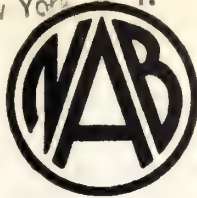


# BROADCASTERS'



# NEWS BULLETIN

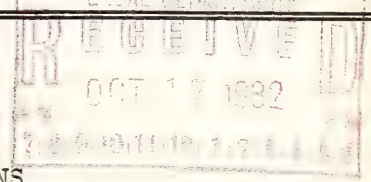
Issued by

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

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

PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director.

October 15, 1932



## COMPLICATED NEGOTIATIONS

Negotiations of individual license agreements has not been a simple task. It has not been simple for the broadcasters; it has not been simple for the American Society. The provision compelling percentage payments on the sale of all "time on the air" is the principal disturbing factor. Stations generally are objecting to this provision. They take the position that the American Society is not entitled to receive the stipulated percentage on receipts derived from programs in which no music of the Society is used. They are willing to pay a fair price for the use of American Society music when such music is used in commercial programs but they cannot understand why this group should receive compensation from the sale of non-musical programs or from the sale of programs which are made up wholly either of music not owned by the Society or of non-copyrighted music.

The reluctance of broadcasting stations to sign the contracts submitted by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers was complicated during the current week by the issuance from the office of E. C. Mills, General Manager, of a statement announcing a waiver of royalties on political addresses.

(continued)

## CONTRACT REVISION DEMANDED

This statement by Mr. Mills was particularly significant because it seemed an admission by the composers of the validity of the broadcasters' contention that the royalties paid should be limited to a percentage of the time actually using the Society's compositions. It therefore gave new impetus to a demand which has been growing for the immediate revision of the contract, to place the burden of the royalty on the revenues of stations derived from the actual performance of ASCAP music.

This situation had previously been complicated by the offer of Mr. Mills to put this limitation on the royalties of newspaper stations. This fact created an apparent discrimination against the non-newspaper stations and resulted in a conference in New York on Wednesday between Mr. Mills and Oswald F. Schuette, in charge of the copyright activities of the National Association of Broadcasters. After this conference, Mr. Schuette reported from New York that definite progress had been made toward the writing of a new contract in the hope that it would be ready for presentation to the St. Louis Convention. Mr. Schuette also reported that he had Mr. Mills' assurance that if such a new contract were completed that it would be made available to all stations, whether they had signed the present contract or not.

## POLITICANS NOT TAXED

In the meantime, letters received from broadcasters throughout the country indicated the seriousness of this growing opposition to the attempt of the Society to collect a percentage of all the advertising revenues of the stations. It was this opposition which has led in no small way to the yielding, by the American Society, on the question of political addresses. Many of the stations had taken this point up with their Congressmen and had attempted to pass on to the political candidate the three per cent charge on all political meetings -- as if the Society had a valid copyright claim against the speeches of candidates.

If there is no revision of the basic terms of the copyright contract, the American Society doubtless will be faced by new demands for further concessions on the basis provided by Mr. Mills' own announcement of the new attitude on "political programs". In that announcement Mr. Mills said: "the Society had made the concession, believing that a substantial public service is rendered to the Nation by the various political candidates in their discussions through radio of problems which confront the Government, and desiring to support in every consistent manner the dissemination of such information and to contribute our bit toward the service of the people."

It will probably be pointed out to Mr. Mills that similar "public service" is rendered by many of the other programs which are offered to the public and in which no music of the American Society is used. There is no reason why the American Society should not similarly waive its attempt to collect copyright fees on these programs.

(continued)



## TAX ON COMMISSIONS OPPOSED

Every station which has written to the Association has objected strenuously to the refusal of the Society to allow deduction of the 15 per cent brokerage commission or recording fee. The smaller stations particularly object to paying the three per cent upon the 15 per cent commission allowed to brokers for getting business. They argue that the payment upon receipts which they never actually get is carrying the matter entirely too far.

Some representatives of the Society are claiming that line, talent, and other similar charges, other than mere "broadcasting facilities" must bear the three per cent. In some instances both stations and musicians are protesting against this claim. Where a station sells its time and a portion of the money goes to pay for a union orchestra, for example, if the whole amount thus received must bear the three per cent the musicians, it would seem, have a legitimate complaint. The Society, obviously, is not entitled to a percentage of the money received from advertisers to pay the musicians. Certainly stations are not in a position to pass this charge on to the musicians in the form of reduced wages.

Again, stations point out that line facilities are made available to advertisers at the rates imposed by telephone companies. No profit is derived from such service and stations do not believe the Society is entitled to a percentage of the sums which are simply collected by the station and handed over to the telephone company.

## EXEMPTION SETS PRECEDENT

Time signals, weather forecasts, dramatic skits, news flashes, market reports, sport events, civic gatherings, and the like, where no music is used, should not bear the percentage payments, stations argue.

