

The National Association of Broadcasters

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PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director

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A WORD OF WARNING

The Code of Fair Competition for the Radio Broadcasting Industry has been law since December 11, 1933. Every broadcaster has had adequate opportunity to study the code and put into full force and effect its provisions.

The Code Authority has embarked upon the compliance stage of its activities and every reported violation is being investigated. Court action will be taken if necessary to obtain compliance. Already more than a score of complaints have been received on trade practices.

Any code is as good or as bad as its enforcement. The broadcasters' code will be enforced or abandoned. While there is every disposition to be fair and just, the Code Authority really means business.

Every NAB member is warned of this enforcement campaign. You are urged to make a checkup in every department of your station and see to it that the code is being carefully observed.

The Code Authority intends to enforce the code and behind it in this effort stands the NAB.

McFADDEN BILL HEARINGS CLOSE

The House Merchant Marine, Radio and Fisheries Committee late Tuesday closed hearings on the McFadden bill (H. R. 7986) which would have compelled radio broadcasting stations to accept religious, charitable and educational programs of every description without discrimination under penalty of fine or imprisonment.

The only organization to appear in favor of the bill was the Rutherford organization which charged that the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System had denied Jehovah's Witnesses access to their facilities and that the Federal Radio Commission had used coercive means to bar their programs from individual stations. It took exactly three days for the proponents of the measure to complete their testimony before Judge Bland's committee.

Headed by the National Association of Broadcasters, opponents of the measure completed their testimony in one day and judging from the reactions of members of the Committee, the bill will probably receive unfavorable action.

Philip G. Loucks, NAB Managing Director, was the first witness in opposition to the measure. He stated that the bill "is too vague and ambiguous; it would substitute the deterrent of a criminal statute for the intelligence of management; it would either promote controversies of all kinds at the expense of general program service or eliminate entirely discussions of all public questions; and it is unnecessary."

After reviewing the bill, section by section, and pointing out many defects in draftsmanship, Mr. Loucks said:

"If the intent of the bill were expressed in proper words, in so far as it applies to religious, charitable, educational and like organizations, the broadcaster would have the choice of lending his station to unending controversy and debate or refusing all religious, charitable or educational programs. If he were to accept the first program, he would be compelled to accept programs offered by all others holding views differing from those expressed in the first broadcast with the result that his service to the public would suffer. If he were to accept programs in which anyone said a good word in favor of charity, temperance, christianity or business honesty, if an organization or group of people anywhere existed who were opposed to such virtues, the broadcaster would be required to lend his station to such use no matter how clearly opposed to public

policy the expression of such views are. And if he permitted such broadcasts, would the Government consider such programs in determining whether or not his station is operating in accordance with the legislative standard of 'public interest, convenience and necessity'?

"In other words, if a broadcaster embarks upon a series of religious, charitable or educational broadcasts, he must either accept all whose views differ from those expressed in the first broadcast or face criminal prosecution. If he accepts all and the later broadcasts are clearly against the public interest, he may lose his license and with it his entire business.

"American broadcasting is the best in the world. It has been developed to its present state on the basis of private ownership and competitive operation with limited Government regulation. No other system permits of a broader discussion of public questions. The Government can safely rely upon the intelligence of individual licensees to see to it that all questions in which the public has a proper interest are fairly and adequately discussed. A law such as is proposed here is unnecessary. There is no need to substitute the deterrent of a criminal statute for intelligent station management.

"I have spoken of the danger of loss of license if a broadcaster permits the broadcasting of speech which might be interpreted to be in violation of the licensing standard of 'public interest, convenience and necessity' contained in the radio law. In this connection I should like to quote from a decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia construing the meaning of the licensing standard. The court said:

"If it be considered that one in possession of a permit to broadcast in interstate commerce, may, without let or hindrance from any source, use these facilities, reaching out as they do, from one corner of the country to the other, to obstruct the administration of justice, offend the religious susceptibilities of thousands, inspire political distrust and civic discord, or offend youth and innocence by the free use of words of sexual immorality, and be answerable for slander only at the instance of the one offended, then this great science, instead of a boon, will become a scourge, and the nation a theater for the display of individual passions and the collision of personal interests. This is neither previous restraint, nor is it a whittling away of the rights guaranteed by the first amendment or an impairment of their free exercise."

