, Iowa, operated by the Waterloo Broadcasting Co. The closest station to the proposed location on the requested frequency is WREC-WOAN, Memphis, Tennessee, operating with 500 watts power and unlimited time. The distance is approximately 450 miles. The granting of the application would not involve the quota.

4-PB-2571	WOC	Central Broadcasting Co. Davenport, Iowa.	C. P. for "booster station" at Davenport, Iowa to synchronize with Station WHO--50 KW in Des Moines-- using booster power of 500 watts and unlimited time.
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May 7, 1932

FOURTH ZONE
(continued)

4-MPB-334 WHO-WOC Central Broadcasting Co., Mod. C. P. for 50 KW to extend
Des Moines, Iowa. commencement and completion dates
to 4/30/32 and 8/17/32 respectively.

FIFTH ZONE

5-MLB-998 KTAR XTAR Broadcasting Co., Mod. Lic. increase power from 500
Phoenix, Arizona. watts and 1 KW LS to 1 KW day and
night.

The applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time on 620 kc. The closest station to Phoenix on this frequency is Station KGW, Portland, Oregon. The distance is approximately 1040 miles. Station KGW is now licensed to use 1 KW and operates unlimited time. The Commission Engineering Division mileage tables recommend a separation of 1050 miles for simultaneous operation of two 1 KW stations on the same frequency. The Fifth Zone is over quota; Arizona is 0.33 unit under quota. The granting of this application would increase the quota 0.2 unit.

5-PB-2567 KGFL KGFL, Inc., C. P. move station to Santa Fe,
Raton, New Mexico. New Mexico and increase the power
from 50 to 100 watts.

The applicant is now licensed to share time with Station KICA, Clovis, N. M., on 1370 kc. The granting of this application would move the station approximately 125 miles from the present site. The granting of the application would not involve the quota.

5-LB-815 KELW Magnolia Park, Ltd. License to cover C. P. for
Los Angeles, California. changes in equipment.

5-MLB-996 KTM Pickwick Broadcasting Co., Mod. Lic. change from sharing time
Los Angeles, California with Station KELW to unlimited

The two stations involved are now licensed to share time on 780 kc with power of 500 watts. The granting of the application would not involve the quota.

5-PB-2576 KNX Western Broadcast Co., C. P. make changes in equipment
Los Angeles, California. and increase power from 5 to 25 KW.

The applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time on the cleared channel frequency of 1050 kc. The granting of the application would not involve the quota.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 7, 1932

TO ALL BROADCAST STATIONS:

The National Association of Broadcasters has received from the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers under date of April 11 a proposal for new copyright license fees, a copy of which you have received.

The copyright situation is not entirely an NAB matter but one that concerns the whole broadcasting industry. We know that you appreciate the seriousness of this matter.

In order that we may have the views of the entire industry in the negotiations with the Society, we are asking every broadcast station to answer the following questions:

Are you in favor of accepting the Society's proposition?

Can you afford an increase in your copyright license fee?

What is your present annual fee to the Society?

Please wire me your reply IMMEDIATELY collect at the office of the National Association of Broadcasters, National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

OSWALD F. SCHUETTE



Issued by
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING ♦ ♦ ♦ WASHINGTON, D. C.
PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director.

May 14, 1932

A STATEMENT TO ALL BROADCASTERS

by

OSWALD F. SCHUETTE

Radio faces a crisis. The broadcasters of the United States must now determine whether they intend to control the future of the broadcasting industry.

The present copyright controversy is more than a mere question of paying a percentage of the gross receipts of 600 broadcast stations for permission to use the music of 600 composers. It is a question that involves the fundamental independence of the broadcasting art.

In this emergency there is no line of difference between large broadcasting stations and smaller ones; no difference between chains and individual stations; no difference between members of the National Association of Broadcasters and those who are not members.

With such a united front, broadcasting is one of the greatest forces in modern life. It prefers peace. It will deal fairly and honestly with all. But it will negotiate only on the basis that it is the sovereign over its own future. It is the master of its own house.

There can be but one result.

May 14, 1932

NAB FAVORS WIDENING OF BAND

Future settlements of international broadcasting disputes must not be negotiated at the expense of broadcasters in this country until every effort to widen the broadcast band has been exhausted, it was strongly maintained by spokesmen for the NAB at the meeting this week of the committee preparing for the Madrid Conference which will commence at Madrid, Spain, on September 3.

Pointing to the recent Canadian agreement as an example of what happens when international broadcasting agreements are negotiated, Louis G. Caldwell, chairman of the NAB International Broadcasting Committee appointed under a resolution adopted at the Detroit meeting, demanded that a comprehensive study be made of the use of frequencies between 150 and 550 kc to determine the minimum requirements of services now operating in these bands.

With modifications necessary to accommodate the needs of aviation in this country, Mr. Caldwell urged the committee to follow the proposals of the International Broadcasting Union as a guide to formulating instructions for the United States delegates to the Madrid conference.

Mr. Caldwell took the floor after Captain Hooper, chief of Navy Communications, spoke at length against making any changes in the allocations adopted by the Washington conference of five years ago.

The United States has more interest in widening the band than any other country in the world, Mr. Caldwell declared, and the American delegation should be kept free to negotiate with delegates from other countries at Madrid. He protested vigorously against sending the American delegation to Madrid with instructions against widening the band.

Broadcasting should be given the same status as other services at the conference because broadcasting stands near the top in its rights to consideration.

After a heated discussion which consumed all of the morning session, Dr. J. H. Dellinger of the Bureau of Standards made a motion that the acting chairman of the meeting appoint a committee to study the characteristics of frequencies below 550 kc and also the present use of these channels and report back to the full committee. The motion was adopted with one dissenting vote.

Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, chief engineer of the Commission, who presided over the meeting in the absence of General Charles McK. Saltzman, named himself as chairman of this committee. Other members will be representatives of the Bureau of Standards, A. T. and T, the Army, the Navy, the Department of Commerce, and the NAB.

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May 14, 1932

NEW CANADIAN AGREEMENT

The Canadian House of Commons this week gave its approval to the report of the Royal Commission on Radio, commonly known as the Aird report, shortly after the Department of State of the United States made public a new allocation agreement reached earlier this month between this country and Canada.

The new Canadian broadcasting plan provides for a network of high-power stations, operating on clear channels, and located at suitable intervals across Canada and also for a hundred or more low-power community stations, operating on channels shared with the United States.

Under the plan the network of high-power stations would be operated by the Government while the local stations would be privately owned. Both classes of stations would carry advertising, the advertising content on the government network being limited to five per cent of the total time allotted to a program. Despite the fact that advertising will be permitted, Canadian listeners will be required to pay a receiving set tax of \$2 per set per year.

At the present time Canada has exclusive use of six clear channels, namely, 690, 730, 840, 910, 960 and 1030 kc, and shared use of eleven others, namely, 580, 600, 630, 780, 880, 890, 930, 1010, 1120, 1200, and 1210 kc.

It is understood that Canada will relinquish use of 580, 890, 1010, 1200 and 1210 kc except in so far as these channels may become involved in future allocation under the terms of the agreement.

The Canadian national system will utilize the frequencies of 630, 1030, 1050, 930, 600, 730, 880, 1120, 690, 840, 960, 780, 910, 540, and 1100 kc. The frequencies of 730, 690, 840, 960, 910 and 1030 kc are now assigned for the exclusive use of the Dominion government while 630, 930, 600, 880, 1120, and 780 kc are now shared between this government and Canada.

The frequency of 1050 kc is a clear channel assigned to the fifth zone (Station KNX, Los Angeles, Calif.) and the Canadians plan to place a 500 watt station on this channel on the east coast. The frequency of 1100 kc is a clear channel assigned to the first zone (Station WPG, Atlantic City, N. J.) and the Canadians propose to erect a high-power station on this wavelength on the Pacific Coast. The frequency of 540 kc is not now included within the broadcast band in this country and a construction permit had been granted to erect a 5 KW station on this channel in Windsor just opposite Detroit.

The correspondence between the two governments sets forth the details of the Canadian plan as far as is known at this time. Which channels will be utilized, if and when Canada authorizes 100 watt stations will depend upon further negotiations.

According to the best information available at this time, the plan does not propose any change in the status of regional stations in this country at this time.

While the new Canadian plan of allocation places government approval upon advertising support of broadcasting, at the same time it draws a sharp line of demarcation between national and local service.

Control of Canadian broadcasting would be vested in a Commission of three officials with assistant commissioners from each of the several provinces. By this

May 14, 1932

NEW CANADIAN AGREEMENT (Continued)

method and through the establishment of outlets in each province, the Canadian government has compromised the dispute between the relative rights of the provincial and dominion governments which has just been decided in favor of the federal government by the Privy Council. The assistant commissioner will not have a voice in allocation problems but will act in an advisory capacity with respect to program questions.

On May 5, 1932, the Canadian Minister sent the following note to the Acting Secretary of State:

"Canadian Legation

Washington

May 5th, 1932.

No. 81.

Sir:

"I have the honour to inform you that the Canadian House of Commons recently appointed a committee to enquire into the whole position of radio broadcasting in Canada. This committee has under consideration a technical scheme for broadcasting in Canada which it is considered will provide satisfactory coverage in the chief population areas throughout the Dominion and at the same time make provision for the community service that may be desired. This scheme is divided into two distinct parts:

- "(a) A chain of high-power stations, operating on clear channels, and located at suitable intervals across Canada;
- "(b) A number of low-power stations of very limited range, operating on shared channels, and located as required for community service.

"If this scheme receives the approval of Parliament, it is proposed to use 50 KW stations, one in each of the Provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, and eventually one in the Maritime Provinces. In Saskatchewan and Alberta it is proposed to use 5 KW stations at present, two being used in each Province, synchronized on a common channel. In Ontario there will be, in addition, two 10 KW stations, one in Western Ontario and one in Northern Ontario. Four smaller stations of one KW capacity each are provided for the Port Arthur-Fort William area, and for Ottawa, Montreal, and Quebec. In the Maritimes, three 500-watt stations are provided for the present, one in each Province. The scheme also includes a 500-watt station on the shared channels for the city of Toronto for local service.

"In adopting this plan, Canada would reserve the right to increase the power of the stations in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Northern and Western Ontario to 50 KW each, should such increase become necessary.

"The committee, in addition to considering the power required, propose the following channels as suitable for the main stations:

May 14, 1932

NEW CANADIAN AGREEMENT (Continued)

Prince Edward Island	630 K.C.
New Brunswick	1030 K.C.
Nova Scotia	1050 K.C.
Quebec	930 K.C.
Montreal area (1 K.W.)	600 K.C.
" " (50 K.W.)	730 K.C.
Toronto area (500 Watt)	1120 K.C.
" " (50 K.W.)	690 K.C.
Ottawa	880 K.C.
Western Ontario	840 K.C.
Northern Ontario	960 K.C.
Port Arthur-Fort William area	780 K.C.
Manitoba	910 K.C.
Saskatchewan	540 K.C.
Alberta	1030 K.C.
British Columbia	1100 K.C.

"In order to ensure satisfactory local broadcast service throughout Canada, it is proposed that stations, limited to a maximum power of 100 watts, be erected where necessary, and that they should be operated on shared channels. It is considered that one hundred or more such stations may eventually be required in Canada, and that twenty channels should be available for this type of service. In establishing such stations, it is proposed to maintain the same geographical separation between Canadian and United States stations as is maintained between United States stations of the same power.

"Due notification would, of course, be given of the effective dates of any changes in the present operation to conform with the above plan.

"In the event of the adoption of the above arrangement, it is understood that if, as the result of the Madrid Conference, any additional channels are made available for broadcasting, a further allocation will be made, as between the United States and Canada, on an equitable basis.

"I shall be obliged if you will inform me at your early convenience whether the United States authorities can make the necessary readjustments so that these channels will be available for effective use in Canada.

"I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
W. D. Herridge"

The Acting Secretary of State sent the following note in reply:

"May 5, 1932

Sir:

"I am grateful for your courtesy in informing me by your note of May 5, 1932, of the technical plan which is being considered by the committee of the Canadian

May 14, 1932

NEW CANADIAN AGREEMENT (Concluded)

House of Commons as a means of providing Canada with satisfactory radio broadcasting coverage. You inquire whether the authorities of the United States can make the readjustment necessary to render certain channels available for effective use in Canada.

"In reply, I am glad to inform you that as notice is given from time to time of the dates of changes to be made in the present operations of Canadian broadcasting stations to conform to the plan set out, this Government will be glad to make the necessary readjustments.

"It is understood that, if as the result of the Madrid Conference, any additional channels are made available for broadcasting, a further allocation will be made, as between the United States and Canada, on an equitable basis.

"Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

The Honorable

William Duncan Herridge,

K. C., D.S.O., M.C.

Minister of the Dominion of Canada."

W. R. Castle
Acting Secretary of State."

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RECOMMENDS DENIAL WMT REMOVAL

Finding that the use of a directive antenna system at Des Moines, Iowa, by Station WMT now located in Waterloo, would enable the station with 500 watts power to reduce its signal to the South, Southeast and Southwest of Des Moines and at the same time increase the effectiveness in a northeasterly direction, Examiner Walker this week recommended denial of the proposed removal of the station into Des Moines on the ground that it would violate the regulations of the Commission providing for station operation on Canadian-shared channels under the "gentlemen's agreement" which was abrogated by the more recent agreement.

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SHULER PETITION DENIED

The petition for stay order filed by Station KGEF, Los Angeles, Calif. formerly operated by Rev. "Bob" Shuler, pastor of the Trinity Methodist Church was again denied by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia this week. This is the second attempt on the part of Station KGEF to obtain sanction of the Court to operate pending the outcome of the appeal taken against the decision of the Commission denying a renewal of license.

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May 14, 1932

DILL SEES U. S. RADIO IN DANGER

Adoption of government operation of broadcasting stations in Canada "may easily lead to a nation-wide demand for government operation of all radio stations in the United States," Senator Dill, (D) Washington, radio leader in the Senate declared in a public statement this week. He said "the American people will not tolerate private monopoly of radio" nor "endure too much blatant and direct advertising by radio."

Senator Dill inserted in the Congressional Record a copy of the correspondence setting forth the agreement between the U. S. and Canada.

"I do not complain of this arrangement," he told the Senate, "but I speak of it because the Radio Commission now has broken down the rule which it foolishly set up some years ago. It permits foreign stations to do what it has refused again and again to allow American stations to do, namely, to have simultaneous operation of stations on the two sides of the continent on the same wavelength.

"I hope the Commission will have enough patriotism, will have enough consideration for the listening public of the two coasts of this country, that it will not further insist upon the technical indefensible and foolish rule of prohibiting stations which want to serve the people of the Pacific Coast from operating simply because a station on the Atlantic coast is operating on the same wavelength, or vice versa."

Commenting on the Canadian agreement in a public statement he said:

"The new plan of the Canadian government for the operation of radio stations will be watched with great interest by the American people. It will consist of nine high power cleared channel stations connected by the chain system with one cleared channel station in each province, and two smaller stations, one at Montreal and one at Toronto, together with whatever number of 100 watt stations may be needed for local purposes.

"The license fees of \$2 per year for receiving sets and the limitation of 5 per cent of any program for advertising, and all under Government operation, will make a most interesting comparison with our privately owned system in the United States. If the Canadian plan succeeds in satisfying the people of Canada and in meeting popular approval of American listeners along the Canadian border, it may easily lead to a nation-wide demand for Government operation of all radio stations in the United States.

"The existence and development of this Government owned system will be a challenge to American radio station owners. They must prove themselves more satisfactory to the people than the Canadian system, or the Government system will inevitably be established in the United States.

"The American people will not tolerate private monopoly of radio in this country, such as allowing chain stations to use all cleared channels and thereby control everything by local broadcasting. If all cleared channels are to be used in that way Canada is showing us how to do it.

May 14, 1932

DILL SEES U. S. RADIO IN DANGER (Continued)

"Nor will radio listeners endure too much blatant and direct advertising by radio. If the Radio Commission and station owners do not recognize these facts and act accordingly, Canada's example and experiences will make it easy for Congress to set up a Government system of radio that will serve the public interests more satisfactorily.

"This is not a threat. It is simply a statement of the inevitable result of radio monopoly and the over commercialization of radio broadcasting."

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A TRIBUTE TO RADIO

The following tribute to radio was sent to Don E. Gilman, vice president in charge of the Pacific Division of the NBC, by William H. Crawford, director of industrial development, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce:

". If we were turned adrift tonight in a lifeboat on a stormy sea with a few other castaways, we would pull on an oar or bail out water, or sit with patience as it fell our lot.

"This is a picture of human nature under test. No assurance that with dawn a rescue ship will be sighted; no assurance of anything. Just living each minute as though it was the last. 'Carrying-On' as though each minute marked the beginning of a new life!

"That expression 'carry on' was coined during the World War. Today, the spirit of 'carry-on' is reflected on all sides during the economic battles through which the world is passing.

"Our radio programs are a fine example of 'carry-on'. Night after night, we listen to familiar entertainment right on schedule. Times must be normal! (They even go in for daylight saving).

"Could anyone feel that the world is all wrong when by the simple turning of the dial, we slip into an atmosphere of inspiring music and entertainment emanating from all parts of the country?

"The subconscious effect on the morale of the world, through normal activities of these radio broadcasts is certainly stimulating. Full praise and credit to those who 'carry-on'. In spite of many external appearances, we know that all must be well with humans.

"The quitters are few and far between. What if now and then some poor unfortunate, unbalanced soul seeks imaginary relief in suicide. For every quitter who gives up the battle, there are hundreds of thousands, who still pull on the oars, who still bail, who still wait with sublime patience for the rescue ship at dawn. We are really a world of people who 'carry-on', not a sorry mob of those who quit!

"Listen in on the radio and gain new courage if you happen to have had a bad day today. -----"

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May 14, 1932

DAVIS WILL INTRODUCE BILL

Representative Ewin L. Davis (D) Tennessee, chairman of the House Merchant Marine, Radio and Fisheries Committee, in a statement this week said he was prepared to introduce a bill which would limit commercial credits to mere mention of sponsorship and fifteen words.

The chairman of the House committee, who has been outspoken in his belief that the Congress must curb radio advertising, added that the Senate amendments to H.R. 7716 did not provide adequate franchise fees. The license fees prescribed would raise only \$670,000 which would not cover the cost of administration if the Radio Division is merged with the Radio Commission.

On the subject of education by radio, he volunteered the statement that in his opinion commercial stations should make 10 per cent of their time available to educational institutions without any charge therefor.

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SHAW IS RMA SPEAKER

Harry Shaw, president of the NAB, will tell the set manufacturers of "Some Broadcast Problems" at the Eighth Annual RMA Convention and Sixth Annual Trade Show to be held at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, May 23-26.

The big annual "Radio Week" of the industry, including broadcasters, jobbers and dealers, as well as manufacturers, engineers, etc. is expected to draw from 15,000 to 20,000 visitors to Chicago. Over 100 leading radio manufacturers, according to B. G. Erskine of Emporium, Pa. chairman of the RMA Show Committee, have reserved space in the Trade Show, again requiring both the large exhibition hall and grand ballroom of the Stevens Hotel. For the overflow of trade visitors expected, the Blackstone Hotel also is an official headquarters. Admission to the Trade Show for view of the new radio products will be limited to the radio trade. The public will not be admitted, as many of the new products will not go into distribution for a few weeks or months. Refrigerators and other electrical products will also be displayed by the exhibitors.

In addition to the new tubes, new short-wave apparatus, new automobile receiving sets, new loud speakers and amplifiers, new cabinet designs and other new products are promised.

Many prominent speakers will address the Convention. There will be numerous technical, trade and group meetings during "Radio Week." At a joint open meeting Tuesday morning, May 24, with J. Clarke Coit of Chicago, President of the RMA presiding, and following an address of welcome by Honorable A. J. Cermak, Mayor of Chicago, there will be several prominent speakers. Honorable Harold A. Lafount of Washington, Federal Radio Commissioner, will speak on "Television in its Present Development," including a discussion of many broadcast and other radio problems.

"How is Business" is the subject of another address by Mr. Merle Thorpe, Editor of "The Nation's Business," of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Washington.

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May 14, 1932

DAVIS BILL IS RECOMMITTED

Upon motion of Senator Couzens, (R) Michigan, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, the Davis Bill (H.R. 7716) was ordered recommitted to Committee by the Senate this week.

It is understood that the Committee will consider holding hearings on the measure before it is again reported to the Senate. The bill, in addition to making several important changes in the existing radio act, would impose license fees upon all radio stations. The amateurs and the broadcasters have objected to the Senate amendments to the Davis bill.

The bill as passed by the House met with little opposition and all of the controversial matter was added in the Senate.

It is the thought of some that the system of fees which would bear annually \$670,000 should be changed so that an annual revenue of \$1,000,000 will be realized.

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MISSISSIPPI FRANCHISE TAX BILL

A bill imposing franchise taxes on broadcasting stations, ranging from \$150 to \$300 annually, has been introduced in the Mississippi Legislature. The bill is being sponsored by Keys and Dye and has been referred to the Ways and Means Committee for consideration.

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COPYRIGHT HEARINGS CLOSE

Hearings on the amended Sirovich copyright bill (H. R. 11928) were concluded before the House Patents and Copyrights Committee this week. Chairman Sirovich has applied to the Rules Committee for a rule in order that his measure may be considered by the House during the present session.

Nathan Burkan, general counsel, and Gene Buck, president of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, were among last witnesses to be heard. They objected to the bill because, it was argued, it cut down common law rights of authors. Mr. Burkan stated that if the bill were passed in its present form he would advise his clients to rely upon their common law copyright rights. He also objected to the reduction in the minimum statutory damages for innocent infringement which he said was tantamount to a compulsory license.

The new bill which Chairman Sirovich has introduced does not include any fundamental changes from his previous measure with respect to broadcasters.

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RADIO COMMISSION TO MOVE

As a part of the government's economy campaign, the Federal Radio Commission will be required to move from its present quarters in the National Press Building, 14th and F Streets, N. W. to the Interior Building, 19th and F Streets, N. W. on July 1. The Commission moved from the Interior Building into the Press Building two years ago.

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May 14, 1932

THE CAMPAIGN GOES ON

H. O. Davis, publisher of the Ventura Free Press, is still waging his campaign against radio advertising.

"It is especially important that newspapers in the districts represented in the House by members of the House Committee on Merchant Marine, Fisheries and Radio, give these members a true cross-section of local public opinion on radio," he writes to a number of newspapers. "On the enclosed memorandum we are giving the membership of this Committee which is now considering legislation designed to limit the amount of advertising allowed on radio programs. Every publisher in these Congressional districts should also make it his business to express his own opinion of broadcasting to his Congressman without delay."

It should be noted, however, that Mr. Davis' views on the subject of radio advertising are not shared by the American Newspaper Publishers Association which recently met in New York.

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RADIO ADVERTISING IN AUSTRALIA

Australia has employed the radio to an increasing extent for advertising purposes, according to a bulletin issued today by the Department of Commerce. The bulletin which discusses broadcast advertising in Asia, Africa, and Australia shows that the last-named is the only area in those regions where real progress has been made in the employment of broadcasts for commercial purposes.

There are two classes of broadcasting stations operating in the Commonwealth at the present time. One class is Government-owned and receives its revenue from listeners' fees and the other class is privately-owned and depends on advertising for revenue. A federation of all the private stations has been formed in order to further their mutual interests and the same advertisement can now be broadcast throughout the country.

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EDUCATION INSTITUTE JUNE 6-9

The educational possibilities of broadcasting will be surveyed June 6-9 at the third annual Institute for Education by Radio to be held at Ohio State University. The program, just announced, will be featured by a number of practical demonstrations of educational radio.

Well known educators and leaders representing broadcasting agencies will take part in the 4-day program. The institute is sponsored by the university.

Among the speakers listed are Morse Salisbury, chief of radio service, U. S. Dept of Agriculture; W. V. Bingham, chairman, Psychology Committee, National Advisory Council on Radio in Education; Felix Morley, chairman of the Council's economics committee; Katherine Ludington, chairman, National League of Women Voters' radio committee; H. V. Kaltenborn, political commentator, Columbia Broadcasting System; Judith Waller of WMAQ, Chicago, education director, Midwest Division, National Broadcasting Co.; C. M. Koon, senior radio specialist, U. S. Office of Education; and Alice Keith, broadcasting director, American School of the Air. Dr. W. W. Charters, director of the university's bureau of educational research, will be chairman of the institute.

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May 14, 1932

EDUCATION COUNCIL MEETS NEXT WEEK

Commissioner Harold A. Lafount will speak on the subject of "The Trend of Radio Programs in the United States" at the Second Annual Assembly of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education to be held at Buffalo, N. Y. May 18, 19 and 20.

The final session of the Assembly will be devoted to radio advertising with F. A. Arnold of NBC, speaking on radio advertising "From the Standpoint of the Broadcasters," Howard Angus of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, discussing the subject "From the Standpoint of the Advertising Agency," and Lyman Bryson, director of the California Association for Adult Education, speaking on the subject "From the Standpoint of the Public."

Broadcasting abroad will be discussed by William Hard, nationally known journalist; Edgar Bill, chairman of the NAB Program Section, will speak on "The Radio Station as a Community Enterprise;" C. M. Jansky, consulting radio engineer, will speak on "The Problem of the Institutionally Owned Station."

Mr. Bill's speech will open a session devoted to discussion of the place of broadcasting in the community during which Isaac R. Lounsberry of the Buffalo Broadcasting Corporation will talk on the point of view of the broadcasting station and A. H. Kirchhofer of the Buffalo Evening News will talk on the point of view of the press.

Dr. C. M. Koon of the U. S. Office of Education is programmed to answer the question "How Can the United States Office of Education Render the Greatest Possible Service to Education by Radio?" Paul Kesten of the Columbia Broadcasting System and Carroll Dunn of Crosley Inc. are also scheduled to speak.

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SEEKS RADIO ADVERTISING EXHIBIT

William A. F. Stephenson of the Social Science Division of the "Century of Progress," Chicago International Exposition, which opens next year desires to advise broadcasters through this Bulletin that space is now available in the Hall of Economic Service of the exposition for an exhibit of radio advertising. Newspapers, magazines, billboards and other advertising media are now arranging for exhibits, he said.

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LET'S PUT AN END TO THIS

Every year we hear the same old hue and cry that broadcast advertising is not profitable to the sponsor during the Summer months. Despite the fact that survey after survey has proved the fallacy of this argument, many advertisers and agencies still believe it to be true. And they can't be blamed much because broadcasters as a group have done little to dispel this false belief. As we approach this new Summer let's shout together that the Summertime is as good as any other time. The two political conventions, in and of themselves, will keep all listeners close to their receiving sets.

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May 14, 1932

TRANSMISSION CIRCUITS FOR SPEECH ONLY

For several years, the Bell Telephone Companies have been furnishing intercity radio program transmission circuits for either continuous or occasional use under two general classifications, namely, high quality transmission of music and speech and medium quality transmission of music and speech. The circuits furnished under these classifications are specially equipped and supervised and are capable of transmitting the wide frequency bands required for the satisfactory broadcasting of music or of speech where it is desirable to transmit voice inflections or timbre with fidelity. For occasional use only, an additional broadcasting classification has recently been made available for speech only. The circuits used under this new classification differ from those furnished for high quality and medium quality transmission of music and speech in that they are similar to the circuits employed for long distance telephone conversations and include no special telephone company supervision. Speech only transmission circuits will not be furnished in connection with national networks and, in general, will be furnished only between two cities.

The speech only classification will probably have a field of use in transmitting descriptions of football games or other athletic or sporting events and for transmitting political or other addresses where the broadcasting audience is more or less localized. In some cases, therefore, the new classification may effect considerable savings to broadcasters in the charges paid for intercity program circuits and for local circuits associated therewith.

For the more important broadcasts of speech material -- for example, important political speeches and descriptions of athletic or sporting events where it is desirable that supplemental music and cheering be faithfully transmitted, the use of the higher grade facilities will still be required.

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May 14, 1932

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF BOARD

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the NAB will be held in Chicago on Monday, May 23. Important business is scheduled to come before this meeting and a full attendance is urged.

The Officers and Directors of the NAB have been invited to a joint luncheon with the Officers and Directors of the RMA on Tuesday, May 24, at noon.

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SEEK COPYRIGHT DATA

As one of his first official acts upon assuming leadership in the copyright controversy, Oswald F. Schuette sent to all stations in the United States a questionnaire inquiring of stations if they are in favor of the license fee proposal made by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers on April 11. He also asked stations to give the amount of annual fees they are now paying. More than 300 replies have been received to date. If you have not replied, send in your answer by wire now.

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COPYRIGHT MEETING MONDAY

The meeting between the Committees of the NAB and ASCAP originally scheduled for last week was postponed by agreement until Monday, May 16.

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SENATE CONSIDERS WIRE TAX

The Senate this week began considering the 1932 revenue bill under which all leased lines used in broadcasting are taxed five per cent of the charges by the telephone companies. In order to get a more accurate picture of the hardships which this tax would impose upon broadcasting companies, the NAB this week sent out a request to all stations for information. If you have not returned your questionnaire, do so now. The line tax section of the bill will be reached within a few days.

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COMMERCIAL SECTION MEETS JUNE 19

Plans are going forward for the twenty-eighth annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, June 19 to 23. The Commercial Section of the NAB will hold its first meeting at this time and an attractive program is now being arranged by H. K. Carpenter, WPTF, chairman of the Section. Members of the Section are urged to make their plans now to attend this meeting.

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NEW A.A.A.A. MEMBER

Leon Livingston Advertising Agency, San Francisco has been elected to membership in the American Association of Advertising Agencies.

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May 14, 1932

HEARING CALENDAR

The following hearings are scheduled for the week commencing Monday, May 16, 1932. All hearings commence at 10 a. m.

TUESDAY, May 17, 1932

BROADCASTING

Docket #1521	NEW	Edmund C. Hilger Little Rock, Arkansas	C. P.	890 kc	250 w Unlimited time
Docket #1522	KARK	Arkansas Radio & Equip.Co. Little Rock, Arkansas	Ren. Lic.	890 kc	250 w Unlimited time
Docket #1641	KARK	Arkansas Radio & Equip.Co. Little Rock, Arkansas	C. P.	890 kc	250 w Unlimited 500 w LS

WEDNESDAY, May 18, 1932

Docket #1599	NEW	Sun-Gazette Broadcasting Co. Williamsport, Pennsylvania	C. P.	1370 kc	100 w Shares time with WRAK
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THURSDAY, May 19, 1932

Docket #1459	NEW	Charles L. Bennett Jamaica, New York	C. P.	1210 kc	100 w Shares time with WGBB, WCOH, WJBI.
Docket #1600	NEW	Peter Goelet Chester Township, New York	C. P.	1210 kc	50 w Specified hours
Docket #1444	WMRJ	Peter J. Prinz Jamaica, New York	Ren. Lic.	1210 kc	100 w Shares with WGBB, WJBI, and WCOH.
Docket #1250	WRHM	Minnesota Broadcasting Corp. Minneapolis, Minnesota	Mod. Lic.	1250 kc	1 KW Unlimited time Present Assignment: 1250 kc 1 KW Shares with WLB, KFMX, WCAL.
Docket #1275	WCAL	St. Olaf College Northfield, Minnesota	Ren. Lic.	1250 kc	1 KW Shares with WRHM, KFMX and WLB
Docket #1276	KFMX	Carleton College Northfield, Minnesota	Ren. Lic.	1250 kc	1 KW Shares with WRHM, WCAL, and WLB.
Docket #1447	WLB- WGMS	University of Minneapolis Minneapolis, Minnesota	Ren. Lic.	1250 kc	1 KW Shares with WRHM, WCAL, and KFMX.

May 14, 1932

HEARING CALENDAR (Continued)

THURSDAY, May 19, 1932 (Continued)

BROADCASTING

Docket #1563	WCAL	St. Olaf College Northfield, Minnesota	Mod. Lic.	1250 kc	1 KW
				Shares with KFMX and WLB	
Docket #1562	KFMX	Carleton College Northfield, Minnesota	Mod. Lic.	1250 kc	1 KW
				Shares time with WCAL and WLB	
Docket #1565	WLB- WGMS	University of Minnesota Minneapolis, Minnesota	Mod. Lic.	1250 kc	1 KW
				Shares time with WCAL and KFMX	
Docket #1398	WRHM	Minnesota Broadcasting Corp., Minneapolis, Minnesota	Ren. Lic.	1250 kc	1 KW
				Shares with WCAL, KFMX and WLB.	

FRIDAY, May 20, 1932

Docket #1564	KTAB	Associated Broadcasters, Inc. San Francisco, California	Renewal	560 kc	1 KW
				Unlimited time	

TELEVISION

Docket #1403	NEW	Universal Broadcasting Corp. Kearney, New Jersey	C. P.	2000-2100 kc	1 KW
				Unlimited time	
Docket #1605	NEW	Ray-O-Vision Corporation Los Angeles, California	C. P.	2800 kc	500 w.

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RECOMMENDS KGMP ASSIGNMENT

Concluding that the Commission's order of revocation against Station KGMP, Elk City, Okla., be vacated, Examiner Yost this week in Report No. 359 has recommended that the renewal license of the station be granted. In the same Report, the Chief Examiner has further found that public interest would be served by the granting of the application to assign the license from Homer F. Bryant to E. M. Woody, Prop. of the Casa Grande Hotel, Elk City. Station KGMP is now licensed to operate on 1210 kc with power of 100 watts and unlimited time. Homer F. Bryant entered into an agreement involving the sale of the station with D. R. Wallace of Oklahoma City in March, 1931. It is indicated that the station management and ownership was transferred without the consent of the Commission. The Report states in this respect: "The Examiner is clearly of the opinion that the said Bryant and Wallace acted in good faith and in all probability not only intended to comply with the Radio Act of 1927 and the Commission General Order No. 95, but believed that they were doing so". However, the Examiner is of the opinion that the Radio Act of 1927 and Commission General Order 95 require, as a condition precedent to the voluntary transfer or assignment of a station license, that the written consent of the licensing authority shall first be had and obtained.

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APPLICATIONS SET FOR HEARING

At its sessions during the current week the Commission designated the following applications for hearing:

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
KGDA	Mitchell Broadcasting Corporation Mitchell, South Dakota	Renewal of license.
NEW	Gustav A. Jenkins Antonito, Colorado	C. P. for new station: 1200 kc, 100 watts Shares with KGEK and KGEW.
KSO	Iowa Broadcasting Company Clarinda, Iowa	C. P. to move transmitter and studio from Clarinda, to New Hope Twp. Iowa and Iowana Hotel, Creston, Iowa, respectively.
WEAN	Shepard Broadcasting Service, Inc. Providence, Rhode Island	Mod. of Lic. to increase night power from 250 to 500 watts, on experimental basis.
NEW	Merle K. Berger Upper Tyrone Twp. Pennsylvania	C. P. new station 1420 kc; 100 watts; Unlimited.
NEW	Peoples Broadcasting Company Jacksonville, Florida	C. P. 1200 kc; 100 watts; unlimited. Facilities of WMBR.
WSBT	The South Bend Tribune South Bend, Indiana	Mod. Lic. increase hours of operation to continuous daytime operation to 5:30 p.m.
WHDL	Tupper Lake Broadcasting Company Tupper Lake, New York	Renewal of License.

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OHIO LOCAL GETS HALF TIME

After being licensed by the Commission since April, 1929, to divide time with Station WNBO, Washington, Pa.; on Sundays, Station WHBC at Canton, Ohio, this week was granted a one half time assignment with the Pennsylvania station as a result of the Commission taking action on the Examiner's Report No. 350. Examiner Yost had recommended the Canton station be licensed for full time operation on 1200 kc with power of 10 watts and that the license of Station WNBO be deleted.

While both stations have been at times operating simultaneously, due to the ambiguous terms of the licenses, the Commission concluded the distance separating Washington and Canton is not sufficient to permit such operation without serious interference to the normally good service area of Station WHBC. The Commission concluded that Station WHBC at Canton has been operated in an efficient manner and in conformity with regulations. While the past record of Station WNBO indicates the station has not been capable of operation in accordance with the best engineering practice, the Commission has received assurances from the licensee that new equipment will be installed capable of operating satisfactorily. In view of this finding, the Commission has granted both stations one half time on the assignment specifying the following daily operating schedule for Station WNBO: 9 A. M. to 12 noon; 3 p. m. to 6 p. m.; 9 p. m. to 12 midnight; the schedule for Station WHBC is specified as 6 a. m. to 9 a. m.; 12 noon to 3 p. m.; 6 p. m. to 9 p. m. daily.

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May 14, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted the following applications:

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF GRANT</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>		
WDEV	Harry C. Whitehill Waterbury, Vermont	Granted authority to operate from 11 a. m. to 12 noon, and 2 to 4 p. m., EST, May 18.
WJAR	The Outlet Co., Providence, Rhode Island	Permission broadcast test program for period 2 weeks, from May 15 from 1 to 5 a.m. provided no interference results to Canadian stations.
WLTH	The Voice of Brooklyn, Inc. Brooklyn, N. Y.	Authority to use transmitter of WHBC for period ten days from May 5th.
WORC- WEPS	Alfred Frank Kleindienst, Worcester, Massachusetts.	Authority to take depositions filed on behalf of WORC-WEPS in re appl. for C. P. and Mod. Lic. hearing set for May 23rd.
<u>SECOND ZONE</u>		
NEW	Prof. Neil H. Williams, Portable, Dept. of Physics U. of Mich. Ann Arbor, Mich.	Granted two C. P. for special exp. station, 34600, 41000, 51400, and 60000-400000 kc, 15 watts.
WPAD	P. E. Leckey & S. Houston McWatt Paducah Broadcasting Company Paducah, Kentucky.	Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license to Paducah Broadcasting Co. Inc.
<u>THIRD ZONE</u>		
WAPI	WAPI Broadcasting Co. Birmingham, Alabama	Granted extension of authority to make field intensity survey from May 4 to June 15th.
WQBC	Delta Broadcasting Co. Vicksburg, Mississippi	Granted continuance of special authority to operate at night with 500 watts from May 15 to June 15, 1932.
WJDX	The Lamar Life Ins. Co. Jackson, Mississippi	Granted authority to resume determination of operation power by direct system.
WWL	Loyola University, New Orleans, Louisiana	Mod. C. P. move transmitter to new location near Kenner, La., and extend completion date to August 1, 1932.

May 14, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED (Continued)

THIRD ZONE (Continued)

WSMB	WSMB, Inc. New Orleans, Louisiana	Granted licenses following construction permit.
WFLA- WSUN	Clearwater & St. Petersburg Chambers of Commerce, Clear- water, Florida	Permission extend program tests for period 30 days.

FOURTH ZONE

WMEI	The Moody Bible Inst. Radio Sta. Chicago, Illinois	Granted authority to remain silent during installation of new automatic frequency control equipment.
WHA	University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin	C. F. move transmitter to new location in Madison and change equipment.
W9XAO	Western Television Corp. Chicago, Illinois	Renewal exp. television license 2000- 2100 kc; 500 watts.
W9XAO	Western Television Corp. Chicago, Illinois.	Cons. Vol. assignment lic. to Western Tele- vision Research Co.

FIFTH ZONE

KGKX	Sandpoint Broadcasting Co. Sandpoint, Idaho	Granted C. F. to move transmitter and stu- dio from Sandpoint to Lewiston, Idaho, and make changes in equipment.
KVOA	Robert M. Riculfi Tucson, Arizona	Granted Mod. of Lic. for change in Sunday hours of operation to: 7 to 9 a. m; 11 a.m. to 3 p. m. and 6 to 9 p. m. MST. (1 hour difference.)
KGU	Marion A. Mulrony & Advertiser Publishing Company Honolulu, Hawaii	Extend equipment test for 6 days.