It should be said in fairness to the Society that the correctness of the stations' position has been recognized by the announcement by the Society this week of the exemption of political broadcasts. But this exemption has only served to further complicate the situation. Stations argue that the only basis for the exemption must be the fact that the Society does not have a copyright in the speech or proceedings and they are unable to understand why a discrimination should be made in the case of political speeches and not in the case of other non-musical material.

Newspaper-owned stations were offered a different contract from that offered to non-newspaper stations. It was supposed to be a concession on the part of the Society. Many newspaper-owned stations are now complaining that this "favorable" contract, accepted by the newspaper committee, is even more objectionable than the general contract. They point out that under this contract they must guarantee to the Society at least a 100 per cent increase over their present fees.

The meeting of a group of newspaper-owned stations which had been called for October 10 in Chicago has been postponed to Wednesday, October 19.

Mr. Mills has promised Mr. Schuette that in the event general revision of the contract is agreed upon, all stations, whether or not the contracts have been executed, will be given the benefits which may flow from such revision. On the advice of their attorneys many stations are endeavoring to get such a promise written into the body of their contracts.

Many of the questions which have arisen out of negotiations were not foreseen during earlier negotiations. As Mr. Schuette and Mr. Mills go deeper into the working of the agreement it is becoming more and more apparent that important revisions must be made in order to make the contract applicable to actual conditions.

Small stations are already finding that the costs of keeping records for the purpose of the contract fall disproportionately heavy upon them. The Society undoubtedly will find that its cost of bookkeeping in these cases also is out of proportion to the amount of revenue received from these stations. In addition to this the Society must maintain auditors in the field at great expense. It would not be surprising, therefore, if an agreement would be reached under which these stations would be granted blanket licenses at reasonable flat rates.

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#### MAKE RESERVATIONS EARLY

More than a score of reservations have already been made at the Hotel Chase, St. Louis, Mo. headquarters for the NAB Convention next month. These early registrations indicate an unusually large attendance at the meeting.

Members of the NAB are urged to make their hotel reservations early and the management of Hotel Chase has sent to all stations a list of rates and cards for making reservations.

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#### BETTER GET IN TRIM, JOHN!

The St. Louis Convention of the NAB will be opened on Sunday, November 13 with a golf tournament at one of the leading St. Louis country clubs.

Last year at Detroit John Shepart III head of the Yankee Network romped away with the Broadcasters' Golf Championship.

The defending champ will have his hands full this year. It is no secret that a number of defeated players of last year's tournament are busy improving their game with a view to wresting the crown from the champ.

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## BAR ASSOCIATION CONDEMNS COURT BROADCASTS

Without any discussion and without either adopting or failing to adopt the report of the Communications Committee, the American Bar Association at its Fifty-Fifth Annual Convention, on Friday "accepted and filed" it. The report was submitted by John W. Guider, of Washington, D. C. as acting chairman of the Communications Committee in the absence of Louis G. Caldwell, who is in Madrid attending the International Radio Conference. Extracts from the report, which severely criticised the Radio Commission in many of its activities, have already been published in this Bulletin.

At the same time the Association dopted a resolution presented by Thomas F. Howe, on behalf of the Committee on Professional Ethics and Grievances, condemning broadcasting from the court rooms of murder and other trials.

In presenting the Communications Committee report Mr. Guider said:

"That radio and its control are vital elements in the development of the cultural, spiritual and political life of our country is self-evident. That even a low powered radio station may send its signals beyond the border of the State in which it is located, and thus create interference with the stations of another state is a fact which has been recognized by the courts and from which flows a now definite and universal view that radio regulation must be centered in the Federal Government. Involving as it does considerations of legal and technical character, this nation-wide control must be entrusted to an administrative agency with wide discretionary powers. In an art that is subject to such speedy and far-reaching developments it is inconceivable that proper regulation could be effected by inflexible statutes.

"The authority thus reposed in a central administrative agency with quasi-judicial powers is in many respects a greater power than is generally recognized. The rules and regulations adopted by this administrative agency, the principles and policies established by it, the distribution of the inadequate number of available facilities to the various sections of the country, the protection afforded to the private enterprise which is the alpha and omega of broadcasting service as we know it -- these considerations justify the interest which this Association has taken in the development of the system of Federal control that will best serve the needs of all the people and will protect for the citizens of this country the proper use of what has been described as the greatest agency for either good or evil the world has ever known.

"It will interest you to know that the actual private investment in broadcasting stations in the United States totals nearly fifty millions of dollars. During 1931 the gross expenditures of broadcasting stations reached a total of almost seventy-eight millions of dollars. There are six hundred and seven broadcasting stations in the United States, of which all but about forty are privately owned and operated. The exceptions are stations directly or indirectly owned by States or Municipalities. These sums have been invested or expended to bring to broadcast listeners in this country, without cost, the most expensive, the most entertaining, the most instructive and the highest quality of broadcast reception that human ingenuity has been able to provide.