"We all want the greatest possible freedom from government interference with speech by radio. This freedom is an important part of the foundation upon which American broadcasting has been built. If this freedom stands in danger let me suggest that a remedy might be found in granting longer licenses to broadcasting stations and amending the present law to permit court review of facts in cases where licenses are not renewed by the licensing body. The Congress is now considering a bill to create a new Communications Commission and contained in that bill is a provision for a study of the entire communications problem by the proposed Commission. This study might well embrace the questions which have been brought out during this hearing."

Mr. Loucks was followed by Mr. M. H. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company, who admitted that his company had barred Judge Rutherford from his network on the advice of the NBC Public Advisory Council. He explained in detail the policy of the NBC in accepting and rejecting religious and educational programs and in handling of political speeches.

"I am opposed to H. R. 7986 which is before this Committee for discussion," Mr. Aylesworth said. "The entire world recognizes the American system of radio broadcasting as the most liberal from the standpoint of freedom of the air and I believe that the provisions offered in this proposed legislation, regardless of how well intended, will serve to restrict rather than to liberalize and will severely limit rather than broaden the use of radio in religion, governmental and public affairs, education, and public information."

"In the light of what we know about radio, its extraordinary development and its future prospects, I am strongly of the opinion that it would be unwise for Congress to enact specific measures such as the present bill into permanent law at this time. Radio Broadcasting, more than any other form of communication, needs the more flexible regulation which can only be given to it by a Commission authorized to act under broad powers.

"The President has recently called for a consolidation of the communications activities of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Radio Commission to the end that departments of a unified regulatory body may deal with different forms of communication.

"I believe that this new unified commission, through its radio broadcasting division, will be in a better position to give consideration to problems such as we are discussing today and will be able to make sound recommendations to Congress for such specific amendments to statutes governing Radio Broadcasting as may be required in the light of the developments of the Broadcasting Industry since the formation of the Federal Radio Commission."

Henry A. Bellows, vice president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, defended his company's action in denying Judge Rutherford time on his company's network and outlined to the committee his company's policy with respect to educational and religious broadcasts. He demanded that broadcasters be given the right to select and reject programs in the public interest, insisting that the exercise of this prerogative is not censorship. He explained that his company refused facilities to Father Coughlin, just as NBC had refused facilities to the Detroit priest, because it was Columbia's policy not to accept religious programs on a commercial basis. He denied that his company had exercised any influence on its stations with respect to Judge Rutherford's programs.

Mr. Bellows said that his company would not permit attacks on any religion in broadcasts over CBS and that this rule had been carefully observed.

Henry L. Caravati, executive secretary of the National Council of Catholic Men, followed Mr. Bellows and stated that Judge Rutherford's broadcasts had offended Catholics. He expressed it as his belief that one religious group should not be given use of radio facilities to attack other religious groups. He presented testimony tending to show that signatures on petitions filed in Congress by Judge Rutherford were secured by misrepresentation and misunderstanding.

Frank C. Goodman, executive secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, said he favored the policies adopted by the major networks with respect to religious programs and criticized the addresses of Judge Rutherford for his unwarranted attacks upon the clergy. As did the previous witness, he opposed the bill before the committee.

Judge Eugene O. Sykes, chairman of the Federal Radio Commission, was the last witness to appear. He said the Commission was opposed to the bill and that in his judgment no such legislation was necessary. The bill, he said, is contrary to the way broadcasting had grown up in the United States and was repugnant to the Radio Act of 1927. He praised the American plan of broadcasting, saying that our programs are more diversified than those in other countries and suggested that the committee examine the report made by the Commission in response to the Couzens resolution on this point. Passage of the McFadden bill would be the opening wedge to making broadcasters common carriers.

Judge Sykes said the Commission, after receiving thousands of complaints, had initiated an investigation into two of Judge Rutherford's broadcasts. This investigation, he said, was made in the usual way and stations were requested to submit copies of the addresses. He said the Commission was of the opinion that the sermons contained objectionable material but took no action against the stations. Licenses have been renewed since, he said.

COMMITTEE CONSIDERS DILL BILL

The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce held executive sessions this week to consider the Dill bill (S. 2910) to create a Federal Communications Commission. Before the sessions were started, Senator White, of Maine, introduced in committee an amended bill which, he said, carried out exactly the desires of the President. The Dill bill includes new matter, and it was because of the inclusion of these new features that the NAB objected to the measure.