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May 14, 1932

APPLICATIONS RETURNED

During the current week the Commission returned the following applications for the reason they did not comply with regulations.

1-MLB-992	WDEL, Incorporated Wilmington, Delaware.	WDEL	Increase night power. (Rule 6-c)
3-PB-2547	C. C. Mehligquist, C.C. Widener and C. B. Jarvis, Wynne, Arkansas.	NEW	New Station on 1000 kc. (Unsatisfactory transmitter.)
3-PB-2543	Price Siever & J. W. Steele, Jr. Merlow, Oklahoma	. NEW	New station on 1010 kc. (Rule 120)
4-MLB-872	Farmers & Bankers Life Ins. Co Milford, Kansas	KFBI	additional hours of operation (Rule 116)
5-PB-2532	News-Review Co. Inc., Roseburg, Oregon	NEW	New station on 1300 kc. (Rule 120)

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APPLICATIONS DISMISSED

During the current week the Commission dismissed the following applications at the request of the applicants:

<u>ERC</u>	<u>FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>	<u>DOCKET</u>
3-MLB-890	WCSC		Lewis Burk, Charleston, S. C.	Mod. Lic. 1360 kc; 1 KW Unlimited time	#1499
2-PB-969	WLBW		Radio Wire Program Corp. of America. Oil City, Pa.	C. P. 1020 kc; 5 KW; unlimited time.	#785

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PERMIT APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted applications authorizing changes in equipment, including installation of automatic frequency control, for the following stations: WCSC, Charleston, S. C.; WLEY, Lexington, Mass.; WPG, Atlantic City, N. J.; WJAR, Providence R. I.; WADC, Talmadge, Ohio.; KPRC, Houston, Texas; WJEC, Birmingham, Ala.; KFBI, Milford, Kansas; KHJ, Los Angeles, California; KERC, San Francisco, Calif.; KGB, San Diego, California; KTLC, Houston, Texas.

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RENEWALS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted renewal of licenses to the following stations for the regular period: KGCR, Watertown, S. Dak.; WJBC, LaSalle, Ill.; WKJC, Lancaster, Pa.; WROL, Knoxville, Tenn.; WSJS, Winston-Salem, N. C.; WFAM, South Bend, Ind.; WNEH, New Bedford, Mass.; WTJS, Jackson, Tenn.; KFYM, San Bernardino, Calif.; KGIH, Little Rock, Ark.; KMED, Medford, Oregon.

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May 14, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received the following applications:

<u>FRC</u>	<u>FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>				
1-PB-2556		WBEM	WBEM, Inc., Buffalo, New York.	C. P. amended request omission increase in power. Now asks authority to install new equipment only.
1-PB-2433		NEW	Roberto Mendez, San Juan, Porto Rico	Appl. new station resubmitted; request install new station on 1570 kc; 100 watts; unlimited.
1-PSE-68			Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co. Portable, initial location S. S. St. John, Boston, Massachusetts.	New construction permit for 1566,2390 kc; 15 watts. Temporary broadcast pickup.
1-ISE-71			Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co. Portable, initial location S. S. St. John, Boston, Massachusetts.	License covering construction permit 1566,2390 kc; 15 watts. Temporary broadcast pickup.
<u>THIRD ZONE</u>				
3-MPB-337		KVOO	Southwestern Sales Corp. Tulsa, Oklahoma.	Modification of C. P. granted 11/17/31, to request extension of commencement and completion dates to 5/1/32 and 8/15/32 respectively
3-MPB-335		WSB	Atlanta Journal Company Atlanta, Georgia.	Modification of C. P. granted 11/17/31, to request extension of commencement and completion dates to 6/15/32 and 12/15/32 respectively.
<u>FOURTH ZONE</u>				
4-MPB-336		WBBM- WJBT	WBBM Broadcasting Corp. Chicago, Illinois.	Modification of C. P. granted 2/5/32, to request extension of completion date from 5/17/32 to 6/17/32.
4-LF-48		W9XK	The State University of Iowa Iowa City, Iowa.	License covering C. P. for 2000-2100 kc; 50 watts. exp. visual broadcasting

May 14, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Continued)

FOURTH ZONE (Continued)

4-LE-345	W9XB	Chicago Federation of Labor Chicago, Illinois.	License covering C. P. for 60000-400000 kc; 15 watts. Gen- eral experimental service.
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FIFTH ZONE

5-PB-2582	NEW	KORO, Inc. Eureka, California.	C. P. new station on 1500 kc; 100 watts; unlimited.
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The applicant requests authority to erect new station on 1500 kc. The closest station to the proposed location on the requested frequency is KPQ, Wenatchee, Washington, operating with power of 50 watts and approximately 520 miles distant. The Fifth Zone is over quota; California is under quota. The granting of this application would increase the quota 0.2 unit.

5-MLB-1000	KRE	First Congregational Church Berkeley, California	Mod. Lic. change specified hours of operation.
5-MPF-16	W6XS	Don Lee, Inc., near Gardena, California	Mod. C. P for extension of com- pletion date to 11/1/32. Exp. visual broadcasting.

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PERMIT APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications for changes in equipment, including installation of automatic frequency control from the following stations: KGKB, Tyler, Texas; WREN, Lawrence, Kansas; KFJM, Grand Forks, N. D.; WMBO, Auburn, N. Y.; KFIZ, Fond Du Lac, Wisconsin; KABC, San Antonio, Texas; WFEM, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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LICENSE APPLICATION RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications for license following construction permits from the following stations: WLBL, Stevens Point, Wisconsin; KDFN, Casper, Wyoming; KGEW, Fort Morgan, Colorado.

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COPY OF LETTER SENT TO NON-MEMBERS

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May 19, 1932

Dear Mr. _____:

The National Association of Broadcasters retained Oswald F. Schuette, who successfully led the fight of the independent radio industry against the so-called radio trust, as director of the copyright activities for the broadcasting industry. Mr. Schuette assumed his new duties on May first.

The retention of Mr. Schuette serves notice that we intend to bring the long pending copyright controversy to a conclusion and substitute stability where none has existed in the past.

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers announced on April 11 that on June 1 its new schedule of increases would become effective. Through the joint action of the Board of Directors and the Copyright Committee of the Association, a postponement until September 1 was secured and the way opened for negotiation. These increases if permitted to go into effect will cost your station a sustaining license fee substantially equal to the charges you are now paying plus an additional sum equal to five per cent of your gross receipts. The broadcasting industry as a whole would be required to pay more than \$3,500,000 instead of the \$1,000,000 it is now paying for the use of copyright music.

The Association took the leadership in the copyright controversy because its membership included more than 200 stations, large and small, and located in every State in the Union. It is the only organized group of stations in the broadcasting industry. But success will be measured exactly by the willingness of yourself and other broadcasters adequate to support the Association. Lack of cooperation now will prove costly later.

Support Mr. Schuette and the Association. It is your fight. Fill out the attached membership application blank, attach your check for a quarter's dues, and mail it to the Association.

Cordially yours,

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director

PGL/OF



Issued by

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING ♦ ♦ ♦ WASHINGTON, D. C.

PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director.

May 21, 1932

BOARD FACES BUSY TIME

A heavy program of important business will confront the Board of Directors of the NAB at its meeting to be held at the Palmer House, at Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, May 23d. The meeting will convene at 10 a.m.

The Committee which has been carrying on negotiations with the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers has been requested to make a full and complete report of its activities and the Special Committee having plenary powers over the copyright situation will also make a report. From these reports the Board will determine the Association's course for the coming month.

The House has decided to vote on the Sirovich Copyright Bill during this session and this measure, as well as the status of other bills, will be discussed during the meeting.

The Board is also expected to devote a portion of its time to a discussion of the forthcoming Madrid Convention.

The time and place for holding the 1932 annual meeting of the members will be decided at Chicago.

Officers and Directors of the Board on Tuesday, May 24, will be guests of the Officers and Board of the Radio Manufacturers Association at a luncheon.

May 21, 1932

SECOND ANNUAL ASSEMBLY NACRE CLOSES

The final session of the Second Annual Assembly of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education closed Friday of this week at Buffalo, New York. The final session of the three day meeting was devoted to radio advertising. F. A. Arnold of NBC spoke on this subject - "From the Standpoint of the Broadcasters." The views of the advertisers were expressed by Howard Angus of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, while Lyman Bryson, director of the California Association for Adult Education delivered a talk based on the public standpoint.

Edgar L. Bill, chairman of the NAB Program Section, opened the discussion, devoting his remarks to the place broadcasting maintains in community life. Mr. Bill spoke in part:

"I will talk to you as the operator of a thousand watt station in a town of 110,000 people and covering a community of fifty miles with a population of half a million. This is a local station, just as two thirds of the 600 stations of the country are.

"It costs from five to six thousand dollars a month to run this station. That means I must sell that much advertising if I can keep that station going. I can't sell advertising unless my station has a listening audience and can get results for advertisers. I come to the conclusion that my first problem is that of program building. I must interest a big cross section of the people of my community. I must make them listeners. I have the opportunity to entertain in a dozen different ways, to pass out inspiration and good cheer, to disseminate news, information, education and religion.

"Too many radio stations take the attitude that the only worthwhile programs can come from the networks emanating from Chicago and New York. Network programs cannot take the place of good local interest programs. Too many radio stations depend upon the networks to carry their station for their audience and completely forget local interest and initiative. Now just how can a radio station do these things, be a station of the community? Do you know that dozens of individuals of national importance come to our town every year? Some of them only for a day or a few hours. It is a simple matter to get in touch with these people in advance, arrange a short radio message, tell them exactly what you want that will fit in with your program. It may be possible for these visitors to reach more people with their radio message than they can reach at the meeting they are attending. Through this means it is possible to get men who are paid large sums to talk with no cost other than effort. Here are the names of a few nationally known people who have appeared on this station:

Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War; Major General Frank Parker, U. S. Army; Father Charles R. Coughlin, Radio Minister; Tom Mix, Famous Movie Star; Dr. Glenn Frank, President of the University of Wisconsin; Georges Carpentier, the French Prize Fighter; Dr. Evans of Chicago; James McClure Mathews, Babson Institute.

"In every town there is a large number of local organizations and every one of them has something worthwhile for radio and the whole community. This list includes Rotary clubs, Kiwanis, Lions and all the other luncheon clubs, fraternal orders, Shriners, Knights of Columbus, Eagles, American Legion, business organizations, Merchants Association, Manufacturers' Association, and other organizations, such as Health Society, Amateur Musical Club, Little Theatre, Literary Club, Park Recreation Board, etc.

May 21, 1932

SECOND ANNUAL ASSEMBLY NACRE CLOSES (Continued)2

"Every one of these organizations want to get on the air and by working closely with these organizations a good radio program can be built from the material which they have. Every organization feels like it has the right to the use of radio. In the past year this station has served 55 organizations of this kind. You must do more than to ask an organization of this kind to fill a fifteen or thirty minute program. It does not cost money, but it cost time and effort, and it takes initiative and showmanship to build a good program, but the good program is possible. Every organization served brings a new list of listeners to the station.

"Too many radio station managers have the idea that the only service which can be performed by radio is that of straight entertainment, and too many of them are trying to fill their hours with dance bands, ukelele players, and records, when on every hand they have a world of material that can be built into programs that will not only be interesting and entertaining, but will be educational and will promote the culture of the community.

"My viewpoint on the use of radio is that of the listener rather than the viewpoint of the school, college or the educator. There is little hope of even our largest educational institutions having radio stations of their own. There are not enough wave lengths to go around. Even if there were enough wave lengths, I am not sure that it would be wise for educational institutions to own and conduct their own stations. With ownership of the station there goes a responsibility of using that station for the whole community. That means running it from 6 o'clock in the morning until midnight, and to include everything in a broadcast from prize fights to symphony orchestras. It might be better for the educational institution to make use of the established stations which appeal to the whole community and all classes of people. I believe I would rather use a station that has the following of the sports fan, the farmer, the homemaker, the kids, the good music lover and the dance fan, than I would to use the station that does not have this interest in its listeners. This makes for greater opportunity to reach a larger audience."

At the conclusion of this talk Isaac R. Lounsberry of the Buffalo Broadcasting Corporation and A. H. Kirchofer of the Buffalo Evening News discussed the relationship of broadcasting and the press.

Commissioner Harold A. Lafount spoke at this same session on "The Trend of Radio Programs in the United States." The Fifth Zone Commissioner addressed himself to the activities of the Commission in connection with the information that has come to him in the course of his work and with particular reference to the educational programs that are now being broadcast.

"It has been said that 'it takes all kinds of people to make a world'" said Mr. Lafount in the course of his remarks. This is particularly apropos in relation to radio broadcasting, for, within the service area of a single station or group of stations are people of many classes and conditions in life, and, speaking in a strictly physical sense, a broadcasting station cannot discriminate so as to furnish its signals to one listener and not to another. The service comprehended by this legislative standard, then, means that the programs transmitted by any station must be intended for, such as are interesting and valuable to all classes; that the needs, tastes, and desires of all substantial groups among these various classes of the listening public should be met in some fair proportion, so that a well-rounded program results, in which education, instruction, entertainment, consisting of music (classical, semi-classical, intermediate grades and so-called 'jazz'), religion,

SECOND ANNUAL ASSEMBLY NACRE CLOSURE (Continued) 3

important public events, discussion of public questions, weather, market reports (stock and agricultural) and news, drama, etc. play a part.

"The records of the Commission as of January, 1932, show that there were 607 stations licensed. In the past several months, that figure has been reduced, I believe, to 604 existing stations, of which some 40 are owned by States or Municipalities. During a typical week, it is estimated that a large majority of these stations use approximately 68% of the broadcast day between 6 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. the remaining 32% (more or less) between 6 o'clock p. m. and midnight. Of the daylight hours, about 65.7% are used for sustaining programs, of which approximately 74% are local sustaining, and the remaining 26% chain sustaining. Of the 34.3 per cent devoted to commercial or sponsored hours, some 86% are given locally, the remaining 14% being chain programs. Of the evening hours, again, the heavier percentage are sustaining programs, being about 59.8%, divided as follows: 78.6% local sustaining, 21.4% chain sustaining, and of the 40.2% used commercially in the evening 63.1% are local commercial to the 36.9% chain commercial.

"When we come to an analysis of the 'educational' programs broadcast by the stations of the United States, excluding for the moment, those emanating from strictly educational institutions, we must first agree upon what we mean by 'educational.' The Commissioner of Education in a letter recently defined 'education' in part, as follows:

'Human education is a process of individual growth and development beginning with birth and ending only with death, requiring at the outset much effort on the part of others in discovering, nourishing, and directing inherent potentialities, but at every stage demanding increasing self-reliance and self-control.***'

The Director of the Bureau of Educational Research at the Ohio State University defines educational broadcasting thus:

'An educational program is one whose purpose is to raise standards of taste, to increase range of valuable information, or to stimulate audiences to undertake worth while activities.'

"I may say without fear of successful contradiction that the United States broadcasts more hours of educational programs than any other nation in the world, the total broadcasting hours of each considered.

"After a careful study of broadcasting systems in use in many of the foremost countries of the world, the Commission is of the opinion that the American system has produced the best form of radio entertainment to be found anywhere. Under our system, broadcasting is carried on by private enterprise and advertising furnishes its economic support without which it would not exist. The principal objection to our system seems to be the kind and amount of advertising in which stations have indulged."

The question "How can the United States Office of Education render the greatest possible service to Education by Radio" was answered by Dr. C. M. Koon, Radio Specialist in the United States Office of Education. In his address Dr. Koon clearly outlined the many problems facing education in radio, and spoke in part:

SECOND ANNUAL ASSEMBLY NACRE CLOSES (Continued)⁴

"The Office of Education was established for the purpose of gathering and diffusing information pertaining to every phase of education. As its avenues reach into every American community and its lines of communication touch every sphere of activity, it is certainly not in position to conduct propaganda for any idea or specified plan in education by radio. On the other hand, as an agency of the people, its scope is so broad that it must by its very nature offer a helping hand to all who seek its assistance.

"The rise of the broadcasting movement has had few parallels in history. Within a single decade this new means of communication has become an important social force in nearly every country in the world. It builds an acoustic bridge over widely separated terrestrial spaces, permitting even the people in the remote regions to be ear-witnesses of important public occasions and to enjoy broadcast music and drama. Radio broadcasting provides the speediest method ever devised for the dissemination of information. It has already extended the mental horizons and enriched the lives of countless millions of people. Personally, I am forced to admit that I cannot even estimate the full power of this marvel of communication which science has placed in the hands of civilization. Even the civilization of the future may depend upon the control and direction of this power.

"If we accept a broad social conception of education, we shall realize, with ever-increasing significance, the desirability of utilizing the radio to further the educational process. It is the handmaiden of almost every development of science. By means of it the barriers of isolation can be broken down, and superior talent and superior material can be brought even to the hitherto under-privileged peoples of the remote regions. The radio may enable us to realize some of the commonly accepted objectives of education without going through the various steps that have been considered necessary in the past."

Clearly stating that leading educational authorities and administrators have been lax and inefficient in their attitude toward the possibilities of using radio for educational purposes, C. M. Jansky, jr. consulting radio engineer spoke on "The Problem of the Institutionally Owned Station." In setting out his ideas as to the future method of conducting educational broadcasting stations, Mr. Jansky concluded his address:

"Since the facilities for broadcasting are limited, it is inevitable that the granting of the right to broadcast to one should mean the denial of that right to others. We are, therefore, confronted with one of two alternatives, either freeze the broadcast structure as it is, let the ins continue to be in and the outs always stay out or provide a means whereby broadcasters may be called upon from time to time to give an accounting and to demonstrate the public value of their activities. How else can the Commission fairly determine who will make the best use of a facility except upon the basis of evidence submitted before it on behalf of all the parties involved.

"If we are to have progress it is inevitable that there should be controversies between stations and it is just as inevitable that some of these controversies should be between commercial and educational stations. As I look back over the record of events since the inauguration of the examiner system I cannot avoid the conclusion that the Commission has given every consideration to the educational station which could be justified on the basis of the record before it. Indeed there are instances where it has seemed to me that even where the educational station has been negligent

May 21, 1932

SECOND ANNUAL ASSEMBLY NACRE CLOSES (Continued) 5

in supplying the facts to which the Commission is entitled everything possible has been done to protect its rights. By this I do not mean that educational stations have not lost desirable facilities to commercial stations. The reverse is true. The point I wish to emphasize, however, is that the prime reason for the loss of ground by the educational station is due to the fact that our leading educators and administrators have to date never looked upon their broadcast stations as major activities worthy of promotion and of defense against all comers with every ounce of resource. In the life and death struggle for existence which has been going on in the broadcast field it is difficult to win even with an umpire who at heart wants you to when you yourself are not certain that you have any business in the field at all.

"So much for the past. What of the future. I firmly believe that there is a distinct place for the educationally owned station in the American broadcasting structure. Furthermore, I look forward to the day when some of our educational stations will be looked upon as outstanding leaders both in the fields of broadcasting and education. I have a mental picture of what to me will be the ideal educationally owned station of the future and the relationship which will exist between this station and its parent educational institution.

"First and foremost my ideal station will not be run by the physics department, the electrical or educational departments, or in fact any other particular department. On the other hand, it will be operated as a major activity of the institution which owns it and will be treated as such.

"Second, those who have charge of the station will have a thorough knowledge of both the possibilities and limitations of the medium of expression they are dealing with and they will assist those who as teachers build and produce broadcast material in making their broadcasting most effective.

"Third, those whose privilege it is to appear before the microphone will not consider their broadcasting of secondary importance to whatever other duties they may have. They will serve their radio pupils with that same high spirit of devotion for which so many of our outstanding teachers are remembered and loved by those who have been associated with them in the classroom.

"Fourth, my ideal educational station will not seek special privilege but will welcome the opportunity of competing for an audience and for public interest with the very best that the commercial station has to offer.

"Fifth, my ideal educational station will not shrink from meeting any of the obligations which the public, through its authorized regulatory authorities, may see fit to impose upon it. If it is a full-time station and to hold its license is required to broadcast as much as sixty hours per week, fifty-two weeks per year, it will not hesitate to do so. If to meet this obligation it becomes necessary to broadcast purely entertainment or sponsored programs it will even do that.

"Sixth, my idealized station will not be poverty stricken. It will have the funds necessary to pay for qualified personnel to manage and operate it and to meet such other financial obligations as may properly be expected to develop.

"In other words, my ideal educationally owned station will be a thoroughly American institution, commanding the respect not only of those who own it but of the entire broadcast industry."

SECOND ANNUAL ASSEMBLY NCARE CLOSES (Concluded)

In reviewing the work of the Council for the past year, Mr. Levering Tyson, Director, said:

"Educators to be successful broadcasters must disregard many pedagogical practices which have been developed over many decades. Transferring a leisurely classroom lecture to the air is the least effective and most unsatisfactory procedure in educational broadcasting. The educational broadcaster must not only attract his audience to him in the first place, but he must do what the commercial broadcaster has learned so clearly; he must hold his audience. He will find, however, that if he can get the American public, or even a section of it, to listen to him it will be worth the effort."

In discussing the problem of how to support educational broadcasting in America, Mr. Tyson stated, "The question of financial support for educational broadcasting is no nearer solution than it ever was. Costs are exceedingly heavy and stagger the uninitiated. How are these enormous costs to be met in America if educational broadcasting is to be developed and persist? It is hardly conceivable that private funds can be secured to develop a well-rounded program of educational broadcasting. It is not likely that a proposal that the industry should support educational broadcasting would receive much response. There is about as much likelihood that support should or could be secured from our Federal Government for this purpose. This question remains the most elusive and puzzling in educational broadcasting."

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LEASED LINES TAX

The Senate is expected to reach the leased lines tax provision in the 1932 Revenue Bill in the next day or so. Replies from the questionnaires sent out by the NAB indicate that broadcasters are opposed to the 5% tax and that the tax, if imposed, will result in curtailment of sustaining features which require leased lines.

Senator Dill (D) of Washington intends to lead a fight on the floor of the Senate to secure the exemptions which the House allowed. It will be recalled that the House exempted both broadcast and news lines from the tax but the Senate Finance Committee refused these exemptions.

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MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

From NAB Headquarters invitations went out to four hundred stations this week asking them to become affiliated with the Association. Each member was immediately sent a list of non-member stations with a request that he write to each station on the list. Please give this matter prompt attention. The present emergency calls for a complete re-organized industry and we need at least 150 additional members at once.

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May 21, 1932

PRIORITY GIVEN COPYRIGHT BILL

Priority for the Sirovich copyright revision bill (H. R. 12094) in the legislative program of the House this session was agreed to by the Rules Committee May 19. Representatives Sirovich (Dem.), of New York City, chairman of the House Committee on Patents and sponsor of the measure, Rich (Rep.), of Woolrich, Pa., and Dies (Dem.), of Orange, Texas, all members of the Committee, testified before the Rules Committee asking for the special rule.

They said the Committee is unanimous in its favor, that nearly all the 30 different interests among authors, composers, motion picture exhibitors, and so on, have composed their differences. Mr. Rich commended Chairman Sirovich for getting all the 30 groups with their varying interests into accord.

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WFDF ON AIR 10 YEARS

Ten years of broadcasting means pioneering in that field and Radio Station WFDF at Flint will celebrate its tenth anniversary Wednesday, May 25th, with a "Parade of Talent" in a special program of a highly varied nature. Speakers of prominence will appear before the WFDF microphones. A list of these speakers will be announced shortly. The program will commence at six o'clock and the special anniversary "Parade of Talent" will go on the air commencing at seven o'clock.

The first license for the Flint radio station was dated May 25, 1922, but for several months prior to that time experimental broadcasts were being made by Frank D. Fallain who has owned the station from the first.

The engineering department consists of the transmitting and speech input room and a well equipped laboratory stocked with the finest of precision measuring instruments. The generator room is also in charge of the engineering staff.

A separate room is maintained as a music library where thousands of pieces of music are filed. The completeness of these files are indicated on the weekly "request" night. It is rare indeed that a request is made for music which is not in the WFDF library.

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WCFL ASKS INCREASED FACILITIES

The Chicago Federation of Labor this week applied to the Commission for authority to increase power from 1500 to 5000 watts with unlimited time. Station WCFL is now operating under an experimental assignment permitting full time operation on 970 kc, a cleared channel on which Station KJR, Seattle, Wash., operates with power of 5 KW.

The pending application further asks authorization to move the WCFL transmitter from Chicago to York Township, Ill., and also to have the Commission make the present temporary grant a permanent license. The Chicago Federation of Labor proposes to spend in the neighborhood of \$110,000 for new studios and new equipment, if the application is favorably considered. With the added power the station expects to cover the agricultural and industrial centers in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Western Illinois.

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May 21, 1932

U. S. LEADS IN RADIO SETS

The United States with 16,679,253 radio sets, leads the world in the number of receiving sets in operation, according to information received by the Radio Division of the Commerce Department from A. R. Burrows, Director of the Union Internationale de Radioiffusion, Geneva. But Denmark, with 133.9 radio sets per 1,000 inhabitants, outdistances all other nations in the apparent popularity of radios leaving the United States in second place with 133.1 radios per 1000 persons as of December 31, 1931. China reported 1,462 sets, or .003 per 1000 persons.

The report from the Union Internationale de Radioiffusion is the first it has made covering the number of radio sets in the world, which it estimates at more than 32,000,000. This gives an estimated total radio audience in the world of 128,000,000 persons. The only other agency to make such an estimate in the past has been the United States Department of Commerce. There is but very little difference in the estimates by the two agencies.

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DR. JOLLIFFE ATTENDS FATHER'S FUNERAL

Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Chief Engineer of the Commission, was called to Morgantown, West Virginia, this week because of the death of his father which occurred on Monday night.

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COMMISSION WBCM DECISION UPHELD

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia this week sustained the decision of the Commission denying Station WBCM, Bay City, Michigan, authority to change frequency from 1410 kc to 940 kc. The appellant station, licensed in the name of James E. Davidson, has been using 500 watts power with unlimited time.

Chief Justice Martin wrote the opinion of the Court, which said in part:

"Appellant's application was regularly designated for hearing at a time certain, with special reference to whether the proposed change of frequency would result in interference with other stations on 940 kilocycles or adjacent frequencies. Appellant was required to serve written notice of the hearing upon numerous other broadcasting stations, among which were WHA of Madison, Wis., WFIW of Hopkinsville, Ky.; WCSH of Portland, Maine, and WWJ of Detroit, Mich. The stations so named appeared at the hearing, and contested the granting of the application. Their opposition was based upon the claim that the proposed change of frequency would result in serious interference with the operation of their broadcasting stations.

The issue was heard upon the testimony by an examiner, who reported adversely to the application. The examiner said in part: "It is considered that any possible improvement in the service of WBCM resulting from the granting of this application, would be far outweighed by the adverse effect it would have on other services".

The examiner's report, which included all the evidence, was heard upon appellant's exceptions by the Federal Radio Commission, and the findings and conclusions of the examiner were sustained by the commission. This appeal was then taken.

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May 21, 1932

RECOMMENDS DENIAL KWEA RENEWAL

The renewal application of Station KWEA, licensed in the name of the Hello World Broadcasting Corporation, Shreveport, Louisiana, has been recommended for denial by Examiner Hyde in Report No. 360 made public this week. The Examiner also recommended denial of the application of this station to move to Baton Rouge, and in the same report favored denial of the application for a new daytime station at Alexandria, Louisiana, filed by the W. H. Allen Co.

The Alexandria applicant had requested authority to erect a station on 1210 kc to use daytime with power of 100 watts. This is the same frequency which is now being used by Station KWEA at Shreveport on an unlimited time basis. Part of the facilities assigned to the Shreveport station were requested by the new applicant.

Finding the area proposed to be served around Alexandria is at present without sources of dependable and consistent radio service, nevertheless the Examiner recommended denial of the application for new facilities. The basis for the adverse decision as reported by Examiner Hyde would indicate none of the individuals connected with the enterprise are sufficiently qualified financially or technically, from the evidence, to give assurances that the project proposed could be operated with a meritorious service.

The findings of the Examiner state that the Hello World Broadcasting Corporation has not operated Station KWEA, "but on the contrary has turned over its duties and rights as licensee to another party without authority of the Commission, the second party undertaking to pay the licensee \$400.00 a month in return." Setting forth that such an arrangement constitutes a violation of the Radio Act of 1927, the Report continues: "The record contains no evidence whatever of the public need for the services of Station KWEA. The proposal to move Station KWEA to Baton Rouge is obviously preliminary to the sale of KWEA. The applicant has not shown a definite plan for the operation of the station in this city, but has indicated it will be turned over to local interests. There is therefore no showing upon which a determination that the applicant would render a public service at this location could be based."

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RECOMMENDS FREQUENCY SHIFT

If the recommendations of Chief Examiner Yost are sustained by the Commission, the application of Station WHDL, operated by the Tupper Lake Broadcasting Company, Tupper Lake, N. Y., to change frequency from 1420 kc to 1220 kc will be granted. (Report No. 361) Station WHDL is now licensed to operate daytime on the local channel. By the authorization requested the station will be permitted to operate with power of 500 watts on 1220 kc to share time with Station WCAD, Canton, N.Y., now using a daytime assignment. The latter station is owned and operated by the St. Lawrence University.

In his conclusions the Chief Examiner found listeners within the proposed service area of the applicant are not now receiving dependable or satisfactory radio service, and further that the people of this area are entitled to this service. It was found the University station has been operating on the following schedule: Monday to Saturday 12:30 to 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 to 4:00 p.m. The examiner in his recommendations permits Station WCAD to retain these hours, and grants the additional daytime assignment to the Tupper Lake station. The granting of the application would also reduce the over quota state of New York by 0.1 unit.

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May 21, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted the following applications subject to the provision of Rules 44 & 45 providing that proper protests may be filed within twenty days from the date of the action:

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF GRANT</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>		
WOR	Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc. Newark, New Jersey	Granted Mod. of C. P. extending commencement date to September 16, and completion date of C. P. to Nov. 16, 1932
WSVS	Seneca Vocational High School Buffalo, New York	Granted authority to operate from 8:30 to 10:30 P. M. EST, May 19, 1932.
WFBR	Baltimore Radio Show, Inc. Baltimore, Maryland	Granted authority to continue program test for period of 30 days from May 18.
WQDM	A. J. St. Antoine St. Albans, Vermont	Granted authority to operate from 8:15 to 10:00 P. M. May 18 to broadcast special programs.
WMRJ	Peter J. Prinz Jamaica, New York	Granted relaxation Rule 145 pending outcome of hearing on station's renewal.
<u>SECOND ZONE</u>		
WALR	Roy W. Waller Zanesville, Ohio	Granted consent to Vol. Assign. of Lic. to WALR Broadcasting Corp., effective June 1.
WALR	WALR Broadcasting Corporation Zanesville, Ohio	Granted C. P. to make changes in equipment and move transmitter and studio from East Pike Zanesville, to 434 Main Street, Zanesville, and install automatic frequency control.
WWVA	West Virginia Broadcasting Corp., Wheeling, West Virginia	Granted authority to use auxiliary trans. for period of two weeks while moving main transmitter.
<u>THIRD ZONE</u>		
WMAZ	Southeaster Broadcasting Co. Inc., Macon, Georgia	Granted authority to operate until sunset at Portland, Oregon, while station KOB is being moved to Albuquerque, N. M.
WSB	The Atlanta Journal Company Atlanta, Georgia	Granted Mod. of C. P. extending commencement date of C. P. to June 15 and extending completion date to December 15, 1932.

May 21, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED (Continued)

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF GRANT</u>
<u>THIRD ZONE (Continued)</u>		
KVOO	Southwestern Sales Corporation Tulsa, Oklahoma	Granted Mod. of C. P. extending commencement date of C. P. to May 1, and completion date to August 15, 1932.
WHEE	Attala Milling & Produce Company Kosciusko, Mississippi	Granted extension commencement and completion dates to 60 and 180 days from date of C. P. March 18, 1932.
KUOA	University of Arkansas Fayetteville, Arkansas	Consent voluntary assignment of license to Southwestern Hotel Company.
<u>FOURTH ZONE</u>		
WIAS	Iowa Broadcasting Company Ottumwa, Iowa	Granted Mod. of Lic. to change hours of operation to the following: Daily 7:30 A. M. to 1:30 P.M.; 2:30 P. M. to 12:30 A. M.; Sundays 6 to 8:30 A. M.; 9 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.; 4 to 7:30 P. M. and 9 to 11 P. M.
KFGQ	Boone Biblical College Boone, Iowa	Granted Mod. of Lic. to change hours of operation to the following: Daily 6 to 7:30 A. M.; 1:30 to 2:30 P. M.; Sunday 8:30 to 9 A. M.; 2:30 to 4 P. M.; 7:30 to 9 P. M.; 11 P. M. to 12 Midnight.
WMBH	Edwin D. Aber Joplin, Missouri	Granted Mod. of Lic. to increase hours of operation on Sunday, 1:45 to 2:30 P.M.
WHO- WOC	Central Broadcasting Company Nr. Mitchelville, Iowa	Granted Mod. of C. P. extending completion date to August 17, 1932.
W9XB	Chicago Federation of Labor Chicago, Illinois	Granted license for general experimental service; 60,000-400,000, 15 watts.
KFNF	Henry Field Seed Company Shenandoah, Iowa	Granted permission to intervene in hearing on application of Station KARK.
WILL	University of Illinois Urbana, Illinois	Granted request to cease operating from June 13th to September 13th. Time to be used by Station KFNF.
WBEM	WBEM Broadcasting Corporation Chicago, Illinois	Mod. C. P. extension completion date to June 17, 1932.

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED (Continued)

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF GRANT</u>
<u>FIFTH ZONE</u>		
KGFL	KGFL, Inc., Raton, New Mexico	Granted C. P. to move transmitter and studio from Raton to Santa Fe, New Mexico, make changes in equipment and increase operating power from 50 to 100 watts.
W9XA	National Broadcasting Company, Inc. Denver, Colorado	Granted renewal of special exp. license until June 29, 1932, 830 kc, 12½ KW.
KSL	Radio Service Corporation of Utah Salt Lake City, Utah	Mod. C. P. approval 50 KW equipment and request operate with 50 KW so as to specify transmitter site.
NEW	The Southwest Broadcasting Company Lamar, Colorado	C. P. 1420 kc; 100 watts to share with Station KGIW.

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COMMISSION CLARIFIES PHONOGRAPH RULING

The Commission this week added a clarifying paragraph to the Rules & Regulations in connection with the announcements that are to be made in the broadcasting of phonograph records and transcriptions.

The complete text of the new Rule, amending Rule 176 follows:

IT IS ORDERED:

That Paragraph 176 of the Rules and Regulations of the Federal Radio Commission be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"A mechanical reproduction shall be announced as such except when its use is merely incidental, as for identification or background. The exact form of announcement is not prescribed but the language shall be clear and in terms commonly used and understood. The following are examples of statements sufficient for the purpose:

- a. "This is a phonograph record."
- b. "This is a player-piano record."

In all cases where electrical transcriptions made exclusively for broadcast purposes are so construed as to record a single continuous program upon more than one mechanical reproduction, rather than a recordation of the entire program upon a single mechanical reproduction, the announcement required hereby shall be made at the commencement of each such program and in no event less than every fifteen minutes. All other announcements required hereby shall immediately precede the use of each separate mechanical reproduction.

This order shall be effective the 1st day of June, 1932.

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THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

1931

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ORIGINAL ARTICLES

The Problem of the General Practitioner in the United States (Continued)

The Problem of the General Practitioner in the United States (Continued)

The Problem of the General Practitioner in the United States (Continued)

May 21, 1932

APPLICATIONS SET FOR HEARING

At its sessions during the current week the Commission designated the following applications for hearing:

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
KTM	Pickwick Broadcasting Company, Los Angeles, California	Mod. Lic. change hours operation to unlimited time (Facilities of KELW)
NEW	R. J. Morrow & R. F. Brill Roseville, California	C. P. 1420 kc; 100 watts; specified hours.
WHK	Radio Air Service Corporation Cleveland, Ohio	Mod. Lic. to increase day power from 1 KW to 2½ KW LS.
WJSV	WJSV, Inc. Alexandria, Virginia	Consent Vol. Assgn. lic. to Old Dominion Broadcasting Co.

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MISCELLANEOUS COMMISSION ACTION

During the current week the Commission took the following action of a miscellaneous nature:

KTBS	Tri-State Brdcstg. System Inc. Shreveport, Louisiana	Denied motion to dismiss application of the Baton Rouge Broadcasting Co. Inc. which has applied for facilities of KTBS. Hearing scheduled for May 25, 1932 to be held.
W2LI W2CC W2ZZCI	D. A. Griffin Representative Convention Committee, Hudson Division American Radio Relay League	Denied request to have the proceedings of Amateur Convention to be held at Newark, N. J., on May 21, broadcast by Amateur Station W2LI at Union, N. J.

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LICENSE APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted license applications covering previously authorized construction permits to the following stations: WEHS, Huntsville, Alabama; KFYO, Lubbock, Texas; WLBL, Stevens Point, Wisconsin; KDFN, Casper, Wyoming; KTM, Burbank, California.

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RADIO FOR RURAL SCHOOLS IN SPAIN

The Spanish Government proposes to provide £3,000 for the purchase of radio receivers and loudspeakers, gramophones, and cinema equipment for cooperative educational propaganda purposes in schools, social institutions, and popular clubs throughout the country. According to the Daily Mail, wireless sets are to be installed in all rural schools and teachers will have to see that the peasants attend and listen to broadcasts from the central transmitters.

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May 21, 1932

HEARING CALENDAR

The following hearings are scheduled for the week commencing Monday, May 23, 1932. All hearings commence at 10 a. m.

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1932.

BROADCASTING

Docket #1516	WORC- WEPS	Alfred Frank Kleindienst Worcester, Massachusetts	C. P.	1350 kc	250 W.
					Unlimited time (Req. facilities of WAWZ, WMSG, WBNX, WCDA) Present assignment: 1200 kc, 100 W. unlimited time.
Docket #1590	NEW	Louis Reis New York, New York,	C. P.	1350 kc	250 W.
					Share with WCDA, WMSG, WAWZ (Facilities of WBNX)
Docket #1513	WAWZ	Pillar of Fire Zarephath, N. J.	Ren. Lic.	1350 kc	250 W.
					Shares with WCDA, WBNX, and WMSG.
Docket #1547	WCDA	Italian Educational Broad- casting Co. New York, N. Y.	Ren. Lic.	1350 kc	250 W.
					Shares with WBNX, WMSG, WAWZ
Docket #1602	WMSG	Madison Square Garden Broadcasting Corporation New York, New York.	Ren. Lic.	1350 kc	250 W.
					Shares with WAWZ, WBNX, WCDA
Docket #1603	WBNX	Standard Cahill Co. Inc. New York, New York.	Ren. Lic.	1350 kc	250 W.
					Shares with WCDA, WMSG, WAWZ

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1932.

