

The National Association of Broadcasters

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PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director

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RAYBURN BILL IS REPORTED

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on Tuesday reported favorably the Rayburn Communications Commission bill without amendments affecting broadcasting. The bill in the form in which it has been reported leaves the radio act intact but places its administration under a new Communications Commission of seven men.

By rejecting the proposals to amend the radio act and the proposal to set aside 25 per cent of all channels for religious, educational, and similar organizations, the Committee followed the recommendations made by the NAB during hearings on the bill.

The House Rules Committee later in the week granted a rule for consideration of the bill, limiting debate to one hour on the rule and two hours of general debate on the bill. This means that the bill will come up in the House within the next day or two.

Since the House bill does not include any of the provisions contained in Title III of the Dill bill, if passed in its reported form, this Title III would become the subject of a conference between managers of the Senate and House. Whether any or all of the Dill bill provisions would be accepted by the conference is problematical. Several of the Dill bill provisions have been vigorously opposed by the NAB and this opposition will be carried into the conference.

There is a likelihood that the 25 per cent amendment will be introduced from the floor of the House when the bill comes up. NAB stations which have not contacted their Congressmen on this possibility are urged to do so by the Legislative Committee.

Should the House pass the Rayburn bill and the differences between the two measures harmonized in conference, it is believed the President will approve the bill forthwith. This would mean abolition of the Federal Radio Commission which has had jurisdiction over broadcasting since 1927.

At the time this issue of NAB REPORTS goes to press, copies of the Rayburn bill as reported and the report are not available although their contents have been explained by Chairman Rayburn.

HEARINGS ON COPYRIGHT BILL

The subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee this week held hearings on the Cutting copyright bill. The bill was introduced for the purpose of enabling the United States to enter the International Copyright Union and carried the support of the Department of State.

The representative of the State Department stated that the treaty, being self-executing, would, if ratified, supersede the present copyright laws of the United States and provide automatic copyright for foreign authors and composers.

Entrance into the Union was advocated by William H. Osborn, speaking for the Authors League of America although the League was opposed to the Cutting bill in its present form.

F. G. Melcher, speaking for the National Association of Book Publishers, took the position that the United States should first pass copyright legislation before ratifying the treaty, pointing out that if the treaty were ratified in advance of copyright legislation chaos would result during the intervening period.

Other witnesses who appeared in support of the measure, some with reservations, were James L. Brown, chief of trademark and patent section of the Department of Commerce; John McRae, book publisher; Lela Mechlin, former secretary of the American Federation of Artists; John H. MacCracken, associate director of the American Council on Education; and William W. Tufts, representing the map publishers.

Thorvald Solberg, former register of copyrights, made a lengthy plea for entrance into the Union and reviewed the lengthy agitation for such action on the part of the United States.

Senator C. C. Dill of Washington, led the opposition to the Cutting bill and also to ratification of the treaty at this time. He explained to the subcommittee that copyright touches the lives of more people than any other legislation pending before Congress except tariff legislation. The purpose of the bill, he said, was to wipe out 140 years of consistent legislation in the United States on the subject of copyright. This is a foreign law, he said, and if we are to join we must scrap our law and take the foreign law. The Washington Senator, one of the best informed members of the Senate on the subject of copyright, reviewed our copyright legislation pointing out that all of our laws required registration and notice while the present bill would do away with such formalities. The bill should be before the Senate Patents Committee and not the Foreign Relations Committee, he said, and urged the subcommittee to urge this change of reference in its report.

Our copyright laws need revision, he said, adding that under the present law "one organization in New York holds a club over users so that they can charge whatever they ask." He said that it was impossible to pass the law at this session of Congress and urged the subcommittee to report to the full committee that the bill go to the Patents Committee and that the convention should not be ratified until after enabling legislation has been passed.

Edward T. Kilgore, attorney for the Fox Film Corporation and for the Hays organization, in opposing the bill and the treaty said that if we entered the Union without reservation we would do so on an unequal basis since other countries have made reservations. He raised a constitutional objection to the "oral" copyright provision stating that our constitution granted copyright only in writings. The public domain of music would become scrapped, he said.

Julian Brylawski, of the Motion Picture Theaters Owners of America, read a resolution which was adopted at the meeting of his organization protesting against the bill. He said if the treaty were ratified there would spring up numerous organizations similar to the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. Where we have one society now, we would have numerous societies under the bill.

Chairman Duffey, of the subcommittee, said that out in his state of Wisconsin the society we have here is considered a "racket."

Oswald F. Schuette represented the NAB at the hearings and opposed both the bill and the treaty.

"The broadcasting industry favors a revision of the copyright laws," he said. "But we are opposed to the bill before this committee because we do not believe it would achieve the purpose for which it is intended and that its passage in its present form would lead to confusion and chaos. The broadcasting industry favors the protection of copyright by international treaties, but we are opposed to the ratification of this treaty until Congress shall have revised the copyright laws to protect not only the rights of foreign and domestic authors and composers, but of the user of literary and musical works and of the rights of the public in the public domain."