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"Abroad, the cost of broadcasting is largely borne by a tax upon radio receiving sets. It is generally conceded that foreign programs provide neither the variety or quality of broadcast service which is generally available in this country.

"In view of these considerations, it may interest you to know that these great sums of money have been expended, and are each year being expended, without the benefit of any real certainty that the owners of broadcasting stations will be permitted from one six-month period to the next to retain their licenses. Our report explains in detail the reasons for this conclusion, but it may safely be stated that never in this country has any industry had imposed upon it so much uncertainty as to its continued existence, or as to the protection of its investment, or so great an expense because of Government regulation, as has the broadcasting industry.

"There is pending in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia at this time an appeal from a decision of the Commission, which terminated the existence of two broadcasting stations with substantial investments solely because they were located in a region where, in the Commission's view, there was an excess of broadcasting service, and in order that the facilities thus released might be transferred to another State which, in the Commission's opinion, was entitled to additional service.

"Notwithstanding the obvious merit of the Commission's effort to fairly and equally distribute broadcasting facilities so far as it is possible to do so among the States, it is nevertheless a highly disturbing realization to the broadcaster with a substantial investment that without compensation he may be forced to discontinue the only use which gives to the investment its value, and that this action may be taken not because his station is any better or any worse than any other station located in his State, but merely because he is so unfortunate as to be in a locality where there is considered to be an excess of broadcasting facilities.

"Your Committee in its efforts is seeking to aid in the elimination of such uncertainties and in the accomplishment of such other development of the law as will insure to the people of the United States the maximum benefits to be derived from radio, not only in the broadcasting band, but throughout the other parts of the radio spectrum in which are located the other characters of service."

Earlier in the week the Communications Committee held an open meeting in connection with its report to the Association. Members of the Association and others were invited to attend.

There was considerable discussion of the report, especially those parts relating to criticism of the Radio Commission. Mr. Guider presided and was the only member of the Committee present. Judge Ira E. Robinson, former chairman of the Radio Commission led the fight against those parts of the report in which the Radio Commission was criticised. Judge Robinson also spoke on radio and public utilities.

The meeting asked Mr. Guider to inform the executive committee of the Bar Association that those attending the meeting were not in sympathy with those parts of the report criticizing the Commission.

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#### ECKERSLEY LAUDS AMERICAN SYSTEM

Captain Peter P. Eckersley, former chief engineer of the British Broadcasting Company, is convinced that the American broadcasting system is superior to that of Great Britain.

"When last I visited your shores, five years ago," he said, "I considered broadcasting on this side of the water distinctly inferior to the British system. But I must admit that the pendulum has swung around in the intervening years. I have become an enthusiastic convert to the American idea, which as nearly approaches the ideal as I have encountered in my travels.

"This marked improvement is noticeable not only in the perfection of transmission but in the high standard of programs. I do not hesitate to say that American programs are the most amusing, most varied, most interesting, the most diverting and educational of all. I am, above all, fascinated with their lively, intimate, warm, exploring idea.

"Commercialized sponsorship seemed to me -- and I was not alone -- the wrong solution to the problem of building better programs. But the results achieved here in the last five years prove that the American system of commercial programs is infinitely superior to any other that has been attempted."

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#### EDUCATIONAL STATIONS BUDGETS CUT

Some educational broadcasting stations have inaugurated a policy of selling time on the air as a means of defraying expenses according to Dr. C. M. Koon, senior specialist in Education by Radio of the Office of Education, Department of the Interior. These stations, he said, are confronted by curtailed budgets. Dr. Koon stated that there are now 46 stations owned and operated by schools, colleges, universities, and municipal, State and Federal agencies and other organizations of an educational nature. The great problems these stations face, he continued, is that of adequate funds to carry on their programs.

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#### COMMISSION STATEMENT ON RULE 145

During the current week the Commission issued the following statement in connection with Rule 145:

"The Commission decided not to extend further the working of Rule 145 in case of broadcast stations that have installed approved frequency monitors but that have not obtained a satisfactory check of the calibration. All stations in this class should proceed immediately to obtain the necessary check. This must be done before it can be considered that the frequency monitor is in all details operating according to the requirements of Rule 145. However, if an approved monitor is installed and due diligence is being exercised in obtaining a check and the required calibration, Rule 145 may be considered satisfied."

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#### CONFERENCE ON CONVENTION PLANS

Ed Spence, WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. chairman of the NAB Convention Committee and Philip G. Loucks, managing director of the NAB met with Thomas Patrick Convey, KWK; Clarence Cosby, KWK; Bill West, KMOX; L. A. Benson, WIL; James L. Spencer, KSD; and George Hamlin, KSD, in St. Louis last Saturday night to go over plans for the Tenth Annual Convention of the NAB to be held at the Hotel Chase, St. Louis, Mo. November 13, 14, 15 and 16.