BROADCASTING

Docket #1293	NEW	Dr. F. P. Cerniglia Monroe, Louisiana	C. P.	1420 kc	100 W.
					Simultaneous daytime with WJBO, share with WJBO at night. (Req. facilities of WJBO and KMLB)
Docket #1517	NEW	Shreveport Broadcasting Co. Shreveport, Louisiana	C. P.	1310 kc	100 W.
					Unlimited time (Req. facilities of KMLB & WTSL)
Docket #1520	NEW	Louisiana Broadcast Co. Baton Rouge, Louisiana	C. P.	1310 kc	100 W.
					Unlimited time (Req. facilities of KMLB, KRMD, WTSL)
Docket #1539	KMLB	Liner's Brdcstg. Station Monroe, Louisiana	Mod. Lic.	1200 kc	100 W.
					Unlimited time (Req. facilities of WJBO)

May 21, 1932

HEARING CALENDAR (Continued)

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1932 (Continued)

Docket #1536	KMLB	Liner's Broadcasting Station Monroe, Louisiana	Ren. Lic.	1200 kc	100 W. Daytime
Docket #1422	WTSL	G. A. Houseman Laurel, Mississippi	Ren. Lic.	1310 kc	100 W. Share with KRMD
Docket #1514	WJBO	Valdemar Jensen New Orleans, Louisiana	Ren. Lic.	1420 kc	100 W. Unlimited time
Docket #1576	KRMD	Robert M. Dean Shreveport, Louisiana	Ren. Lic.	1310 kc	50 W. Shares with WTSL
Docket #1588	NEW	Baton Rouge Brdcstg. Co. Inc. Baton Rouge, Louisiana	C. P.	1450 kc	500 W. 1 KW LS Share with KTBS (Req. facilities of KTBS)
Docket #1604	KTBS	Tri-State Broadcasting System Inc. Shreveport, La.	Ren. Lic.	1450 kc	1 KW Unlimited time

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1932

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMISSION EN BANC

Docket #1614	KPO	Hale Bros. Stores, Inc. & The Chronicle Publishing Co. San Francisco, California	Vol. Assign. of C. P.	680 kc	5 KW Unlimited time
Docket #1615	KPO	Hale Bros. Stores, Inc. & The Chronicle Publishing Co. San Francisco, California	Vol. Assign. of Lic.	680 kc	5 KW Unlimited time

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FREQUENCY CONTROL GRANTS

During the current week the Commission authorized the installation of automatic frequency control equipments on applications filed by the following stations: WJDX, Jackson, Mississippi; KECA, Los Angeles, California; KGAR, Tucson, Arizona; KFEL, Denver, Colorado; KDB, Santa Barbara, California; WIBM, Jackson, Michigan; WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; WQDX, Thomasville, Georgia; KRGV, Harlingen, Texas; WREN, Lawrence, Kansas.

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May 21, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the following applications were received at the Commission:

<u>FRC FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>			
1-RSE-252	W2XAG	General Electric Co., So. Schenectady, N. Y.	Renewal special exper. lic. for 660; 790 kc; 50 KW and 200 KW.
1-PB-2586	WDEV	Harry C. Whitehill Waterbury, Vermont	C. P. change frequency to 1470 kc; 500 watts; 8 hours per day; and make changes in equipment.

The applicant is now licensed to operate under a specified hour schedule with power of 50 watts on 1420 kc. The requested frequency is one of four assigned for use with power of not less than five kilowatts. These channels are known as "high powered regional frequencies." The closest station operating on the requested frequency is Station WLAC, Nashville, Tennessee, operating unlimited time with power of 5000 watts.

1-PB-2588	NEW	John E. McGoff & Ralph M. Sutcliff, Newport, R. I.	C. P. erect new station on 1280 kc; 100 watts; 8 hours per day.
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The frequency requested is now assigned in this area to Stations WCAP, Asbury Park, N. J.; WOAX, Trenton, N. J.; and WCAM, Camden, N. J., all licensed to share time with power of 500 watts. The First Zone is under quota; Rhode Island is under quota. The granting of this application would increase the quota.

1-MPB-338	WOR	Bamberger Brdcastg. Service Newark, N. J.	Extend commencement and completion dates on 50 KW C. P. to 9/16/32 and 11/16/32 respectively.
1-PB-2568	WESG	WESG, Inc., Glen Falls, N. Y.	C. P. requests change in frequency from 1370 to 1420 kc in addition to change in location from Glen Falls to Elmira (Correction to FRC Press Report No. 438).

The applicant is now licensed to operate 50 watts unlimited time. The closest stations to Elmira on the requested frequency are WERE, Erie, Pennsylvania, approximately 170 miles distant; and Station WILM, Wilmington, Delaware, approximately 175 miles distant. Both stations are licensed to operate unlimited time with power of 100 watts. The mileage tables of the Commission Engineering Division recommend a separation in similar circumstances of 200 miles.

SECOND ZONE

2-MPB-340	WCAU	Universal Broadcasting Co. Philadelphia, Pa.	Mod. C. P. for auxil, trans. Re- quests authority to install different equipment.
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May 21, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (cont.)

SECOND ZONE (Continued)

2-MLB-1002 WSMK Stanley M. Krohn, Jr., Mod. Lic. change from specified
Dayton, Ohio hours to unlimited time. Facilities of KQV.

The applicant is now licensed to operate with power of 200 watts on 1380 kc; sharing time with Station KQV, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The Second Zone is under quota; Ohio is under quota. The granting of this application would increase the Ohio quota and decrease the Pennsylvania assignment.

2-PB-2585 NEW Lancaster Brdcstg. Service C. P. erect new station on 920 kc;
Inc. Lancaster, Pa. 1 KW; Daytime.

The closest stations to the proposed location on the requested frequency are Stations WBSO, Needham, Massachusetts, operating on a daytime assignment with power of 500 watts and approximately 350 miles distant; and Station WWJ, Detroit, Michigan, 390 miles distant with power of 1 KW. The recommended separation for one kilowatt and 500 watts daytime operation on the same channel is 310 miles. The same distance is recommended in the case of 1 kilowatt stations under similar conditions. The Second Zone is under quota; Pennsylvania is under quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.5 unit.

THIRD ZONE

3-PB-2583 NEW South Carolina Broadcasting C. P. new station on 1310 kc; 100
Co. Inc., Greenville, S. C. watts; unlimited time. Facilities of Station WROL.

The requested facilities are now assigned in this area to Station WROL, Knoxville, Tennessee. The Third Zone is over quota; Tennessee is over quota; South Carolina is under quota. The granting of the application would increase the South Carolina quota 0.2 unit.

3-MLB-1001 WGSE Georgia School of Tech. Mod. Lic. change from 250 w. 500
Atlanta, Georgia w. LS to 500 watts day and night on experimental basis.

The applicant is licensed to operate unlimited time on 890 kc. The closest stations to Atlanta on this frequency are Station KARK, Little Rock, Arkansas, operating with 250 watts, approximately 455 miles distant; and Station WMMN, with power of 250 watts, approximately 480 miles distant. The mileage tables of the Commission Engineering Division recommend a separation of 770 miles for simultaneous operation on the same channel in similar circumstances. The granting of the application would increase the quota. The Third Zone is over quota; Georgia is under quota.

3-PB-2587 NEW Meridian Brdcstg. Co. C. P. new station on 1400 kc; 250
Meridian, Mississippi watts; unlimited time.

May 21, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Continued)

THIRD ZONE (Continued)

The closest stations to the proposed location on the requested frequency are Station KOCW, Chickasha, Oklahoma, operating unlimited time with power of 250 watts; and Station WKBF, Indianapolis, Indiana, with power of 500 watts. The distance to Chickasha is approximately 560 miles and to Indianapolis is approximately 530 miles. The mileage tables of the Commission Engineering Division recommends a separation of 560 miles in the case of two 250 watt stations; and 770 miles in the case of a 250 watt and a 500 watt station operating on the same frequency. The Third Zone is over quota; Mississippi is under quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.4 unit.

3-PB-2588	WNOX	WNOX, Inc., Knoxville, Tennessee	C. P. move station from Knoxville, Tennessee to Greenville, S. C. and make changes in equipment.
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The granting of the application would move the station approximately 110 miles in a southeasterly direction. The closest station to the proposed station location is WFI-WLIT, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, approximately 550 miles distant. The Third Zone is over quota; Tennessee is over quota; South Carolina is under quota. The applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time on 560 kc with power of 1 KW.

FOURTH ZONE

4-PB-2584	WCFL	Chicago Federation Labor Chicago, Illinois	C. P. move transmitter to York Township, Illinois, and install new equipment; increase power from $1\frac{1}{2}$ KW to 5 KW and hours of operation from Limited Time to full time.
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The applicant is now licensed to operate under special authorization full time on the cleared channel assigned to Station KJR, Seattle, Washington. The distance from Chicago to Seattle is approximately 1730 miles.

4-PB-2520	NEW	Claude Raymond Brand Deadwood, South Dakota	C. P. amended to request 3 hours instead of 4 hours daily on 1200 kc.
4-MPB-341	KFAB	KFAB Broadcasting Co. Lincoln, Nebraska	Mod. C. P. to extend commencement date to 11/1/32.
4-PB-2487	NEW	31st St. Baptist Church Indianapolis, Indiana	C. P. resubmitted for new station to request 600 kc; 250 w; daytime.

The closest stations to the proposed location are Stations WREC, Memphis, Tenn., approximately 380 miles distant; Station WMT, Waterloo, Iowa, approximately 375 miles distant. The Fourth Zone is over quota; Indiana is under quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.2 unit.

May 21, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Continued)

FIFTH ZONE

5-MPB-343	KSL	Radio Service Corp. of Utah Salt Lake City, Utah	Mod. C. P. to request extension of completion date to 11/17/32.
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APPLICATIONS RETURNED

During the current week the following applications were returned by the Commission for the reason they did not comply with the regulations.

1-MB-518	Aviation Radio Station, Inc. New York, New York.	WRNY	Change frequency and increase time. Rule 6 (c) and 116.
2-PB-2561	John J. Schnupp, Jr. Jeannette, Pennsylvania	NEW	New station on 1120 kc., (Rules 120 and 123)
3-PB-2563	Liberty Broadcasting Co. Greenville, South Carolina	NEW	New station on 1240 kc. (Rule 6 (e)).
3-MLB-995	Orlando Broadcasting Co. Inc. Orlando, Florida	WDBO	Change frequency and increase power experimentally. (Rule 6 (a) & (c)).
5-PB-2562	Mr. J. B. McLaughlin, La Grande, Oregon.	NEW	New station on 1200 kc. (Rule 6 (a) and (c)).

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PERMIT APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications for changes in equipment, including installations of automatic frequency control, from the following stations: WAAM, Newark, N. J.; WAGM, Presque Isle, Maine; WSIX, Springfield, Tennessee; KUJ, Walla Walla, Washington; KFNB, Hollywood, California; KTAB, San Francisco, California; WNBR-WGBC, Memphis, Tennessee; WABC-WBOQ, New York, N. Y.

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LICENSE APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications for license covering previously authorized construction permits from the following stations: WLTH, Brooklyn, New York; WCLO, Janesville, Wisconsin.

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Issued by

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING * * * WASHINGTON, D. C.

PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director.

May 28, 1932

LEGISLATION

The Sirovich Copyright Bill was ordered recommitted to the House Committee on Patents and Copyrights after two hours debate last Tuesday. The Bill, which did not contain the necessary protection for the broadcasting industry, was considered under a special rule which had been previously granted by the Rules Committee. The NAB was prepared to have the bill amended from the floor but the motion to recommit came before an opportunity was had to offer the amendment. There is little hope that the bill can be revived during the remainder of the present session.

The Senate on Thursday adopted a provision in the 1932 Revenue Bill under which telephone lines used in broadcasting would be taxed five per cent of the charges to the telephone company when such lines are used to transmit commercial programs. The charges for transmitting sustaining programs were eliminated from the tax through an amendment offered by Senator Dill of Washington.

When the bill was before the House that body specifically exempted all leased lines used in transmitting news and broadcast programs from the tax. The line tax undoubtedly will become an issue when the 1932 tax bill reaches conference.

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May 28, 1932

BOARD DISCUSSES COPYRIGHT

The regular Spring meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters was held at the Palmer House, Chicago, Ill. May 23. President Shaw presided.

Those present were: A. J. McCosker, Newark, N. J.; P. W. Morency, Hartford, Conn.; W. S. Hedges, Chicago, Ill.; Harry C. Butcher (proxy for Don Lee of Los Angeles) L. G. Caldwell (proxy for Quin Ryan of Chicago); E. P. O'Fallon, Denver, Colo.; H. A. Bellows, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. B. Craney, Butte, Mont.; Harry Howlett (proxy for M. A. Howlett of Cleveland); A. B. Church, Kansas City; Walter J. Damm, Milwaukee, Wis.; John J. Storey, Worcester, Mass.; Leo Fitzpatrick of Detroit, Mich. and the Managing Director. Ed Klauber of New York and A. L. Ashby of New York, members of the Copyright Negotiating Committee, were present by invitation.

Chairman Morency of the Copyright Negotiating Committee reviewed briefly the meetings which his committee has had with the Administrative Committee of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. His report was supplemented by remarks from both Klauber and Ashby, other members of the Committee. With the result of negotiations thus far before it, the Board immediately addressed itself to the copyright problem.

A review of copyright legislation up to the date of the meeting was given by Chairman Bellows of the Legislative Committee. He said that the pending Sirovich Bill would have to be amended from the floor of the House if the broadcasting industry was to receive protection against excessive license fees. He said the Board should determine what form of legislation it desired, then go after it.

A motion to the effect that the Association endeavor to get legislation which in substance will confine the Society to the collection of reasonable fees was adopted and the Board then gave consideration to the form of amendment necessary to make the Sirovich Bill acceptable.

Chairman McCosker then reported on the status of the work being performed by the Plenary Power Committee and Mr. Butcher, a member of this Committee, outlined a plan for securing the necessary funds to carry on the work. The plan was later approved by the Board.

The afternoon session of the Board was attended by Oswald F. Schuette, director of copyright activities, who discussed at length the various angles of the controversy.

Forty three new members were approved by the Board following the report of the Managing Director. The Managing Director then reported that the membership of the Association has passed the 200 mark and was the largest in the history of the Association. A financial statement was also offered.

Chairman Bellows then read a report of the status of legislation pending in the Congress, reviewing each bill introduced. He expressed the opinion that no radio legislation would be enacted finally during the present session although more than 40 bills had been introduced. The next session, however, will present many serious legislative problems, he said.

May 28, 1932

BOARD DISCUSSES COPYRIGHT (Continued)

Chairman Caldwell of the Committee on International Relations submitted a report covering the May 11 meeting of the Committee Preparing for the Madrid Conference, and reviewed the recent agreement between the United States and Canada on the allocation of broadcast channels.

The Board then adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, that it is the sense of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters that the best interests of the listening public and of the broadcasting industry in the United States require that the United States Delegation to the International Radio Conference at Madrid in September, 1932, shall be guided by the following principles:

1. The Delegation is not bound by the proposals submitted in the name of the United States about April 1, 1931, in so far as those proposals are inconsistent with allocating additional frequency bands below 550 kc to broadcasting.

2. The Delegation should take the proposals of the International Broadcasting Union (i.e. that the bands 150 kc - 285 kc and 370 kc - 460 kc be allocated to broadcasting) as the basis for its position, qualified only by consideration of the legitimate needs of air and maritime navigation and other services which have a real need for the frequencies in question and which can not be carried on either elsewhere in the radio spectrum or by wire.

3. The Delegation should refrain from proposing, and should so far as possible avoid, the allocation of frequencies in the band above 1500 kc (e.g. 1500 kc - 1700 kc) for ordinary broadcasting in North America (as distinguished from frequencies below 550 kc) because of the well-known and generally recognized unsuitability of the higher frequencies for broadcasting.

4. The Delegation should refrain from opposing, and should support, any revision of the International Radio Convention necessary to give to associations of broadcasters the same status as is now enjoyed at meetings of the International Technical Consulting Committee by private operating enterprises.

The Board adopted a motion naming Mr. Caldwell as the Association's representative on the committee appointed by the Madrid Committee of which Dr. Jolliffe is chairman.

The matter of the Association's representation at Madrid was referred to the Executive Committee.

The meeting, after continuous session throughout the day, adjourned subject to call by the President.

May 28, 1932

SIROVICH BILL RECOMMITTED

Without a record vote, the Sirovich Copyright Bill (H.R. 12094) on Tuesday was recommitted to the House Committee on Patents and Copyrights by the House after two hours debate. The bill was considered under a special rule and the action of recommitting the measure makes it virtually impossible to have it again considered during the present session.

Following the Board of Directors meeting at Chicago an amendment to the bill was approved and telegrams were sent to broadcasters requesting that they urge their Congressmen to support the measure only if this amendment is accepted. The motion to recommit, however, came before there was an opportunity to offer the broadcasters' amendment.

Chairman Sirovich opened the debate with a long speech reviewing the development of the law of copyright up to the present time. He then outlined the fundamental principles of the bill. In speaking of radio, he said:

"At the time of the passage of the Act of 1909, broadcasting was an unknown quantity. Because of certain general provisions of that act, such as 'public performance' and 'mechanical reproduction' it turned out that dramatic and musical compositions were protected over the radio, but the act nowhere provided for protection over the radio in any other respect. The author of literary works is not protected under the present law. The new bill gives radio broadcasting rights to all authors alike without discrimination and also provides that if in the future there shall be any new mediums or methods of dissemination of authors' ideas, the author shall be protected in respect of those as well."

Congressman Gifford of Massachusetts questioned the sufficiency of the innocent infringement section of the bill. Speaking of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, he said that "small radio stations have to recognize this central body and the prices for these musical compositions have recently been doubled and might be trebled."

Answering Congressman Gifford, Chairman Sirovich outlined the organization of the American Society and its methods of obtaining and distributing its revenues.

"There are broadcasting stations which complain that this Society has just brought to them a statement in which they want more money," Sirovich said. "They want 5 per cent of the gross income, in addition to the license fee that is being charged but when the representatives were before the committee they stated distinctly that the big broadcasting stations are taking in millions and millions, and use 95 per cent of the music of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers and pay them less than 1 per cent of the total amount of money that may be brought in. They feel that the radio had destroyed the sheet-music publishing industry, because where an author or composer made money in the past, through the sale of millions of copies of music, which went all over the United States, today the radio, by playing this music one month, destroys the music and there is no income."

"Is there to be no limit upon the charges this organization can make?" Gifford asked. "My experience has been that arbitrarily they send in a bill for so much money and threaten trouble."

Congressman Lanham of Texas, defended the American Society but opposed the Sirovich bill on a number of points.

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SIROVICH BILL RECOMMITTED (Continued)

Congressman Stafford of Wisconsin declared that the bill "is spread with monopoly from beginning to end." "It only considers the author and composer and their assignees," he said. "It does not give consideration to the public. We are not only extending the right to the author but to those who control the authors rights, namely, the radio broadcaster, this group of composers, authors, and publishers, who have racketeering attorneys out in my district trying to mulct from a little hotel or a little restaurant a penalty for happening inadvertently to play on a phonograph a piece that happens to be copyrighted."

Congressman Busby of Mississippi, one of the best informed members in the House on the subject of copyright laws, then denounced the American Society as a "supermonopoly."

"The trouble with this bill is there is no restraint of any kind put on these organizations in their treatment of the public," Congressman Busby said. "There is no licensing arrangement whereby they can be restrained from doing the most outrageous things if the public can be made to stand for them. Why, the Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers could absolutely -- and I invite the criticism of any gentleman if this statement is not right -- put all of the radio stations in this country out of business in 30 days if they raised the license fees too high, because they are the sole judges as to what they will charge the public through the broadcasting organizations. They have been getting about \$1,000,000 a year from this source. Under their present purpose as announced by them I am reliably informed they will get three and one-half millions of dollars from the public through the radio-broadcasting stations of the country during the coming year.

"Any bill that does not provide for a restraint on the Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers and other like organizations, and provide for a determination of what is reasonably independent of any of these high-handed organizations is not a proper bill."

Congressman McGugin of Kansas said that during the "last five years I have seen enough of abuse of the present copyright law to cause me not to be particularly enthusiastic in supporting any kind of legislation which extends one iota more privilege to any piece of copyrighted music." "When I come here to vote for a copyright law," he added, "I believe I should prefer to vote for one that will take away the right to copyright music."

Congressman Bloom of New York, who is also director of the Washington Bi-Centennial Commission, took the floor against the measure and opposed it on the ground that the present was not an opportune time to pass copyright legislation. Congressman La Guardia of New York also voiced opposition to the bill.

Congressman Chindbloom of Illinois, who a year ago rushed to the aid of the broadcasters when the Vestal bill was under consideration, again volunteered to sponsor the amendment which the NAB Board had approved.

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SENATE ADOPTS LINE TAX

The Senate on Thursday adopted an amendment to the 1932 Revenue Bill imposing a tax of five per cent on all telephone lines used in broadcasting commercial programs.

The Senate Finance Committee, in reporting the bill, had rejected the exemptions which the NAB secured in the House and adopted a provision under which all leased lines used in dissemination of news and radio programs would bear the five per cent tax.

When the section imposing the five per cent tax was reached, Senator Dill of Washington, who has come forward to aid the broadcasters on many occasions, championed an amendment exempting all sustaining programs from the tax. Prepared with information supplied by the NAB, Senator Dill spoke in the Senate as follows:

"I take it that the viewpoint of the Finance Committee was that radio broadcasting is an advertising business and that those engaged in it should pay their share of the tax on line charges along with any other business. I want to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that most of the line charges for radio broadcasting and network -- I say most of them; more than 50 per cent of those charges -- are for what are known as sponsored programs, which are non-commercial.

"Every program that is put out from a radio station other than from the studio will be taxed under this provision. That means that all the programs that are not paid for by advertisers will be taxed, and to that extent the public will receive less and less of such service and fewer of such programs.

"I have had prepared for me by the officials of the National Association of Broadcasters the figures on this subject, and they are really quite striking. Three-fifths of the money paid for line charges -- that is, the use of telephone lines -- is for non-commercial programs. They bring no revenue to the station at all. For 186 broadcasting stations not the networks, not the chain programs, it is shown that in 1921 the average amount spent by each station for leased telephone lines was \$4,368. Of that sum \$2,607, or 60 per cent, was for non-commercial uses.

"The point I am trying to make is this: Every radio station makes its money out of advertising programs. It then takes a certain part of the money received for advertising and uses it to pay for the operation of its station and the charges for telephone lines to put on free programs. Those programs may be church services; they may be reports of baseball games; they may be addresses at banquets; they may be speeches of noted public men or personages, pleas for community chest work, and almost innumerable kinds of addresses. If we apply this 5 per cent tax to non-commercial programs, we will to that extent diminish the amount of such service to the public. Certainly we do not want to do anything to give the radio stations an excuse for putting any more advertising on the air than they now do.

"When we come to the network, the Columbia and the National Broadcasting Cos. we find that from 60 to 70 per cent of the line charges for connecting the stations across the United States are charges for carrying programs that are non-commercial. All of the addresses that we hear over the network--not advertising--from those of the President down to those of the most ordinary public address are carried as a contribution to the public by the radio broadcasting chain. The figures show that last year the two big chains, the Columbia and the National Broadcasting Cos. spent \$4,724,560, and of this amount \$3,229,000, or 68 per cent,

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SENATE ADOPTS LINE TAX (Continued)

were for line charges, for carrying on commercial programs, programs that were not advertising. Take a 5 per cent tax out of that \$3,600,000 and we will take from the public to the extent of about \$180,000 the programs that are non-commercial.

"It seems to me that this provision should be amended so that the charges to broadcasting stations for the wires used in non-commercial programs shall be exempt.

"I should like to offer an amendment proposing that the House language be retained, with the words added, after the word "work," on line 4, page 266, "when used for non-commercial broadcasting," so that it would read:

"This paragraph shall not apply to the amount paid for so much of such service as is utilized in the conduct by a common carrier or telephone or telegraph company or radio broadcasting station or network when used for non-commercial broadcasting.

"As nearly as I can figure, the adoption of this amendment would mean a loss in revenue of something around two hundred thousand or possibly two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is for the Senate to decide whether it wants to take money out of the treasuries of radio stations and put it in the Treasury of the United States as a tax, and thereby deprive the public of that much free entertainment without any advertising, or whether it will keep the tax on the non-commercial as well as the commercial broadcasting charges."

Senators Copeland of New York and Trammell of Florida supported the Dill amendment and stated that it was their view broadcasting stations were entitled to the same exemptions as the newspapers.

Senator Smoot, chairman of the Finance Committee, was of the opinion the Committee amendment to the House bill should be adopted and the matter threshed out in conference.

Sponsored by Senator Bankhead the Senate adopted an amendment exempting all news lines from taxation. There was no objection to the Bankhead amendment.

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KPO ASSIGNMENT HEARD

The application of Hale Brothers Stores and The Chronicle Publishing Co. San Francisco, Calif. operators of Station KPO, for consent to voluntary assignment of the license to the National Broadcasting Company was the subject of a hearing before the full Commission this week. Station KPO operates on 680 kc with 5 KW and has a construction permit for 50 KW. The assignment application also seeks transfer of the construction permit to the proposed assignee.

The Commission sitting en banc will hear the application for assignment of Station WJSV, Alexandria, Virginia, to the Old Dominion Broadcasting Co. during the coming week. This station is licensed to operate on 1460 kc with 10 KW and unlimited time. If the assignment is granted the Columbia Broadcasting System will take over the station as a network outlet.

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RMA BACKS NAB IN COPYRIGHT STAND

The RMA joins with the broadcasters in their reasonable criticisms of the present copyright situation, it was brought out by Judge John W. VanAllen, general counsel of the RMA, in his report to the membership at Chicago.

"With respect to musical compositions, dramas and literary works the government grants under the copyright laws to the creator of the work and to his assigns, the sole and exclusive right to publicly perform the same for profit," Judge VanAllen said. "Inasmuch as radio stations are operated for profit or are an adjunct of another business operated for profit on large part of the material for programs not originating with the owners or employees of the station, nor copyrighted or copyright owned by the station, can be used only by permission of the copyright owners.

"The granting or refusal of such permission lies, under present copyright laws, solely in the copyright owner as well as the terms under which such permission is granted.

"Ordinarily a musical composition, for illustration, requires the combined talent of an author, a composer and the resources of a publisher before it reaches the public.

"We have outside the industry a combination known as the American Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers owning and controlling a large part of the material used in programs for radio broadcasting. Permission to use these works in public performance for profit by broadcasting, is granted upon payment of fees or annual charges.

"The present law of copyright were enacted before radio became established as we know it today and they need modernization.

"We, in this Association, are engaged in the manufacture and sale of products for radio reception or receiving sets and are not, in general, engaged in radio transmission or broadcasting. However, since radio includes both transmission and reception, we are vitally interested in the problems and handicaps of those engaged in it, for without them there would be no reason for the existence of the radio receivers which we make and sell.

"We do not, however, at this time offer any criticisms or suggestions on copyright matters which are peculiarly in the field of broadcasters, preferring to join them in their reasonable criticisms and suggestions for the common good of the industry. We mention the copyright laws and the combinations existing under them outside the industry in addition to patent laws and combinations within the industry, in order to demonstrate the effects of government created monopolies and their resultant combinations on the radio industry."

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LAFOUNT DISCUSSES PROBLEMS

Broadcasting in this country leads the world, television is still in the experimental stage, and further study must be given to the adaptability of low frequencies for broadcasting were the high spots in a speech delivered by Commissioner Harold A. Lafount in an address before the RMA at Chicago this week.

"In providing 17,000,000 homes with receiving sets (the latest estimate) you have contributed much to the advancement of our nation, providing, as you have, a marvelous vehicle for the dissemination of vital news concerning our public welfare, for stimulating music appreciation and providing entertainment, education and diversion for our people in their own homes and at very little cost," the Commissioner said.

"Interest in radio on the part of the general public shows no abatement. The American system of broadcasting with all its defects, appears to us to be the best yet devised. The army of listeners increases daily.

"Those engaged in the broadcasting business are most optimistic. They are constantly seeking to expand, operators of local stations desire regional assignments, those with regionals desire cleared channels, and those on cleared channels desire maximum power.

"While those ambitious souls add much to our worries and perplexities, it is a healthy situation.

"The majority of broadcasters in this country are doing a magnificent job. It is an 'off night' if there is not a \$100,000. performance on the air. We hear a \$5.50 show every evening in our homes without any effort on our part.

"Radio broadcasting is one of the greatest contributions ever made by Divine Providence and man's ingenuity to our home-loving people. It provides high class entertainment, reliable information on all live topics, eliminates provincialism and sectionalism, and cements our people into a mighty phalanx - imbued with rare patriotism and nationalism.

"Although our broadcasters are 'way out front' in the matter of providing interesting, instructive, educational, and helpful programs, there is still room for improvement and expansion.

"Broadcasters must know and understand their listeners and present programs which appeal to them. It should be comparatively easy for a broadcaster to feel the pulse of his audience. As you know, the American people are not slow in making known, in various forms their likes and dislikes. Broadcasters must know that the majority of their listeners are right, and if the mail, telephone calls, and comments indicate public disapproval of any particular program it should be taken off the air. Only in this way can the public be served and good will developed and maintained.

"Broadcasters are showing a fine spirit of cooperation with the Commission in its effort to render the listening public the best possible service. A concrete example is the fact that the vast majority of stations have already installed the necessary equipment to keep within 50 cycles of their assigned frequency consistent with a Commission order which goes into effect June 22, 1932.

LAFOUNT DISCUSSES PROBLEMS (Continued)

"Ever since its creation, the Federal Radio Commission has been frequently petitioned to put television on a commercial basis, as if the Commission by the passing of rules and regulations could create for an industry a state of technical perfection which the best engineers of the country have not yet been able to achieve.

"The position of the Commission is very clear and quite simple in this respect. As soon as the television art is perfected to the point where the average layman can expect a comparatively fair amount of entertainment from his television receiver, it seems reasonable to suppose that the Commission will not arbitrarily bar the way to economic progress in this field.

"Nor has the Commission played the ostrich and stuck its head in the sand. The individual commissioners and their engineers have travelled far and wide to see at first hand the latest developments of television in the laboratories. Frequent reports have been made to the Commission and such policies as have been adopted have in every instance been motivated by an acute perception of facts as they then existed. Very frankly, Gentlemen, we are not yet convinced that television has emerged from the laboratory and is ready to matriculate into the more severe course of adult entertainment and education.

"Considerable thought is being given these days to a possible extension of the broadcasting band. The Madrid Radio Conference to be held in Madrid, Spain, beginning September 3, 1932, will undoubtedly consider this question, and the decision arrived at, will be far-reaching in its effects.

"In brief, the European broadcasting interests, through their common agency, the International Broadcasting Union (U. I. R.) propose to extend the broadcasting band from 160 to 285 kilocycles, from 370 to 460 kilocycles, and to add on 10 kilocycles to the lower end of the present broadcasting band, making it run from 540 to 1500 kilocycles. Considering the matter from a practical standpoint, it would appear that of these proposals, the extension from 370 to 460 kilocycles had the least chance of success, involving as it does the moving and reallocation of large groups of commercial, mobile, and land stations. The maritime and aviation interests in Europe are as much against such a proposal as the same interests are in this country, and they feel that such proposals make it impossible to provide adequate space for the safeguarding of these highly important safety-of-life services which can be handled in no other way except by radio.

"The proposal for the extension of the so-called long-wave European broadcasting band from 160 to 285 kilocycles in Europe, however, has a somewhat different aspect and it appears that if increased facilities are necessary in Europe, it would be a logical extension of their present long-wave band. In America we have an entirely different situation. Our broadcasting band has always been confined to within the limits of 550 to 1500 kilocycles, and it is significant that within this single band the United States has practically as many broadcasting stations operating on 10 kilocycles separation as all the rest of the world put together.

Much has been said concerning the increased service area of broadcasting stations operating on the long waves. However, we must not lose sight of the fact that there is a very much greater noise-to-signal ratio on frequencies between 150

LAFOUNT DISCUSSES PROBLEMS (Continued)

and 300 kilocycles than on the frequencies in the broadcasting band, 550 to 1500 kilocycles. Possibly, in some parts of this country, those frequencies would be of little or no value in the summer. But perhaps, in certain of the northern regions of this continent, those frequencies could be used to advantage throughout the year.

"Unfortunately, at the present time, little data have been available concerning the relative value of long and medium waves for broadcasting on the North American continent.

"I am very glad to inform you that such a study has just been instituted. At a meeting called by the Federal Radio Commission on May 11 in Washington to consider the proposals of other nations concerning the allocation of frequencies, a committee headed by the Chief Engineer of the Federal Radio Commission, was appointed to collect such data and if possible, make a recommendation concerning the use of long waves for broadcasting on the North American continent. The results of the study to be made by this committee will be of importance to the broadcasting industry in this country, and, as a matter of fact, may affect the whole future of radio in America."

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WCFL GETS FIVE KW STATION

The Chicago Federation of Labor was granted a construction permit to increase the power of Station WCFL, Chicago, from 1500 watts to 5000 watts and to operate unlimited time experimentally on 970 kc. This channel is a cleared channel assigned to the Fifth Zone on which Station KJR, Seattle, Washington, operates.

Station WCFL has been fighting for several years for increased facilities and during the present session of Congress Senator Hatfield, West Virginia, introduced a bill under which labor would be granted a clear channel. A subcommittee of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee held hearings on the measure and the NAB appeared and opposed the measure in principle without disputing the right of labor to increased facilities.

It is understood that the application granted experimentally this week meets with general approval of Congressional leaders and will not be opposed by the National Broadcasting Company.

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OPERATOR REGULATIONS CHANGED

A number of changes in the regulations covering the issuance of radio operator licenses are to become effective July 1, according to Director W. D. Terrell of the Commerce Department's Radio Division. The changes were considered necessary to meet new developments.

The Aeronautics, Broadcast and Radiophone classes will be discontinued, and in their place will be Radiotelephone first, second and third class licenses. The holder of a first class radiotelephone license may operate any of the three class stations; the holder of a second class license may operate any of the three except Broadcast stations, and third class operators may operate apparatus of a fixed frequency type such as formerly was considered in the aeronautics class.

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SYNCHRONIZATION TESTS HALTED

The synchronization experiments which were conducted by Station WTIC, Hartford, Connecticut, and Station WBAL, Baltimore, Maryland, since March, 1931, will be discontinued June 15th, under a decision of the Commission denying further authority for such operation with Commissioner Lafount dissenting and Commissioner Brown not participating in the action.

The Hartford and Baltimore stations are regularly licensed to share time on the cleared channel of 1060 kc with WTIC using 50 kilowatts and WBAL authorized to operate with power of 10 KW. In December, 1930, the Commission authorized the installation of special equipment by both stations with the purpose of permitting synchronization experiments between Station WTIC and Station WEAJ, New York City, on the latter station frequency of 660 kc, when Station WBAL was authorized to operate on 1060 kc; and Station WBAL was to operate with Station WJZ on 760 kc while WTIC was using the regularly licensed assignment of 1060 kc. The Commission authorized the operation on an experimental basis. During January of this year, the full Commission heard the applications of Stations WBAL and WTIC seeking authority to continue these tests.

The Commission in its statement of facts accompanying the decision said that the greatest difficulty with synchronization of stations is that of phase synchronization at points of reception. "The main problem of synchronization," the Commission continued, "may be considered as one of accomplishing at all points synchronous reception of the waves emitted from the stations under question. In order to avoid distortion the waves from the synchronized stations must be received in the same phase relationship, both carriers and sidebands. Assuming a perfect synchronization of transmission by WTIC-WEAF and WBAL-WJZ, there is and can be no guarantee of perfect synchronization of reception. There are three principal ways in which changes will take place that result in phase shift or displacement between the received waves.

"These are as follows:

- "1. Phase shifts in apparatus during transmission that result in time phase differences in the transmitted waves:
- "2. The length of the paths of propagation between transmitters and given points of reception being different result in phase displacement between the received waves; and
- "3. Phase shifts in the propagated waves, both of the ground wave and sky wave, but generally encountered due to the refraction of the sky wave at the Kennelly-Heaviside layer.

"The principal difficulty encountered in the WTIC-WEAF experiment has been definitely established to be due to the overlapping of the ground waves. The transmitters of WTIC and WEAJ are separated by approximately 83 miles. During the early course of these experiments and while synchronized with WEAJ, Station WTIC was operated with day and night power varying between $1\frac{1}{2}$ KW to 50 KW. Later the power of WTIC was reduced to 5 KW day and $1\frac{1}{2}$ KW to 5 KW night. The power of WEAJ has been maintained constantly at 50 KW. This has resulted in a substantial over-

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SYNCHRONIZATION TESTS HALTED (Continued)

lapping of ground waves although the areas in which the 4 to 1 ratio or less of the strength of one signal to the other has resulted have been varied by changes in WTIC's power. 'Interference arising from the synchronous operation of WDA and WJZ has not been as severe as that caused by WTIC-WEAF, due mainly to the greater geographical separation between WBAL and WJZ (approximately 143 miles) and the lesser power used'."

In summarizing its ground for denial of the continuation, the Commission said that the conduct of these experiments has resulted in the impairment and reduction of a substantial portion of the good broadcast service otherwise received in several densely populated areas and particularly in the city of New Haven and surrounding territory. In answer to the contentions of the applicants that the proposed use of certain new equipment and changes in methods of transmission and reception would result in substantial improvement in reception throughout the areas now suffering from interference, the Commission said this statement is not sustained by the evidence in the case. The Commission concluded its grounds for this particular decision by saying:

"It appears from the record, on the other hand, that serious and objectionable interference will still exist even though the proposed equipment were to function perfectly, since the solution of several of the causes for the interference arising from the synchronous operation of these stations has neither been found nor contemplated."

A further conclusion was drawn by the Commission indicating that in their view synchronization is still in the preliminary stages of development.

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MORENCY ADDRESSES RMA

Paul W. Morency, vice president of the National Association of Broadcasters, was one of the principal speakers at the meeting of the Radio Manufacturers Association at Chicago this week.

Mr. Morency said that manufacturers could cooperate better with broadcasters if they would instruct dealers to point out to prospective set customers the value of program service rather than dwell at length upon technical specifications of receiving sets. Tell the customers of the program service they will receive rather than the type of tubes, etc., that go to make up the sets, he said.

Following the meeting the Officers and Directors of the NAB were the guests of the Officers and Directors of the RMA at a joint luncheon.

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1932 ANNUAL MEETING AT ST. LOUIS

The Board of Directors at its meeting this week selected St. Louis, Missouri, as the place for the tenth annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters. November 14, 15 and 16 were named as the dates.

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RECOMMENDS TUCSON FULL TIME

The application of Station KVOA, Tucson, Arizona, requesting authority to increase operating time from a specified hour schedule to unlimited time with power of 500 watts on 1260 kc was recommended to be granted in part by Examiner Yost this week in Report No. 364. The application requested authority to operate unlimited time with the present power of 500 watts. The recommendation of the Examiner would permit the full time operation but the power of the station is reduced, in the same recommendation, to 250 watts.

The greater part of the evidence was presented in the form of depositions indicating there are times in Tucson when the community is without local broadcast reception, although there is another station located there in addition to the applicant station. The further recommendations conclude that the people within the service area of Station KVOA are not now receiving dependable full time radio broadcasting reception, and that the granting of this application would not create additional interference to an existing station.

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FAVORS KMJ ON 580 KC

In Report No. 365, Examiner Hyde this week recommended the granting of the application of Station KMJ, Fresno, California, requesting authority to change frequency from 1210 kc to 580 kc and increase power from 100 to 500 watts. The station is licensed in the name of the James McClatchy Co., and operates unlimited time.

Due to the distance from other sources of broadcast transmission, the Examiner found that Fresno and vicinity are not receiving consistent reliable service except that rendered by the applicant station with its present power of 100 watts. According to the Commission engineer, testifying in the case, the granting of the increased power would permit the station to increase the present satisfactory service area to a radius of 30 to 40 miles. The recommendations of the Examiner conclude the applicant is well qualified to construct and operate the proposed station, and further that the use of this frequency in Fresno would not create additional interference with existing stations. The granting of the application, according to the Report, would increase the California quota 0.4 unit. The State is due 36.86 units; and is assigned 36.44 units.