Following one of the meetings, Senator Dill stated that he would appoint a sub-committee of five to work out details of the bill to be reported. He said that both he and Senator White would be members of this sub-committee, but that the other members have not been decided upon. Senator Dill said that this sub-committee

would not tear down the bill as originally introduced, but that it would modify some of the measures relative to the new provisions.

During the week it was announced that Chairman Rayburn, of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, will commence hearings on his bill during the first week in April. The Rayburn bill (H. R. 8301) leaves the present law intact and will be supported by the NAB.

Unless President Roosevelt spurs the Congress, it is doubtful if legislative action on the proposed communications commission bill can be finally passed by Congress before May 15, the tentative date set for adjournment.

BOARD MEETING BEING SCHEDULED

President McCosker announced this week that he would call a meeting of the Board of Directors either late in April or early in May. Due to the fact that Board meetings cost between \$900 and \$1,000 under the new Constitution and By-Laws, President McCosker said it was his desire to do everything possible to conserve NAB funds and avoid all unnecessary meetings. Since the Code Authority has just completed its survey of technicians, and it is likely that revisions will be requested in the code, President McCosker said he felt the Board meeting should be held at such time when the code matter could be considered along with other routine business. Under the new Constitution and By-Laws the Executive Committee, consisting of President McCosker, Treasurer Levy and Managing Director Loucks, is empowered to act for the Board between meetings.

ACTION ON COURT CASES

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia this week acted on a number of petitions for stay orders in cases involving the Federal Radio Commission.

Broadcasting stations at Stockton, Cal., appealed to the Court against a decision of the Commission granting McTammany & Bates a construction permit for a new station at Modesto, Cal. Stay order was denied.

Lee J. O'Melian was granted a construction permit for a new station at Erie, Pa. Station WLBW, Erie, asked for stay order which has been granted by the Court.

Stations KTM and KELW were assigned to the Evening Herald Publishing Company. The Don Lee Broadcasting System has been denied a rehearing on the stay order previously denied.

Station WOQ, Unity School of Christianity, has been denied a petition for rehearing by the Court. The Commission took the station off the air and gave its time to KFH, and the decision was upheld by the Court. WOQ asked rehearing, now denied.

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORTS BILL

Representative Bland of Virginia, chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio and Fisheries, on Friday favorably reported out S. 2660, which has already passed the Senate.

This bill gives the Radio Commission power to prevent any person from having a studio or apparatus in the United States where radio programs are produced and sent to a foreign country and broadcast by a station in that country so that the program may be heard consistently in the United States.

The only change made in the bill as reported by the House compared with the way that it passed the Senate, was to strike out the Senate amendment reading as follows:

"That nothing in this section shall apply to the use of any studio, place, or apparatus in connection with any program which is broadcast simultaneously by a foreign radio station and by any radio broadcasting station licensed by the Federal Radio Commission."

RECOMMENDS DENIAL NEW ERIE STATION

Joseph G. Mayer and Clarence R. Cummins applied to the Radio Commission for a construction of a new station at Erie, Pa., to use 1420 kilocycles, 100 watts power and unlimited time. Ralph L. Walker (e) this week, in Report No. 542, recommended that the application be denied. Joseph G. Mayer died before the Examiner made his report.

The Examiner states that "the applicant has failed to show the nature and character of the service which he proposes to render, a need for the service, the type of apparatus he proposes to use, that he is financially able to construct and operate the proposed station," etc.

ASKS COMMISSION REAFFIRM ITS DECISION

Station WDBJ, Roanoke, Va., asked for and received authority from the Commission for a power increase from 250 to 500 watts at night. Protest was filed by WMBG, Richmond, Va., but George H. Hill (e), in Report No. 543, this week recommends that the Commission reaffirm its previous decision.

The Examiner states that there is no evidence to support the protest that was not already known by the Commission when it allowed the increase in power and "there is no satisfactory showing made by the protestant that the granting of the application * * * would not serve public interest."

CODE AUTHORITY MAILS BULLETINS

The Code Authority for the Radio Broadcasting Industry has mailed Bulletins Nos. 3 and 4 to broadcasters. Bulletin 3 relates to rules and regulations governing the posting of labor provisions of codes, and Bulletin 4 relates to certain types of employees.