As a result of the conference the program is nearly complete and it is hoped that a tentative program will be ready for distribution within the next week or ten days.

The St. Louis stations are cooperating to the fullest extent to make this year's meeting the best ever held by the Association.

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#### WILL DISCUSS STANDARD FORMS

A joint meeting of the Commercial Section Chairmen of the NAB and the Radio Committee of the AAAA will be held in the Library of AAAA headquarters on Monday, October 17, at 10 a.m. Standardization of order forms and rate cards are among the topics listed for discussion at the meeting.

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#### JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ON RADIO CASES

The Department of Justice has issued the following statement in connection with suits under the Radio Act and other federal statutes:

"It is noted in a summary prepared in the Antitrust division of the Department of Justice, which has charge of such litigation, that, under the Radio Act of Congress of 1927, two cases were brought to test the constitutionality of the Act, which cases were instituted during the preceding fiscal year, and reached a final conclusion during the last fiscal year. One of these was the American Bond & Mortgage Co. and Trianon, Inc. v. United States, and the other Clinton R. White v. George E. Q. Johnson, and H. D. Hayes. During the year the former case was appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals and decided in favor of the Government. The Supreme Court of the United States declined to review the former case upon petition for writ of certiorari and following this decision the case of Clinton R. White v. George E. Q. Johnson and H. D. Hayes was voluntarily dismissed.

"The criminal provisions of the Radio Act of 1927 are enforced through the agencies of the Department of Justice, and complaints of violation of the Act are investigated by the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce and the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice. Six criminal cases arising under the Act were disposed of during the year, in five of which sentences were imposed. Nine such cases were pending in the courts at the close of the year."

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## PROGRAM TO SPAIN

An international two-way radio program between the United States and Spain was broadcast on Columbus day over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Harold A. LaFount, acting chairman of the Radio Commission during the course of the program said in part:

"Broadcasting is generally considered a source of entertainment. If this were the only service rendered, it would occupy an important place in our national social life because of its ability to penetrate simultaneously the homes of the rich and poor, the city mansion and the humblest farm cottage. However, broadcasting is more than a new form of entertainment, it is an effective means of creating a well informed public. It renders numerous specific public services, the newest of which is perhaps the exchange of international programs by which the whole world becomes a single community, and creates an international understanding the benefits of which are incalculable.

"Radio has gained the enthusiastic support of the civilized world, consequently we all profoundly appreciate the importance and magnitude of the work now being undertaken by the International Radio Telegraph Conference in session at Madrid. We greatly appreciate your reception of and many courtesies extended to the American delegation, who are thoroughly enjoying their visit and work in Madrid."

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## B. B. C. TELEVISION EXPERIMENTS

First television transmissions were sent out by the British Broadcasting Company recently in a two-year contractual series, according to a report to the Commerce Department by Trade Commissioner F. E. Sullivan, London. British press reports stated that only the broad effect of color and movement were reproduced well. The program consisted of songs, dances and conjuring tricks. Previously, television programs were provided by the Baird Company, mainly from its own studio. However, the British Broadcasting Company has now entered into a two-year contract with the Baird company for a series of experimental transmissions. At the present time it appears that the Baird process will continue to be the basis of the experiments.

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## RCA HEARING NOVEMBER 15

Word has been received here that Judge Niels has entered an order in the United States District Court at Wilmington fixing November 15 as the date for the trial of the government's anti-trust case against the Radio Corporation of America and others. The case was postponed from October 10.

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#### EXAMINER FAVORS WHK APPLICATION

Recommendation was made this week in Report 420 by Examiner R. H. Hyde, that Station WHK, Cleveland be allowed to increase its daytime operating power from 1000 to 2500 watts "subject to the condition that the power of the station may be reduced to 1000 watts if any substantial interference results from the use of 2500 watts."

The station operates on a frequency of 1390 kilocycles unlimited time and now is authorized to use 1000 watts power, day and night.

The Examiner in his recommendations states that "the quota of the State of Ohio would be exceeded slightly by the granting of this application but no more, it would seem, than may be permitted under the provisions of Commission Regulations, Par. 6(g)".

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#### TRADE COMMISSION RADIO CASE

A corporation operating a large broadcasting station permitting the vendor of an electric magnetic coil to make representations concerning such appliance which were alleged to be false and misleading, has entered into a stipulation with the Federal Trade Commission to waive its rights as a joint respondent and has agreed to be bound by the Commission's action against the advertiser. The name of the station was not revealed.

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#### "POSILIPO" ADVERTISING BANNED

L. Fatato, Inc., Brooklyn wholesale grocery dealer, has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease using, in the sale of tomato paste, the word "Posilipo" on brands, labels, containers or packages or in advertisements.