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WNYC STAY ISSUED

On petition of Station WNYC, New York City, operated by the City of New York, Department of Plants and Structures, the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia this week granted a stay order postponing the effective date of the Commission's decision involving the operating assignment of station WNYC. An appeal against the action of the Commission was also filed at the same time.

Station WNYC has been licensed to operate on 570 kc with power of 500 watts sharing time with Station WMCA. The latter station made application to the Commission, asking that Station WPCH, a daytime station on 810 kc, be transferred to the 570 kc frequency sharing time with Station WMCA. The city owned station was to be shifted to the 810 kc assignment. The Examiner recommended denial of the application but after oral argument, the decision was reversed by the Commission. From this action, Station WNYC has appealed.

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273 WITHIN 50 CYCLES

With June 22d, the effective date for the new Commission Regulation requiring deviations of not more than 50 cycles from the assigned frequency, just 26 days away, the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce this week announced that measurements of 458 different broadcasting stations during April indicated that 273 stations deviated less than 50 cycles; 77 less than 100 cycles; 55 less than 200 cycles. The remaining 53 stations were measured at deviations greater than 200 cycles.

The following list shows the stations reported as deviating less than 50 cycles during the month of April according to the Department of Commerce records:

KABC, KCRC, KDFN, KDKA, KERN, KFAB, KFAC, KFBK, KFDM, KFEQ, KFH, KFI, KFJI, KFJR, KFJZ, KFKU, KFKX-KYW, KFLV, KFOR, KFOX, KFPM, KFFY, KPRC, KFSD, KFUD, KFV, KFWB, KFWI, KFXD, KFXF, KFXM, KFYR, KGOA, KGCX, KGER, KGEZ, KGGF, KGFJ, KGFY, KGGF, KGIZ, KGKO, KGKX, KGKY, KGO, KGRS, KGVO, KGW, KHQ, KIT, KJBS, KLO, KLRA, KLX, KLZ, KMA, KMAC, KMBC, KMED, KMJ, KMO, KMOX, KMPC, KMTR, KNX, KOA, KOAC, KOH, KOIL, KOIN.

KOL, KOMO, KOY, KPJM, KPO, KPFC, KQW, KRE, KRKD, KRLD, KRSC, KSAC, KSD, KSL, KSOO, KSTP, KTAB, KTAR, KTAT, KTBR, KTBS, KTHS, KTM, KTRH, KTSR, KTSM, KVI, KVOO, KWG, KWJJ, KXRO, KXYZ, KYA, WAAB, WAAF, WAAT, WAAW, WABC-WBOQ, WABZ, WADC, WAPI, WASH-WOOD, WAWZ, WBAA, WBAL, WBAP, WBBL, WBBR, WBEN, WBHS, WBMS, WBNX, WBSO, WBT, WBTM, WBZ-WBZA, WCAAC, WCAH, WCAJ, WCAO, WCCA, WCCO, WCFE, WCHI, WCLB, WCLM, WCRW.

WCSH, WDAE, WDBJ, WDOD, WDSU, WDAF, WEAN, WEBQ, WEBR, WEDC, WFEI, WEHC, WELL, WENR, WERE, WFAA, WFBL, WFEA, WFI, WFIW, WFCM, WFCF, WGES, WGH, WGN-WLIB, WGR, WGY, WHAD, WHAM, WHAS, WHAZ, WHBU, WHBY, WHDH, WHEC, WHFC, WHK, WHN, WHO, WHP, WIBO, WIBW, WIBX, WINS, WIP-WEAN, WIS, WISN, WIBG, WJAR, WJAS, WJAX, WJAY, WJBW, WJDX, WJKS, WJSV, WJTL, WJW, WJZ, WKAR, WKAV, WKBB, WKBF, WKBH, WKBI, WKBN, WKRC, WKY, WKZO, WLBZ, WLEY, WLIT, WLS, WLTH.

WLVA, WLW, WMAL, WMAQ, WMEC, WMBD, WMBQ, WNAC-WBIS, WNAX WNBH, WNBW, WNYC, WOAI, WOAX, WOC, WODA, WOI, WOKO, WOL, WOPI, WOR, WORC-WEPS, WOS, WOW, WOWO, WPAD, WPCB, WPEM, WPG, WPRO-WPAW, WQAM, WQBC, WRAW, WRAX, WRC, WRDO, WREN, WRHM, WRJN, WRR, WRUF, WRVA, WSAI, WSAW, WSAR, WSB, WSEC, WSM, WSUI, WSYB, WTAG, WTAM, WTAR-WPOR, WTAW, WTIC, WTJS, WTMJ, WTOG, WWJ, WWRL, WWVA, WXYZ.

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RENEWALS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted renewal applications for the regular period to the following stations: WEER, Buffalo, New York; WKAV, Laconia, New Hampshire; WMEG, Richmond, Virginia; KETM, Paragould, Arkansas; KFXJ, Grand Junction, Colorado; KGRS, Amarillo, Texas; WCAT, Rapid City, South Dakota; WABI, Bangor, Maine; WALZ, New Orleans, Louisiana; WCAX, Burlington, Vermont; WJAK, Elkhart, Indiana; WLEC, Muncie, Indiana; WSAJ, Grove City, Pennsylvania; WKBC, Birmingham, Alabama.

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May 28, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted the following applications subject to the provisions of Rules 44 & 45 providing that protest may be filed by proper parties within twenty days from the date of the action:

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF GRANT</u>
		<u>FIRST ZONE</u>
NEW	Albert S. Moffat, Springfield, Massachusetts	Granted C. F. for new station to operate on 1420 kc; 100 watts; unlimited time.
WMBO	WMBO, Inc. Auburn, New York	Granted C. F. move station locally in Auburn.
WMCA	Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co. New York City	Granted Mod. Lic. 570 kc; 500 watts; share with WNYC.
WNYC	Department Plants & Structures New York City	Granted Mod. Lic. 570 kc; 500 watts; share with WMCA.
WPCH	Eastern Broadcasters, Inc. New York City	Granted Mod. Lic. 810 kc; 500 watts; day-time to sunset Minneapolis. (The above modifications were issued for the period beginning May 25, 1932, in conformity with the mandate of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia contained in stay order issued by this Court to Station WNYC, May 24th.)
WOKO	WOKO, Inc. Albany, New York	Granted authority rebroadcast routine communications carried on by aircraft and ground stations on Drown Chain
WNBH	New Bedford Broadcasting Co. New Bedford, Massachusetts	Granted C. F. make changes in equipment; increase day power from 100 to 250 watts.
		<u>SECOND ZONE</u>
WDAS	WDAS Broadcasting Station Inc. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Granted Mod. C. F. extend commencement date to July 1st; completion date to August 30th.
WCAU	Universal Broadcasting Co. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Granted Mod. C. F. change type equipment; specified in auxiliary transmitter.
WKBZ	Karl Ashbacher Ludington, Michigan	Granted C. F. make changes in equipment; increase power from 50 to 100 watts.
		<u>THIRD ZONE</u>
WRBQ	J. Pat Scully Greenville, Mississippi	Granted C. F. make changes in equipment; and change power from 100 W. 250 W. LS to 100 watts.

May 28, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED (continued)

THIRD ZONE (continued)

NEW	Troy Broadcasting Co. Troy, Alabama	Granted C. P. for new station to operate on 1210 kc; 100 watts; daytime.
WSB	Atlanta Journal Co., Atlanta, Georgia	Granted 30 day extension to continue field intensity measurements for new location 50 KW transmitter.

FOURTH ZONE

WMEH	Edwin Aber Joplin, Missouri	Granted authority operate from 8-9 p.m.; May 29th; June 5, 12, 19 and 26, instead of from 7:30 to 8:30 p.m.
KGCA	Charles Walter Greeley, Decorah, Iowa	Granted Mod. Lic. increase power 50 to 100 watts.
WCFL	Chicago Federation of Labor Chicago, Illinois	Granted C. P. move transmitter to York Township, Illinois; install new equipment increase power to 5 KW; and operate unlimited experimentally.
WKBB	Sanders Brothers Joliet, Illinois	Granted C. P. move transmitter to RFD #1 E. Debuque, Illinois; change frequency from 1310 to 1500 kc; change hours operation from shering with WCLS to specified hours

FIFTH ZONE

KRE	First Congregational Church Berkeley, California	Granted Mod. Lic. change specified hours operation to daily 6:30 to 9:30 a.m.; 12 noon to 3 p.m.; 6 to 9 p.m.; Sundays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.; 6:45 to 9:45 p.m.
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PERMIT APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted applications to make changes in equipment including installation of frequency control devices to the following stations: KGCU, Mandan, North Dakota; KFIZ, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; KGKB, Tyler, Texas; WBEN, Buffalo, New York; WBOQ, New York, New York; WDAS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; WBAX, Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania; KADC, San Antonio, Texas; KFWD, Hollywood, California; WNDR-WGEC, Memphis, Tennessee; WAAM, Newark, New Jersey; WKBB, Joliet, Illinois; KFJM, Grand Forks, North Dakota; KUJ, Walla Walla, Washington.

May 28, 1932

MISCELLANEOUS COMMISSION ACTION

At its sessions during the current week, the Commission took the following action of a miscellaneous nature:

WJBY	Gadsden Broadcasting Co. Inc. Gadsden, Alabama	Granted temporary license and designated application for hearing to ascertain if station is operating or will be in the public interest beyond the term of license
KBPS	Benson Polytech. School Portland, Oregon	Granted authority to discontinue operation from June 18 to September 6, 1932.
WHAZ	Rensselaer Polytech, Institute Troy, New York	Granted authority to discontinue operation from August 1 to September 5 inclusive.
WRBX	Richmond Development Corporation Roanoke, Virginia	Granted authority to discontinue operation from June 1 to June 15 inclusive, while removing the studio locally from Hotel Roanoke to their own studio bldg.
WEAN	Shephard Broadcasting Service, Inc. Providence, Rhode Island	Granted Permission to operate station with 500 watts power after midnight between May 25 and June 15.
WNBX	First Congregational Church Springfield, Vermont	Granted permission to suspend operation until action is taken by Commission on application of this station to change frequency; increase power and install new equipment.
KLPM- KGCU	John B. Cooley, Minot, N. Dakota Mandan Radio Assn. Mandan, N. Dak.	Granted authority to operate from May 28, to June 28, 1932, inclusive, with no specified hours of operation, on a time sharing agreement.
KOCW	Oklahoma College for Women Chickasha, Oklahoma	Granted authority to discontinue operation from June 1 to September 15, 1932.
WDEV	Harry C. Whitehill Waterbury, Vermont	Granted permission operate May 29th from 10:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.; and May 30th from 11 to 12 noon.
WCAH	Commercial Radio Service Co. Columbus, Ohio) Application for renewal reconsidered) and granted; since application for the) station's facilities has been with-) drawn.
WHP	WHP, Inc. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	
WICC	Bridgeport Broadcasting Station Bridgeport, Connecticut	Granted authority operate unlimited time from June 13 to October 3d.
KUSD	University of South Dakota Vermillion, South Dakota	Granted authority discontinue operation from June 4 to September 13.

May 28, 1932.

HEARING CALENDAR

The following hearings are scheduled for the week commencing Monday, May 30, 1932. All hearings commence at 10 a. m.

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1932.

BROADCASTING

Docket #1606 KGBX KGBX, Incorporated C. F. (To move station to Spring-
St. Joseph, Missouri field, Missouri) 1310 kc,
100 watts, unlimited time.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1932.

BROADCASTING

Docket #1616 KGGF Hugh J. Powell and Mod. Lic. 1010 kc 500 watts
Stanley Flatz Shares with WOAD
South Coffeyville, Okla.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1932.

BEFORE COMMISSION EN LANC

Docket #1656 WJSV WJSV, Inc. Vol. Assignment 1460 kc 10 KW
Alexandria, Virginia of License Unlimited time

BEFORE EXAMINER

Docket #1610 W2DSZ Salvatore Montolito Amateur license
Jersey City, New Jersey

BROADCASTING

Docket #1503 WJAY Cleveland Radio Broad- Mod. Lic. 590 kc 250 w. 500 w. LS
casting Corporation Unlimited time
Cleveland, Ohio Present Assignment: 610 kc, 500 w.
daytime.

Docket #1639 WKZO WKZO, Inc. Mod. Lic. 590 kc 250 w. 1 KW LS
Kalamazoo, Michigan Unlimited time
Present Assignment: 590 kc, 1 KW
daytime.

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RENEWALS SET FOR HEARING

At its sessions during the current week the Commission designated the renewal applications of the following stations for hearing, because their facilities have been applied for by other applicants: WMSR, Tampa, Florida; KFYO, Abilene, Texas; KGIX, Las Vegas, Nevada

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May 28, 1932

APPLICATIONS SET FOR HEARING

At its sessions during the current week the Commission designated the following applications for hearing:

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
WCOC	Mississippi Broadcasting Co. Inc. Meridian, Mississippi	Requests C. P. to move station from Meridian Miss. to Greenville, S. C.
WNOX	WNOX, Inc. Knoxville, Tennessee	Requests C. P. to move station to Greenville S. C., and make changes in eqpt.
WCOC	Mississippi Broadcasting Co. Inc. Meridian, Mississippi	Requests consent to Vol. Assign. of Lic. to the Greenville News Piedmont Co. Inc.
WQDC	Delta Broadcasting Co. Inc. Vicksburg, Mississippi	Requests Mod. of Lic. to change frequency from 1360 to 880 kc; increase power from 500 watts to 1000 LS, and change time from daytime to unlimited. (Facilities of WCOC)
WIBM- WJET	WIBM Broadcasting Corp. Chicago, Illinois	Requests Mod. of Lic. to synchronize with KFAB during certain specified hours; and authority to install automatic frequency control.
KFAB	KFAB Broadcasting Co. Lincoln, Nebraska	Requests Mod. of Lic. to synchronize with WIBM-WJET during certain specified hours, and authority to install automatic frequency control.
NEW	W. T. Hamilton Greenville, South Carolina	C. P. new station 1240 kc; 250 W. 500 W. LS; unlimited time.
NEW	South Carolina Broadcasting Co. Greenville, South Carolina	C. P. 1310 kc; 100 W. (Facilities of WROL) Unlimited time.
NEW	KORO, Inc. Eureka, California	C. P. 1500 kc; 100 W. unlimited.
KTAR	KTAR Broadcasting Co. Phoenix, Arizona	Mod. Lic. increase night power from 500 to 1000 watts.

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LICENSE APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted applications for license covering previously authorized construction permits from the following stations: WCLO, Janesville, Wisconsin; WLTH, Brooklyn, New York.

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May 28, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the following applications were received at the Commission:

<u>FRC FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>			
1-MLB-1006	WHOM	N. J. Broadcasting Corp. Jersey City, New Jersey	Mod. Lic. change from sharing with WBMS, Hackensack and WNJ, Newark to unlimited time.
1-MLB-992	WDEL	WDEL, Incorporated Wilmington, Delaware	Mod. Lic. change from 250 watts and 500 watts LS to 500 watts day and night experimentally.

This application has been resubmitted to the Commission. The applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time on 1120 kc. The closest stations to Wilmington on this frequency are Stations WISN and WHAD, both sharing time at Milwaukee, Wis., with power of 250 watts. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.1 unit. The First Zone is under quota; Delaware is due 0.7 unit and is assigned 0.67 unit.

1-MLB-1009	WAGM	Aroostook Broadcasting Corp. Presque Isle, Maine	Mod. Lic. change from unlimited time to specified hours.
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The applicant is now licensed to operate full time on 1420 kc with power of 100 watts. The granting of the application should reduce the quota.

1-ALB-433	WNBX	First Congregational Church Springfield, Vermont	Vol. assignment lic. to the WNBX Broadcasting Corporation.
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SECOND ZONE

2-PB-2597	WLBW	Broadcasters of Pa. Inc. Oil City, Pennsylvania	C. P. move station from Oil City to Erie, Pennsylvania
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The applicant is licensed to operate unlimited time on 1260 kc with 500 watts night and 1000 watts LS. The granting of the application would move the station approximately 50 miles north of the present site.

THIRD ZONE

3-MFB-347	WAPI	WAPI Broadcasting Company Birmingham, Alabama	Mod. C. P. for 25 KW. Requests extension of commencement and completion dates to 6/15/32 and 12/15/32 respectively.
3-MLB-995	WDBO	Orlando Broadcasting Co., Orlando, Florida	Mod. Lic. resubmitted requests change in frequency to 580 kc and amended to omit request for increase in power.

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (continued)

THIRD ZONE (continued)

The applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time with power of 250 Watts on 1120 kc. The closest stations to Orlando on the frequency requested are Stations WOBU, Charleston, West Virginia, and WSAZ, Huntington, West Virginia, both stations sharing time with power of 250 watts at night. The approximate distance from Orlando to Huntington and Charleston is 710 miles. The recommended separation under the Commission Engineering Division mileage tables for simultaneous operation in similar circumstances is 560 miles. The granting of the application would not involve the quota.

FOURTH ZONE

4-PB-2596	NEW	G. C. Redfield, Rapid City, South Dakota	C. P. new station with 1 KW on 570 kc to share time with Station WNAX.
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The frequency requested is now assigned to Station WNAX, Yankton, South Dakota. The distance from the proposed location to Yankton is approximately 320 miles. The granting of the application would not involve the quota.

4-PB-2546	KSO	Iowa Broadcasting Company Clarinda, Iowa	C. P. amended request move studio to Des Moines, Iowa, instead of Creston; transmitter location to be determined and change from 1360 kc; 500 watts sharing with WKBH at night to 1370 kc; 100 watts, 250 watts LS unlimited time.
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The applicant is at present licensed to share with Station WKBH, La Crosse, Wisconsin. The granting of this application would move the station approximately 85 miles north. The quota charge to the station is now 0.45 unit. The granting of the application would make the quota charge 0.3 unit.

4-PB-2599	KGNO	Dodge City Broadcasting Co. Dodge City, Kansas	C. P. change frequency to 1340 kc; increase power to 250 watts with unlimited time.
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The applicant station is now licensed to operate unlimited time on 1210 kc with power of 100 watts. On the requested frequency the closest station to Dodge City is Station WCOA, Pensacola, Florida, operating unlimited time with power of 500 watts and approximately 900 miles distant. The next closest station is Station WSPD, Toledo, Ohio, operating unlimited time with 1 KW and approximately 930 miles distant. The mileage tables of the Commission Engineering Division recommend under similar circumstances a separation of 770 miles in the instance of a 250 watt and a 500 watt station operating simultaneously on the same channel; and in the case of a 250 watt and 1 KW, a separation of 1050 miles is recommended. The Fourth Zone is over quota; Kansas is due 5.55 unit and is assigned 4.81 units. The granting of the application would increase the quota.

May 28, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (continued)

FIFTH ZONE

5-MLB-1008	KUJ	KUJ, Incorporated Walla Walla, Washington	Mod. Lic. change from specified hours to daytime.
5-MLB-861	KOY	Nielson Radio & Sporting Goods Co. Phoenix, Arizona	Mod. Lic. amended to request 500 watts 1 KW LS instead of 1 KW day and night.

The applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time on 1390 kc. The closest station to Phoenix on this frequency is Station KUOA, Fayetteville, Arkansas, approximately 1040 miles distant, operating with power 1 KW. The Fifth Zone is over quota; Arizona is under quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota.

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LICENSE APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications for license covering previously authorized construction permits from the following stations: WGCP, Newark, New Jersey; KFXF, Denver, Colorado; WENC, Americus, Georgia.

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PERMIT APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications requesting authority to make changes in equipment including installation of automatic frequency control from the following stations: WSOC, Gastonia, North Carolina; KVOA, Tucson, Arizona; WABI, Bangor, Maine; WBAF, Fort Worth, Texas; KGVO, Missoula, Montana; WJBI, Red Bank, New Jersey; WOPI, Bristol, Tennessee; WHBF, Rock Island, Illinois; WEBC, Superior, Wisconsin; KBPS, Portland, Oregon.

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TEMPORARY LICENSES ISSUED

At its sessions during the current week, the Commission issued temporary licenses ending June 22, to the following stations: WEEB, Buffalo, New York, (Auxiliary Transmitter); WJBI, Red Bank, New Jersey; WLCI, Ithaca, New York; WMEO, Auburn, New York; WSIX, Springfield, Tennessee; WMEG, Richmond, Virginia (Auxiliary Transmitter).

Temporary licenses were also issued to the following stations, pending Commission action on the regular renewals: KRMD, Shreveport, Louisiana; KGEK, Yuma, Colorado; KGEW, Fort Morgan, Colorado.

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Section 1: Introduction and Overview

Section 2: Detailed Analysis and Findings

Section 3: Conclusions and Recommendations

Section 4: Appendix and Supporting Data

Section 5: Final Remarks and Acknowledgments

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING

May 28, 1932

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

The following information has been sent to the National Association of Broadcasters by Mr. John F. Weimer, owner of Station WJW, Mansfield Broadcasting Association, Mansfield, Ohio:

"We have had some experience the past few days with a crew of men headed by a Mr. J. C. Robinson, who represent themselves as the Radio Advertising Builders. This group of men seem to be specializing in the buying of time from various radio stations throughout the country, claiming to be representing a paint manufacturer.

"This J. C. Robinson (so-called) is a man of about six feet in height, dark complexion, square shoulders and weighs about 170 pounds.

"This crew worked in the city of Mansfield, representing this station unauthorized, without first obtaining a contract from the station and made a number of sales, or rather contracts, with the merchants and then skipped town.

"Mr. Robinson was driving a Buick coupe with a Massachusetts license and one of his associates was driving a La Salle roadster also with a Massachusetts license."

This information is being passed on to you for your protection.

PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 31, 1932.

TO ALL BROADCASTERS:

To obtain a fair settlement of the present controversy with the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, and to effect a permanent and workable solution of this continually harassing factor in our public service, the National Association of Broadcasters, acting not only for members but in the interest of non-members as well, has undertaken the most far-reaching program of negotiation and defense ever attempted by the industry.

As you know, the Society on April 11, 1932, served notice that license fees would be increased, effective June 1, 1932. The increase demanded, despite the business depression, would raise the amount collected from the broadcasters from approximately \$966,000 a year to about \$3,500,000 annually by the revolutionary proposal that broadcasters pay the Society not only sustaining fees substantially the same as at present, but also pay 5 per cent on the gross amount charged for advertising programs.

A special meeting of the NAB Board and Copyright Committee was held in New York April 18 and 19, when the Society's demand was discussed at length and a decision reached to ask the Society for a postponement of the effective date of the proposed increase until September 1, 1932, to give opportunity for mature study and negotiation. A Negotiating Committee, appointed by President Shaw, succeeded the same day in arranging for the desired postponement.

The Board then instructed the Negotiating Committee to continue its negotiations. Meantime, the Negotiating Committee has held several conferences with Mr. E. C. Mills, general manager of the Society, and his committee.

The Board also directed the appointment of a Plenary Committee to take effective steps to defend the industry and to enable it to carry on its service to the public in the event a satisfactory solution could not be reached.

The Plenary Committee, feeling that the interests of all broadcasters, both small and large, would be best protected if the service of one outstanding man could be devoted to its problems, employed Mr. Oswald F. Schuette, whose reputation in the radio industry is widely known. Mr. Schuette's work on copyright is in no wise to interfere with his other activity, including the well-known radio suit filed by the Department of Justice and awaiting trial in the Delaware court in October, and he is to work in the interest of all broadcasters, large, small, network and non-network. Judging from the response of broadcasters throughout the country, the employment of Mr. Schuette has added a new hope that this perplexing and heretofore perpetual source of concern to all broadcasters may be at last effectively and fairly settled.

The first task of Mr. Schuette has been to secure legislative protection for the broadcasters. You have already heard from him by wire, asking for your immediate support of the Sirovich bill, but only if amended to give fair

protection to broadcasters against extortionate fees. Partly as a result of that telegram to all stations, to which broadcasters effectively responded, the bill has been recommitted to the Sirovich committee, and it is now our hope that the bill or the Copyright Act of 1909 will be promptly amended as requested.

Under direction of the Plenary Committee, a study of possible sources of music, including records, not controlled by the Society is being made with a view toward preparing lists of available music and records for all broadcasters to be used in event a satisfactory settlement is not made with the Society. To centralize this phase of its work, the Plenary Committee is employing a copyright expert to prepare lists of available and usable non-Society music.

To carry on this work, money is needed. After sounding out a number of broadcasters by mail and otherwise, the Plenary Committee has suggested and the Board of Directors has approved a scale of contributions to be requested from all stations. This scale appears below. From it you can readily determine the pro-rata share of your station.

	<u>Immediate</u> <u>Payment</u>	<u>Monthly</u> <u>Payment</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>for year</u>
WABC, WAAF and WJZ	\$1,000	\$300	\$4,600
Full-time 25-50 KW *	750	100	1,930
" " 5-20 KW	500	75	1,400
" " 2½ KW	300	50	900

(For stations licensed to use more than one KW at night, the scale is arbitrarily pitched without regard to quota units. Stations of 2½ KW or more and which divide time should pay in proportion to their time division, i.e., 1/2 time, half the amount stated; 4/7 time, 4/7 the amount stated, etc. "Daytime" stations should pay one-half the amount set for a full-time station of the same power. "Limited" time stations, those having more operating time than "Daytime" or half-time stations, should pay three-fifths of the rate for a full-time station of the same power.)

Full-time 1 KW (1 unit)	200	25	500
" " 500 W (.6 ")	100	16.66	300
" " 250 W (.4 ")	50	12.50	200
" " 100 W (.2 ")	16	7	100

* Including stations having construction permits for 25 and 50 KW.

For stations using one KW or less power at night, the scale is pitched on a basis of \$500 per quota unit, as published by the Federal Radio Commission in "Radio Broadcast Stations in the United States" edition of January 1, 1932. Limited time, daytime and sharing-time stations of one KW power and under can estimate their share by multiplying \$500 by the quota charged to their respective stations. For example, KFUL, Galveston, Texas, is charged .3; therefore, its contribution to the defense fund on this basis would be \$150, with down payment and monthly payments in proportion to those set out in the above scale.

An accounting of receipts and expenditures will be made at the annual convention of the NAB this fall and sent to all contributors, or upon inquiry will be furnished to contributing stations at any time. Make your check payable to the "Copyright Defense Fund, National Association of Broadcasters," National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

Whether the controversy with the Society will last beyond the deadline of September 1, or just how long it will last is impossible to determine at present. Therefore, the Plenary Committee has pitched the scale on a basis which we hope will adequately finance current expenditures and provide funds to "carry on" for one year. If the situation is settled by September 1, or at any time less than a year, all contributors will be requested to stop their monthly contributions.

It should be understood that this is a controversy which affects the public service and financial welfare of every station, whether large or small, whether member or non-member of the NAB. The contribution we suggest really constitutes your insurance premium against extortion and against uncertainty in your daily service to the public.

May we have your check as soon as possible? It is vitally important that all broadcasters stand together. Are you with us?

Respectfully,

A. J. McCosker,
Chairman, Plenary Committee,
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS.



Issued by
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING ♦ ♦ ♦ WASHINGTON, D. C.
PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director.

June 4, 1932

BROADCAST LINES EXEMPT

Senate and House conferees on the 1932 Revenue Bill at a meeting on Thursday night struck from the bill the provision which would have imposed a five per cent tax on all broadcast lines used for commercial programs.

The Senate and House will adopt the conference report within the next day or two and the bill will then be sent to the President for approval.

The action of the conferees completely exempts broadcast lines from taxation.

The House, upon insistence of the National Association of Broadcasters, exempted all broadcast lines from the ten per cent tax but the Senate Finance Committee restored the tax after reducing the rate from ten to five per cent. When the bill came up in the Senate, Senator Dill (D) of Washington led a victorious fight to have all lines used for sustaining programs exempted and as the bill went to conference only lines used for commercial programs were subject to the tax. The action of the conference committee in following the position of the House completely exempts broadcast lines from the tax.

The Association energetically opposed the line tax provision from the time of the introduction of the tax bill in the House.

NEW SIROVICH COPYRIGHT BILL

A new copyright bill under which broadcasters would be given complete protection against combinations of copyright owners was introduced in the House this week by Chairman Sirovich, of the House Committee on Patents and Copyrights.

An attempt will be made to have the House pass the bill with the broadcasters provision included before adjournment which may come within the next two weeks. The copyright bill which was sent back to committee on May 24 did not give broadcasters adequate protection although the Association was prepared to introduce amendments from the floor of the House. The bill, however, did not reach the point where amendments could be offered.

The new copyright bill throws a new light on the whole copyright legislative situation.

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WE'LL PRINT THIS ONE

Thousands of letters are received by stations daily commending American broadcasters for the programs offered and expressing their appreciation for the entertainment and enjoyment they receive. The NAB Bulletin rarely publishes such letters but here is one received by Station WPTF which deserves mention. The letter signed by W. F. Dillard of Hamlet, N. C. follows in part:

"While I am writing this letter, let me tell you that I am not in sympathy with these people who object to advertising talk in radio programs. I am sure that the radio programs offered to us Americans are the finest to be heard anywhere in all the world, and they are made possible at great expense by those who sponsor the programs. I am highly appreciative of almost all of what comes to me by way of my radio, and in return for it I am not only willing to listen to the advertising talk, but I will also endeavor to at every opportunity patronize those who sponsor programs."

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EDUCATORS ADOPT RESOLUTION

The following resolution was adopted by the National University Extension Association at its convention in Minneapolis on May 13:

"The National University Extension Association resents the activities of certain interests to limit the development of education by radio and desires to call the attention of the public at large to the fact that public interest, convenience, and necessity may best be served by increasing rather than decreasing the broadcasting facilities of educational institutions; and that a copy of this resolution be sent immediately to the Federal Radio Commission."

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BBC OFFICIAL TO SPEAK

Miss Elise I. Sprott, of the staff of the British Broadcasting Corporation, will address the Third Annual Institute for Education by Radio to be held at Columbus, Ohio, next week. She will appear on the Monday morning program and will discuss "Home Economics for British Housewives."

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June 4, 1932

RADIO DIVISION TRANSFER

Transfer of the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce to the Federal Radio Commission is provided in the so-called economy measure which will be voted on shortly by the Senate.

The provision as reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee this week varies only slightly from that which the House has adopted. The Senate amendment provides that preference shall be given to length of service and efficiency of the Division's personnel when the transfer is effected.

It was expected that the economy bill would be passed by the Senate either late Friday or Saturday. The bill necessarily will go to conference.

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BUILDING NEW WCAU TOWER

The new home of WCAU, Philadelphia's first building to be erected solely for radio broadcasting purposes, at 1622 Chestnut Street, will be completed during the first part of September.

The completed tower that will top the building will be one hundred feet in height and rearing above the eight stories of the building, it will be an imposing addition of beauty to famous Chestnut Street. The WCAU building tower will be composed of a specially prepared glass and a new stainless steel and bronze that will form the frame work.

Although the tower will be one of the city's architectural ornaments it will, also, have a very practical use. An emergency transmitter is being built to insure against any temporary trouble in the regular station transmitter ensuring continuation of the program. The big tower will serve as one of the two supports for this emergency transmitter antenna.

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ANOTHER LISTENERS LEAGUE

Harris K. Randall, executive director of the newly formed American Radio League, 57 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. has sent to members of Congress, the Federal Radio Commission, newspaper editors and publishers, advertisers, and printers a lengthy memorandum proposing a rather vague system for the reorganization of American broadcasting.

He characterizes his plan as a scheme for "entrustment of the financially valuable broadcast channels to competent agents representing the audience, rather than to sellers of transmission."

"It's Your League-Nobody Else's" says the promotion material of the new organization in requesting contributions of from \$1. to \$5. for memberships.

The plan, the executive director says, has the "active backing of prominent educational and civic authorities."

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June 4, 1932

RMA BOARD THANKS NAB

The following communication has been received from Bond Geddes, executive vice president of the RMA:

"The officers and directors of the RMA, by formal resolution, have asked me to express through you to the officers and directors of the NAB their sincere pleasure and satisfaction over your cordial action in meeting at Chicago during our annual convention period and joining with us in our program. Please convey to your officers and directors our sincere belief that our mutual interests have been furthered and our hope for future closer cooperation between our organizations."

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NEW ADVERTISING CODE

The Executive Boards of the Association of National Advertisers and the American Association of Advertising Agencies have adopted a code governing advertising copy practices which was made public on May 26. The code lists the following practices as unfair:

"In order that advertisers, publishers, and agencies may have a code of standards for their guidance, the following statement of practices that are unfair to the public and tend to discredit advertising, has been formulated and approved by both associations:

- "1. False statements or misleading exaggerations.
- "2. Indirect misrepresentation of a product, or service, through distortion of details, either editorially or pictorially.
- "3. Statements or suggestions offensive to public decency.
- "4. Statements which tend to undermine an industry by attributing to its products, generally, faults and weaknesses true only of a few.
- "5. Price claims that are misleading.
- "6. Pseudo-scientific advertising, including claims insufficiently supported by accepted authority, or that distort the true meaning or application of a statement made by professional or scientific authority.
- "7. Testimonials which do not reflect the real choice of a competent witness."

While the Better Business Bureau is recognized as a kind of "lower court" with respect to abuses of provisions of the code, a committee of fifteen from the interested industries is set up as a kind of "appeal court."

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PTA ADOPTS RESOLUTION

A changed attitude toward broadcasting is foreseen in the resolution adopted by the Parent Teachers Congress at its annual convention held at Minneapolis recently. The resolution is as follows:

"We believe that radio is a form of education and should be used to enrich and extend home and community life; that the broadcasting channels should be properly regulated by national and state authorities and freed from objectionable advertising."

The resolution adopted last year favored the setting aside channels for the exclusive use of education.

Joy Elmer Morgan, editor of the official organ of the National Education Association, and chairman of the PTA radio committee was displeased with the action of the convention and proposed the following resolution which was rejected:

"We believe that radio broadcasting is an extension of the home; that it is a form of education; that the broadcasting channels should forever remain in the hands of the public; that the facilities should be fairly divided between national, state and county governments; that they should be owned and operated at public expense freed from commercial advertising."

Morgan's substitute amendment was defeated 131 to 58. He was not reappointed as chairman of the PTA radio committee.

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NAB COMMERCIAL SECTION MEETING

Problems of advertising, management and production in radio broadcasting will be among the topics to be discussed at the twenty-eighth annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, June 19 to 23.

The radio discussions will be part of the program of the National Association of Broadcasters which, as a department of the Federation convention, will hold meetings on Tuesday morning and afternoon, June 21. The program arrangements are being made by a committee of which H. K. Carpenter, chairman of the Commercial Section of the National Association of Broadcasters, is chairman.

Speakers at the radio section sessions will include Roy Witmer, vice-president in charge of sales of National Broadcasting Company; Paul Kesten, director of sales promotion of the Columbia Broadcasting System; Leslie G. Smith of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio and Captain Howard Angus of Batten, Barton, Turstine and Osborn. Others will be Linus Travers, director of productions of the Yankee Network; Harry Howlett, commercial manager of Station WHK in Cleveland; and J. Thomas Lyons, executive vice-president of The Monumental Radio Company, Baltimore.

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FREQUENCY APPROVED

The Commission this week approved the frequency monitor manufactured by Doolittle & Falknor, Inc. Chicago, Ill. for use by broadcast stations under Rule 145 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations, providing for 50 cycle frequency maintenance. The type is FD-1. The official approval number is 1455.

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June 4, 1932

WESTERN GROUP MEETS

The Western Broadcasters Association, composed of stations in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, will hold a meeting this week for the purpose of devising a plan whereby every station in that group can become affiliated with the NAB.

"I believe that it is very imperative that every one of these stations immediately affiliate with the National Association and help in the excellent work that is being done," George Kincaid, president of the Western group wrote.

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SHAW AND HEDGES SPEAK

Harry Shaw, president of the NAB, and William S. Hedges, member of the NAB executive committee, addressed a meeting of the League of Wisconsin Radio Stations at Green Bay, Wis. on May 25. Herbert Mann of Racine presided at the meeting. The Wisconsin organization was founded two years ago and has been active in the interests of Wisconsin stations. Nearly all of the members of the League are members of the NAB.

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HERE'S A GOOD RULE

Frank D. Scott, legislative counsel for the RMA, at the conclusion of his annual report to the manufacturers, suggested the following slogan:

"Think of your legislative matters twice a day and see your Legislators at least twice a year."

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HERE'S CAPTAIN KIDD

Here's a letter from A. L. McKee of WHBU, Anderson, Ind.:

"It might be well to warn the members of the activities of William Krug who specializes in a contest either radio or newspaper known as a 'Captain Kidd Contest'. Krug is a man about six feet tall weighing from 240 to 260 pounds, small black mustache, an extremely good salesman, a regular cigar smoker, and with the characteristic aviator line of talk. He specializes in buying four half hour periods and selling the merchants with the radio station's assistance. He makes no request for advance payments on his contract but, lock out! for he has a bad habit of indorsing your checks for himself.

"The sheriff of Mt. Vernon, Illinois, has a confidence game warrant against him. The sheriff of Madison County, Anderson, has a stolen automobile warrant for him, and undoubtedly the sheriff at Evansville has a forgery warrant for him. He claims to be from Oklahoma and is picking on the 100 watt radio stations. Yes, he nipped us but not for much."

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and for providing a clear audit trail. The text also mentions that proper record-keeping is essential for identifying any discrepancies or errors in the data.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the role of internal controls in preventing fraud and misstatements. It highlights that a strong internal control system is necessary to ensure that all transactions are properly authorized and recorded. The text also notes that internal controls help to minimize the risk of errors and to ensure that the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.

3. The third part of the document discusses the importance of regular audits in detecting and preventing fraud. It states that audits are a key component of any internal control system and that they provide an independent assessment of the effectiveness of the controls. The text also mentions that audits can help to identify areas where the controls are weak and where improvements are needed.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of transparency and disclosure in financial reporting. It states that companies should provide clear and concise information about their financial performance and position. The text also mentions that transparency is essential for building trust with investors and other stakeholders and for ensuring that the financial statements are reliable and accurate.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of ethical behavior in financial reporting. It states that companies should adhere to the highest standards of ethical conduct and should not engage in any practices that could be considered fraudulent or misleading. The text also mentions that ethical behavior is essential for maintaining the integrity of the financial reporting process and for ensuring that the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.

June 4, 1932

FAVORS NEW LOCAL

Report No. 366 presented to the Commission this week by Chief Examiner Yost recommends the granting of the application for a new daytime local station at Hagerstown, Maryland, on 1210 kc with 100 watts power. The application was filed by A. V. Tidmore. Evidence presented at the hearing indicated Hagerstown now has difficulty in receiving broadcast reception during daylight hours. Surveys conducted by the applicant found that approximately twenty-five local business men would be interested in using the proposed station as an advertising medium.

Referring to present conditions of reception in Hagerstown, the Report states: "A personal survey of the signal strength of stations from Washington and Baltimore in the Hagerstown area, disclosed that neither of these cities supplied a good readable signal during daytime. Hagerstown suffers from poor radio reception, which fact can be gained by conversing with any citizen in the town. Signals from Baltimore and Washington for some reason, believed to be due to the mountainous location of the city, are very weak and fade at all times, making it practically impossible to receive a program during the daytime."

Although located at a considerable distance from Hagerstown, three large Department stores in the City of Baltimore have pledged their cooperation to the applicant, on the ground they have no western Maryland radio coverage.