SECURITIES ACT REGISTRATION

The following companies filed registration statements with the Federal Trade Commission under the Securities Act during the current week:

- Protective Committee of the Bondholders of the Duplex Envelope Company, Inc., Richmond, Va. (2-730).
- Raritan Petroleum Corporation, Newark, N. J. (2-731).
- Protective Recovery Committee, Integrity Building, Philadelphia, Pa. (2-732).
- Rotofiller, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y. (2-733).
- Bondholders' Protective Committee relating to First Mortgage Leasehold Seven Per Cent Gold Bonds, dated February 1, 1923, of the Commodore Improvement Company, Cleveland, Ohio (2-734).
- Independent Bondholders' Committee for Vicksburg Bridge and Terminal Company First Mortgage Six Per Cent Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, New York City (2-735).
- Prommel Mining Company, Denver, Colo. (2-736).
- Comstock-Dexter Mines, Inc., Prescott, Ariz. (2-737).
- Bondholders Committee Deal Development Company, New York City (2-738).
- Michigan-Chestnut Building Bondholders Committee, Chicago, Ill. (2-739).
- Portland Paramount Property First Mortgage Bondholders' Committee, Portland, Ore. (2-740).
- C. P. Moorman & Company, Louisville, Ky. (2-741).
- Stockholders' Protective Committee for American Type Founders Company, New York City (2-742).
- Protective Committee for Kentucky Traction & Terminal Company, Lexington, Ky. (2-743).
- Keystone Custodian Funds, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. (2-744).
- Capitol Theatre Company Bondholders' Protective Committee, Cleveland, Ohio (2-745).
- National Coal Distributing Corporation, Wilmington, Del. (2-746).
- Nevada Bell Gold Mining Company, Reno, Nev. (2-747).
- Hy-Grade Management Company, Inc., New York City (2-748).
- Mengel Company, Louisville, Ky. (2-749).

RADIO COMMISSION TO MOVE AGAIN

For the steenth time during its short life the Federal Radio Commission will move its headquarters again. It will move this time from the building at 18th and E streets to the northwest corner of the new Post Office Department building. Arrangements at this time contemplate locating the Commission on the sixth, seventh and eighth floors of one portion of the new structure. It is now planned to move on or about May 1st.

ASKS REGULATIONS FOR SPEAKERS

A bill (H. B. 723) calling upon Stations WEAN, WJAR and WPRO "to make proper regulations relating to speakers and their subject matter so that radio listeners shall be informed concerning the title of the address and the name of the speaker presenting said address" has been introduced in the Rhode Island legislature by Representative Murphy. The bill has been referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

RADIO EMPLOYMENT

There were 27,725 employes in 34 radio manufacturing plants in January, a decrease of 17.2 per cent under December, but an increase of 114 per cent over January of last year, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The average weekly payrolls in these plants in January were \$474,854, a decrease of 25.9 per cent from December, but an increase of 99.3 per cent over January of last year.

FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION ACTION HEARING CALENDAR

Thursday, March 29, 1934

- WLBW—Broadcasters of Pennsylvania, Inc., Erie, Pa.—Modification of license, 1260 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time. Present assignment, 1260 kc., 500 watts night, 1 KW day, unlimited time.
- NEW—Pittsburgh Radio Supply House, Greensburg, Pa.—C. P., 620 kc., 250 watts day. Daytime—7 a. m. to local sunset.

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

- WCF (Aux.)—Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago, Ill.—Granted C. P. for 250-watt composite auxiliary transmitter.
- KGHI—Lloyd Judd Co., Little Rock, Ark.—Granted license covering local move of transmitter and studio; 1200 kc., 100 watts night, 250 watts day, unlimited time.
- WSOC—WSOC, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.—Granted license covering new equipment and increase in daytime power; 1210 kc., 100 watts night, 250 watts daytime; unlimited time.
- KTUL—J. T. Griffin, Tulsa, Okla.—Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license to Tulsa Broadcasting Co., Inc.
- WWVA—West Virginia Broadcasting Corp., Wheeling, W. Va.—Granted license covering auxiliary transmitter; 1160 kc., 250 watts, for emergency purposes only.
- KLRA—Arkansas Broadcasting Co., Little Rock, Ark.—Granted modification of license to use auxiliary tube in conjunction with interlocking switch. Auxiliary tube and regular licensed output tube not to be used at same time.
- WMBD—Peoria Broadcasting Co., Peoria, Ill.—Granted authority to install automatic frequency control.
- WCFL—Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago, Ill.—Granted modification of C. P. extending completion date to September 1, 1934.
- KMBC (Aux.)—Midland Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo.—Granted modification of C. P. to extend completion date from April 5 to May 5, 1934.