According to the order, the company is also not to use words, phrases, pictures, designs or vignettes implying that the tomato paste is made in or imported from Italy or other foreign country, or made from tomatoes grown in such countries, when this is not true.

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#### STATUS OF COURT CASES

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has allowed stations WJZ, KGO, WGN and WMAQ, until November 15 in which to file briefs in the high power cases. This is the second time the Court has extended the time of filing briefs in these cases. The docket numbers are 5567, 5568, 5569 and 5571 respectively.

The transcript of the record in docket No. 5695 which is the case of Station WNYC, New York City, against the Commission has been filed with the Court. This appeal involves a decision of the Commission refusing to grant the station additional time.

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October 15, 1932

## OPPOSES WMIL APPLICATION

Ellis A. Yost, Chief Examiner handed down his recommendations this week in Report No. 421 dealing with various applications of Stations WMIL, Brooklyn, N. Y., and WFAB, New York City.

The Chief Examiner recommended that the application of WMIL for the operating time of WFAB on 1300 kilocycles be denied and also that the application of the same station to operate on 1300 kilocycles and to increase its power from 100 to 1000 watts be denied.

Recommendation was also made that the application of WFAB for license renewal be granted and that the application of the same station for a voluntary assignment of license from the Defenders of Truth Society, Inc., to the Fifth Avenue Broadcasting Corporation be granted.

Mr. Yost states that if WMIL were permitted to operate on a frequency of 1300 kc it would mean the deletion of WFAB and "the record does not warrant a finding that Station WMIL would render a more meritorious service if assigned the operating time of Station WFAB on a frequency of 1300 kilocycles, than is now being rendered by Station WFAB on that frequency."

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## RECOMMENDS MORE POWER FOR WGAR

Examiner R. H. Hyde in Report No. 1619 this week recommends that the application of Station WGAR, Cleveland asking for 1000 watts power, daytime be granted. The station now uses 500 watts both night and day. It operates on a frequency of 1450 kilocycles unlimited time.

The Examiner in his report states that "the evidence in this case shows that the applicant is rendering a meritorious broadcast service; that the quality of this service with particular reference to signal strength would be improved by the use of the additional daytime power requested, and further, that no interference or other impairment in any other service would result from the use of the additional power requested."

Attention is called to the fact that the granting of the facilities requested would raise the quota of Ohio .2 of a unit. The State is due a quota of 19.07 units and is assigned 18.84 units. The Second Zone is due 80 units and is assigned 72.97 units.

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## SERVICE BULLETIN OUT

The Radio Service Bulletin for September, now issued monthly by the Federal Radio Commission was off the press this week. Copies are available either at the offices of the Association or through the office of the Secretary of the Commission.

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October 15, 1932

COMMISSION HEARING DOCKET

No hearings are on the schedule of the Commission for next week beginning, Monday, October 17 but the Commission will hear argument in three pending cases. Several hearings were set for the week but they have been continued.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1932

ORAL ARGUMENT BEFORE COMMISSION EN BANC.

Docket #1612	WHP	WHP, Inc. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	Mod. Lic. 1430 kc, 500 W. 1 KW LS; simultaneous day operation with WCAH, sharing at night (facilities of WBAK).
			Present Assignment: 1430 kc, 500 W, 1 KW LS, Simultaneous daytime operation with WBAK, sharing with WBAK & WCAH at night.
Docket #1633	WBAK	Commonwealth of Pa. Pennsylvania State Police Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	Ren. Lic. 1430 kc, 500 W. 1 KW LS; shares with WHP daytime, with WCAH nighttime.
Docket #1516	WORC- WEPS	Alfred Frank Kliendienst Worcester, Massachusetts	C. P. 1350 kc, 250 W., unlimit- ed time. (Requests facilities of WAWZ, WMSG, WBNX, WCDA).
			Present Assignment: 1200 kc, 100 W. unlimit- ed time.
Docket #1513	WAWZ	Pillar of Fire Zarephath, New Jersey	Ren. Lic. 1350 kc 250 watts, shares with WCDA, WBNX & WMSG.
Docket #1547	WCDA	Italian Educational Brdcstg. Co. New York City.	Ren. Lic. 1350 kc, 250 W., shares with WBNX, WMSG & WAWZ.
Docket #1602	WMSG	Madison Square Garden Brdcstg. Corp. New York City.	Ren. Lic. 1350 kc, 250 W., shares with WAWZ, WBNX & WCDA.
Docket #1603	WBNX	Standard Cahill Co. Inc. New York City.	Ren. Lic. 1350 kc, 250 W. shares with WCDA, WMSG & WAWZ.
Docket #1718	WERE	Erie Dispatch Herald Brdcstg. Corp. Erie, Pennsylvania	C. P. 1420 kc, 100 W., unlt'd. time. (Requests authority to install new transmitter.)
Docket #1719	WERE	Erie Dispatch Herald Brdcstg. Corp. Erie, Pennsylvania	Mod. Lic. 1420 kc, 100 W., unlimited time. (Requests ap- proval of change in Corporate name.)
Docket #1734	WERE	Erie Dispatch Herald Brdcstg. Corp. Erie, Pennsylvania	Ren. Lic. 1420 kc, 100 W., unlimited time.