The recommendations in the Report concluded that the applicant is qualified financially as well as technically to erect and operate the proposed station, and that there is sufficient talent in the Hagerstown area to provide program material. It was further held the establishment of this station would give dependable daytime radio reception to listeners in this vicinity, while the operation of the station would not be expected to cause any objectionable interference to other stations.

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FAVORS MISSISSIPPI RENEWAL

Examiner Yost in Report No. 370 this week recommended the granting of a regular renewal license to Station WTSL, Laurel, Mississippi, since the applicants for the facilities of the station failed to enter an appearance. The applicants for the time of Station WTSL on 1310 kc were the Shreveport Broadcasting Co., Shreveport, Louisiana, and The Louisiana Broadcasting Co., Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

In connection with this decision the Chief Examiner also issued Report No. 371, recommending denial of the application of The Louisiana Broadcast Co., Baton Rouge, Louisiana, as in cases of default due to failure of the applicant to appear at the hearing.

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RECOMMENDS APPLICATION WITHDRAWAL

The application of Charles L. Bennett, Jamaica, N. Y. to erect a new broadcast station on 1210 kc with power of 100 watts was recommended to be withdrawn with prejudice in Examiner's Report No. 367. The applicant had sought authority to share time on the proposed frequency with Stations WGBB, WCOH, and WJBI. This recommendation was made by Examiner Yost after Commission attorneys had presented a telegram from the applicant asking that the application be withdrawn, since the Commission had denied request for continuance of the hearing until June 10th.

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records. It states that records are essential for the proper management of the organization and for ensuring that all activities are properly documented. The records should be kept up-to-date and should be accessible to all relevant personnel.

In addition, the document emphasizes the need for regular audits and reviews of the records. This will help to identify any discrepancies or errors and ensure that the records are reliable and accurate. It also highlights the importance of training staff on the correct procedures for maintaining records.

The second part of the document deals with the issue of data security. It notes that the organization's data is a valuable asset and must be protected from unauthorized access, loss, or damage. This can be achieved through the implementation of robust security measures, such as firewalls, encryption, and regular backups.

Furthermore, the document stresses the importance of having a clear policy on data security and ensuring that all staff are aware of and understand this policy. Regular security training and awareness campaigns should be conducted to keep staff up-to-date on the latest threats and best practices.

The third part of the document focuses on the issue of data retention. It explains that the organization should have a clear policy on how long data should be kept and when it should be deleted. This is important to ensure that the organization is not storing unnecessary data, which can be costly and a potential security risk.

The document also discusses the importance of having a disaster recovery plan in place. This plan should outline the steps to be taken in the event of a major disaster, such as a fire or flood, to ensure that the organization's data and operations can be restored as quickly as possible.

Finally, the document concludes by emphasizing the overall importance of good record-keeping practices. It states that these practices are essential for the long-term success and sustainability of the organization and should be given the highest priority.

June 4, 1932

APPLICATIONS SET FOR HEARING

At its sessions during the current week the Commission designated the following applications for hearing:

WPRO- WPAW	Cherry & Webb Broadcasting Co. Providence, Rhode Island	Requests C. P. to move transmitter from Cranston to Providence, R. I., install new equipment, change frequency from 1210 to 630 kc, and increase power from 100 to 250 watts.
WOC	Central Broadcasting Co. Davenport, Iowa	Requests C. P. to operate station WOC as a 500 watt booster station in Davenport when WHO at Des Moines moves to Mitchelville, 17 miles east of Davenport, and increases its power to 50 KW.
NEW	Claude Raymond Brand Deadwood, South Dakota	Requests amended C. P. for new station 1200 kc, 100 watts, 3 hours daily (facilities of WCAT with exception of 1 hour daily 1:30 to 2:30 p.m., CST.)
WHAT	Independence Broadcasting Co. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Application to move locally in Philadelphia, heretofore granted, reconsidered and set for hearing because of protests received.

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RECOMMENDS INDIANA TELEVISION

If the Commission sustains the findings and recommendations of Examiner Pratt in Report No. 368, the television construction permit applications of the U. S. Radio and Television Corporation, Marion, Indiana, will be granted. Authorization has been requested to erect an experimental station for research in television on 43-46; 48.5-50.3; 60-80 megacycles with power of 1 KW and unlimited time, with a second request for authority to use these same channels in connection with special sound track development. According to the applicant, the station and equipment is to be installed at the factory and laboratories of the Company.

The work of the applicant in television, according to the Report, has been confined largely to the development of television receiver design, especially in connection with amplifying and synchronizing circuits, in the effort to produce pictures of better detail and of greater size. Further research work will be conducted by the applicant along these lines, and also the relation of television transmission to such factors as distance, field strength, fading, absorption, as well as problems in antenna construction.

The Examiner concluded the past activities of the applicant would indicate that sufficient laboratory work has been done to warrant tests under actual conditions; and it was further held the operation of the proposed station would not be expected to cause interference to the other stations now assigned to the requested bands.

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June 4, 1932

HEARING CALENDAR

The following hearings are scheduled for the week commencing Monday, June 6, 1932. All hearings commence at 10 a. m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1932

EXPERIMENTAL VISUAL BROADCASTING

Docket #1605	NEW	Ray-O-Vision Corp. of America Los Angeles, California	C. P.	2800 kc	500 W.
Docket #1631 & #1632	NEW	Sparks-Withington Co. Jackson, Michigan	C. P.	A band in 2750-2850, 2000-2100, 2100-2200 kc; preferably 2000-2100; also band in 43000-46000, 48500-50300, 600000- 80000 kc 100 watts.	

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1932

BROADCASTING

Docket #1589	NEW	Steubenville Broadcasting Co. Steubenville, Ohio	C. P.	1420 kc	100 W. Specified hours
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RECOMMENDS TELEVISION DENIAL

The application of Radio Engineering Laboratories, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y. was recommended for denial this week in Report No. 369 by Examiner Pratt. The applicant seeks authority to erect a new visual broadcasting station with power of 250 watts using one channel for sight and another for synchronized sound in the band between 23,000 and 60,000 kc.

The conclusions of the Report found the applicant has not shown sufficient financial responsibility to warrant granting the facilities requested, and further evidence in behalf of the applicant shows no past experience in television, either in the laboratory or elsewhere. The Examiner states also there is no proposed program of research and experimentation that would result in any substantial contribution to television.

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COMMISSION HEARS ASSIGNMENT REQUEST

The full Commission this week heard evidence presented in the application of Station WJSV, Alexandria, Virginia, for assignment of license to Old Dominion Broadcasting Company. The testimony indicated that if the application were granted the station will be operated and controlled by the Columbia Broadcasting System. Station WJSV is now licensed in the name of WJSV, Inc., and uses power of 10,000 watts on 1460 kc with unlimited time.

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June 4, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted the following applications subject to the provisions of Rules 44 & 45 providing that proper protests may be filed within twenty days from the date of such action:

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>		
WABC- ABOQ	Atlantic Broadcasting Corp. Long Island, New York	Granted authority to discontinue use of auxiliary broadcast transmitter.
WCOH	Westchester Broadcasting Corp. White Plains, New York	Granted Mod. C. P. install new transmitter.
<u>SECOND ZONE</u>		
WLBW	Broadcasters of Pennsylvania, Inc. Oil City, Pennsylvania	C. P. move station from Oil City to Erie; change power from 500 watts night and 1 KW LS experimental to 500 watts night with 1 KW LS without experimental clause and change name to Broadcasters of Pennsylvania, Inc.
<u>THIRD ZONE</u>		
WAPI	WAPI Broadcasting Company Birmingham, Alabama	Granted Mod. of C. P. to extend commencement date from November 17 to June 15, 1932, and completion date from May 16 to December 15, 1932.
WOAI	Southern Equipment Company San Antonio, Texas	Mod. C. P. extend completion date to June 27, 1932.

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LICENSE APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted applications for license covering previously authorized construction permits from the following stations: KGEW, Fort Morgan, Colorado; WFBR, Baltimore, Maryland; WGY, Schnectady, New York.

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PERMIT APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted applications for construction permit authorizing changes in equipment including installation of automatic frequency control devices to the following stations: WABZ, New Orleans, Louisiana; WJAY, Cleveland, Ohio; WMBO, Auburn, New York.

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June 4, 1932

MISCELLANEOUS COMMISSION ACTION

At its sessions during the current week the Commission took the following action of a miscellaneous nature:

NEW	Bernard Hanks Abilene, Texas	Granted authority to take depositions in re his application for C. P. to be heard June 16, 1932.
WNBR- WGBC	Memphis Broadcasting Company Memphis, Tennessee	Granted regular renewal of license, 1430 kc, 500 watts, unlimited time; (Application was designated for hearing because WQBC had requested its facilities; WQBC has withdrawn its application.
WBAA	Purdue University La Fayette, Indiana	Granted authority to discontinue operation from May 28 to October 1, 1932.
KOL	Seattle Broadcasting Company Seattle, Washington	Granted authority to take depositions in re application of Symons Broadcasting Co. KFFY, for Mod. of License. Depositions to be taken on June 2, in Seattle.
WSUI	State University of Iowa Iowa City, Iowa	Granted authority operate June 3 from 10 p.m. to midnight; June 5 from 11 a.m. to 12 noon and 5 to 6 p.m.
KFJB	Marshall Electric Company Marshalltown, Iowa	Granted authority operate from 9 p.m. to 12 midnight June 6th.
WFTF	Durham Life Insurance Company Durham, North Carolina	Granted permission operate simultaneously with KFO June 4th until 1 a.m.
WMBH	Edwin H. Aber, Joplin, Missouri	Granted permission operate from 9:30 to 10:45 p.m. on certain days during month of June.
KGKX	Sandpoint Broadcasting Company Sandpoint, Idaho	Granted authority conduct field intensity tests in metropolitan area Lewiston, Idaho purpose determining transmitter site.
WTAG	Worcester Tel. & Publ. Co. Worcester, Massachusetts	Granted extension special authority to October 1 to operate with 500 watts.

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APPLICATIONS DENIED

During the current week the Commission denied the following applications for the reason appearances were not filed within the specified time:

KGGE	Hugh J. Towell & Stanley Platz Coffeyville, Kansas	Mod. Lic. 1010 kc, 500 watts, 1 KW share with WHAD.
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June 4, 1932.

RENEWALS GRANTED

At its sessions during the current week the Commission granted applications for renewals of license to the following stations for the regular period. WDBM, Danville, Virginia; WCBM, Baltimore, Maryland; WDAS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; WDEV, Waterbury, Vermont; WERS, Cicero, Illinois; WGL, Fort Wayne, Indiana; WHBQ, Memphis, Tennessee; WHFC, Cicero, Illinois; WIDM, Wilmington, Delaware; WJMS, Ironwood, Michigan; WJTL, Oglethorpe University, Alabama; WEDL, Cicero, Illinois; WKBV, Connersville, Indiana; WKBZ, Ludington, Michigan; WLEP, Kansas City, Kansas; WLEY, Lexington, Massachusetts; WLVA, Lynchburg, Virginia; WMBO, Detroit, Michigan; WMDH, Joplin, Missouri; WNEF, Binghamton, New York; WOPI, Bristol, Tennessee; WRPD, Hattiesburg, Mississippi; WRAM, Wilmington, North Carolina; WRDO, Augusta, Maine; WRJN, Racine, Wisconsin; WYBO, Cumberland, Maryland; WWSW, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; KABC, San Antonio, Texas; KCMC, Texarkana, Arkansas; KOKC, Enid, Oklahoma; KDS, Santa Barbara, California; KFEL, Everett, Washington; KFJM, Grand Forks, North Dakota; KGFF, Shawnee, Oklahoma; KGFG, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; KGFI, Corpus Christi, Texas; KGFK, Moorhead, Minnesota; KGFL, Raton, New Mexico; KGKB, Tyler, Texas; KGEW, Trinidad, Colorado; KGHL, San Angelo, Texas; KICK, Red Oak, Iowa; KMAC, San Antonio, Texas; KONO, San Antonio, Texas; KOOS, Marshfield, Oregon; KPJM, Prescott, Arizona; KPQ, Wenatchee, Washington; KRUG, Santa Ana, California; KUJ, Walla Walla, Washington; KWCR, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; KWKC, Kansas City, Missouri; KXYZ, Houston, Texas.

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AFFLICTIONS DISMISSED

During the current week the Commission dismissed the following applications at the request of the applicant

NEW	Shreveport Broadcasting Co. Shreveport, Louisiana	C. P. 1310 kc; 100 W. Unlimited time.
NEW	Dr. F. F. Cerniglia Monroe, Louisiana	C. P. 1420 kc; 100 W. Simultaneous day-time with WJBO, share with WJBO at night.
WCOC	Mississippi Broadcasting Co. Inc. Meridian, Mississippi	Consent to Vol. Assign. of Lic. to The Greenville News-Piedmont Co. Inc.
WCOC	Mississippi Broadcasting Co. Inc. Meridian, Mississippi	C. P. to move transmitter and studio to Greenville, South Carolina
NEW	H. Verne Spencer Jeanette, Pennsylvania	C. P. 1420 kc; 100 W; daytime
KGEZ	Donald C. Treloar Kalispell, Montana	C. P. 1260 kc; 250 W; specified hours.

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June 4, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the following applications were received at the Commission.

<u>FRC FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
<u>SECOND ZONE</u>			
2-MLB-1010	WERE	Erie Dispatch-Herald Broadcasting Corp., Erie, Pa.	Mod. Lic. change name to Erie Broadcasting Corporation.
2-PB-2603	WWSW	Walker & Downing Radio Corp. Pittsburgh, Pa.	C. P. install new transmitter; increase day power from 100 to 250 watts.

The applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time with 100 watts both day and night on 1500 kc. The closest stations to Pittsburgh on this assignment are: WNEF, Binghamton, N. Y., approximately 240 miles distant; and WPEN, Philadelphia, Pa. approximately 250 miles distant. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.1 unit. The Second Zone is under quota; Pennsylvania is under quota.

2-PB-2602	WOOD	Kunsky-Trendle Brdcstg. Corp. Grand Rapids, Michigan	C. P. move transmitter from Furwood to Grand Rapids.
2-PB-2601	WHAS	The Courier Journal Co., & The Louisville Times Co. Louisville, Kentucky	C. P. erect auxil. transmitter at 300 W. Liberty Street, to operate with 1 KW.

THIRD ZONE

3-ALB-434	KWWG	The Brownsville Herald Publishing Co., Brownsville, Texas	Vol. assgn. lic. to Frank P. Jackson.
3-MLB-1012	WBIG	No. Carolina Broadcasting Co. Inc. Greensboro, N. C.	Mod. Lic. increase power from 500 to 1000 watts LS.

The applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time on 1440 kc with day and night power of 500 watts. The closest stations to Greensboro on this frequency are WCBA and WSAN, both sharing time at Allentown, Pa., with power of 250 watts. The distance is approximately 400 miles. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.2 unit. The Third Zone is over quota; South Carolina is under quota.

3-MLB-1011	WSPA	The Voice of South Carolina Spartanburg, South Carolina	Mod. Lic. change frequency to 880 kc with power of 250 watts and unlimited time.
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The applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time with power of 100 watts, 250 watts LS on 1420 kc. The closest stations to Spartanburg on the requested frequency are WCOC, Meridian, Miss., operating unlimited time with 500 watts, approximately 430 miles distant; and WGBI and WQAN, both sharing time at Scranton, Pa., with power of 250 watts. The latter distance is approximately 540 miles. The mileage tables of the Commission Engineering Division recommend a separation of 770 miles in the case of a 250 watt and a 500 watt station operating simultaneously on the same channel. The Third Zone is over quota; South Carolina is under quota. The granting of this application would increase the quota 0.1 unit.

June 4, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (continued)

FOURTH ZONE

4-PB-2604	KWCR	Cedar Rapids Broadcast Co. Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	C. P. make changes in equipment; and increase day power from 100 to 250 watts.
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The applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time on 1420 kc. The closest stations to Cedar Rapids on this frequency are WEHS, Evanston, Illinois; WKBI, and WHFC, Cicero, Illinois, all sharing time with power of 100 watts and approximately 215 miles distant. The Fourth Zone is over quota; Iowa is over quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.1 unit.

4-MLB-872	KFBI	The Farmers & Bankers Life Insurance Company, Milford, Kansas.	Mod. Lic. for increase in hours of operation resubmitted.
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LICENSE APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications for license covering previously authorized construction permits from the following stations: WHAT, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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PERMIT APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications requesting authority to make changes in equipment including installation of automatic frequency control devices from the following stations: WHAM, Rochester, New York; WNAD, Norman, Oklahoma; WJR, Detroit, Michigan

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APPLICATIONS RETURNED

During the current week the Commission returned the following applications for the reason they did not comply with regulations:

2-PB-2538	WHBC	Edward P. Graham Centon, Ohio	C. P. for 100 watt, unlimited time. (Rule 49-A.)
2-ALB-412	WELL	Enquirer-News Co., Battle Creek, Michigan	Vol. assignment of lic. to WELL, Inc. (Rule 43)
2-ALB-352	WHBD	F. P. Moler Mt. Orab, Ohio	Vol. assignment of lic. to Southern Ohio Broadcasting Corp. (Rule 43)
3-ALB-424	KMAC	W. W. McAllister San Antonio, Texas	Vol. assignment of lic. to WALMAC Company, Inc. (Rule 43)

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 9, 1932

TO ALL BROADCASTERS:

Although the Copyright Bill was not reached yesterday, because of prolonged debate on the Public Building Wage Bill which immediately preceded it on the House Calendar, the splendid response of the broadcasters all over the country has created an overwhelming sentiment in the House of Representatives in favor of the passage of the Copyright Bill with our amendment. Unless Congress adjourns or the House recesses before next Wednesday, our chances of getting the amended bill passed are excellent.

The Committee on Patents in charge of the Copyright Bill now heads the Calendar. Our first task, therefore, is to make sure that next Wednesday June 15 is maintained as Calendar Wednesday.

Second, we must keep every member of the House of Representatives impressed with the vital importance of passing the Sirovich Copyright Bill (H.R. 10976) with the one essential amendment which will be introduced by Congressman Chindblom, of Illinois.

This Amendment will protect not only the broadcasting industry but all users of radio receiving sets -- hotels, theatres, barber shops, drug stores, bootblacks, and similar establishments -- against copyright racketeering. It provides that in case of infringement proceedings brought in behalf of any combination which exercises a substantial control over performing or broadcasting rights, the court shall have the right to fix a reasonable license fee instead of damages and order the issuance of a license on those terms. In this way the public will be protected by having the benefit of a court review over any demands made by a group which exercises a monopoly control over the use of copyrighted music.

There will doubtless be attempts to wreck the bill by other amendments, or even to force the substitution of the Vestal Bill, which so nearly ruined the broadcasting industry last year.

Copyright racketeering has only a few open and active supporters in Congress, but they make up in energy and ingenuity what they lack in numbers. Therefore, warn your Congressmen not to support any other Copyright Bill except H.R. 10976.

If any of your Congressmen express doubts regarding the bill or our amendment, wire us at once, and we will call on the doubters immediately.

A clear victory in the House is in sight.

Wire, telegraph, telephone! At last Congress knows that there is a broadcasting industry in this country.

Sincerely yours,

OSWALD F. SCHUETTE



Issued by

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING ♦ ♦ ♦ WASHINGTON, D. C.

PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director.

June 11, 1932

COUZENS-DILL REPORT COMPLETED

The Federal Radio Commission on Thursday sent to the Senate the report of its investigation of the entire broadcasting industry conducted under the authority of the Couzens-Dill Resolution adopted by the Senate last January.

The report, with exhibits, is 340 typewritten pages in length and presents, for the first time, an accurate picture of American broadcasting.

Pages of facts and figures are given, the result of many weeks of exhaustive study and analysis, but conclusions are left, in most instances to the Senate.

The facts are not embellished with argumentative matter. There is no attempt to defend American broadcasting against the attacks which were responsible for the investigation. The facts, accurate and undisputed, constitute a sufficient defense for any reasonable person who will study them.

One great value of the report to the broadcasting industry is that it will put a stop to the steady flow of false and misleading information about American broadcasting. All of the charges against broadcasting by the American Plan are answered in the facts.

The report has been referred to the Senate Committee on Printing. Whether or not it will be printed is not known at this time. However, a fair digest of the report is presented in this Bulletin.

June 11, 1932

DIGEST OF REPORT OF FRC
IN RESPONSE TO COUZENS-DILL RESOLUTION

1. WHAT INFORMATION THERE IS AVAILABLE ON THE FEASIBILITY OF GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF BROADCASTING FACILITIES.

The answer to this question was arranged by the Commission into three parts.

A. INFORMATION CONCERNING A GOVERNMENTALLY OWNED AND OPERATED RADIO BROADCASTING SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Commission pointed out that there was no governmentally owned broadcasting system in North America. Conditions in Europe and the United States are entirely different, the Commission said, and to apply results obtained in any European country to the United States would probably lead one to entirely wrong conclusions.

"There are many possible broadcasting systems which could be operated in the United States under government control but the determination of a proper technical system depends upon the aim to be accomplished," the report said. "The United States is made up of 48 political subdivisions having varying areas, populations, and interests. The policy adopted might take into account the particular interests of the people of the various states with the selection of programs in the control of each State, or all stations could be nationally owned and operated with the selection of all programs in the control of a national organization.

"Each policy requires a different system of technical operation, and it is not possible to formulate a definite plan of technical operation without a determination of policy. For example, it might be decided that each person in the United States, no matter where located, is entitled to receive the same number of programs, each with a satisfactory signal free of interference. Such a service might be accomplished by means of a large number of low power stations operated in several synchronized chains. It is estimated that such a system would require approximately 1000 stations for each program. To supply three programs would require an initial cost for installation of approximately \$120,000,000 with an annual technical maintenance of approximately \$100,000,000.

"Another possible policy might be to give two or more national programs which could be heard at night throughout the United States and provide one or more stations to be operated independently by each state to give programs of interest to the States. The national coverage could be provided by several high-power stations geographically arranged so as to give a satisfactory rural service. The state stations would vary in power depending on the area of the state to be served. To give such a service would require an initial investment of approximately \$50,000,000 with an annual technical maintenance of approximately the same amount.

"These two plans are simply examples which have been developed to show the possibilities and to give some idea of cost."

No figures for talent cost are included in these amounts.

"The Federal Radio Commission is ready to prepare detailed plans for a technical arrangement to meet the needs of any policy which may be determined if it should be decided that government ownership and operation of broadcasting is desirable for the United States," the report stated.

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DIGEST OF REPORT OF FRC (Continued)

B. INFORMATION CONCERNING RADIO BROADCASTING SYSTEMS IN CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Under this sub-head the Commission reviewed the systems in vogue in Argentine, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Mexico, Russia and Spain.

C. INFORMATION CONCERNING THE RADIO BROADCASTING SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES.

"Radio broadcasting in the United States has grown to be a very large industry," the report states. "This industry engages 607 stations located geographically so as to insure consistent radio reception at night over about 46 per cent (56.2 per cent daytime) of the total area of the continental United States and by about 89.6 per cent (94 per cent daytime) of its total population. The entire area and total population of the United States receive intermittent service at night. Actual investments as of December 31, 1931, totaled approximately \$48,000,000. During the year 1931 gross receipts amounted to \$77,758,048.79, and gross expenditures amounted to \$77,995,405.68, which included \$20,159,656.07 for regular employes, \$4,725,168.23 for equipment, and \$36,226,144.47 for miscellaneous expenditures."

The report points out that what is contained in sustaining programs depends almost entirely upon the extent to which radio facilities are used for purposes of commercial advertising. Of the total hours used by 582 stations during the period for which the Commission collected data, 63.86 per cent was used for sustaining programs and 36.14 per cent was used for commercial programs. Of the total hours used by this same number of stations, 12.52 per cent was used to broadcast educational programs of which 80.04 per cent was contained in sustaining programs.

The report details the arrangements which the major networks have with their affiliated stations, giving a vast amount of information about the type of program material offered by the networks and the costs of production.

Rate variation by zones and station powers are analyzed in a portion of the report. Figures for one-time use of 1/4 hour at night for sponsored programs (for stations quoting dual rates, national used):

Average rate for all stations under 100 Watts	\$15.32
Average rate for all stations of 100 Watts	18.80
Average rate for stations over 100 but under 500 Watts	34.02
Average rate for stations of 500 Watts	44.11
Average rate for stations of 1000 Watts	56.37
Average rate for stations over 1000 Watts but under 5000 Watts	80.00
Average rate for stations of 5000 Watts	99.28
Average rate for stations of over 5000 Watts	172.95

2. TO WHAT EXTENT THE FACILITIES OF A REPRESENTATIVE GROUP OF BROADCASTING STATIONS ARE USED FOR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING PURPOSES?

"During the seven day period covered by the survey, 582 stations that furnished satisfactory reports used 43,054 hours and 58 minutes to broadcast pro-

DIGEST OF REPORT OF FRC (Continued)

grams during the hours 6 a.m. to 12 midnight. Of the 43,054 hours and 58 minutes, about 68 per cent was used between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. and about 32 per cent was used between 6 p.m. and 12 midnight," says the report.

"Of the 29,356 hours and 39 minutes used between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. 48.77 per cent were local sustaining programs and 16.96 per cent were chain sustaining programs; 29.57 per cent were local commercial programs and 4.7 per cent were chain commercial programs.

"Of the 13,698 hours 19 minutes used between 6 p.m. and 12 midnight, 47.08 per cent were local sustaining programs and 12.77 per cent were chain sustaining programs; 25.37 per cent were local commercial programs and 14.78 per cent were chain commercial programs.

"Therefore, of the total number of hours used during the seven broadcast days, 63.86 per cent were sustaining programs and 36.14 per cent were commercial programs. Of the total number of hours used to broadcast sustaining programs, 75.53 per cent were local and 24.47 per cent were chain; and of the total number of hours used to broadcast commercial programs, 78.12 per cent were local and 21.88 per cent were chain."

"Sales talks or a description of the commodity advertised, etc. consumed 2,819 hours 7 minutes. This represents 6.55 per cent of the total hours used for both sustaining and commercial programs and 18.11 per cent of the hours devoted only to commercial programs."

3. TO WHAT EXTENT THE USE OF RADIO FACILITIES FOR PURPOSES OF COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING VARIES AS BETWEEN STATIONS HAVING POWER OF ONE HUNDRED WATTS, FIVE HUNDRED WATTS, ONE THOUSAND WATTS, FIVE THOUSAND WATTS, AND ALL IN EXCESS OF FIVE THOUSAND WATTS.

To this question the Commission set out the following table:

	100	500	1000	5000	Above 5000
Power in watts					
Number of stations reporting	201	125	99	33	32
Total number of hours used	13679:23	8874:24	9061:15	3159:29	3009:22
Total number of hours used for commercial programs	4733:14	3131:34	3562:45	987:42	1294:45
Total number of hours used for sales talk	899:38	608:06	580:47	144:22	179:29
Percentage of total hours used for sales talks	6.58	6.85	6.41	4.56	5.96
Percentage of commercial hours used for sales talks	19.01	19.41	16.30	14.60	13.86

4. WHAT PLANS MIGHT BE ADOPTED TO REDUCE, TO LIMIT, TO CONTROL, AND, PERHAPS, TO ELIMINATE THE USE OF RADIO FACILITIES FOR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING PURPOSES?

"This answer is based upon the premise that the present system of broadcasting will be retained," says the report. "Any plan the purpose of which is to eliminate the use of radio facilities for commercial advertising will, if adopted, destroy the present system of broadcasting.

DIGEST OF REPORT OF FRC (Continued)

"Any plan to reduce, limit, and control the use of radio facilities for commercial advertising purposes to a specific amount of time or to a certain per cent of the total time utilized by the station, must have its inception in new and additional legislation which either fixes and prescribes such limitations or specifically authorizes the Commission to do so under a general standard prescribed by that legislation. While the Commission may under the existing law refuse to renew a license to broadcast or revoke such license because the character of program material does not comply with the statutory standard of public interest, convenience and necessity, there is at present no other limitation upon the use of radio facilities for commercial advertising.

"Such regulation whether specifically undertaken by Congress or delegated by it to the Commission could extend both to the quality and the quantity of commercial advertising. While the quality and the quantity of commercial advertising could be limited to certain hours in the day or night and to a certain number of such hours; also, provision could be made limiting the advertising matter to a certain per cent of the time devoted to total programs or commercial programs.

"Any such system of regulation should, however, recognize and apply the differences in the needs and requirements of stations of the several classes: i.e. clear, regional and local. Also, a basis for classification may exist in the fact that certain programs are originated locally for local consumption, whereas others are originated by chain companies for the edification and entertainment of the country as an entirety or at least for very large sections thereof.

"Thus, it will be observed from the matter collected in this report that while sales talks, etc. consumed 6.55 per cent of the total hours used during the sample week by the 582 stations of all classes and that such matters consumed 18.11 per cent of the total commercial hours of such stations, sales talks and related matters consumed only 11.27 per cent of the commercial programs of chain stations as compared to 20.03 per cent of the commercial programs of local stations. A flat restriction placed upon the amount of time used for sales talks without regard to the location, power and activities of stations, would, in all probability, work inequitable results.

"Moreover, and in any case or class, limitations upon the use of time for commercial advertising, if too severe, would result in a loss of revenue to stations which, in all probability, would be reflected in a reduction in the quantity and quality of programs available to the public.

"The Radio Act of 1927 was obviously designed to permit the licensees of broadcasting stations the maximum of latitude in the matter of program material. Such licensees are in a singularly favorable position to learn what the audience wants to hear and to make the necessary changes in program material and in methods of presentation that will cause their programs to be favorably received by a substantial majority of the listeners. The adoption of regulation of the sort herein described should be undertaken only when it clearly appears that a majority or at least a considerable number of the licensees have failed to operate their stations in a manner acceptable to a majority of the listening public. If, in the opinion of Congress, that time has now arrived, we conceive it to be advisable to enact such legislation as will permit the Commission to impose such regulations as the circumstances from time to time seem to warrant rather than legislation imposing specific restrictions and inflexible limitations."

DIGEST OF REPORT OF FRC (Continued)

The letter of transmittal to the Senate says that "Commissioners Saltzman and Lafount do not agree with the statement contained in the views expressed in the answer to question 4." They believe the present law gives the Commission the necessary authority and no legislation is needed.

5. WHAT RULES OR REGULATIONS HAVE BEEN ADOPTED BY OTHER COUNTRIES TO CONTROL OR TO ELIMINATE THE USE OF RADIO FACILITIES FOR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING PURPOSES?

"Broadcasting systems in foreign countries that are supported entirely by revenue derived by a tax or license fee for receiver-set ownership or by government subsidy do not, as a rule, accept commercial advertising, whereas stations owned and operated by private interests are supported mainly from advertisements and subsidies paid voluntarily by the listening public.

"A few of the foreign governments have rules and regulations to insure high quality programs by simply restricting advertising matter to short announcements or according to the amount of time consumed -- generally from 10 to 40 minutes daily.

"In other countries, there is no censorship on advertising but they have rules and regulations to prevent the broadcasting of objectionable statements, prejudicial to the government.

"Ten of the thirteen foreign countries that were investigated permit commercial advertising and with one exception have laws, rules or regulations governing advertising."

6. WHETHER IT WOULD BE PRACTICABLE AND SATISFACTORY TO PERMIT ONLY THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF SPONSORSHIP OF PROGRAMS BY PERSONS OR CORPORATIONS.

"It would not appear to be practicable and satisfactory at the present time, and in the ordinary case, to permit only the announcement of sponsorship of programs by persons or corporations.

"The American system of broadcasting is predicated upon the use of radio facilities as a medium for local and national advertising. Upon this use depends the quantity and quality of commercial and sustaining programs. The competition between advertisers insures the employment of the best talent available and a variety in kind of commercial programs. The commercial programs furnish the principal source of revenue to stations. The quality and character of sustaining programs are dependent upon the revenue received from the sale of time for commercial advertising purposes.

"A radio broadcast station can present sustaining programs that are of great educational value and rich in entertainment only in a degree measures by the revenue derived from the sale of time for purposes of commercial advertising.

"Information made available to the Commission shows that sponsorship of programs by name would amount, in ordinary cases, only to good-will advertising. A few products and their uses may be so well and generally known as to permit this. On the other hand, and as to the majority of products, such advertising would involve an expense which national advertisers are not now willing and in a position to bear.

DIGEST OF REPORT OF FRC (Continued)

"It should be borne in mind that if a restriction permitting sponsorship by name only should cause a number of advertisers to discontinue the use of radio facilities as a medium for commercial advertising, such non-use would immediately and inevitably be reflected in a decrease both in the quantity and quality of programs available to the public.

"As a matter of fact, the situation should have its own cure within its self. There should be a keener appreciation by both the broadcaster and the advertiser that radio facilities not only offer perhaps the greatest opportunity for reaching the greatest number of people but that their use imposes upon them a very great responsibility for the manner in which programs are presented.

"The employment of national surveys of program and station popularity, better showmanship and tact by advertisers, and a strict supervision of all programs by the licensees of stations should develop a technique that would be more satisfactory to the listening public and beneficial to the industry."

The Commission's answer to this question was supported by information received from numerous advertisers, advertising agencies and the American Association of Advertising Agencies.

7. ANY INFORMATION AVAILABLE CONCERNING THE INVESTMENTS AND NET INCOME OF A NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVE BROADCASTING COMPANIES OR STATIONS.

The capital actually invested by 558 stations was given by the Commission in the following table:

<u>ZONE</u>	<u>NO. OF STATIONS REPORTED</u>	<u>INVESTMENT</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE PER CENT.</u>
1	97	\$7,875,270.67	21
2	88	5,689,692.83	16
3	119	6,329,103.82	17
4	139	10,690,487.88	29
5	<u>115</u>	<u>6,260,490.74</u>	<u>17</u>
	558	\$36,845,045.94	100

The approximate average capital investment of stations of various classes was given as follows:

Under 100 watts, \$8,700: 100 watts, \$21,500: over 100 and under 500 watts, \$44,400: 500 watts, \$54,100: 750 watts, \$20,500: 1000 watts, \$104,100: over 1000 watts, \$50,100: 5000 watts, \$168,400: over 5,000 watts, \$310,000.

For the network companies the following was shown to be the capital investment:

(continued next page)

DIGEST OF REPORT OF FRC (Continued)

<u>Chain Companies</u>	<u>Actual Invested Capital</u>
National Broadcasting Company (NBC)	\$6,193,670.16
Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS)	4,527,459.12
Shepard Broadcasting Service (Yankee Network)	<u>313,074.02</u>
TOTAL	\$11,034,203.30

The figures reported by the stations and chains aggregate \$47,879,249.24.

Gross receipts reported for individual stations varied from a few hundred dollars to over \$1,500,000, aggregating \$38,461,302.41 for 525 stations for last year. Gross advertising revenue was reported for chain companies as follows:

NBC, \$25,895,959.34; Columbia, \$11,621,424.31; Don Lee Inc. \$999,832.79; and Yankee Network, \$779,529.94, or a total of \$39,296,746.38.

The receipts thus reported for single stations plus gross advertising revenue reported by chain companies are together \$77,758,048.79.

Expenditures for the year were reported in the following table:

<u>Item</u>	<u>571 Individual Stations</u>	<u>Chain Companies</u>	<u>Total</u>
Talent & Programs	\$10,259,022.29	\$ 9,900,633.78	\$20,159,656.07
Regular Employees	12,003,945.09	4,880,491.82	16,884,436.91
Equipment	3,364,392.67	1,360,775.56	4,725,168.23
Other Expenditures	<u>11,726,722.63</u>	<u>24,499,421.84</u>	<u>36,226,144.47</u>
TOTAL	\$37,354,082.68	\$40,641,323.00	\$77,995,405.68

"For individual stations separate statements were obtained of profit or loss, to be computed without counting depreciation as an expense," the report said. "Profits thus computed were reported for 333 stations aggregating \$5,451,717.05 and varying from \$13.94 to \$376,279.00 for particular stations. Losses similarly computed were reported for 180 stations, aggregating \$2,200,743.76 and varying from \$22.50 up to \$178,535.72 in the case of a company operating two stations."

Many tables were given showing different breakdown of the general statistics.

8. SINCE EDUCATION IS A PUBLIC SERVICE PAID FOR BY THE TAXES OF THE PEOPLE AND THEREFORE THE PEOPLE HAVE A RIGHT TO HAVE COMPLETE CONTROL OF ALL THE FACILITIES OF PUBLIC EDUCATION, WHAT RECOGNITION HAS THE COMMISSION GIVEN TO THE APPLICATION OF PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS?

DIGEST OF REPORT OF FRC (Continued)

"In the period from February 23, 1927 to January 1, 1932, the Commission granted radio station licenses to 95 educational institutions, 51 of which have been classified as public educational institutions, and 44 as private educational institutions. As will be seen, 44 of these stations were in operation as of January 1, 1932; the licenses of 23 had been assigned voluntarily at the request of the educational institution to a person or corporation engaged in commercial enterprise; 18 had been deleted by reason of voluntary abandonment; and 10 had been deleted for cause."

The report then sets forth tables amplifying the above statement.

9. WHAT APPLICATIONS BY PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR INCREASED POWER AND MORE EFFECTIVE FREQUENCIES HAVE BEEN GRANTED SINCE THE COMMISSION'S ORGANIZATION? WHAT REFUSED?

"In the period from February 23, 1927 to January 1, 1932, the Commission considered 81 applications from educational institutions for additional and more effective radio facilities, 52 of which were from public educational institutions and 29 from private educational institutions.

"As will be seen in the following tabular statements, 32 of these applications were granted in full; 27 were granted in part; 10 were denied after having been designated for public hearing; 10 were dismissed at request of applicant after having been designated for public hearing; and 2 were retired to files for lack of prosecution after having been designated for public hearing."

10. WHAT EDUCATIONAL STATIONS HAVE BEEN GRANTED CLEARED CHANNELS? WHAT CLEARED CHANNELS ARE NOT USED BY CHAIN BROADCASTING SYSTEMS?

"In no case has the exclusive use of a clear channel been granted to an educational station. However, three educational stations are authorized to share time on clear channels, and in addition, four educational stations are authorized to operate on clear channels during certain hours specified in licenses."

"The frequencies 710 kilocycles and 850 kilocycles are the only clear channels not affiliated with chain broadcasting systems."

11. HOW MANY QUOTA UNITS ARE ASSIGNED TO THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY AND THE OTHER STATIONS IT USES? TO THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM AND OTHER STATIONS IT USES? TO OTHER STATIONS UNDER CONTROL OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS?

"During the period covered by the survey (November 8 to 14, inclusive, 1931) there were charged to stations owned, controlled and operated by the National Broadcasting Company 44.27 units and to the other stations it was using 140.63 units, a total of 184.90 units. Of the 44.27 units charged to NBC, chain programs represented 31.93 units, local programs represented 10.75 units and 1.59 units represented unused facilities. Of the 140.63 units charged to the other stations used by NBC, chain programs represented 66.511 units, local programs represented 63.68 units and 10.439 units represented unused facilities."

"During the period covered by the survey there were charged to the stations owned, controlled or operated by the CBS 29.07 units and to other stations it was using 85.03 units, a total of 114.10 units. Of the 29.07 units charged to the CBS, chain programs represented 16.19 units, local programs represented 11.16 units and 1.72 units represented unused facilities. Of the 85.03 units

DIGEST OF REPORT OF FRC (Continued)

charged to the other stations used by the CBS, chain programs represented 40.892 units, local programs represented 38.26 units and 5.872 units represented unused facilities.