SPECIAL AUTHORIZATIONS

- WJBK—James F. Hopkins, Inc., Detroit, Mich.—To operate from 8 to 9 p. m., EST, March 22, 23, 24, 26, 28 and 30, 1934, provided station WJBK remains silent.
- WLVA—Lynchburg Broadcasting Corp., Lynchburg, Va.—Extended authority to operate station without approved frequency monitor for period March 22 to April 1.
- KGGC—The Golden Gate Broadcasting Co., San Francisco, Calif.—To operate from 12:01 a. m. to 1 a. m., PST, May 12, 1934.
- WNBO—John Brownlee Spriggs, Silver Haven, Pa.—To operate simultaneously with WHBC from 6:30 to 7 p. m., EST, March 25, in order to broadcast Judge Rutherford program.
- WMBH—W. M. Robertson, Joplin, Mo.—To operate from 2:30 to 3:30 p. m., CST, April 1, 8, 15, 22 and 29; and from 9:30 to 10 p. m., CST, April 7, 14, 21 and 22.
- WSUI—State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.—To operate from 10 p. m. to 1 a. m., CST, April 6 and 27; from 10 p. m. to 12 midnight, CST, April 20; and from 5 to 6 p. m., CST, April 22.
- KWWG—Frank P. Jackson, Brownsville, Texas—Extended temporary authority to remain silent for period beginning 3 a. m., EST, April 1, pending decision of Commission upon certain applications affecting the status of KWWG, but not later than June 1.

SET FOR HEARING

- WLBK—WLBK Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Kans.—Modification of license to change frequency from 1420 kc. to 1310 kc.

WFAS—Westchester Broadcasting Corp., White Plains, N. Y.—Special experimental authority to operate simultaneously with WJBI, sharing as in regular hours with WGBB and WGNV, commencing April 1, for period of 30 days.

WJBI—Monmouth Broadcasting Co., Red Bank, N. J.—Special experimental authority to operate simultaneously with WFAS, sharing as before with WGBB and WGNV, commencing April 1, for period of 30 days.

WHAD—Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.—Renewal of application set for hearing and temporary license granted, subject to such action as the Commission may take on pending application for renewal.

ACTION ON EXAMINERS' REPORTS

NEW—Ex. Rep. No. 479: Herman Radner, Lansing, Mich.—Denied application for new station at Lansing, Mich., to operate on 1210 kc., unlimited time, sustaining former Examiner Elmer W. Pratt. Order effective March 30, 1934.

NEW—Harold F. Gross, M. B. Keeler, and L. A. Versluis, d/b as Capital City Broadcasting Co.—Granted application for new station at Lansing, Mich., to operate on 1210 kc., unlimited time, sustaining former Examiner Elmer W. Pratt. Order effective March 30, 1934.

KGIR—Ex. Rep. No. 509: Granted application for modification of license changing frequency from 1360 kc. to 1340 kc., sustaining Examiner R. L. Walker. Order effective April 20, 1934.

NEW—Ex. Rep. No. 534: Herbert H. Fette, Meriden, Minn.—Denied application for C. P. for new station at Meriden, Minn., to operate on 1310 kc., 100 watts power during daytime, sustaining Examiner R. L. Walker. Order effective March 30, 1934.

KGDE—Chas. L. Jaren, Fergus Falls, Minn.—Granted renewal of license to operate on 1200 kc., 100 watts night, 250 watts LS, unlimited time, sustaining Examiner R. L. Walker. Order effective March 30, 1934.

NEW—Ex. Rep. No. 536: The State Journal Co., Lansing, Mich.—Denied C. P. for new station to operate on 1210 kc., 100 watts night, 250 watts LS, unlimited time, sustaining Examiner R. L. Walker.

KFPY—Ex. Rep. No. 507: Symons Broadcasting Co., Spokane, Wash.—Granted modification of license to change frequency from 1340 kc. to 890 kc., using the same power, 1 KW, unlimited time, sustaining Examiner R. L. Walker. Order effective April 20 (Commissioner Lafount not voting).

KSEI—Radio Service Corp., Pocatello, Idaho—Denied modification of C. P. and modification of license to change frequency from 900 kc. to 890 kc., sustaining Examiner Walker.