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## MISCELLANEOUS COMMISSION ACTION

During the current week the Commission took the following <sup>action</sup> of a miscellaneous nature:

WSPA	Virgil V. Evans Spartanburg, South Carolina	Application submitted June 14, 1930, subsequently amended, to move transmitter locally, install new equipment and change frequency from 1420 to 1190 kc, and increase power from 250 watts day, 100 watts night to 5 KW, was retired to files for want of prosecution.
	H. Verne Spencer Jeanette, Pennsylvania	Denied application of his attorney to take depositions in re application for new station. Case heard by Examiner September 30, 1932.
WOR	Bamberger Brdcstg. Service Inc. Newark, New Jersey	Renewal of license application heretofore set for hearing October 28, continued to December 15.
WMIL	Arthur Faske Brooklyn, New York.	Denied authority to operate Tuesday, November 8 from 12 noon to 1 p.m., and from 10 p.m. to 1 a.m.
WWL	Loyola University New Orleans, Louisiana	License to cover C. P. issued 12/4/31 change location and increase power.

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## REGULAR LICENSE RENEWALS

During the current week the Commission granted the following renewal of licenses for the regular period: WAAB, Boston, Massachusetts; WADC, Tallmadge, Ohio; WBAA, West Lafayette, Indiana; WBCM, Bay City, Michigan; WBIG, Greensboro, North Carolina; WCBA, Allentown, Pennsylvania; and auxiliary; WCMA, Culver, Indiana; WDRC, Hartford, Connecticut; WEHC, Emory, Virginia; WFBL, Syracuse, New York; WGAR, Cleveland, Ohio; WHK, Cleveland, Ohio; WKBW, Buffalo, New York; WLAC, Nashville, Tennessee; WNBR-WGBC, Memphis, Tennessee; WODX, Mobile, Alabama; WSAI, Cincinnati, Ohio; WSAR, Fall River, Massachusetts.

WSFA, Montgomery, Alabama; WGMB, New Orleans, Louisiana; WSPD, Toledo, Ohio; WTAD, Quincy, Illinois; KDFN, Casper, Wyoming; KFAC, Los Angeles, California; KFJR, Portland, Oregon; KFPY, Spokane, Washington; KGIR, Butte, Montana; KGNE, North Platte, Nebraska; KGRS, Amarillo, Texas; KLS, Oakland, California; KOMA, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; KOY, Phoenix, Arizona; KSTP, St. Paul, Minnesota; KTBS, Shreveport, Louisiana; KWK, St. Louis, Missouri.

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October 15, 1932

## APPLICATIONS SET FOR HEARING

The Commission, during the current week, set the following cases for hearing:

WQDM	A. J. St. Antoine & E. J. Regan St. Albans, Vermont	Requests C. P. to make changes in equipment, change frequency from 1370 to 1340 kc; move transmitter locally, increase power from 100 to 500 watts and change specified hours of operation to as follows: Daily 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.; 5 to 6 p.m.; Sunday 12 noon to 2 p.m., EST.
NEW	Atlas Broadcasting Corp. Palisade Park, N. J. (Studio in Jersey City of Fort Lee, N. J.	Requests C. P. 1450 kc, 500 watts, limited time, 10 hours per day.
NEW	Arkansas Radio & Recording Co. Little Rock, Arkansas	Requests C. P. 890 kc, 250 watts night, 500 watts LS, unlimited time. (Facilities of KARK).
KTHS	Hot Springs Chamber of Commerce Hot Springs, Arkansas	Requests special experimental authority to change frequency from 1040 to 970 kc during daytime only, and to operate a maximum of 8 hours during period from 6 a.m. CST, to local sunset.
KRLD	KRLD Radio Corporation Dallas, Texas	Requests special experimental authority to operate 6 hours daytime, with authority to select the specified hours, and to share with KTHS at night. No change in frequency of power.

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## RENEWAL APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received renewal applications from the following stations: KFXR, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; WBAX, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; WJBW, New Orleans, Louisiana; WHBC, Canton, Ohio; WNBW, Carbondale, Pennsylvania; KRMD, Shreveport, Louisiana; KFXD, Nampa, Idaho; KGEZ, Kalispell, Montana; KCRJ, Jerome, Arizona; WIBU, Poynette, Wisconsin; WSBC, Chicago, Illinois; WCOA, Pensacola, Florida and KID, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

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## ADVERTISING AGENCIES CONSOLIDATE

The membership of Albert Frank & Company in the American Association of Advertising Agencies has been continued in the name of the newly combined agency, Albert Frank-Guenther Law, Inc., according to the announcement made by Frederic R. Gamble, Executive Secretary of the Association. The combined organization is the result of a recent merger of Albert Frank & Company and Rudolph Guenther-Russell Law, Inc.