"During the period covered by the survey there were charged to stations under control of educational institutions 24.14 units, of which 18.33 units were charged to publicly controlled educational institutions and 5.81 units were charged to privately controlled educational institutions. Of the 18.33 units charged to publicly controlled educational institutions, chain programs represented 1.79 units, local program represented 9.35 units, and 7.19 units represented unused facilities. Of the 5.81 units charged to privately controlled educational institutions, local programs represented 4.064 units and 1.746 units represented unused facilities."

12. IN WHAT CASES HAS THE COMMISSION GIVEN LICENSES TO COMMERCIAL STATIONS FOR FACILITIES APPLIED FOR BY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS?

"There are two instances in which the Commission did grant licenses to commercial stations for facilities applied for by educational institutions."

The Commission then filed a copy of its decision in the high power cases in which Station WSB, Atlanta, Ga. was preferred over Station WAPI, Birmingham, Ala. for a 50-KW assignment in the Third Zone. The other instance related to the application of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Mississippi, to build and operate a station on 1270 kc. This application was denied because the institution was shown to be financially unable to build and operate the station.

13. HAS THE COMMISSION GRANTED ANY APPLICATIONS BY EDUCATIONAL STATIONS FOR RADIO FACILITIES PREVIOUSLY USED BY COMMERCIAL STATIONS? IF SO, IN WHAT CASES? IN WHAT CASES HAVE SUCH APPLICATIONS BEEN REFUSED? WHY REFUSED?

It was shown that the Commission in four cases granted applications filed on behalf of educational stations for facilities used by commercial stations. In six cases the Commission denied applications filed on behalf of educational stations for facilities used by commercial stations. The Commission filed with the report the texts of its decisions in each of the cases mentioned, as well as copies of court decisions where the cases had been appealed.

14. TO WHAT EXTENT ARE COMMERCIAL STATIONS ALLOWING FREE USE OF THEIR FACILITIES FOR BROADCASTING PROGRAMS FOR USE IN SCHOOLS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS? TO WHAT EXTENT ARE SUCH PROGRAMS SPONSORED BY COMMERCIAL INTERESTS? BY CHAIN SYSTEMS?

After defining what is meant by "education" and an "educational program" the Commission stated:

"Of 533 stations that submitted reports, exclusive of stations that are operated by educational institutions, 521 (97.75%) reported that they had offered their facilities to local educational institutions and 12 (2.25%) reported that they had not offered their facilities to local educational institutions. Of the 521 that offered their facilities to local educational institutions 444 (85.22%) reported that their facilities were offered free; 21 (4.03%) reported that their facilities were offered free except for the cost of remote control equipment; 38 (7.29%) reported that their facilities were offered free but that they specified

DIGEST OF REPORT OF FRC (Continued)

the programs must be meritorious, of high quality and in the public interest; 4 (0.77%) reported that their facilities were offered free but that they specified the programs be restricted to talks or that programs be presented according to a regular schedule; 6 (1.15%) reported that their facilities were offered free but that they restricted their use to meet the convenience of the station; 2 (0.385%) reported that their facilities were offered at actual cost of operation; 2 (0.385%) reported that their facilities were offered at regular rates and 4 (0.77%) failed to state any term or condition. The 444 stations that have offered their facilities free and without qualification include all but one of the authorized amounts of power and are well distributed geographically.

"Of 5,390 hours 14 minutes used by 582 stations during the second week of November, 1931, to broadcast educational programs 1,076 hours 8 minutes (19.96%) were sponsored by commercial interests. Of the 5,390 hours 14 minutes, 519 hours 9 minutes (9.63%) were chain commercial and 556 hours 59 minutes (10.33%) were local commercial.

"Because the period of time named in the Commission's questionnaire (November 8 to 14, inclusive) covered "National Educational Week", a supplemental questionnaire was addressed to the stations requesting identical information concerning educational programs for the week November 1 to 7, inclusive. Five hundred twenty-eight stations that answered the supplemental questionnaire reported a total of 4,783 hours 51 minutes were used to broadcast educational programs during the week November 1 to 7, inclusive. Of these 1,078 hours 55 minutes (22.55%) were sponsored by commercial interests. Of the 4,783 hours 51 minutes, 493 hours 14 minutes (10.31%) were chain commercial and 585 hours 41 minutes (12.24%) were local commercial. The average amount of educational time per station for the first week in November was 9 hours 4 minutes and for the second week 9 hours 16 minutes.

"During the calendar year 1931 the two major chain companies used a total of 5,562 hours 47 minutes to broadcast educational programs. Of these, 3,496 hours 38 minutes (62.86%) were sustaining and 2,066 hours 9 minutes (37.14%) were commercial.

15. DOES THE COMMISSION BELIEVE THAT EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS CAN BE SAFELY LEFT TO THE VOLUNTARY GIFT OF THE USE OF FACILITIES BY COMMERCIAL STATIONS?

"The present attitude of broadcasters justifies the Commission in believing that educational programs can be safely left to the voluntary gift of the use of facilities by commercial programs."

To the five questions propounded by the Commission in the questionnaires, the following answers were reported:

1. HAVE YOU OFFERED YOUR FACILITIES TO LOCAL SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, AND UNIVERSITIES? IF SO, WHAT WERE THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS?

"Of the 533 stations that answered this question 521 (97.75%) answered 'yes' and 12 (2.25%) answered 'no.' Of the 521 that have offered their facilities to local educational institutions 444 (85.22%) reported that their facilities were offered free, 21 (4.03%) reported that their facilities were offered free except for the cost of remote control equipment, 38 (7.29%) reported that

DIGEST OF REPORT OF FCC (Concluded)

their facilities were offered free but that they specified the programs must be meritorious, of high quality and in the public interest, 4 (0.77%) reported that their facilities were offered free but that they specified the programs be restricted to talks or that the programs be presented according to regular schedule, 6 (1.15%) reported that their facilities were offered free but that they restricted their use to meet the convenience of the station, 2 (0.385%) reported that their facilities were offered at actual cost of operation, 2 (0.385%) reported that their facilities were offered at regular rates and 4 (0.77%) failed to state any term or condition."

2. HAS THE USE OF YOUR FACILITIES BEEN REQUESTED BY LOCAL SCHOOLS, COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES? IF SO, UNDER WHAT TERMS OR CONDITIONS?

"Of the 540 stations that answered this question, 367 (67.96%) answered 'yes' and 173 (32.04%) answered 'no'. Of the 367 that answered 'yes' 43 qualified their answer by such remarks as 'little', 'varies', 'occasionally', 'rarely', 'not lately' or 'only once'."

3. TO WHAT EXTENT HAVE YOUR LOCAL SCHOOLS, COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES USED YOUR STATION? GIVE NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK.

"Of 538 stations that answered this question, 343 (63.75%) reported the use of 698 hours 33 minutes per week, 103 (19.15%) reported the use of their facilities 'occasionally', 'irregularly' or 'seldom', 92 (17.10%) reported their facilities were not used by local educational institutions."

4. ARE YOU NOW BROADCASTING FOR ANY LOCAL SCHOOLS, COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES? IF SO, DURING HOW MANY HOURS PER WEEK AND UNDER WHAT SCHEDULE?

"Of 534 stations that answered this question, 293 (55.21%) reported they were broadcasting for local educational institutions, 1118 hours 03 minutes per week, 40 (7.49%) reported they were broadcasting for local educational institutions but did not indicate the amount of time used, and 196 (36.70%) reported they were not broadcasting for local educational institutions."

5. DO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS USE ALL THE TIME YOU ARE WILLING TO PROVIDE?

"Of the 525 stations that answered this question, 496 (94.48%) answered 'no' and 29 (5.52%) answered 'yes'."

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June 11, 1932

COPYRIGHT LEGISLATION

On Wednesday, June 15, the House Committee on Patents has the committee call, and its chairman, Dr. Sirovich, will bring up the copyright bill, H. R. 10976. There was a chance that the Patents Committee might be called on Wednesday, June 8, but one other committee stood ahead of it on the calendar, with a highly controversial bill which required the entire afternoon.

There will be another Calendar Wednesday on June 15 unless Congress adjourns meanwhile, which now seems unlikely. We are assured by the House leaders that, unless an unexpected adjournment is forced, the copyright bill will get its chance.

The amendment protecting the broadcasters will be introduced by Congressman Chindblom, of Illinois, and has been already accepted by Dr. Sirovich. It will doubtless be opposed by those who have the interests of copyright racketeering at heart, but the splendid response of the broadcasters has produced what seems to be an overwhelming sentiment in the House in favor of the amendment.

It looks as if Wednesday, June 15, might go down in history as Independence Day for the broadcasters.

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KPO ASSIGNED TO NBC

The Commission this week granted the application for voluntary assignment filed by Station KPO, San Francisco, California, requesting authority to assign the existing license and construction permit of this cleared channel station from Hale Brothers and The Chronicle Publishing Co., to the National Broadcasting Co. The station is licensed to operate unlimited time on 680 kc with power of 5 KW. The pending construction permit authorizes an increase in power to 50 KW.

The application was recently heard before the entire Commission. The statement accompanying the decision in the case states the sale price of \$600,000 agreed upon by the parties to the transfer represented the combined amounts actually expended in the operation of the station since its inception, less certain interest values on operating losses.

The decision finds the service rendered by Station KPO is generally meritorious and the programs are well diversified and suited to the best interests of the listening public. It was also found the granting of the assignment to the National Broadcasting Company would not result in any variation of the present service being rendered. The conclusions of the Commission state the past operation of the station has not been profitable and such operation could not be continued without a reduction in program quality. It was found that the National Broadcasting Company is well qualified both financially and technically to operate the station in accordance with the standards of service heretofore maintained.

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June 11, 1932

WJSV ASSIGNMENT GRANTED

Granting of the application of the WJSV, Inc., Alexandria, Virginia to assign the station license of Station WJSV to the Old Dominion Broadcasting Company will enable the Columbia Broadcasting System to take over full time operation of this outlet. The licensee is authorized to operate unlimited time on 1460 kc with power of 10 KW.

The application was heard before the entire Commission. This action permits operation of the station under a lease for a five year period. According to the evidence at the hearing, the annual consideration for the operation of the station to be paid during the first five year period is \$20,000.

It is proposed to operate the station 17 hours daily. All but two hours of this time will be devoted to Columbia chain programs. In its conclusions the Commission found the present operators of Station WJSV are having difficulty in operating the station due to inability to furnish well balanced programs of high quality and of general interest to listeners. The Commission said further in this regard that this has been due to serious financial losses suffered by the station operators and consequent limited funds available for program expenditures.

Station WJSV has been authorized to discontinue operation until September 15th pending changes in construction proposed by the new licensees.

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PERMIT APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted applications to make changes in equipment including installation of automatic frequency control devices to the following stations: WSVS, Buffalo, N. Y.; KMBC, Kansas City, Missouri; KXL, Portland, Oregon; WHBF, Rock Island, Illinois; WSIX, Springfield, Tennessee; WBAP, Fort Worth, Texas; KGFV, Kearney, Nebraska; WAGM, Presque Isle, Maine; WDAG, Amarillo, Texas; WCAT, Rapid City, South Dakota.

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RENEWALS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted applications for renewal of licenses for the regular period to the following stations: WPEN, Philadelphia, Pa.; WELL, Battle Creek, Michigan; KFIZ, Fon du Lac, Wisconsin; KFJZ, Fort Worth, Texas; KGIZ, Grant City, Missouri; KVL, Seattle, Washington; WMPC, Lapeer, Michigan; WPAD, Paducah, Kentucky; WSVS, Buffalo, N. Y.; WSYB, Rutland, Vermont; KGAR, Tucson, Ariz.

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LICENSE APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications for license following previously authorized construction permits from the following stations: WWNC, Asheville, North Carolina; WBBM, Chicago, Illinois; WHOM, Jersey City, New Jersey; WFBG, Altoona, Pennsylvania.

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June 11, 1932

LAFOUNT SAYS PUBLIC SATISFIED

Commissioner Harold Lafount this week stated that the general public in the United States is satisfied with the broadcast programs that are made available to them. "It is my sincere belief that the people generally are well pleased with programs as a whole," said the Fifth Zone Commissioner. "In all my experience on the Commission, I have yet to see in writing a definite complaint against advertising."

During the last two years, much has been said about radio programs being "ruined" by advertising. Complaints for the most part have gone to Congress, and Senators and Representatives in public addresses have warned broadcasters against losing their listeners because of too much advertising chatter.

But the sale of receiving sets goes on undiminished, other than falling off on a parallel plane with other business. And, judging from millions of fan letters, the number of the listening public has not lessened in the face of numerous sponsored programs.

True, there may be many listeners who are not pleased to listen to advertising "blurbs" on program after program; but in most cases these programs are so good that the public listens anyway. On the other hand, there are undoubtedly many listeners who really enjoy the commercial announcements.

It has been pointed out by educators that some advertising announcements are even educational, in that they instruct listeners about health, history, current events, industry, and other topics listed in curriculae of nearly all colleges and universities.

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COMMISSION TO MOVE NEXT WEEK

Final preparations are being completed to remove Commission quarters from the National Press Building to the Department of Interior Building at Eighteenth and F Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. The removal is proposed to be made next Saturday, June 11th. John B. Reynolds, assistant secretary of the Commission, is in charge of all arrangements.

No definite statement has been issued thus far by the Commission relative to the term of the Summer recess. Hearings are scheduled for Commission Examiners during the month of July.

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PERMIT APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications requesting authority to make changes in equipment including installation of automatic frequency control devices from the following stations: WJZ, New York, N. Y.; WEAJ, New York, N. Y.; WCAX, Burlington, Vermont; WRC, Washington, D. C.; WLWL, New York, N. Y.; WMBG, Richmond, Virginia; WFCC, Chicago, Illinois; WMAQ, Chicago, Illinois; WENR-WBCN, Chicago, Illinois; WCAO, Baltimore, Maryland; WKBW, Buffalo, N. Y.; WQDM, St. Albans, Vermont; WACO, Waco, Texas; KWJJ, Portland, Oregon; KFJI, Klamath Falls, Oregon; WBMS, Hackensack, New Jersey; KEX, Portland, Oregon; KGA, Spokane, Washington; KJR, Seattle, Washington; KOA, Denver, Colorado.

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June 11, 1932

RADIO DIVISION TRANSFER APPROVED

The Senate passed and sent to conference the so-called economy bill which provides for the transfer of the radio division of the Department of Commerce to the Federal Radio Commission. The readjustment of personnel required under the bill, as passed by the Senate, is left with the Commission. The House has already approved the measure.

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PRESIDENT APPROVES TAX BILL

The 1932 tax bill was signed by President Hoover this week. The bill, as finally passed, exempts all leased lines used for broadcasting from the five per cent tax on charges by the telephone company. The NAB won this exemption after a vigorous fight in both houses of Congress.

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BROADCASTER WINS ELECTION

Henry Field, of Station KFNF, Shenandoah, Iowa, was victorious over Senator Smith W. Brookhart in the Iowa senatorial primaries this week. The proprietor of the "Friendly Station" won a substantial victory and will be the candidate of the Republican party for senator in the fall elections.

Station KFNF is one of the newest members of the NAB.

Should Mr. Field win in the November elections he will be the second owner of an NAB station to sit in the Senate. Senator John S. Cohen of WSB, Atlanta, Ga., recently took his seat in the upper body of Congress.

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BROWN ATTENDS EDUCATORS MEETING

Colonel Thad H. Brown, Commissioner from the Second Zone, this week attended the Third Annual Meeting for Education by Radio at Columbus, Ohio which assembled for a three day session beginning June 6th. Colonel Brown was present at the Thursday sessions in the capacity as official representative of the Commission and took part in the discussions of the various subjects presented.

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WLBX APPEAL DENIED

The Court of Appeals this week denied the appeal of Station WLBX, Long Island City, N. Y. protesting the action of the Commission in denying the station a renewal of license. The station was charged with operating with power in excess of that authorized in the license. At the hearing during which evidence of this violation was presented, additional testimony was presented which tended to show the station had been operating in violation of other regulations of the Commission. This testimony was permitted to be introduced although the station had not been advised these added charges would be made at the hearing. In this connection the Court said: "While the burden is on the applicant for a renewal of license, justice requires that he should receive notice of charges a sufficient time in advance of the hearing to enable him to prepare his defense."

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June 11, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

At its sessions during the current week the Commission granted the following applications subject to the provisions of Rules 44 & 45 providing that proper protests may be filed within twenty days from the date of the action:

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF GRANT</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>		
WKAQ	Radio Corporation of Porto Rico San Juan, Porto Rico	Granted C. P. make changes in equipment; change from 890 to 1240 kc with power of 1 KW.
WQDM	A. J. St. Antoine St. Albans, Vermont	Granted renewal of license 1370 kc, 100 watts, hours of operation; daily except Sunday, 8 to 9 AM; 11 AM to 2 PM; Sunday 1 to 2 P. M.
W3XAL	National Broadcasting Company, Inc. Bound Brook, New Jersey	Granted Mod. of Lic. Exp. relay broadcasting to increase power from 20 to 35 KW.
W2XBV	Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co. Inc. New York, N. Y.	Granted authority to use station June 8, 10 and 11, in connection with rebroadcast from Hudson River Day Boat. (Action taken June 3).
<u>SECOND ZONE</u>		
NEW	The Crosley Radio Corporation Near Mason, Ohio	Granted Spec. Exp. C. P. 700 kc, 100 to 500 KW, hours of operation 1 AM to 6 A.M. daily.
<u>FIFTH ZONE</u>		
KBPS	Benson Polytech. School Portland, Oregon	Granted Ren. of Lic. 1420 kc, 100 watts; share time with KXL as follows: KBPS 1/7 time, KXL 6/7 time.
KXL	KXL Broadcasters Portland, Oregon	Granted renewal of license 1420 kc. 100 watts, share time with KBPS as follows: KXL 6/7 time KBPS 1/7 time.
KNX	Western Broadcast Company Los Angeles, California	Granted C. P. to make changes in equipment and increase power from 5 to 25 KW.
KFXF	Colorado Radio Corporation Denver, Colorado	Granted license covering move of station locally; 920 kc, 500 w. (Exp. night) Share with KFEL.

June 11, 1932

MISCELLANEOUS COMMISSION ACTION

During the current week the Commission took the following action of a miscellaneous nature:

WHAT	Independence Broadcasting Company Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Denied protest of Station WDAS filed against application to move WHAT locally and install new equipment. Case dismissed from hearing docket.
KGDA	Mitchell Broadcasting Corporation Mitchell, South Dakota	Granted petition of John B. Taylor to intervene in application of this station to move to Aberdeen, South Dakota.
KFKU	The University of Kansas Lawrence, Kansas	Granted authority to remain silent from June 15 to September 15, and on Sept. 15 inaugurate a new time sharing division with WREN in accordance with agreement signed by both stations.
WCAC	Connecticut Agricultural College Storrs, Connecticut	Granted authority to operate on June 12 from 11 AM to 12 noon; on June 15 from 10:30 AM to 12 noon, EDST, if station WICC remains silent.
WNBO	John Brownlee Spriggs Silver Haven, Pennsylvania	Granted 30 day license to operate present transmitting equipment pending construction of new transmitter, 1200 kc, 100 watts.
WJBU	Bucknell University Lewisburg, Pennsylvania	Granted authority to operate from 8 PM to 10 PM, on Sunday June 5. (Action taken June 4.)
KGDA	Mitchell Broadcasting Corporation Aberdeen, South Dakota	Granted authority to take depositions in re applicant's applications for renewal of license and CP, hearing on which is scheduled for June 15. (Action taken June 3.)
WJAY	Cleveland Radio Brdcstg. Corp., Cleveland, Ohio	Application for Mod. of Lic. to change frequency from 610 to 590 kc, set for hearing, withdrawn without prejudice at request of applicants.
WHAS	The Courier Journal Company & Louisville Times Company Louisville, Kentucky	Renewal of licenses for these stations set for hearing because of applications for use of the clear channels 1020 & 1160 kc.
WWVA	West Virginia Broadcasting Corp., Wheeling, West Virginia	
KDKA	Westinghouse E & M Company Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	
KICA	W. E. Whitmore Clovis, New Mexico	Granted permission to remain silent during time of removal, not to exceed 30 days.

June 11, 1932

HEARING CALENDAR

The following hearings are scheduled for the week commencing Monday, June 13, 1932. All hearings commence at 10 a. m.

TUESDAY, June 14, 1932

BROADCASTING

Docket #1612 WHP WHP, Incorporated Mod. Lic. 1430 kc 500 w. 1 KW
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania Simultaneous day operation LS
with WCAH, sharing at night. (Reg. facilities of WBAK)

Present Assignment: 1430 kc, 500 W. 1 KW LS Simultaneous day-time with WBAK, sharing with WBAK and WCAH nighttime.

Docket #1633 WBAK Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Ren. Lic. 1430 kc 500 w. 1 KW
Pennsylvania State Police LS Shares daytime with WHP and
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania nighttime with WCAH.

WEDNESDAY, June 15, 1932

Docket #1578 WMAX The House of Gurney, Inc. C. P. 570 kc 1 KW 2½ KW LS
Yankton, South Dakota Unlimited time (Reg. facilities of KGFX & KGDA)

Present Assignment: 570 kc 1 KW Unlimited.

Docket #1642 KGDA Mitchell Broadcasting Corp. Ren. Lic. 1370 kc 100 watts
Mitchell, South Dakota Unlimited time.

Docket #1613 KGDA Mitchell Broadcasting Corp. C. P. 1420 kc 100 watts Unltd.
Mitchell, South Dakota (Reg. authority to move station to Aberdeen, South Dakota)

Present Assignment: 1370 kc 100 watts Unlimited time.

THURSDAY, June 16, 1932

Docket #1607 NEW Bernard Hanks C. P. 100 watts 1340 kc
Abilene, Texas Unlimited time

FRIDAY, June 17, 1932

Docket #1580 WJAR The Outlet Company Mod. Lic. 890 kc 1 KW Exp.
Providence, Rhode Island Unlimited Time. Present assignment 890 kc, 250 w. 400 watts LS on exp. basis. Unlimited time.

Docket #1645 WFAN Shepard Broadcasting Serv. Mod. Lic. 780 kc 500 w. exp. Unltd.
Providence, Rhode Island Present Assignment: 780 kc 250 W. 500 W. Unlimited time LS.

June 11, 1932

APPLICATIONS SET FOR HEARING

At its sessions during the current week the Commission designated the following applications for hearing.

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
NEW	Tri County Broadcasting Compnay Los Gatos, California	Requests C. P. new station 1420 kc; 100 watts; half time.
KYW- KFKX	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. Chicago, Illinois	C. P. requests authority to move sta- tion to Philadelphia.
KELW	Magnolia Park, Ltd. Burbank, California	Renewal of license set for hearing be- cause facilities have been requested by another applicant.
WSMK	Stanley M. Krohn, Jr. Dayton, Ohio	Requests Mod. of Lic. to change hours of operation from unlimited daytime, sharing with KQV at night, to unlimited (Night time facilities of KQV requested)
KSO	Iowa Broadcasting Company Clarinda, Iowa	Requests C. P. to move transmitter from Clarinda to Des Moines; and move studio from Clarinda to Register & Tribune Building, Des Moines; change freq. from 1380 to 1370 kc; reduce power from 500 watts to 100 watts night, 250 watts day- time; increase hours of operation from unlimited daytime, sharing with WKBH at night, to unlimited and install new equipment. (This application originally requested authority to move from Clar- inda to Creston, Iowa, which application was designated for hearing on May 10, and has now been amended as above set forth.

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APPLICATIONS RETURNED

During the current week the Commission returned the following applications at the request of the applicant:

3-PB-2587	R. S. Gavin, D. W. Gavin & Jeff Carter, Meridian Brdcstg. Co. Meridian, Mississippi	NEW	C. P. for a new station on 1400 kc
3-ZB-16	Oglethorpe University Oglethorpe University, Ga.	WJTL	Direct measurement of antenna power.
4-MLB-1007	Cedar Rapids Broadcast Co. Cedar Rapids, Iowa	KWCR	Mod. Lic. to increase power from 100 W. to 100 W., 250 W. LS.

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June 11, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received the following applications:

<u>FRC FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF GRANT</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>			
1-MPB-348	WSYB	Philip Weiss Music Company Rutland, Vermont	Mod. C. P. make changes in present transmission at present site in place of moving to new location.
1-PB-2542	WMCA	Knickerbocker Brdcstg. Corp. New York, N. Y.	C. P. install auxiliary trans. amended request new location at 1697 Broadway, instead of Hoboken, New Jersey.
1-MLB-1013	WCGU	U. S. Broadcasting Corp. Brooklyn, New York.	Mod. Lic. increase power from 500 watts to 500 watts and 1 KW LS.

The applicant is now licensed to share time on 1400 kc with Stations WFOX, WLTH and WBBC. The closest station to New York on this channel is WKBF at Indianapolis, Indiana, approximately 650 miles distant. The First Zone is under quota; New York is over quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota.

1-PB-2607	NEW	F. N. Blake Realty Co. Providence, Rhode Island	C. P. new station on 1140 kc with 250 watts and Limited Time.
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The frequency requested is a clear channel assigned to the Third Zone and used by Stations WAPI, Birmingham, Alabama, and KVOO, Tulsa, Oklahoma, both construction permits for 25 KW. The distance from the proposed location to Birmingham, is approximately 1025 miles. 10 kc removed on 1150 kc, Station WHAM, Rochester, N. Y., is assigned to operate unlimited time with a construction permit for 25 KW. The distance from Providence is approximately 335 miles. The applicant station, if licensed, would operate under a limited time assignment which would permit broadcasting after sunset at Providence and Rochester. In similar circumstances, the mileage tables of the Commission Engineering Division recommend a separation of 636 miles for simultaneous night operation of two such stations. The First Zone is under quota; Rhode Island is due 1.91 unit and is assigned 1.4 unit. The granting of the application would increase the quota.

1-ZB-54	WFBR	Baltimore Radio Show Inc. Baltimore, Maryland	Determine lic. power by direct measure of antenna input.
1-ZB-55	WOR	Bamberger Brdcstg. Co. Inc. Newark, New Jersey	Determine lic. power by direct measure of antenna input.
1-PB-2559	WKAQ	Radio Corp. of P. R. San Juan, Porto Rico.	C. P. amended request 1240 kc instead of 950 kc.

The applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time on 890 kc with power of 250 watts. The application being amended was originally submitted to request 950 kc with power of 1 KW. The station now operates on a half time assignment.

June 11, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (continued)

SECOND ZONE

2-MLB-1015	WMMN	Holt-Rowe Brdcstg. Co. Fairmont, West Virginia	Mod. Lic. increase power from 250 watts 500 watts LS to 500 watts.
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The applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time on the Canadian Shared frequency of 890 kc. The closest stations to Fairmont on the frequency are WILL, Urbana, Illinois, approximately 430 miles distant and WJAR, Providence, Rhode Island, approximately 480 miles distant, both operating with power of 250 watts and 500 watts. LS. The mileage tables of the Commission Engineering Division recommend a separation of 770 miles. The distance to the nearest Canadian border is 215 miles. The Second Zone is under quota; West Virginia is due 4.96 units and is assigned 4.95 units. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.1 unit.

2-MLB-1016	WASH	Kunsky-Trendle Brdcstg. Corp Grand Rapids, Michigan	Mod. Lic. use transmitter Station WOOD.
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2-ALB-435	WMMN	Holt-Rowe Brdcstg. Co. Fairmont, West Virginia	Vol. assignment of lic. to A. H. Rowe, Inc.
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THIRD ZONE

3-PB-2605	NEW	The Greenville News Pied- mont Company. Greenville, South Carolina	C. P. new station to use 560 kc; 1 KW unlimited time. (Facilities of WNOX, Knoxville, Tennessee)
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The application requests authority to erect a new station on the assignment now used by Station WNOX, Knoxville, Tennessee, in this area. The Third Zone is over quota; Tennessee is over quota; South Carolina is under quota. The granting of the application would increase the South Carolina quota 1.0 unit.

3-PB-2006	NEW	The Greenville Community Hotel, Greenville, S. C.	C. P. new station to use 800 kc with power 1 KW and Limited Time.
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The frequency requested is a clear channel now assigned to the Third Zone and used by Stations WFAA and WBAP, at Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas. The distance from the proposed location is approximately 840 miles. The granting of the application would increase the South Carolina quota.

3-P B-2609	NEW	The Tennessee State Press Co., Publishers Knoxville Times, Knoxville, Tenn.	C. P. new station on 560 kc with power of 1 KW and 2 KW LS un- limited time. (Fac. of WNOX)
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This application should be considered in connection with the application for these same facilities from Greenville, South Carolina.

3-MPB-349	WCSC	S. Carolina Brdcstg. Co. Charleston, South Carolina	Mod. C. P. for new transmitter; request move transmitter locally.
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3-PB-2407	NEW	J. B. Sanders Center, Texas	C. P. new station on 1310 kc amended request specified hours; Facilities of KFPM, Greenville, Tex.
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June 11, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (continued)

THIRD ZONE (continued)

3-PB-2610 NEW Britt A. Rogers C. P. erect new station on 990 kc
Tupelo, Mississippi power 500 watts; daytime.

The frequency requested is a cleared channel now assigned to the First Zone and used by Station WBZ, Springfield, Massachusetts. The distance from the proposed location is approximately 1125 miles. The Third Zone is over quota; Mississippi is under quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota.

FOURTH ZONE

4-MLB-1013 KFBI The Farmers & Bankers Life Mod. Lic. move main studio from
Insurance Co., Milford, Kan. Milford to Abilene, Kansas

4-PB-2506a NEW Maurice L. Barrett C. P. amended request 1500 kc
E. St. Louis, Illinois instead of 1310 kc.

The application as originally filed requested authority to erect a new station on 1310 kc with 100 watts power and unlimited time. As amended, the closest stations to the proposed location on the requested frequency are Stations KGIZ, Grant City, Missouri, approximately 265 miles distant operating unlimited time and Station WBBV, Connersville, Indiana, operating under a specified hours schedule, approximately 280 miles distant. Both stations use power of 100 watts. The Fourth Zone is over quota; Illinois is over quota.

4-PB-2614 NEW J. B. Taylor C. P. erect new station on 920 kc
Aberdeen, S. Dakota 500 watts daytime (Facilities of
KSOO, Sioux Falls, S. Dakota)

The closest station to the proposed location on the requested frequency are Station KFEL and KFXF, Denver, Colorado, sharing time and operating with power of 500 watts. The distance is approximately 520 miles.

FIFTH ZONE

5-PB-2412a NEW R. J. Morrow & R. F. Brill C. P. amended request 1500 kc
Roseville, California instead of 1420 kc and change in
specified hours of operation.

5-MPB-326 KSEI Radio Service Corporation Mod. C. P. amended omit request
Pocatello, Idaho for increased power on 890 kc and
request extension completion date.

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APPLICATIONS DISMISSED

During the current week the Commission dismissed the following application at the request of the applicant

NEW Sonore Manufacturing Co. C. P. 43000-46000; 48500-50300; 60000-
Chicago, Illinois 80000 kc; 5 KW

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 14, 1932

TO ALL BROADCASTERS

The House of Representatives has postponed the call of Calendar Wednesday to Wednesday, June 22. That action carries with it a postponement of the consideration of the Sirovich Copyright Bill (H.R. 10976), which now stands at the head of the calendar for that day.

Because the continued pressure for the early adjournment of Congress may help supporters of the copyright racketeers in filibustering to prevent the consideration of this measure, it is doubly important that we overlook nothing which may force the speedy consideration and passage of this bill, and of the Chindblom amendment to stop copyright racketeering.

In the last three weeks Broadcasters throughout the United States -- without regard to their membership or non-membership in the National Association of Broadcasters -- have carried on a remarkable campaign to inform their Congressmen concerning the vital urgency of this measure. As a result, we believe that a large majority of the House of Representatives stands ready to pass both the Chindblom amendment and the Sirovich Bill, whenever they are called up for consideration. But we must not allow the supporters of copyright racketeering again to delay the bill, or to filibuster against it when it is called up on the floor of the House.

For that purpose, please get in touch again with your representatives in Congress and point out to them the vital necessity of action before adjournment. Ask them to discuss the matter with their state delegations and with their leaders, demanding prompt and decisive action. Ask them to insist that nothing be allowed to interfere with the call of Calendar Wednesday on June 22 and to vote against any motions that may be offered, no matter from what source, that would result in any further delay; and to oppose any adjournment of the House before the Sirovich bill and the Chindblom amendment have been fully considered and adopted by the House.

Against the threat that the opponents of these measures may try to prevent a final vote by filibustering tactics during the consideration of the bill on Calendar Wednesday, there is only one effective weapon, that is to vote with Chairman Sirovich on the floor of the House in any motion he may make to shorten debate and to force a speedy vote on any amendments that may be offered.

Only by the closest cooperation of all opponents of copyright racketeering can we be assured of a decisive triumph in the House. The broadcasters have worked nobly to this end. The whole industry -- and the public which is equally the victim of these practices -- owes them a vote of thanks.

For that industry, and for the public, we thank you for your help and urge you to continue to do all in your power to win this important victory.

Sincerely yours,

OSWALD F. SCHUETTE



Issued by

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING • • • WASHINGTON, D. C.

PHILIP G. LOUCKS, *Managing Director.*

June 18, 1932

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Opponents of the Sirovich Copyright Bill (H.R. 10976) are making a determined fight to block Calendar Wednesday to prevent consideration of this measure by the House of Representatives. They fear that the amendment to be offered by Congressman Chindblom of Illinois, to protect both broadcasters and the public against copyright combinations, will be adopted if the bill is permitted to come to a vote.

It becomes important therefore that broadcasters and other proponents of the copyright measure must take every precaution against any plan to dispense with Calendar Wednesday business.

Members are requested once again to follow the announcements which have been sent out by Mr. Schuette, who has been directing the broadcasters' copyright activities.

Calendar Wednesday was dispensed with this week and the private calendar substituted therefor but leaders in the House have promised that the coming week's Calendar Wednesday will not be taken away from the Patents and Copyrights Committee.

Congress is nearing adjournment and should opponents of the Sirovich Bill be successful in sidetracking its consideration this week, it will have to go over until next December. And the Society's moratorium ends on September 1.

June 18, 1932

ICC HEARS RATE ARGUMENT

The Interstate Commerce Commission this week heard argument in the Sta-Shine case involving the right of the Commission to fix rates for broadcast advertising.

The Sta-Shine Company filed a complaint complaining that the rates charged by the National Broadcasting Company and Station WGBB, Freeport, L.I. for advertising time were unreasonable and discriminatory. Testimony was heard before an examiner of the Commission at New York last December and a report rendered holding that the Commission was without power to fix broadcasting rates. Exceptions to the report were filed by the Sta-Shine Company and argument was heard by the entire Commission this week.

"The National Broadcasting Company," Frederick H. Wood, counsel for the respondents argued, "does business under private contract and it is engaged in no point-to-point transmission. It is therefore not a common carrier and not subject to the Interstate Commerce Commission as to regulation of rates."

The company, he pointed out, was subject to the Federal Radio Commission and its license from that body specifically excluded it from entering into any point-to-point communication business.

"It is inconceivable," said Mr. Wood, "that it was the intent of Congress to extend the jurisdiction of the commission to the regulation of business so foreign to its existing jurisdiction as the furnishing of entertainment or of advertising."

Ernie Adamson, counsel for the Sta-Shine Company, called the commission's attention to the fact that this was the first case of its kind ever to come before that body. He argued that the commission had jurisdiction over the transmission of intelligence in interstate commerce under the commerce act.

"Broadcasting is a method of communication," said Mr. Adamson, "which is nothing more nor less than wireless telephone." Pointing out that the commission had jurisdiction over wireless telephone rates, he asserted that since the radio commission did not have jurisdiction over rates, the Interstate Commerce Commission must have. He declared that Congress had given such jurisdiction to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Commission took the case under advisement.

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NEA CONSIDERS BROADCASTING

Broadcasting education to the public will be the theme of the Tuesday night session of the annual meeting of the National Education Association which will be held in Atlantic City during the week of June 27. "Safeguarding Rural Education for the Future" will be the subject of an address by Inez Johnson Lewis, state superintendent of public instruction of Denver, Colo. "The place of Radio In Our Future Program of Education" will be the subject of a speech by Dr. William John Cooper, U. S. Commissioner of Education, and "Broadcasting Old-Fashioned Religion to New-Fashioned Folks" will be the topic of an address by Phillips Lord (Seth Parker). William C. Cook, state superintendent of schools of West Virginia, will also speak. Convention radio programs will be broadcast on nationwide hookups for the convenience of teachers who cannot attend and the general public.

June 18, 1932

SOUGHT GROSS RECEIPTS TAX

H. O. Davis, publisher of the "Ventura Free Press" on May 28 sent the following telegram to Senator Smoot, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee:

"To help balance the budget we urgently recommend levying tax of ten per cent on gross receipts radio broadcasting stations exempting first thirty thousand from this levy Stop This tax will produce six to eight million dollars annually Stop Radio stations receive valuable privilege through monopoly use of ether channels Stop For ten years they have been exploiting this privilege without payment of any kind while government is spending million annually to protect privileged users of channels against interference Stop Stations well able to pay this tax Financial reports leading chain broadcasting companies show remarkable increase gross revenues and net profits last three years depression notwithstanding Stop Legislation should be framed so as to include concerns originating commercial radio programs and broadcasting them over stations owned by others Stop Publishers of newspapers and periodicals feel government is party to unfair competition by increasing publishers expense through postal rate increase while commercial broadcasters do not even pay cost of protecting their valuable channels given them free Stop Am certain ninety five per cent of publishers will support suggested levy. VENTURA FREE PRESS"

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INSPIRING ODE TO RADIO

An inspiring ode to Radio, in poetic prose, composed by Mr. Izaac A. Hedges, a prominent citizen of St. Louis, has been written and dedicated to Mr. J. Clarke Coit of Chicago, former president of the Radio Manufacturers Association, Inc. The ode follows:

"I am the Radio, made of metal, glass, and wood; every cubic inch of me is magic.

"Out of the space there comes through my body the music of the spheres, divine symphonies flood the air, mighty choruses break forth, the organ peals, bands play, the voice of the singer enchants, stringed instruments enthrall the senses, countless orchestras interpret the spirit of jazz, and the saxophone is heard throughout the land.

"The actor and the entertainer tell their story to laughter or to tears. The lecturer lifts up his voice, and millions listen and learn, the statesman and the politician make their plea, and the destiny of a Nation is decided.

"I am the conservator of Man, on land and in the air, on the sea, and under the water; in time of disaster my appeal goes forth and aid comes to the distressed.

"What a boon I am to mankind! In the home of the rich and the cottage of the poor, in spacious apartment and lowly tenement, on the farm, and within prison walls, to young and old, to the sick and blind, I bring my message, in every tongue, and in every clime.

"I am the Radio, God's great gift to humanity!"

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June 18, 1932

DR KLEIN PRAISES ADVERTISING

The part that advertising plays in the distribution and sale of goods was explained by Dr. Julius Klein, assistant Secretary of Commerce, in a talk delivered over the Columbia Broadcasting System on June 5. The talk in part is as follows:

"Advertising facilitates the flow of goods between the producer and the consumer. It transmits ideas about new products and new commodities, not only to the men and women who constitute the consuming power of the nation, but to manufacturers, wholesalers, and merchants along the line of distribution between the producer and the consumer.

"Perhaps not all of you realize that behind the line of trade, in which advertising in the newspapers and magazines and over the radio brings to the final user the news of new products and new services, there is a group of publications known as the business press which serves manufacturers, merchants, professional men. Advertising in these periodicals is directed to the buyers of machinery and equipment and raw materials which go to make up the business of manufacturing.