MISCELLANEOUS

Virgil V. Evans, Spartanburg, S. C.—Granted petition for restoration to docket of application defaulted on March 7. This applicant seeks C. P. to change frequency from 1420 kc. to 920 kc., and to increase power from 100 watts night and 250 watts LS to 2½ KW daytime only.

WTMJ—The Journal Company, Milwaukee, Wis.—Special authority to operate 620 kc., 5 KW, unlimited time, from February 25 to March 20, heretofore set for hearing, was dismissed at request of applicants.

NEW—L. M. Kennett, Indianapolis, Ind.—C. P. for new station, 1530 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time, heretofore set for hearing, was dismissed at request of applicant.

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

First Zone

WLEY—Albert S. Moffat, Lexington, Mass.—Construction permit to install new equipment.

WTAG—Worcester Telegram Publishing Co., Inc., Worcester, Mass.—License to cover construction permit granted 1-6-34 to increase power and make changes in equipment of auxiliary transmitter.

WEVD—Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Modification of license to change time of operation from

sharing with stations WBBR, WFAB and WHAZ to unlimited. Facilities of stations WBBC, WLTH, WARD and WVFW.

Second Zone

KYW—Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Modification of construction permit granted 10-27-33 to move transmitter to Joshua Road, Whitemarsh Township, Pa., and studio to exact location to be determined, Philadelphia, Pa., and make changes in equipment.

NEW—Clarion Broadcasting Co., Inc., Clarion, Pa.—Construction permit to erect new station to operate on 850 kc., 250 watts, daytime.

Third Zone

KRGV—KRGV, Inc., Harlingen, Tex.—Construction permit to move studio and transmitter from Harlingen, Texas to 100 South Mile 5½, Welasco, Texas.

KGKO—Wichita Falls Broadcasting Co., Wichita Falls, Tex.—Special experimental authorization to increase power from 250 watts, 500 watts LS, to 500 watts, 1 KW LS. Amended to change frequency from 570 kc. to 1380 kc., and change time of special experimental authorization for period ending 9-1-34 instead of 3-1-34.

Fourth Zone

WLBC—Donald A. Burton, Muncie, Ind.—License to cover construction permit granted 10-10-33 to make changes in equipment and increase power from 50 watts to 50 watts, 100 watts LS. Amended to complete all Sections of application form.

KSOO—Sioux Falls Broadcast Association, Inc., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.—License to cover construction permit granted 1-23-34 to move transmitter and make changes in equipment.

WKBF—Indianapolis Broadcasting, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.—Modification to increase hours of operation from 12 midnight to 2 a. m. Amended to request unlimited time. Facilities of station WBAA.

WDGY—Dr. George W. Young, Minneapolis, Minn.—Construction permit to increase power from 1 KW to 1 KW, 2½ KW LS; to make changes in equipment; and change time of operation from limited to unlimited.

WIBA—The Badger Broadcasting Co., Inc., Madison, Wis.—Extension of special experimental authorization to operate with additional power of 50 watts, night, for period ending 10-1-34.

Fifth Zone

NEW—Northern California Amusement Co., Inc., Yreka, Calif.—Construction permit to erect new station to operate on 1500 kc., power of 100 watts, and unlimited time.

KVL—KVL, Inc., Seattle, Wash.—Construction permit to move transmitter and studio locally. Amended to complete all sections.

NEW—Pioneer Mercantile Co., 307½ E. 21st St., Bakersfield, Calif.—C. P. for new experimental broadcasting station; 1550 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time.

APPLICATIONS RETURNED

NEW—Abraham Shapiro, Astoria, Ore.—Construction permit to erect a new station to operate on 1370 kc., power of 100 watts, unlimited time. (Rule 6.)

NEW—C. C. Morris, Ada, Okla.—Construction permit to erect a new station to operate on 1200 or 1210 kc., power of 100 watts, unlimited. (Rules 5 and 6, Sections 14 and 20.)

WGAR—The WGAR Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, Ohio—Modification of license to change frequency from 1450 kc. to 1180 kc.; facilities of stations WINS and WDG. Ret. 3-10-34. (Rules 6 and 116.)

NEW—Harold J. Dunshee, Des Moines, Iowa—Construction permit to erect new station to operate on 1500 kc., power of 3 watts, S. H. and limited time. ((Rules 5 and 6; power, equipment, monitor, and Sections 20 and 24.