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October 15, 1932

APPLICATIONS RETURNED

During the current week the Commission has returned the following applications, other than renewals:

3-MLB-1045	WSPA	Virgil V. Evans, d/b as The Voice of South Carolina Spartanburg, South Carolina	Mod. of lic. to change frequency and power from 1420 kc, 100 watts night 250 watts day to 590 kc, 250 watts. (Rule 6 a and b).
3-MLB-1049	WCSC	The S. Carolina Brdcstg. Co. Inc. Charleston, S. Carolina	Mod. of lic. to change frequency and power from 1360 kc, 500 watts to 1450 kc (facilities WTFI) 500 watts night, 1 KW day (Rule 6b).
3-PB-2680	NEW	John Tindale San Antonio, Texas	C. P. new station to use 1420 kc, 100 watts, share KABC, KABC facilities (equipment unsatisfactory).
3-PB-2683	WTFI	Liberty Broadcasting Co. Athens, Georgia	C. P. to change location of transmitter and studio to Greenville, South Carolina, change equipment, frequency and power from 1450 kc, 500 watts to 1360 kc (facilities WCSC) 500 watts night, 1 KW day (Rule 6 b).
1-SAB-25	WMCA	Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York City	Special authority to increase power from 500 watts to 500 watts with an additional 500 watts experimentally (Rule 6 c and d).
5-PB-2685	KPCB	Queen City Brdcstg. Co. Seattle, Washington	C. P. to change equipment and increase power from 100 to 250 watts (Rule 6 a, b, c and d.)

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RENEWAL APPLICATIONS RETURNED

During the current week the Commission returned the following renewal applications to applicants because they were not submitted in proper form: KFXM, San Bernardino, California; KPCC, Pasadena, California; KTSM, El Paso, Texas; WCOD, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; WDAH, El Paso, Texas; WEBQ, Harrisburg, Illinois; WFDF, Flint, Michigan; WKJC, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; WHBC, Canton, Ohio; WKBB, Joliet, Illinois; KGDE, Fergus Falls, Minnesota and KWG, Stockton, California.

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October 15, 1932

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted the following applications subject to the provisions of Rules 44 & 45 providing proper protests may be filed within twenty days from the date of action.

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
		<u>FIRST ZONE</u>
		None
		<u>SECOND ZONE</u>
		None
		<u>THIRD ZONE</u>
		None
		<u>FOURTH ZONE</u>
KGFV	Central Nebraska Brdcstg. Corp. Kearney, Nebraska	Granted authority to temporarily reduce hours of operation beginning October 3, from unlimited to as follows: 7 to 10 a.m. 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., 6 to 9 p.m., pending decision on application requesting one-half of facilities of Station KGFV.
WNAX	The House of Gurney, Inc. Yankton, South Dakota	Granted authority to take depositions in re its application for renewal of license set for hearing October 31.
		<u>FIFTH ZONE</u>
KFAC	Los Angeles Brdcstg. Company Los Angeles, California	Granted special authority to operate unlimited time, subject to immediate cancellation upon final determination of the issues in the Court of Appeals in the case of KGEF, Trinity Methodist Church So. Los Angeles, but no later than May 1, 1933.
KGKX	Sandpoint Broadcasting Co. Lewiston, Idaho	Granted Mod. of C. P. extending commencement date from June 10 to September 15, and completion date from September 10 to November 20, 1932. Also granted temporary renewal of license and designated application for hearing; 1420 kc, 100 watts, unlimited time.



October 15, 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>
1-PB-2707	WRC	National Brdcastg. Co. Inc. Washington, D. C.	C. P. to make changes in auxiliary transmitter.
1-PB-2668	WGLC	O. T. Griffin & G. F. Bissell Glens Falls, New York	C. P. to move station to Hudson Falls, N. Y. and install new equipment amended as to equipment and increase in operating power from 50 watts to 50 watts night, 100 watts day.

The call letters of the applicant WGLC, were formerly WESG. The station operates on a frequency of 1370 kilocycles and the nearest station on the same frequency is WQDM, St. Albans, Vermont, using 100 watts power, daytime. The distance between St. Albans and Hudson Falls, where it is proposed to move the station, is approximately 100 miles while the engineers of the Commission recommend a separation of 80 miles. New York State is over quota but the First Zone is under quota. Granting of this application would increase the quota.