"Likewise, the manufacturer of goods distributed to the wholesaler and merchant advertises his commodities in terms of his interests; and those manufacturers and distributors serving professional and technical men again find advertising a medium of reaching their specialized audiences with news of their products and services.

"In these ways, there is going on daily an interchange of ideas between trades and industries that seldom comes to the attention of the final consumer, but which has much to do with lowering the costs of commodities to the final consumer, since it is directed to that group of men in business who are interested to reduce the cost of production and the cost of merchandising."

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BROADCASTING LOAN AUTHORIZED IN BELGIUM

In accord with the terms of the law of June 24, 1930, the Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones has just authorized a 1,000,000-franc bond issue for the benefit of the Institut National Belge de Radio-Diffusion, the State broadcasting monopoly, according to a despatch from the Assistant Trade Commissioner C. C. Frick, Brussels, Belgium. The issue will comprise 1,000 bearer bonds of 1,000 francs, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum as from January 1, 1932. (The Belgian franc equals approximately \$0.0278). This loan has a lottery feature which provides for partial redemption of the issue beginning in 1936, and for its complete retirement in 1942. The Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones has informally stated that these bonds will be issued at approximately 998 francs, and that in all probability the entire issue will be absorbed by the Caisse d'Epargne.

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A CORRECTION

The June 4 issue of the Bulletin carried an item saying that the Central Broadcasting Company had filed a construction permit to operate Station WOC as a 500-watt booster station at Davenport adding that Station WHO at Des Moines will move to Mitchellville seventeen miles East of Davenport. The item should have read seventeen miles east of Des Moines.

June 18, 1932

REPORT PRINTING UNDECIDED

The Committee on Printing, to which was referred the Federal Radio Commission's report in response to the Couzens-Dill Resolution, has not yet decided whether the report will be published as a Senate document. An effort is being made to have this valuable collection of broadcasting data, which cost more than \$6,000 to collect, printed for the use of all interested in radio.

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WOULD REPORT DAVIS BILL

The Davis Radio Bill (H.R. 7716), recommitted to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee several weeks ago, was revived this week when Senator Couzens, chairman of the Committee, sent out a call for committee members with a view to securing committee action on the measure. A quorum failed to develop and no action was taken. The Davis Bill met no objections when it passed the House earlier in the session but the Senate committee tacked on several important amendments such as the license fee provision which drew opposition from the NAB and other radio organizations.

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NAB COMMERCIAL SECTION MEETING

Arrangements are complete for the first meeting of the NAB Commercial Section which will be held in the Jade Room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, on June 21. H. K. Carpenter, chairman of the section, will preside. An announcement of the meeting has been sent to all commercial managers of NAB stations and a good attendance is expected. The meeting is being held as a part of the annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America.

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STATION KFAB LOSES LIBEL CASE

The Nebraska Supreme Court this week handed down a decision holding that Station KFAB at Lincoln, Neb. was jointly liable with a speaker on behalf of a political candidate for alleged libelous statements uttered by the speaker over the station. The Supreme Court reversed the decision of the lower court which held that the Station was not liable and fixed liability on the speaker alone.

The case is one of the most important yet rendered on the subject of the liability of a radio station for libelous matter uttered by political speakers and may have a far reaching effect upon the conditions under which radio will be used for political campaigning this year. However, a copy of the decision has not yet been received in Washington and therefore it is impossible to determine exactly the full effect and purport of the decision.

The decision will receive close study and if of sufficient importance a special memorandum will be issued by the NAB.

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June 18, 1932

RECOMMENDS DENIAL 5 KW ON 940 KC

The conclusions of Examiner Pratt this week in Report No. 376 find the present Commission rules with reference to maximum night power permitted on regional channels and the general quota evaluation system are reasonable and valid regulations. The applications on which the Examiner ruled, involve the requests of Stations WCSH, Portland, Maine; KOIN, Portland, Oregon; WDAY, Fargo, North Dakota; and WFIW, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, all operating unlimited time on 940 kc and seeking authority to increase operating power to 5 KW both day and night.

The Report is marked by the clarity with which the technical phases of this proposed operation are discussed. The findings of fact are an able exposition of the many problems of interference and the service rendered by average regional stations. The question of daytime operation with 5 KW on the 940 kc evidently gave the Examiner little cause for concern. It was agreed by all parties to the hearing that such operation would result in increased signal strength to all stations, and at the same time would create no additional interference. The proposed increase would slightly more than double the present service area of the four stations, and there would be a definite gain in general service through increased ratio of signal to noise.

Additional factors were involved in the consideration of the night operation of the stations. "In all cases where interference now exists between stations on 940 kilocycles," the Examiner said, "the proposed increases in power would not alter the ratio of desired, to undesired signals, inasmuch as wherever the undesired signal is increased by the factor 2.23 the desired signal is increased by the same factor. The ratio would be identical with that present obtaining; hence there is no increase in interference between stations on 940 kilocycles." Speaking of the increased night service which would be expected under these conditions, the Report states: "There would at night be an increase in signal intensity within the present good service radius of each station, and no new or additional interference for practical purposes."

Under the head of General Considerations, it is said that since the allocation in 1928, the public has become accustomed to better broadcast signals. The Report continues: "The general engineering developments since the enactment of General Order No. 40 (which related to conditions in the latter months of 1928) may be summarized by saying that there has been a decided trend in the radio industry, through antenna developments, changes in Commission regulations prescribing methods of power measurement, and other technical developments, toward delivery of stronger and more effective signals. Since the enactment of the General Order, there has been an increase in power on clear channels of 183%, on regional channels of 34.8% and on local channels of 35%. Moreover, the movement toward better frequency maintenance than was possible two years ago has allowed for more power."

In his conclusions, Examiner Pratt found each of the applicants were qualified from the standpoint of past performance, as well as both financially and technically, to adequately undertake the proposed power increases. The recommendation for denial of the applications is based solely on the ground it would be a violation of the present rules and regulations of the Commission, so far as the maximum night power on regional channels and the quota values assigned to the various states and zones, are concerned.

June 18, 1932

SHEPARD FIELD CAR DEMONSTRATED

Exhaustive demonstration tests were conducted this week in Washington with the portable field intensity measuring equipment of the Shepard Broadcasting Service of Boston, Mass. A number of the Commission personnel and others interested in broadcasting were present while engineers in charge made various technical surveys. Explanations were given of the manner in which interfering fields are measured and the various methods of obtaining information on field strength data.

The equipment is used solely for stations affiliated with the Yankee Network in New England. During the two years it has been in service the field truck has traveled more than fifteen thousand miles, mostly in the northeastern part of the country. Paul A. Demars, Technical Advisor to the Yankee Network stations is in charge. Mr. Demars is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and is former Professor of Electrical Engineering at Tufts College. Apparatus is now on order and will shortly be installed in the field truck which will permit the automatic recordings of various field strengths. It is understood this is the initial installation of this sort in portable survey apparatus.

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BAKER TO RUN FOR OFFICE

Press despatches from Des Moines say that Norman Baker, former operator of Station KTNT, Muscatine, Iowa, will run for governor of Iowa as an independent in November. He announced his intention to seek office in a letter from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, where it is said he is completing a 150,000 watt radio station, XENT, which he plans to use in his campaign.

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NEW NAB TELEPHONE NUMBER

The telephone number of the National Association of Broadcasters has been changed from District 9497 to National 8470.

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RADIO AIDS UNEMPLOYED

The radio is an effective agency giving guidance to those seeking employment, according to information made available by Maris M. Proffitt, Educational Consultant at the United States Office of Education, who has recently made a study of educational guidance.

Both commercial and educational broadcasting systems periodically set aside time for discussion of employment opportunities, Mr. Proffitt stated.

Interest in educational guidance has increased throughout the country, he explained. State conferences are being held in some States, while in others, like Idaho, Maine and New Hampshire, the problem of guidance is being investigated.

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June 18, 1932

FAVORS INTERCHANGE OPERATING TIME

The unlimited time application of Station KMLB, Monroe, Louisiana, is favorably recommended by Chief Examiner Yost in Report No. 377 issued this week. The applicant station is at present licensed to operate as a daytime station on 1200 kc with 100 watts. The State of Louisiana and the Third Zone are both over quota. The applicant requested assignment of the facilities now used by Station WJBO, New Orleans, Louisiana, a full time local station on 1420 kc with 100 watts.

If the recommendations of the Examiner are upheld by the Commission, the New Orleans station will be issued a modified license providing for daytime operation only. The Report finds the applicant is financially qualified to operate a local station and there appears to be sufficient talent available at Monroe to provide satisfactory service to listeners within this area, which is now without a full time program service. Speaking of the possibility of an increase in interference to other stations on the frequency, the Examiner said the improved service to Monroe and vicinity would far outweigh resultant reduction in service to other stations. Reduction of the New Orleans station from unlimited to daytime operation would not leave the people of New Orleans without service, according to the findings of the Report, since there are a number of other stations now serving that community.

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RECOMMENDS AGAINST NEW LOCAL

Examiner Hyde this week recommended denial of the application of the Black Hills Broadcasters, Sturgis, South Dakota, (Report No. 378) for authority to erect a new local station on 1200 kc with 100 watts and to share time with Station WCAT. The latter station is operated by the South Dakota School of Mines, Rapid City, South Dakota, assigned to the requested frequency on a specified hour schedule of four hours daily.

A major portion of the opinion is devoted to the activities of one of the applicants in connection with the construction and operation of a small transmitting unit without having a license or construction permit. The evidence presented at the hearing would indicate Carl Goiens operated an unauthorized transmitter during June and July of 1931. The Supervisor of Radio, after notifying Goiens, received an affidavit admitting such operation had taken place. On another occasion in February 1932, the same charge was made to the Supervisor. On investigation, it was learned Goiens had begun construction work on a composite transmitter, and as he said in his affidavit to the Supervisor: "I tested these stages as I progressed, using only a dummy antenna". The signals generated carried beyond the building in which the work was being done. An explanation of these violations was made at the hearing.

In conclusion the Examiner found one of the applicants was qualified from a business standpoint but did not have any training or experience which would be helpful in the operation of a broadcast station. Admitting the area proposed to be served is now without broadcast reception so designed as to meet the local requirements of the community, the Examiner is of the opinion that such a need cannot be supplied by the project advanced by the present applicants.

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June 18, 1932

WBAL SYNCHRONIZATION EXTENDED

Reconsidering its recent denial, the Commission this week again granted experimental authority to Station WBAL, Baltimore, Maryland, to continue synchronization tests with Station WEAJ of New York City on 660 kc until September 1st. The action of the Commission did not involve Station WTIC, Hartford, Connecticut, which was ordered to cease experiments June 15th.

Last year the Maryland station was granted authority to operate with special synchronization tests on 660 kc when Station WTIC was licensed to operate on the 1060 kc frequency. During the time Station WBAL was authorized to operate on 1060 kc, Station WTIC synchronized with Station WJZ on 760 kc. After a lengthy hearing on the results of experiments, the Commission decided against a continuation. Reconsideration was given to the decision so far as the Baltimore station was concerned after numerous protests were received from Maryland listeners.

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TELEVISION PERMIT DENIED

The application of the Shreveport Broadcast Company, Shreveport, Louisiana, for a new television station was denied this week by the Commission, sustaining the recommendation of Examiner Pratt (Report No. 357). The applicant had requested authority to erect an experimental station for operation on the band 1608-2080 kc, with power of 100 watts and unlimited time.

The grounds for decision as issued by the Commission found the applicant was not technically or financially qualified to properly insure the satisfactory operation and construction of the proposed station and further there was no showing in the record which would indicate the applicant's experiments would add to the advancement and development of the television art.

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GOELET APPLICATION RECOMMENDED

The application of Peter Goelet, Chester Township, N. Y. for a construction permit to erect a new broadcast station on 1210 kc with power of 50 watts, was favorably recommended to the Commission this week by Chief Examiner Yost in Report No. 380. The new applicant proposes to operate the station on a specified hour schedule permitting broadcasting at certain hours on Saturday and Sunday of each week.

The applicant specified the quota value be taken from the facilities charged to Station WMRJ, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y. The latter station is licensed in the name of Peter J. Prinz. In the same Report, the Examiner recommended denial of the renewal license of the Long Island station. The Examiner concluded the applicant for the new facilities is well qualified both financially and technically to construct and operate the station and while cleared channel stations serve satisfactorily the area in which the new station will be located, nevertheless, there is a need for service, strictly local in character. The granting of the present application, according to the Examiner, would fill this need. In denying the renewal application of Station WMRJ, it was found the station and the owner have been in serious financial difficulties for the past several months and further the station has been operated without regard to the rules and regulations of the Commission.

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June 18, 1932

MISSOURI MOVE RECOMMENDED

If the Commission sustains the recommendations of Chief Examiner Yost contained in Report No. 379 issued this week, Station KGBX will be authorized to move from St. Joseph to Springfield, Missouri. The applicant is now licensed to operate on 1310 kc with 100 watts, during those periods when Station WOQ, Kansas City, Missouri, on 1300 kc is not broadcasting.

The conclusions of the Examiner find the removal of the station to the proposed location will give a source of service to another section of Missouri which is not receiving dependable broadcast reception from any other station. The granting of the application, according to the Report, would also permit full time operation of the station without creating interference with Station WOQ. No quota changes are involved in the application.

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PERMIT APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications for construction permits requesting authority to make changes in equipment, including installation of automatic frequency control devices, from the following stations: WSAJ, Grove City, Pennsylvania; KGIX, Las Vegas, Nevada; WBAK, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; WSOC, Gastonia, North Carolina; KGO, San Francisco, California.

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1020 KC APPLICATIONS TO BE HEARD

With two Philadelphia Stations filing applications for the facilities now used by Station KYW, Chicago, Illinois, this has increased the number of stations seeking changes in assignments involving the 1020 kc cleared channel to eleven. The latest applications were received this week at the Commission from Station WCAU, now assigned full time on the cleared channel of 1160 kc, and Station WFAN, both of Philadelphia. The latter operates as a regional station on 610 kc. Both applications request the facilities of Station KYW and Station WRAX, Philadelphia, which also operates on 1020 kc, as a day station.

The Commission has decided to hold hearings on the case July 18. It is expected the hearings will last about one month. Station KYW submitted an application requesting authority to move to Philadelphia. Station WRAX had previously requested to move from 1020 kc to the 920 channel.

Other applications pending when the Chicago station asked permission to move, would be affected by the proposed change, the Commission found, and for this reason all conflicting or overlapping applications were combined with the Chicago application and set for hearing as one case.

Station WOWO, The Main Auto Supply Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana, for construction permit and modification of license to operate with 25,000 watts on 1160 kc unlimited time, using hours now assigned to Station WWVA, the West Virginia Broadcasting Corporation, Wheeling.

June 18, 1932

1020 KC APPLICATIONS TO BE HEARD (continued)

Station WJAS, Pittsburgh Radio Supply House, Pittsburgh, for construction permit and modification of license to operate unlimited time with 5,000 watts on 820 kc, requesting the facilities of Station WHAS, the Courier Journal Company and the Louisville Times Company, Louisville, Kentucky, and asking that Station KYW's 1020 kc channel be assigned to Station WHAS

Station WIBG, WIBG, Inc., Elkins Park, Pennsylvania, for modification of license and for construction permit to change frequency from 1020 to 920 kc and share with Station WPEN, William Penn Broadcasting Company, Philadelphia, using the same transmitter.

Station WPEN, for construction permit to operate sharing with Station WRAX on 920 instead of 1020 kc.

The Kunsky-Trendle Broadcasting Corporation, Detroit, for construction permit for a new station at Detroit to use 1020 kc with 10,000 watts power, unlimited time, requesting the facilities of Station KYW.

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PERMIT APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted applications for construction permits to make changes in equipment including installation of automatic frequency control to the following stations: WJR, Detroit, Michigan; WFBM, Indianapolis, Indiana; WFBR, Baltimore, Maryland; WBMS, Hackensack, New Jersey; WLWL, New York City; WRC, Washington, D. C.; WEAJ, New York, New York; WNAD, Norman, Oklahoma; KVOA, Tucson, Arizona.

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LICENSE APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted application for license covering previously authorized construction permit to the following station: WFBG, Altoona, Pennsylvania.

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APPLICATIONS DENIED

During the current week the Commission denied the following application for the reason proper appearance was not entered within the time required:

NEW	Merle K. Berger, Upper Tyrone Township, Pa.	C. P. 1420 kc; 100 watts; 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.
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June 18, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted the following applications subject to the provisions of Rules 44 & 45 providing that proper protests may be filed within twenty days from the date of such action

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>FIRST ZONE</u>	<u>NATURE OF GRANT</u>
W2XE	Atlantic Broadcasting Corporation Near Wayne, New Jersey		Granted Mod. of C. P. (experimental) to change type of equipment and extend period of construction, to begin August 1 and to be completed November 1, 1932.
W3XL	National Brdcstg. Co. Inc. Bound Brook, New Jersey		Granted Mod. of Exp. Lic. to change power from 20 KW to 100 KW.
WAGM	Aroostock Brdcstg. Corp. Presque Isle, Maine		Granted Mod. of Lic. to change time from unlimited to specified hours.

SECOND ZONE

WOOD	Kunsky-Trendle Brdcstg. Corp. Grand Rapids, Michigan		Granted C. P. to move transmitter from Furnwood to Grand Rapids, Michigan
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THIRD ZONE

WSB	The Atlanta Journal Atlanta, Georgia		Granted permission to extend date of beginning construction of its C. P. to install 50 KW transmitter, for 30 days, due to delay in procuring suitable site.
WBIG	No. Carolina Brdcstg. Co. Inc. Greensboro, North Carolina		Granted Mod. of Lic. to increase day power from 500 watts to 1 KW.

FIFTH ZONE

KUJ	KUJ, Inc. Walla Walla, Washington		Granted Mod. of Lic. to change hours of operation from specified hours one half time, to unlimited daytime.
KSEI	Radio Service Corp. Pocatello, Idaho		Granted special authority to operate on 890 kc, 250 watts, night, 500 watts day, pending action on application for Mod. of Lic.
KRSC	Radio Sales Corporation Seattle, Washington		Granted C. P. to make changes in equipment and increase operating power from 50 to 100 watts.

June 18, 1932

MISCELLANEOUS COMMISSION ACTION

During the current week the Commission took the following action of a miscellaneous nature:

WEW	The St. Louis University St. Louis, Missouri	Granted authority to discontinue operation during the months of July and August, with exception of broadcasting Government reports.
WSVS	Seneca Vocational High School Buffalo, New York.	Granted authority to discontinue operation June 21 and remain silent until new equipment is installed.
WKBF	Indianapolis Broadcasting Inc. Indianapolis, Indiana	Granted authority to operate from 7 to 8 p.m. C. S. T., each Monday and Friday, for period ending October 1, 1932, if station WBAA remains silent.
WFLA- WSUN	Clearwater Chamber of Commerce St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, Clearwater & St. Petersburg, Florida	Granted special authority to operate on 620 kc, unlimited time, with power of 1 KW night and $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW day until September 1, 1932, in order to make tests.
WDEV	Harry C. Whitehill Waterbury, Vermont	Granted authority to operate from 10:45 a.m. to 12 noon, EST, Sunday June 19th.
WHAT	Indipendence Brdcstg. Co. Inc. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Program test period extended for 15 days pending action on lic. application (Action taken June 14.)
WQBC	Delta Broadcasting Company Vicksburg, Mississippi	Granted authority to operate at night with power of 500 watts on 1360 kc, until November 1, with same conditional clause as present, special authorization. (Action taken June 15.)
WABC- WBOQ	Atlantic Broadcasting Corp New York City	Granted permission to test on 810 kc in addition to 860 and 900 kc, 2 to 4:30 a.m. for period ending June 18. (Action taken June 15.)
KFGQ	Boone Biblical College Boone, Iowa	Granted authority to operate from 6 to 8:30 a.m., CST, Sundays, beginning June 19 and ending August 28, provided station WIAS remains silent.
WNOX	WNOX, Inc. Knoxville, Tennessee	Granted indefinite continuance of application of this station and associated applications for removal to Greenville, South Carolina set for hearing June 22.
WKRC	WKRC, Inc. Cincinnati, Ohio	Hearing on application for renewal of license postponed indefinitely pending report on operation of directional antenna at station WFLA-WSUN, Clearwater, Florida

June 18, 1932

MISCELLANEOUS COMMISSION ACTION (continued)

KSD	Pulitzer Publishing Co. St. Louis, Missouri	Granted permission to intervene in application of M. L. Barrett, for new station at East St. Louis, Missouri.
KWK	Thomas Patrick, Inc. St. Louis, Missouri	
WFEA	New Hampshire Brdcstg. Co. Manchester, New Hampshire	Denied application to operate on 1440 kc, unlimited time experimentally.
KFBK	James McClatchy Co. Sacramento, California	Granted permission to intervene in application of Morrow & Brill for a new station at Sacramento.
	Greenville News-Piedmont Co. Greenville, South Carolina	Granted permission to intervene in application of Virgil V. Evans to move WFBC from Knoxville, Tennessee, to Greenville, South Carolina.

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APPLICATIONS SET FOR HEARING

At its sessions during the current week the Commission designated the following applications for hearing:

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
WJBY	Gadsden Brdcstg. Co. Inc. Gadsden, Alabama	Requests C. P. to move transmitter from A niston Highway, Gadsden, to 3rd and Chestnut St. Gadsden, and make changes in equipment.
WDBO	Orlando Brdcstg. Co. Inc. Fort Gatlin Hotel, Orlando, Fla.	Requests Mod. of Lic. to change frequency from 1120 to 580 kc.
KRE	First Congregational Church of Berkeley, California	Requests Mod. of Lic. to increase hours of operation from specified to unlimited.
KQV	KQV Broadcasting Co. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Renewal of station license.

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HEARING CALENDAR

The following hearing is scheduled for the week commencing Monday, June 20, 1932. Hearing commences at 10 a. m.

Docket #1280	WNBW	Home Cut Glass & China Co. Carbondale, Pennsylvania	Renewal of license 1200 kc 100 watts C. P. 1200 kc 100 watts.
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June 18, 1932

APPLICATIONS RETURNED

During the current week the Commission returned the following applications either at the request of the applicants or for the reason the applications did not comply with the regulations:

<u>FEC FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
1-P B-2594	NEW	The Garden State Radio Co. Bridgeton, New Jersey	New station on 1200 kc. (equipment)
1-MLB-992	WDEL	WDEL, Incorporated Wilmington, Delaware	Mod. Lic. requesting 500 watts night power, experimentally. (Rule 123.)
1-PB-2589	NEW	John E. McGoff & Ralph M. Sutcliff, Newport, R. I.	New station on 1280 kc. (Rule 120)
1-PB-2586	WDEV	Harry C. Whitehill Waterbury, Vermont	C. P. to install new equipment, change frequency from 1420 kc to 1470 kc; increase hours of opera- tion, and increase power from 50 W. to 500 W. (Equipment, Rules 119 & 125.)
2-PB-2504	WSAJ	Grove City College Grove City, Pennsylvania	C. P. to move transmitter locally and make changes in equipment. (Request of applicant)
2-PB-2585	NEW	Lancaster Brdcstg. Service, Inc. Lancaster, Pa.	New station on 920 kc. (Rule 49a)
3-FB-254	WSOC	WSOC, Inc. Gastonia, North Carolina	Install automatic frequency con- trol. (Request of applicant)
4-PB-2566	NEW	Henderson Bros. Elec. Co. Belle Fourche, S. Dakota	New station on 1200 kc. Rule 6, a and c.
4-PB-2570	NEW	Central Broadcasting Co. Davenport, Iowa	New station on 600 kc. (Rule 123)
4-PB-2468	NEW	Mr. Loyd McGregor, "The Community Station of the West Deerfield Precinct" Elsie, Nebraska	New station on 1210 kc. (Equip- ment.)
5-PB-2611	KWJJ	KWJJ Broadcast Co. Inc. Portland, Oregon	C. P. for changes in equipment (not necessary)

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June 18, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the following applications were received at the Commission:

<u>FRC FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>			
1-MLB-1020	WBBC	Brooklyn Broadcasting Corp. Brooklyn, New York.	Mod. Lic. increase power from 500 to 500 watts and 1 KW LS.
<p>The applicant is licensed to operate on 1400 kc, sharing time with Stations WFOX, WCGU, and WLTH. All stations are now using power of 500 watts. The First Zone is under quota; New York is over quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota.</p>			
1-MPB-350	WMCA	Knickerbocker Brdcstg. Co. New York, New York.	Mod. C. P. to extend completion date from 7/11/32 to 10/11/32.
1-MLB-845a	WJAR	The Outlet Company Providence, Rhode Island	Mod. license amended to ask 1 KW experimentally, instead of 500 watts experimentally.

The applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time on 890 kc with 250 watts and 500 watts LS. The application was originally submitted to request 500 watts both day and night. The Commission previously returned the application since it did not comply with Rule 123 with respect to the location of the station from the nearest Canadian border. Providence is approximately 250 miles from the closest Canadian border.

SECOND ZONE

2-PB-2615	KYW- KFKX	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., Chicago, Illinois	C. P. move transmitter from Bloomingdale Township, Illinois, to Tinicum Township, near Philadelphia, Pa.; also move studios from Chicago to Philadelphia.
2-PB-2620	WFAN	Keystone Broadcasting Co. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	C. P. install new transmitter; change frequency from 610 kc to 1020 kc; increase power from 500 watts to 5 KW; share with WIP (Facilities of KYW, Chicago and WRAX, Philadelphia.)
2-MLB-1019	WCAU	Universal Brdcstg. Co. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Mod. Lic. change frequency from 1170 to 1020 kc; (Facilities of KYW, Chicago and WRAX, Philadelphia.)

These applications involve the cleared channel frequency of 1020 kc. Under present regulations of the Commission the assignment is chargeable to the Second Zone; the channel has been used by KYW in the Fourth Zone. It is understood the hearings on these applications are scheduled for July 18th.

June 18, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (continued)

SECOND ZONE (continued)

2-PB-2619	WLAP	American Brdcstg. Corp. Louisville, Kentucky	C. P. install new transmitter; change frequency from 1200 to 940 kc (Facilities of WFIW, Hopkins- ville, Kentucky.)
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The applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time with power of 100 watts and 250 watts LS. The facilities requested are now used in this same area by Station WFIW with full time and 1 KW. The granting of the application would not involve the quota.

2-PB-2616	WCAE	WCAE, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	C. P. move transmitter locally; install new equipment.
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2-LF-49	W3XE	Philadelphia Storage Battery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	License covering construction permit for 2750-2850, 48500-50300, 60000-80000, 43000-46000 kc. 1500 watts. Exp. visual broad- casting.
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THIRD ZONE

3-MLB-1017	WBUS	The Hutchens Company Huntsville, Alabama	Mod. Lic. increase power to 100 W.
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The applicant is now licensed to operate on 1200 kc with power of 50 watts. The closest station to Huntsville on this frequency is WRBL, Columbus, Georgia, operating with power of 50 watts approximately 180 miles distant. The granting of the application would not involve the quota.

3-PB-2618	NEW	Rev. J. L. Neville, Tulsa, Oklahoma	C. F., erect new station on 1500 kc with power of 25 watts and unlimited time.
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The closest station to the proposed location on the requested frequency is Station KGKB, Tyler, Texas, approximately 270 miles distant. The Third Zone is over quota; Oklahoma is over quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.2 unit.

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LICENSE APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications for license covering previously authorized construction permits from the following stations: WOV, New York, N. Y.; WEAO, Columbus, Ohio; KGY, Olympia, Washington; KGNO, Dodge City, Kansas.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 22, 1932

TO ALL BROADCASTERS:

Because of the sudden and serious illness of Chairman Sirovich at his New York home, the House of Representatives yesterday granted unanimous consent for the postponement of the "Calendar Wednesday" call scheduled for today.

As a result, action on the Sirovich Bill and the Chindblom Amendment against copyright racketeering has necessarily been postponed for at least a week, but our position is not weakened in any way, as the Sirovich Bill remains at the head of the Calendar.

If Congress adjourns without another "Calendar Wednesday," as now appears likely though not certain, the Sirovich Bill with the Chindblom Amendment will still be at the head of the Calendar when Congress meets in December.

This is particularly important in view of the superb demonstration of eagerness to cooperate with the broadcasters which has been given in the past fortnight by most of the members of the House of Representatives. Never before have the broadcasters displayed such unity, and never has Congress shown such an understanding of our problems.

This interest was dramatically displayed on the floor of the House yesterday afternoon, when the proposal to postpone Calendar Wednesday brought a score of Congressmen to their feet in protest. Only after Congressman Chindblom had assured them that the delay was acceptable to the broadcasters and had explained his amendment were these objections withdrawn.

Since there has been little chance of getting an amended copyright bill through the Senate at this session, our greatest immediate strength lies in this active and almost universal support in the House. This support has been mainly built up by the fine work done by the broadcasters themselves in convincing members of Congress of the obvious fairness of our position.

The real fight for the freedom of the broadcasting industry has only just begun. So far, despite serious handicaps, it has made splendid progress. We will notify you promptly concerning the next step. Meanwhile, your cooperation has accomplished much, and we are counting on you to keep it up.

Sincerely yours,

OSWALD F. SCHUETTE



Issued by

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING ♦ ♦ ♦ WASHINGTON, D. C.

PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director.

June 25, 1932

SIROVICH BILL GOES OVER

The serious illness of Chairman Sirovich of the House Patents and Copyrights Committee was responsible for the postponement of Calendar Wednesday this week with the result that the Sirovich Copyright Bill (H.R. 10976) did not come up for consideration in the House.

The postponement does not affect the position of the Patents Committee call, and since there is not likely to be another Calendar Wednesday before adjournment, the bill will come up for action early next December.

After it became known that Chairman Sirovich was too ill to handle the bill on the floor a decision was reached favoring postponement. House leaders were informed that the postponement was acceptable to the broadcasters, but even so, when the motion to displace Calendar Wednesday was offered near the close of Tuesday's session, more than a score of Congressmen went to the well of the House to object. It was not until Congressman Chindblom explained that the postponement was acceptable to the broadcasters that objection was withdrawn.

Never has the broadcasting industry displayed such great strength in the House. It is on maintaining this strength in Congress that we must depend for the ultimate solution of our problem, and the results of the past three weeks show what the broadcasters can do when they get together.

June 25, 1932

COMMERCIAL SECTION MEETING

More than 100 broadcasters and agency men attended the first meeting of the NAB Commercial Section held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York this week. The meeting was a part of the annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America.

H. K. Carpenter, Station WPTF, chairman of the Section presided.

Following the open meeting, the members of the Section held a closed session at which the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, Abnormal economic conditions exist today involving the financial safety of every radio station, network, advertiser and advertising agent; the credit ratings of advertisers and their agents (our clients) are changing daily; radio stations suffer from an unprotected credit position as contrasted with other mediums, which enjoy protection through their associations or affiliations; because of the precedent established by older advertising mediums and the assured close cooperation of the advertising agencies, makes possible the formation of a protective credit recognition structure for the radio field in an economical and effective manner; and

WHEREAS, The immediate future not only seems to hold no relief from present conditions, but a possible further involvement, this action is most imperative; Be it therefore

RESOLVED, That we, as interested, active members of the National Association of Broadcasters, and individuals intimately identified in various capacities as owners, operators, managers and representatives of stations and affiliated commercial broadcasting systems, respectfully request that the Executive Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters take under immediate advisement, for immediate action, the formation of an advertising agency recognition and credit structure, following as closely as practicable, the system now employed by the American Newspaper Publishers Association and the Periodical Publishers Association; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we, the undersigned, urgently request a reply as to the course of action decided upon at your Executive Committee meeting.

Leslie G. Smith, Standard Oil Company of Ohio, called attention to the fact that there have as yet been "no reliable yardsticks developed for accurately measuring either circulation or the pulling power of radio stations." He expressed the opinion that radio stations would soon make available field intensity data which would accurately project potential audience.

Howard Angus, of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, in the course of his address, argued that any "advertiser who puts on an entertainment that draws a great many listeners and then puts on a commercial announcement that makes them tune out, annoys them or prompts them to start a conversation is violating whatever principles there may be in merchandising." Mr. Angus then outlined what he considers a constructive program for improving commercial credits in programs.

Linus Travers, director of productions, Yankee Network, spoke on the subject of regional networks, their management and their place in advertising campaigns. "When the advertiser buys a regional network he buys the stations which truly represent the people in their own territory," he said.

June 25, 1932

COMMERCIAL SECTION MEETING (Continued)

Harry Howlett, Station WHK, Cleveland, was supposed to tell about the way things look from behind a station manager's desk. He discoursed brilliantly and entertainingly. "We say 'there ain't no Santa Claus' but it seems to me the public is under the impression there definitely is a Santa Claus when it comes to radio, and without giving any connected or intelligent thought, they seem to visualize someone sitting upon an altruistic chair who showers \$200,000,000 a year into radio that they might have the pleasure in moments of leisure of being entertained."

A plea for improved business practices among broadcast stations was made by J. Thomas Lyons, Station WCAO, Baltimore. "Never do for any advertiser what you are not willing to do for every advertiser on the air," he warned. "If you have to lower your rate, then make up your mind you are going to lower your rate for every advertiser who buys the same number of broadcasts as the man who suggests you lower your rate."

An interesting paper on the engineering aspects of broadcasting was given by E. K. Cohan, Columbia Broadcasting System, with special emphasis upon new transmitting and receiving developments and man-made static.

The outstanding differences between broadcasting and other media were stressed in a speech by Roy Witmer, National Broadcasting Company. "First, he said, "broadcasting is a medium of sound; only the sense of hearing being employed. Second, it is predicated entirely upon entertainment in some form. Third, it is extremely fast -- in the manner in which last-minute and up-to-date entertainment or messages of interest are made available to virtually the entire nation and at exactly the same instant. Fourth, it provokes almost constant comment and discussion of its programs and messages. Finally, a radio program has the peculiarity of making listeners conscious of the advertiser and his product for at least the duration of the program, which is a relatively long time."

The meeting was one of the most successful group meetings ever held by the NAB. Committees of the Commercial Section gave brief preliminary reports. These Committees will submit complete reports to the Section chairman later who will make recommendations to the general meeting in St. Louis, Mo. next November.

The proceedings of both the Commercial and Engineering Section meetings will be published and made available to each member of the NAB.

TWENTY SIX NEW MEMBERS

The recent membership drive produced 26 new NAB members. The new members, by states, are as follows:
COLORADO - KLZ, Denver; DIST. of COL. - WMAL, Washington; ILLINOIS - WIAF, Chicago; WJBC, La Salle; WDZ, Tuscola; IOWA - KFNF, Shenandoah; KOIL, Council Bluffs; MISSISSIPPI - WJDX, Jackson; NEW YORK - WHEC, Rochester; WOKO, Albany; WNBE, Binghamton; NORTH DAKOTA - KDRL, Devils Lake; OHIO - WADC, Akron; WHBC, Canton; WSAI, Cincinnati; OKLAHOMA - WKY, Oklahoma City; PENNSYLVANIA - WBAX, and WBRE, Wilkes Barre; WPEN, Philadelphia; WGAL, Lancaster; WEEU, Reading; S. CAROLINA - WSPA, Spartanburg; TEXAS, KGRS, Amarillo; Virginia - WDBJ, Roanoke; WMBG, Richmond; and WISCONSIN - WIBA, Madison.

June 25, 1932

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY POSTPONED

The Congressional Record of Tuesday tells the story of the postponement of Calendar Wednesday and that portion relating to the copyright bill is herewith reproduced. In addition to those whose remarks were caught for the record, there were nearly a score of other Congressmen ready to object and thereby protect the rights of broadcasters. Actually, the scene in the House was more impressive than the record would indicate.

Here is a verbatim report:

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Calendar Wednesday business in order to-morrow be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, there is on the calendar the so-called copyright bill. In what shape will that be?

Mr. O'CONNOR. As to the copyright bill, I have letters from two physicians stating that the chairman of the committee, Doctor SIROVICH is in the hospital in New York and will be there for a few weeks.

Mr. SABATH. So he will not lose his rights.

Mr. O'CONNOR. He will not lose his rights, but will have his day to bring up that bill.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, I feel I shall have to object.

Mr. BLACK. The chairman of the committee got in touch with me to-day and he asked that this request be made, that Calendar Wednesday business in order to-morrow be dispensed with.

Mr. PATTERSON. If it is the wish of the chairman of the committee, I have no objection.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, as many Members of the House know, a great deal of interest has been manifested in an amendment to the copyright bill which has been placed in my hands. I think, perhaps, the Members will be interested in knowing that the persons and parties who are interested in this amendment are willing that this order shall be made at this time, because they realize the copyright bill could not properly be considered without the presence of the chairman of the committee, Doctor SIROVICH.

In this connection, Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to say to the membership of the House that the amendment in question will be found in the bill (H. R. 12425), relating to copyrights, introduced by the gentleman from New York, Doctor SIROVICH, on June 2, 1932, at page 10, beginning in line 8. It is purposed to offer the amendment in the form in which it appears there broadened, perhaps, so as to also include mechanical reproductions.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Is that the bill that is on the calendar?

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY POSTPONED (Continued)

Mr. CHINDBLOM. No; this is not the bill that is on the calendar. This is the bill introduced by the gentleman from New York and the number is H. R. 12425.

For the information of the Members of the House, from many of whom I have received inquiries on the subject, I here insert the amendment which I intend to offer to the copyright bill when it receives consideration by the House:

If, in any suit for infringement for the unauthorized broadcasting or mechanical reproduction of any copyright musical work or works, it shall appear that the suit is brought by or in behalf of any association, society, corporation, or combination which deals with or in the issue or grant of licenses for the broadcasting or mechanical reproduction of such works and which exercises in the United States a substantial control of the performing, broadcasting, or mechanical reproduction rights in such works or in any class thereof, recovery shall be limited to an amount which will justly compensate the plaintiff for the use made of such work or works and shall in no event exceed the amount of a reasonable fee for a license which, under similar circumstances, would have authorized infringing act or acts complained of. In determining the amount of such just compensation or of such reasonable license fee the prices currently paid for similar rights under similar circumstances shall be considered. Upon payment of a reasonable license fee, as found by the court, the infringer shall, in the discretion of the court, be entitled to continue the infringing acts complained of, upon such terms, and for such reasonable license period, as the court shall deem just. No injunction shall issue in respect to any works other than those proved to have been infringed.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, the only reason I withdraw my objection is because it is the wish of our chairman. This is very important legislation, and I would otherwise object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Rainey). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York (Mr. O'Connor)?

There was no objection.

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50 CYCLE ORDER EFFECTIVE

With the effective date of the new 50 cycle regulation passed, the Commission announced this week that broadcast stations will not be granted extensions of time to comply with the order. Exceptions may be allowed where it is clearly shown the station has made every reasonable attempt to install the necessary apparatus under Rules 144 and 145. It is understood where a station has placed a bona fide order and can show reasonable delivery date from the manufacturer, the Commission will grant extensions in such instances.

Questionnaires have been sent to all broadcast stations listing the information required by the Engineering Division to insure fullest compliance with the regulations. These forms are now being returned by the stations. From this data a complete technical file of 50 cycle equipment can be compiled.

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June 25, 1932

ADVISORY BOARDS ADVOCATED

Commissioner Harold A. Lafount this week recommended the establishment of advisory boards to assist stations in the formulation of business and program policies.

"If financially unstable stations appointed such an advisory board, chosen from reputable business and professional men," the Commissioner said, "there would be many stations showing profits instead of losses. In addition, appointment of these boards would do much to better broadcasting generally and give the residents of each community just what they want in radio reception."