1-MLB-1069	WGY	General Electric Company Schenectady, New York	Mod. of Lic. to use old 50 KW transmitter as auxiliary at same location as main transmitter.
1-MLB-1070	WICC	Bridgeport Broadcasting Station Inc. Bridgeport, Conn.	Mod. of Lic. to change from specified hours to unlimited hours except for those specified on license of Station WCAC.

Additional time would increase the quota. However, both the State of Connecticut and the First Zone are under quota.

1-PB-2710	WICC	Bridgeport Brdcastg. Station Inc. Bridgeport, Conn.	C. P. to move transmitter to Stratford, Connecticut.
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WICC, operating on a frequency of 600 kilocycles asks to move to Stratford, Connecticut. The nearest station on the same frequency is WCAO, Baltimore, Maryland, which is 215 miles away. The engineers of the Commission recommend a separation of 640 miles. The change of location would not change the state or zone quota.

1-MPB-382	WJEJ	A. V. Tidmore Hagerstown, Maryland	Mod. of C. P. issued 7/8/32 for new station to give exact transmitter location and change equipment.
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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (continued)

SECOND ZONE

1-PF-136a		Visual Radio Corporation Watsontown, Pennsylvania	C. P. amended to change location from Steel Pier, Atlantic City, New Jersey to Watsontown, Pa., Exp. visual broadcasting station.
2-PB-2706	NEW	The Building Industries Broadcasting Company Cincinnati, Ohio	C. P. for new station to use 900 kc, 250 watts, daytime. This application supersedes application 2-PB-2659 filed in name of The Building Industries Exhibit, Inc.

The nearest station on the proposed frequency of 900 kc is WBEN, Buffalo using 1000 watts power and operating unlimited time. It is 105 miles distant while the engineers of the Commission recommend a separation of 300 miles. Both the State of Ohio and the Second Zone are under quota. Granting of this application would increase the quota.

THIRD ZONE

3-FB-298	WAMC	Raymond C. Hammett Anniston, Alabama	Install automatic frequency control.
3-MLB-1045	WSPA	Virgil V. Evans, d/b as "The Voice of South Carolina" Spartanburg, South Carolina	Mod. of lic. to change frequency and power from 1420 kc, 100 watts night, 250 watts LS to 590 kc, 250 watts, resubmitted without change.

The nearest station to Spartanburg, South Carolina, on 590 kc, the proposed frequency, is 560 miles while the engineers of the Commission recommend a separation of 1000 miles. The Third Zone is over quota but the State of South Carolina is under quota.

3-MLB-1049a	WCSC	The South Carolina Broadcasting Company, Incorporated Charleston, South Carolina	Mod. of lic. to change frequency and power from 1360 kc, 500 watts, to 1450 kc, 500 watts night, 1 KW day, facilities of WTFI resubmitted and amended to request change of frequency only.
3-PB-2683A	WTFI	Liberty Broadcasting Co. Athens, Georgia	C. P. to change location transmitter and studio to Greenville, South Carolina, change equipment, change frequency and power from 1450 kc, 500 watts to 1360 kc, 500 watts night, 1 KW day, facilities of WCSC resubmitted and amended to omit request for in-



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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (continued)

THIRD ZONE (continued)

creased power and facilities of WCSC, location to be determined but not more than 5 miles from Greenville, South Carolina, equipment also amended as to antenna system.

These two applications should be considered together. They ask to exchange frequencies and WTFI also asks to move from Athens, Georgia, to Greenville, South Carolina. WTFI asks to go on 1360 kc at Greenville. The nearest station on that frequency is WQBC, at Vicksburg, Mississippi. The mileage is 525 miles while the engineers of the Commission recommend a separation of 800 miles. The Third Zone is over quota but the State of South Carolina, where WTFI wants to move, is under quota.

WCSC asks to go on 1450 kilocycles from Charleston, South Carolina. The nearest station on the same frequency is KTBS, Shreveport, Louisiana, which is 770 miles distant while the engineers of the Commission recommend a separation of 1000 miles.

FOURTH ZONE

4-MLB-1067	WCMA	General Broadcasting Corp. Culver, Indiana	Mod. of lic. to surrender time to Station WKBF.
4-MLB-1068	WKBF	Indianapolis Brdcstg. Inc. Indianapolis, Indiana	Mod. of lic. to change from specified hours to 6/7 time. Share with WBAA, requests all facilities of WCMA, Culver, Ind.

FIFTH ZONE

5-LB-896	KOB	New Mexico College of Agriculture & Mechanic Arts Albuquerque, New Mexico	License to cover C. P. issued 8/5/32 for change location from State College, New Mexico, change equipment and decrease operating power from 20 to 10 KW.
5-PB-2709	KREG	J. S. Edwards Santa Ana, California	C. P. to change equipment.

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LICENSE APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications for licenses covering previously authorized permits from the following stations: KOB, Albuquerque, New Mexico; WMCA, New York City, and WLBW, Erie, Pennsylvania.

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