Advisory boards, Mr. Lafount said, although there is immediate need for them in stations which are losing money and are unable to give their listeners the service they should have, could well be adopted by profit-making stations to improve programs.

These boards would act as guides to the station -- suggesting new methods of advertising, pointing out errors in business management, and stimulating the interests of the station in the community and the community in the station.

Just because these men are not trained radio broadcasters, the station manager should not laugh this plan aside. Instead, he should realize that they have business and professional knowledge and connections which he can combine with broadcasting knowledge, to produce better service and to put more money in the station's treasury.

Too many stations let the burden of the work of finding out what the people and the community want and need rest upon the station manager and one or two others. Where stations have not a large enough staff to cover the community adequately, an effort should be made to form an advisory board.

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EDUCATION BOOKLET NEARLY READY

Dr. C. M. Koon, radio specialist of the U. S. Office of Education, will shortly send to the printer the first government booklet on the subject of "How to Broadcast -- the Art of Teaching by Radio." This booklet has been prepared by the U. S. Office of Education in cooperation with the National Association of Broadcasters and will contain a vast amount of practical information on the subject of education by radio.

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TEXT OF RADIO LIBEL CASE

The decision of the Nebraska Supreme Court in the KFAB libel case is reported in full text in this Bulletin. Every member of the Association is urged to read the decision carefully. It is of the utmost importance at this particular time. Whether or not the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States is not known at this time. The Federal Radio Commission has announced the text of the decision but withheld all comment thereon.

The decision follows:

C. A. SORENSEN

v.

RICHARD F. WOOD and KFAB BROADCASTING COMPANY, A CORPORATION

SUPREME COURT OF NEBRASKA

NO. 28107

PERRY, VAN PELT & MARTI for appellant: FRED C. FOSTER and MAX V. BEGHTOL for appellee.

OPINION OF THE COURT

June 10, 1932

GOSS, C. J. -- C. A. Sorensen, who was a candidate for reelection as attorney general, brought this action for \$100,000 damages against Richard F. Wood, who was the speaker, and against KFAB Broadcasting Company, owner and operator of the station over which the speech was broadcasted from Lincoln. The jury found in favor of plaintiff as against Wood, assessing damages at one dollar and found in favor of defendant company. Judgment was entered on the verdict against Wood for one dollar, absolving the broadcasting company from liability and awarding it execution for its costs. Plaintiff appealed.

The petition charged that, about 6:30 p.m. on Aug. 11, 1930, being the evening before the Nebraska primary election, certain false and libelous statements, concerning plaintiff, contained in an article composed and broadcasted by Wood, were published and circulated to a large radio audience by means of machinery and equipment supplied by defendant company; that a copy of Wood's address was available for use of the company before its publication over the radio, that a representative of the company who introduced and vouched for Wood, was present and heard him read the article and thereby adopted and published said statements; that in the course of reading and publishing said article and, with the intention of injuring plaintiff in his profession and reputation, and for the purpose of making his election to the office of attorney general more difficult, defendant did maliciously publish the following language:

"In his (the plaintiff's) acceptance of the Attorney General's office he took an oath before God and man that he would uphold the law justly and honestly. His promises to man are for naught and his oath to God is sacrilege, for he is a nonbeliever, an irreligious libertine, a mad man and a fool."

To show other things contained in the article together with their connection and innuendo, as alleged by plaintiff, we reproduce three other paragraphs of the petition:

* * * * *

"7th. That in the same article, the defendants, with the same intent and purpose, did maliciously write, read and publish of and concerning the

plaintiff, the following language: '* * * If you see fit to reward me for my efforts for clean Government--- I will serve you and every section of this State * * * as fearlessly as I have in my dealing with the Judas Iscariots of our State and Party,' meaning and giving his hearers to understand that this plaintiff was guilty of treachery, unfairness, baseness, avarice and dishonesty, and that this plaintiff had the attributes of Judas Iscariot.

"8th. That this plaintiff as a part of his official duties as Attorney General of the State of Nebraska, had prepared, prior to Aug. 11, an opinion for the use of the Secretary of State, declaring that the purported filing of George W. Norris of Broken Bow, Nebr. for nomination on the Republican ticket, as United States Senator from Nebraska was ineffective, out of time and unlawful; that the defendants, well knowing said facts, nevertheless, in said articles so composed, written and read, after referring to the filing of the said George W. Norris of Broken Bow, and with the same aforesaid intent and purposes, did maliciously write, publish and read -- 'It was the act of Sorensen, -- meaning, inferring, and giving his listeners to understand that plaintiff had induced and secured the filing of the said George W. Norris of Broken Bow, and then had publicly attacked the validity of that filing, thus using his office and position for the dishonest purpose of deceiving and defrauding the people whom he was elected to serve.

"9th. That the plaintiff as Attorney General of the State of Nebraska and as a part of his duties as such official had applied for and secured temporary injunctions against certain gambling places in Omaha, Nebr. all of which was well known to the defendants and the electors of the State of Nebraska; that the defendants in the aforesaid article maliciously wrote, published and read the following language, with the aforesaid intent and purpose:

* * * * *

"Attorney General Sorensen made public appeal to you on his record of law enforcement. Let me tell you the inside story of his law enforcement in Omaha. You have heard of his injunctions in Omaha. You will remember that his assistant, Mr. Stalmaster, of Omaha, applied for temporary injunctions against gambling places, one of which was run by Gene Livingston, the alcohol baron. Well these injunctions have not been called up for hearing. They are "statu quo" because of failure on the part of Stalmaster and Sorensen to prosecute them. This, then, explains the big gambling racket of Mr. Sorensen, for while these applications for injunctions are pending, the police of Omaha are helpless in stopping the gambling in these places for they are under the supervision of the Attorney General by his having an application on file asking temporary injunction against them.

"It would be interesting for you to know how many of these buildings harboring gambling houses affected by Sorensen's application for injunctions, are owned by Mr. Lopilus of Omaha, the father-in-law of Mr. Stalmaster, who is Sorensen's assistant, and who is handling the Omaha end of the Sorensen racket,' meaning, inferring, and giving the listeners to understand that the plaintiff, in violation of his duty and his oath as Attorney General of the State of Nebraska, was protecting the gambling interests in Omaha, and was himself a grafter and engaged in the gambling 'racket' or business in said city, and was using his high office to secure temporary injunctions which he then failed to call up for hearing in order to prevent interference by Omaha police with plaintiff's graft and gambling business."

Plaintiff negated the truth of the foregoing statements and inferences against him, alleging their damaging effect upon him and his reputation and praying judgment against defendants and each of them.

* * * * *

The defendants answered separately. Wood admitted the corporate existence and description of the equipment, functions and nature of service of the company and generally denied the rest of the petition. The company made like admissions and denial, alleged a misjoinder of defendants, pleaded that it was a common carrier of intelligence by wire and wireless under the Interstate Commerce Act, duly licensed and subject to the regulation of the Federal Radio Commission, pleaded General Order No. 31 of the Commission, dated May 11, 1928, providing that, in broadcasting material for candidates for public office, "such licensee shall have no power of censorship over the material" and that equal opportunities must be afforded legally qualified candidates for any public office in the use of such broadcasting station; that Wood was a candidate for Railway Commissioner.

George W. Norris (then and now United States Senator) and W. M. Stebbins were candidates for the Republican nomination for the office of United States Senator; that Senator George W. Norris had been permitted to use the broadcasting station to promote his candidacy and so on Aug. 11, 1930, this defendant permitted W. M. Stebbins to do likewise and Richard F. Wood was presented by Stebbins to speak on his behalf and was permitted to do so; that this defendant had no knowledge in advance of its utterance as to what the speech was to be except that it was to be political speech in favor of Stebbins against Senator Norris, nor did this defendant or its agents hear that part of the speech alleged as slanderous, libelous and defamatory, nor did it have any power to censor the speech; that plaintiff had been furnished a copy of the speech in advance, knew its context, was possessed of full knowledge of Wood's intention to utter its words over the radio, gave no notice to either Wood or this defendant of any objection and so is estopped to claim damages; that said words were privileged and invited by plaintiff; that this defendant's first knowledge of any objection by plaintiff was not had until about 11 a.m. the next day, whereupon it announced over its broadcasting station four times that afternoon a statement fully set out in its answer, describing the situation and advising its listeners that it was not in sympathy with and did not in any way ratify or sanction the statements made by Mr. Wood concerning the Attorney General.

Plaintiff's reply fixed the issues. The motion for new trial, which was overruled, and the errors assigned, contain certain issues which will be discussed.

In the reply of plaintiff, traversing the allegation of the defendant company, that it had no knowledge in advance of Wood's speech as to what the speech was to be except that it was to be a political speech in favor of Stebbins as against Norris, plaintiff alleged that, while the libelous statements were being broadcast, the defendant company "negligently failed to use the lever provided to prevent the publication of false and defamatory statements and negligently failed to stop said broadcast but maliciously assisted and enabled the defendant Wood to circulate the false, libelous and defamatory statements set forth in plaintiff's petition."

This suggestion by plaintiff of the idea of negligence afforded opportunity to defendants throughout the trial and in the argument to treat of the action as if one of damages for negligence. We do not think this phase of the reply amounted to a plea or confession that plaintiff's action was grounded on the theory of negligence. The underlying basis for liability is libel, not negligent conduct.

The radio address was written and read by Wood. It was heard by witnesses in the studio and by radio listeners. It was taken down in shorthand by an expert reporter, who was listening in at Omaha and was read in evidence from her shorthand notes. A carbon copy of the address prepared by Wood was duly received in evidence. The address, as broadcasted, contained the words set forth in the petition. The testimony of other witnesses proved the innuendo and connected the words with the facts alleged in the petition and heretofore quoted.

* * * * *

It was shown that, while defendant company did not require and did not have a copy of the speech in advance of its utterance, yet its employes in charge of its station did not use or attempt to use means to stop or shut off the speech, though that could have been done instantly by mechanism which was a part of the equipment. The evidence shows that the announcer, who introduced the speaker, though present, did not pay any attention to the address and did not know the words used by the speaker.

The plea of defendant company that the words used by Wood were privileged appears to be based upon the theory that Wood's speech could not be censored because made on behalf of Stebbins, a candidate for Senator, who had to be granted the right to speak or to have a speech made favoring his candidacy -- Senator Norris having previously spoken over the same station in promotion of his own candidacy. The argument on which this theory is based is sought to be derived from section 18 of the Radio Act of 1927 (44 Stat. at Large, 1170) and from Order No. 31 of the Federal Radio Commission, dated May 11, 1928, reproducing the section providing that, when equal opportunity is granted to legally qualified candidates for public office to use a broadcasting station, the "licensee shall have no power of censorship over the material broadcast under the provisions of this paragraph."

We do not think Congress intended by this language in the Radio Act to authorize or sanction the publication of libel and thus to raise an issue with the Federal constitutional provisions prohibiting the taking of property without due process or without payment of just compensation. Const. 5th Amend. This is particularly true where any argument for exercise of the police power and for any public benefit to be derived would seem to be against such an interpretation rather than to be served by it. So far as we can discover, no court has adjudicated this phase of the statute and order. We reject the theory.

* * * * *

For the purposes of this case we adopt an interpretation that seems in accord with the intent of Congress and of the Radio Commission. We are of the opinion that the prohibition of censorship of material broadcast over the radio station of a licensee merely prevents the licensee from censoring the

words as to their political and partisan trend but does not give a licensee any privilege to join and assist in the publication of a libel nor grant any immunity from the consequences of such action. The Federal Radio Act confers no privilege to broadcasting stations to publish defamatory utterances.

Elaborate briefs, containing many citations have been printed by the parties. One has been filed, as friend of the court, by Lawrence Void, a professor of law in the State University, who has long taught the course on torts and whose brief concerns itself with a scholarly analysis of the facts and of the law of libel as presented in this unusual case.

We think there is nothing fundamentally new in the applicable law and therefore shall content ourselves with few citations. There can be and is little dispute that the written words charged and published constitute libel rather than slander. The defendant Wood seems satisfied with the judgment. The defendant company having won is interested only in having the judgment sustained. The plaintiff assigns various errors, chiefly based on instructions given and refused by the court, and asks a reversal as to both defendants.

To quote the instructions complained of would unduly prolong this already extended opinion. We think they can be sufficiently abstracted to indicate the points to be decided. In No. 7 the court instructed the jury that the evidence failed to show any malice of the company toward the plaintiff and that only such parts of the statements made by Wood as are libelous per se could be considered against the company. The instruction thereupon told the jury that only two parts of the statement alleged are libelous per se and quoted them: First, the one consisting of the group of words describing plaintiff as a "libertine" and second, the one describing his so-called "racket" in connection with law enforcement in Omaha.

* * * * *

In instruction No. 8 the court told the jury that the other libelous statements were to be considered by them in connection with the case against Wood only. By instruction No. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ the jury was told that a broadcasting company failing to "honestly and in good faith exercise due care, and, on account of that failure," permitting matter libelous per se to be broadcasted, is responsible for the natural and proximate results of that failure.

Instruction No. 9 told the jury that, "in determining whether these statements last referred to are libelous," they were to consider the entire speech, giving it the natural interpretation of the average man or woman and then "determine under the facts shown in the evidence and the law given you in these instructions, whether the matter contained in matter broadcasted is libelous." (Note: It may be that the court intended No. 9 to refer back to the statements considered in No. 8 rather than in No. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ but the record does not so show).

It is thus readily apparent that the instructions were contradictory and confusing. They first advised the jury that certain parts of the Wood's speech were "libelous per se" and then, by instruction No. 9, told them that, in determining whether the "matter broadcast is libelous," they were to consider the entire speech, applying the understanding of the average man. It is quite likely the jurors did not understand the language or the significance of the phrase "per se" and believed the court was leaving to them the duty of

deciding whether any of the material broadcasted was libelous; and even if they understood that some of the words were libelous per se, they were told in effect that if the station owner honestly and in good faith exercised due care, he is absolved from liability for transmitting unprivileged defamatory words uttered by a speaker.

* * * * *

It has often been held in newspaper publication, which is closely analogous to publication by radio, that due care and honest mistake do not relieve a publisher from liability for libel. In *Peck v. Tribune Co.* 214 U.S. 185, Mr. Justice Holmes said: "If the publication was libelous, the defendant took the risk. As was said of such matters by Lord Mansfield, 'Wherever a man publishes, he publishes at his peril.'" In *Taylor v. Hearst*, 107 Cal. 262, where the published article was libelous per se but the publisher made a mistake in the initials and intended the article to apply to another person, it was held that "whether such publication was by design, or was the result of carelessness in setting the type, is a matter of no consequence so far as the actual damages is concerned."

In the argument in *Walker v. Bee-News Pub. Co.* 122 Neb --, 240 N.W. 579, are cases to the same effect. So the instructions were erroneous in not clearly and unequivocally defining the libelous per se statements as such. The court also erred in submitting the case to the jury by instruction No. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, as if the law of negligence and not the law of defamation were the underlying basis for liability of radio broadcasting licensees for the publication of defamatory utterances by radio. These errors were prejudicial and require a reversal of the judgment.

The defendant company, like most radio broadcasters, is to a large extent engaged in the business of commercial advertising for pay. It may be assumed this is sufficient not only to carry its necessarily large overhead but to make at least a fair return on its investment. For it appears that the opportunities are so attractive to investments that the available airways would be greatly overcrowded by broadcasting stations were it not for restriction of the number of licensees under Federal authority.

Such commercial advertising is strongly competitive with newspaper advertising because it performs a similar office between those having wares to advertise and those who are potential users of those wares. Radio advertising is one of the most powerful agencies in prompting the principles of religion and of politics. It competes with newspapers, magazines and publications of every nature. The fundamental principles of the law involved in publication by a newspaper and by a radio station seem to be alike. There is no legal reason why one should be favored over another nor why a broadcasting station should be granted special favors as against one who may be a victim of a libelous publication.

The defendant company alleged a misjoinder of parties defendant. The publication of a libel by radio to listeners over the air requires the participation of both the speaker and the owner of the broadcasting station. The publication to such listeners is not completed until the material is broadcasted. As they must cooperate to effect the publication of the libel there can not be said to be a misjoinder when they are sued together for damages resulting from their acts.

The company also alleged that it was a common carrier of intelligence by wire and wireless within the meaning of the Interstate Commerce Act. This has never been decided by any court. We know that licensees of broadcasting stations in their annual meetings and eminent counsel have taken the opposite view; and that in 1929 the American Bar Association adopted a resolution instructing its committee on radio law to oppose the enactment of any legislation declaring broadcasting stations to be common carriers or, as such, subject to a common carrier obligation with respect to the transmission of communications. 54 Am. Bar. Ass'n Rep. (1929) 90. We are of the opinion that the defense of the company that it is a common carrier is not available here.

Other assigned errors are discussed in the briefs but we do not think it necessary to discuss them as under the principles announced here they are not likely to occur in another trial. The errors committed were prejudicial to the plaintiff and favorable to both defendants. The judgment of the district court is reversed and the cause is remanded.

REVERSED

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NINE GOOD RULES

Roy Witmer, Vice President of the National Broadcasting Company, offered nine requirements for commercial credits during his address before the Advertising Federation of America. The requirements are as follows:

1. If straight commercial announcements are used, do they give the listener some interesting and worthwhile information about the product?
2. Do they tell the story in a pleasant manner?
3. Are they positive, or do they have a tendency to belittle a competitor's story?
4. Do they ring absolutely true?
5. If actually calling on the listeners personally, would the same story be used in the same way?
6. Are they sufficiently untechnical, so that the layman understands and is interested?
7. Are they in good taste? Human nature does not like to hear or discuss disagreeable things unless compelled to.
8. Does the commercial part of the program harmonize in spirit and tone with the rest of the program?
9. Is the result of the foregoing checking, a program, or a program with commercial credits? It should be a program, full of entertainment and interest from first to last.

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June 24, 1932

WMBC WRITES A LETTER

From time to time we receive many letters from members and occasionally from non-members expressing appreciation for the work of the NAB. Here is a letter signed by E. J. Hunt, president of WMBC, Detroit, Michigan, a member of eight months standing:

"The owners of Station WMBC want to thank you for the watchfulness you have displayed and for the untiring work you have done in these trying times in the interest of broadcasters. Although we are one of the smaller stations in the country and are newcomers to your organization, we have, through membership in the National Association of Broadcasters, gained a feeling of security and power, which we did not have prior to last October when we joined your Association.

"It is only natural that a local station should feel that its welfare, like its signal, is local in character, and that its influence could not possibly be of advantage to others who have greater properties, and by the same token, greater problems to solve. Like most other locals, by erroneous thinking, we had allowed ourselves to drift into the belief, if we thought of it at all, that our problems were peculiar to our own conditions. But through your very able communications, your bulletins, and your publications, we have come to a realization of the very great work you are doing for us and have realized for the first time that our National problems far overshadow our local problems no matter what they may be.

"The local problems, if not satisfactorily solved, may temporarily effect the earnings or the popularity of a station, but the National problems such as the Copyright Problem, the House Radio Bill, the Tax on Leased Lines Bill, etc., etc., with which you are so ably laboring, can easily bring complete destruction to every last one of us, if not properly solved.

"From what we have seen of your efforts on behalf of broadcasters, we want to say to you that in long experience with other National Associations, we have failed ever before to see an association go into the vital problems so intelligently and with such vigor as you have gone into the problems now confronting this industry.

"I only wish it were possible for me or someone else to properly tell the whole industry the story of intensive watchfulness and the youthful activity of your organization in all the vital problems confronting us. Such a story could not miss in bringing into your Association every Radio Broadcaster in these United States. I say this because I know that in the great work you are attempting lies the very salvation of all the stations and their investments. Without such effort, every mother's son of us will be taxed or legislated or copyrighted out of business.

"Station WMBC thanks you for the work you are doing and assures you that so far as possible, it will back your activities in every way."

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COMMISSION IN NEW QUARTERS

The Commission has completed moving its headquarters from the National Press Building to the Department of Interior, 18th and I Streets, N. W. All departments of the Commission are located on the second floor of the Interior Building. The new telephone number is National 1880.

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June 25, 1932

KXA APPEAL DISMISSED

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has dismissed the appeal of Station KXA, Seattle, Washington, at the request of this station, the appellant in the case. Station KXA is operated by the American Radio Telephone Co., and has been licensed to use the assignment of 570 kc with 500 watts power and unlimited time. The facilities of the Seattle station were requested by Station KVI, Tacoma, Washington, with the further provision that in the event of the granting of the application, Station KXA was to be licensed to use the facilities of the Tacoma station on 760 kc. The applications in question were heard before Examiner Yost who recommended in favor of Station KVI's request. This decision was sustained by the Commission and from this action Station KXA appealed. The withdrawal of the appeal permits future operation of the stations as provided by decision of the Commission.

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RECOMMENDS KTBS UNLIMITED RENEWAL

The renewal application of Station KTBS, Shreveport, Louisiana, operated by Tri-State Broadcasting Co., was recommended to be granted with unlimited time and 1 KW on 1450 kc by Examiner Yost in Report No. 381 issued this week. In the same Report, the Chief Examiner recommended against the granting of the application of the Baton Rouge Broadcasting Co., Baton Rouge, Louisiana, for authority to erect a new broadcasting station on 1450 kc to share time with Station KTBS.

While the Report finds the applicant for the new facilities is qualified financially to operate the station and there is a source of talent at the proposed location to provide program material for the new station, nevertheless, the conclusions state that the applicant failed to establish by the evidence that the transfer of part of the facilities of Station KTBS would be in the public interest. In this connection, the Examiner referred to the Court of Appeals decision in Reading Broadcasting Co., v. F. R. C. 48 Fed. (2) 457, where the Court said: "It would not be consistent with the legislative policy to equalize broadcasting facilities of states and zones by unnecessarily injuring established stations rendering valuable services to their natural service areas."

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RECOMMENDS TELEVISION DENIAL

The application of Ray-O-Vision Corporation of America, Los Angeles, Calif., for authority to erect a new television station on 2800 kc with power of 500 watts was recommended for denial by the findings of Examiner Pratt in Report No. 382 issued this week.

The Report concluded that since the funds for the proposed experimentations were to be received from the sale of stock subscriptions in the project, it does not appear the applicant is at present financially qualified to install and operate a visual broadcasting station in such a manner that a substantial contribution would be made to television development. Another conclusion refers to the trend of television development in the higher frequencies, and the Report states that the applicant has not indicated any unusual development which would warrant the granting of an application to operate in the lower frequencies. In conclusion it was further held the applicant had failed to make a sufficient showing of technical resources and qualified personnel to warrant the granting of the request and that there was not a sufficient showing made of past experimentation to indicate the applicant had made advancement with special apparatus and equipment to permit operation in the television band.

June 25, 1932

GRANT KANSAS CITY TELEVISION

The Commission granted the application of the First National Television Corporation, Kansas City, Missouri, authorizing the establishment of a television experimental station to operate in the band from 2200-2300 kc with power of 500 watts and unlimited time. This decision reversed the recommendation of Examiner Hyde in Report No. 354.

In setting out the experiments to be developed in the project, the Commission in its statement of facts said the applicant intends to conduct experiments with the view of making television reception practical along the following lines: First, definite measurements as the width of side band transmission; second, pick up apparatus to be devised and improved to permit broadcasting of television programs having an entertainment value; third, single side band transmission in the event other experiments fail; fourth, when a method is found to transmit a picture of at least 90 lines within a 100 kilocycle channel an entirely different type of amplifying and transmitting is to be used; fifth, arrangements are to be made to take definite observations on the heterodyning effect in television reception and also to provide a definite check on the output of the station.

In its conclusions the Commission found the applicant was qualified technically and financially to conduct the proposed station and further the applicant is engaged in bona fide research program that will result in a substantial contribution to the art of television.

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RENEWALS 1020 KC DESIGNATED

The Commission this week designated the renewal applications of the following stations to be heard July 18th in connection with the applications now on file involving the 1020 kc cleared channel: WOWO, Fort Wayne, Indiana; WIBG, Elkins Park, Pennsylvania; WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa.; WWVA, Wheeling, West Virginia; WPI, Philadelphia, Pa.; WFAN, Philadelphia, Pa.

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TEMPORARY LICENSES ISSUED

During the current week the Commission granted temporary licenses subject to such action as the Commission may take on the regular renewal applications after hearing: WHDL, Tupper Lake, N. Y.; WJBO, New Orleans, Louisiana; WMBR, Tampa, Fla.; KFYO, Lubbock, Texas; KGDA, Mitchell, S. Dakota; KGIX, Las Vegas, Nevada; and KNOW, Austin, Texas. KGGC, San Francisco, California; WMIL, Brooklyn, N. Y.; WHDF, Calumet, Michigan; WMBQ, Brooklyn, N. Y.; WRDW, Augusta, Georgia; WWRL, Woodside, L. I., N. Y.; KGRY, Scottsbluff, Nebraska; WERE, Erie, Pennsylvania

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LICENSE APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications for license covering previously authorized construction permits from the following stations: WNBH, New Bedford, Massachusetts; WMBC, Detroit, Michigan; KPJM, Prescott, Arizona; WNBO, Silver Haven, Pennsylvania; KICA, Clovis, New Mexico.

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June 25, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted the following applications subject to the provisions of Rules 44 & 45 providing that proper protest may be filed within twenty days from the date of the action:

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF GRANT</u>
		<u>FIRST ZONE</u>
WOR	Bamberger Brdcstg. Service Inc. Newark, New Jersey	Granted authority for direct measurement of antenna power.
WJBI	Monmouth Brdcstg. Company Red Bank, New Jersey	Granted 30 day extension of temporary license which expires June 22, pending action on C. P. application covering changes in transmitter equipment.
WSYB	Philip Weiss Music Co. Rutland, Vermont	Granted Mod. of C.P. to modify C. P. as to equipment at present location.
WNBX	First Congregational Church Springfield, Vermont,	Consent Vol. assgn. lic. to WNBX Broadcasting, Corporation.

SECOND ZONE

WJSV	Old Dominion Brdcstg. Co. Alexandria, Virginia	Granted permission to move transmitter to Mt. Vernon Highway, between Washington and Alexandria and install new transmitter. (Action taken 6/17/32)
WHAS	The Louisville Courier Journal and Louisville Times Company Louisville, Kentucky	C. P. install auxiliary transmitter to be operated with 1 KW.
WASH	Kunsky-Trendle Brdcstg. Corp. Grand Rapids, Michigan	Granted Mod. Lic. to use WOOD transmitter, if Commission grants permission move WOOD transmitter locally.

THIRD ZONE

WCSC	So. Carolina Brdcstg. Co. Inc. Charleston, So. Carolina	Granted Mod. of C. P. to move transmitter locally one mile on Savannah Highway.
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FOURTH ZONE

WBAA	Purdue University Lafayette, Indiana	Granted guthority to operate from 1:45 to 5 p.m., CST, October 1 and 15, provided Stations WKBF and WCMA remain silent.
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FIFTH ZONE

KOAC	Oregon State Agricultural College Corvallis, Oregon	Authorized to remain silent from 8:30 June 17 to 6:30 June 21. (action taken 6/21)
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June 25, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED (continued)

FIFTH ZONE (continued)

KICA W. E. Whitmore
Clovis, New Mexico
Granted permission to correct location of transmitter as given in C. P. to that as shown in application for license. (Action taken 6/16)

KSEI Radio Service Corp.
Pocatello, Idaho
Granted Mod. Lic. change frequency from 900 to 890 kc.

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RENEWALS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted renewal applications for the regular period to the following stations: WHBD, Mt. Orab, Ohio; WSPA, Spartanburg, S. Carolina; KORE, Eugene, Oregon; KRE, Berkeley, California; KXO, El Centro, California; WSIX, Springfield, Tennessee; WFDV, Rome Georgia; WFDW, Anniston, Alabama; KFLX, Galveston, Texas; WAGM, Presque Isle, Maine, (with specified hours).

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LICENSE APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted applications for license covering previously authorized construction permits to the following stations: WEAO, Columbus, Ohio; WWNC, Asheville, North Carolina; WENC, Americus, Georgia; KGNO, Dodge City, Kansas; WOV, New York City; WHAT, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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PERMIT APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted applications for construction permits authorizing changes in equipment including installation of automatic frequency control devices to the following stations: WCAX, Burlington, Vermont; WJZ, New York, N. Y.; WHAM, Rochester, N. Y.; WKBW, Buffalo, N. Y.; WABI, Bangor, Maine; WOPI, Bristol, Tennessee; WACO, Waco, Texas, WENR-WBCN, Chicago, KEX, Portland, Ore.; KGA, Spokane, Wash.; KJR, Seattle, Wash., and KOA, Denver, Colo.; WMAQ, Chicago, Ill.; WMBG, Richmond, Virginia.

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APPLICATION DENIED

During the current week the Commission denied the following application for the reason appearance was not entered within the time designated:

<u>DOCKET NO.</u>	<u>ERC FILE</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
1180	1-PB-1822a	Plattsburgh Brdcstg. Corp. Plattsburgh, N. Y.	NEW	C. P. 1420 kc; 100 w; Spec. hours share with WHOL.

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June 25, 1932

MISCELLANEOUS COMMISSION ACTION

During the current week the Commission took the following action of a miscellaneous nature:

WOC- WHO	Central Broadcasting Co. Davenport, Iowa	Station WOC granted request not to install approved monitor as required by Rule 145.
WTAG	Worcester Telegram Publ. Co. Worcester, Massachusetts	Granted authority install different tube in last stage transmitter.
KFMX	Carleton College Northfield, Minnesota	Granted suspension Rule 145 pending determination application now before Commission.
KSO	Iowa Brdcstg. Co. Clarinda, Iowa	Granted authority suspend operation during the summer months pending decision on application to move to Des Moines.
WRBL	WRBL Radio Station Inc. Columbus, Georgia	Granted authority discontinue operation one week to complete installation new transmitter.
KGDA	Mitchell Brdcstg. Corp. Mitchell, S. Dakota	Granted suspension Rule 145 on basis of another application now pending for station's facilities.
WLS	Agricultural Brdcstg. Co. Chicago, Illinois	Granted authority rebroadcast two way communication between army planes and Station WLS, June 22-26th connection with George Washington Bicentennial Military Tournament.
WJBY	Gadsden Brdcstg. Co. Gadsden, Alabama	Granted permission cease operation beginning June 21st for period 30 days due to station's inability to comply with 50 cycle order.
WRBX	Richmond Development Corp. Roanoke, Virginia	Granted permission remain silent for period 30 days beginning June 20th for purpose of moving studio locally

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PERMIT APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications requesting authorization to make changes in equipment, including installation of automatic frequency control devices, from the following stations: WTEL, Philadelphia, Pa.; WROL, Knoxville, Tennessee; WMBI, Chicago, Illinois; KFYO, Lubbock, Texas; KOY, Phoenix, Arizona.

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June 25, 1932

HEARING CALENDAR

The following hearings are scheduled for the week commencing Monday, June 27, 1932. All hearings commence at 10 a. m.

MONDAY, June 27, 1932

Docket #1580 WJAR The Outlet Company Mod. Lic. 890 kc; 1 KW
Providence, Rhode Island Exper. Unlimited time.
Present Assignment: 890 kc; 250 W
500 W. LS; Unlimited time.

Docket #1645 WEAN Shepard Broadcasting Service Mod. Lic. 780 kc; 1 KW
Providence, Rhode Island Exper. Unlimited time.
Present Assignment: 780 kc; 250 W
500 W. LS; Unlimited time.

THURSDAY, June 30, 1932

Docket #1643 NEW Gustav A. Jenkins C. P. 1200 kc; 100 W. Share
Antonito, Colorado with KGEK and KGEW.

Docket #1672 KGEK Beehler Elect. Equipment Co. Ren. Lic. 1200 kc; 100 W
Yuma, Colorado Share with KGEW.

Docket #1673 KGEW City of Fort Morgan Ren. Lic. 1200 kc; 100 W
Fort Morgan, Colorado Share with KGEK.

FRIDAY, July 1, 1932

Docket #1557 WTEL Foulkrod Radio Engr. Company Mod. Lic. 1310 kc; 100 W
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Share with WHAT, WTEL & WHAT
not to operate when WCAM is
operating. Requests WCAM
be required to enter time
sharing agreement.

Docket #1567 WTEL Foulkrod Radio Engr. Company Mod. Lic. 1310 kc; 100 W
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Share with WHAT, WTEL & WHAT
not to operate when WCAM is
operating and requests time
assigned to but not used by
WCAM and WHAT.

Docket #1626 WCAM City of Camden Ren. Lic. 1280 kc; 500 W.
Camden, New Jersey Shares with WOAX & WCAP.

Docket #1629 WHAT Independence Broadcasting Co. Ren. Lic. 1310 kc; 100 W;
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Shares with WTEL, WHAT &
WTEL not to operate when WCAM
is operating.

June 25, 1932

APPLICATIONS SET FOR HEARING

At its sessions during the current week the Commission designated the following applications for hearing:

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
WPSC	The Penn. State College State College, Pennsylvania	Renewal of license set for hearing because applicant has not the new equipment necessary
NEW	Thirty-First St. Baptist Church Morris H. Coers, Pastor Indianapolis, Indiana	C. P. for new station, 600 kc, 250 watts, daytime hours.
NEW	G. C. Redfield Rapid City, South Dakota	C. P. for new station 570 kc, 1 KW, share with WNAX.
NEW	Samuel E. Yaste & Burrel Barash Galesburg, Illinois	C. P. for new station, 1310 kc, 100 watts, unlimited time. (Facilities of WKBX)
WFBI	The Farmers & Bankers Life Insurance Co. Milford, Kansas	Mod. of Lic. requesting authority to change hours of operation from limited time, discontinuing operation at sunset at Hollywood, Calif., to limited time discontinuing operation two hours after sunset at Hollywood experimentally; facilities in terms of quota units of stations KWKC, WCRW, WEDC, WSBC, and WJAG are requested.
NEW	Roberto Mendez San Juan, P. R.	C. P. 1370 kc; 100 watts; unlimited.
NEW	Allen Wright Marshall & Allen Wright Marshall, Sr., La Grange, Georgia.	C. P. 1500 kc; 100 watts; daytime only sharing with WRDW.
NEW	James M. Caldwell Goodland, Kansas	C. P. 1500 kc; 100 watts; share with KGKY
NEW	R. J. Morrow & R. F. Brill Roseville, California	C. P. 1500 kc; 100 watts. Specified hours.
WMMN	Holt-Rowe Brdcstg. Co. Fairmont, West Virginia	Mod. Lic. increase night power from 250 watts to 500 watts on experimental basis.
WERE	Erie Dispatch Herald Brdcstg. Co. Erie, Pennsylvania	Mod. Lic. change corporate name only to Erie Brdcstg. Corp. Also C. P. install new equipment.

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June 25, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the following applications were received at the Commission:

<u>FRC FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>			
1-PB-2622	WNBX	The WNBX Brdcastg. Corp. Springfield, Vermont	C. P. move transmitter locally; change frequency to 1260 kc; increase power to 250 watts daytime.

The applicant station is now licensed to operate on 1200 kc with power of 10 watts and shares time Station WCAK. The closest station to Springfield on the requested frequency is Station WLBW, Oil City, approximately 395 miles distant, operating unlimited time with 1 KW. LS. The First Zone is under quota; Vermont is due 1.00 unit and is assigned 0.42 unit. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.1 unit.

1-PB-2623	NEW	F. N. Blake Realty Co. Providence, R. I.	C. P. new station on 1140 kc with 250 watts and daytime.
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The applicant asks the use of the cleared channel frequency of 1140 kc now assigned to Station WAPI, Birmingham, Alabama, and KVOO, Tulsa, Oklahoma, both stations having construction permits for 25 KW. The distance from the proposed location to Birmingham is approximately 1030 miles. The First Zone is under quota; Rhode Island is due 1.91 units and is assigned 1.4. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.2 unit.

1-MLB-953	WEAN	Shepard Brdcastg. Service Providence, Rhode Island	Mod. Lic. request 1 KW on experi- mental basis instead of 500 watts on 780 kc.
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The frequency on which the applicant is now licensed to operate unlimited time is a Canadian Shared Channel. Under existing Commission Rules and Regulations there is a power limitation of less than 1 KW within 500 miles of the nearest Canadian boundary. On this channel the closest station is WTAR, Norfolk, Virginia, operating unlimited time with power of 500 watts. The distance is approximately 445 miles. The recommended separation under the Commission Engineering Division mileage tables in similar circumstances is 1050 miles. The First Zone is over quota; Rhode Island is due 1.091 units and is assigned 1.4 units. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.5 unit.

1-PB-2628	NEW	George F. Bissell Glenn Falls, New York.	C. P. new station on 1370 kc; 50 watts; unlimited time (Facilities of WESG, Glen Falls, New York.)
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The assignment requested is now used in this same area by Station WESG, Glen Falls, N. Y. The latter station recently applied for authority to move to Elmira, N. Y. and to change frequency to 1420 kc. The granting of the application would not involve the quota.

1-PB-2831	WPCH	Eastern Broadcasters, Inc. New York, N. Y.	C. P. to move transmitter from Ho- boken, N. J. to Flushing, N. Y.
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June 25, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (continued)

SECOND ZONE

2-PE-316	NEW	Radio Service & Engineering Laboratories. Harrisburg, Pa.	New C. P. for 12862.5; 4797.5; 8655 kc; 100 watts. General experimental service.
2-PB-2627	NEW	Edward Tomajko, Sr. Greenburg, Pennsylvania	C. P. new station on 620 kc; 250 watts daytime.

The closest station to the proposed location is Station WTMJ, Milwaukee, Wis., approximately 475 miles distant operating with power of 1 KW and $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW LS, with unlimited time. The Second Zone is under quota; Pennsylvania is under quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.2 unit.

2-ALB-436	WFI	Strawbridge & Clothier Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Vol. assign. lic. to WFI Broadcasting Co.
2-PB-2624	WIP	Gimbel Bros. Inc. Philadelphia, Pa.	C. P. install new transmitter; change frequency to 1020 kc and increase power to 5 KW (Facilities of KYW, Chicago and WRAX, Philadelphia)

The applicant is now licensed to operate with power of 500 watts, 610 kc sharing time with WFAN. The latter station recently filed an application to make the same change in frequency with the same increase in power. This application, along with others involving the 1020 kc, will probably be scheduled to be heard July 18th.

2-PB-2621	NEW	H. Verne Spencer Greensburg, Pennsylvania	C. P. new station with main studio in Greensburg and transmitter to be located at Jeanette, Pa; on 590 kc; 250 watts; daytime.
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The closest stations to the proposed location are: Station WEEI, Boston, Mass., approximately 465 miles distant and operating unlimited time with power of 1 KW; and Station WKZO, Kalamazoo, Michigan, operating daytime with power of 1 KW, approximately 355 miles distant. The Second Zone is under quota; Pennsylvania is under quota. The granting of the application would increase the quota 0.2 unit.

2-PB-2595	WJSV	Old Dominion Brdcstg. Co. Alexandria, Virginia	C. P. amended to request transmitter site on Mt. Vernon Highway, between Washington and Alexandria, Virginia.
2-MLB-1021	WWVA	West Va. Brdcstg. Co. Wheeling, West Virginia	Mod. Lic. increase hours of operation from sharing time with WOWO to unlimited (Facilities of WOWO, Fort Wayne, Indiana.)

The applicant is now licensed to operate on 1160 kc with power of 5 KW. The Second Zone is under quota; West Virginia is due 4.96 units and is assigned 4.95 units. The granting of the application would increase the W. Va. quota 3.75 units.

2-MPB-351	WOOD	Kunsky-Trendle Brdcstg. Corp. Grand Rapids, Michigan	Mod. C. P. make changes in equipment.
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