"Even under the restrictions of the present law, the broadcasters find themselves at the mercy of an organization which claims to control the public performance rights to a million or more copyrighted musical compositions that, at least, have actually been registered in the Copyright Office. Under the present law a single innocent infringement of any one of these compositions entails a minimum statutory damage of \$250, plus attorney's fees. The mere threat of such a suit is so strong a club that the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers has found it possible to exact arbitrary licenses not only in practically every broadcasting station in the country, but from thousands of other users."

"To show the extent to which this organization has gone in

wielding this club, I have in my possession a letter which it sent to a broadcasting station in Oklahoma, which had refused to yield to its terms. In that case, Mr. Chairman, instead of suing the station for infringement, as it might have done, the American Society sent threats to each of the advertisers of that station threatening to sue these advertisers as 'joint tortfeasors'.

"If this organization can deal thus ruthlessly with copyrights that are registered under the present laws, how much more sweeping would its power be if it were to be given control over automatic copyrights, both domestic and foreign.

"Properly safeguarded, the broadcasters have no objection to any extension of copyright which may be necessary to protect works against unlicensed broadcasting. But the proposal of Section 4 of the Cutting bill, which seeks to carry out one of the provisions of the Rome Convention, would give to the author—even after he has parted with his copyright or granted a license for the use of his works—the right to prevent the broadcast of any modification which might be deemed prejudicial to his honor or reputation. This would create a serious situation for broadcasters because there are few literary or musical works that can be presented on the air in exactly the original form created by the author. Such works must be cut, condensed, expanded, dramatized or non-dramatized or translated. This is particularly necessary because the work in the form originally created by the author was not generally written for the particular radio program of the particular radio station and, in most cases, was not written for radio presentation at all."

William B. Warner, representing the National Publishers Association, objected to the bill because under it the publisher could not protect himself from injunction suits. Editors must have the right to edit, he said.

Robert E. Coulson, also of the National Publishers Association, said the bill, if passed, would sacrifice certainty for change in a field where certainty is more important than change for all concerned. If the bill were passed, he said, it would take ten years of litigation to know where all parties stood. The bill would help foreign authors and the American Society but no others.

M. J. Flynn, representing the American Federation of Labor, opposed the bill and the treaty and suggested that the State Department might well call conferences during the summer to work out a satisfactory law. Most of those attending the hearing agreed that this would be desirable and the representative of the State Department stated that the Department would be pleased to undertake the task.

John G. Payne, of the Music Publishers Protective Association, objected to the bill, pointing out the danger that some foreign court might construe the act against the interests of the United States, thereby throwing all American works in the public domain of that country. He said the copyright laws needed revision and that American authors needed better protection abroad.

The subcommittee, consisting of Chairman Duffey, Senators Van Nuys and Fess, closed the hearings and now has the bill and treaty under advisement. It is doubtful, in view of the general opposition expressed, whether any final committee action will be taken on the measure during the present session.

TRADE COMMISSION GETS COOPERATION

The Special Board of Investigation of the Federal Trade Commission is pleased with the cooperation promised by broadcasting in its undertaking to survey radio advertising. The Commission, after voting the survey, asked that stations cooperate in the work by sending in copies of all commercial announcements after July 1. The response to the letter sent to all stations has been most encouraging, it is said at the Commission.

NAB ENGINEERING COMMITTEE MEETS

Concurrently with the I. R. E. Convention, an open meeting of the NAB Engineering Committee was held Monday, May 28, at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia. The meeting was called to order by J. A. Chambers, chairman, and was devoted to a discussion of high fidelity transmission. Approximately 75 members of the committee and broadcast station engineers attended the meeting, and many of them participated in the discussion.

Measurements made by A. S. Clark of the Radio Research Co., of Washington, on the performance of 24 broadcasting transmitters of various powers were presented. The figures indicated that composite transmitters, under actual operating conditions, are superior to standard manufactured transmitters insofar as distortion is concerned. The measurements indicated that, at 75 per cent modula-

tion, the average distortion of 7 "standard" transmitters, of powers from 100 to 5000 watts, was 13.6 per cent, and that the average distortion of 17 "composite" transmitters, of powers from 100 to 1000 watts, was 9.0 per cent. Measurements on the frequency characteristics indicated that some manufactured transmitters were superior in this respect.

During the ensuing discussion, the necessity for adequate measuring apparatus and for its regular use by broadcasting stations was stressed. It was pointed out that high-quality transmission can be effected only through the careful checking of transmitter adjustments. The use of an engineering handbook, now being prepared by the Engineering Committee, was favorably discussed. The average station owner was stated to have little conception of what his engineer is up against in trying to maintain his equipment in proper operating condition.

The I. R. E. convention, which furnished the opportunity for the large attendance at the NAB meeting, was the largest convention in the history of the Institute. C. M. Jansky, Jr., President of the I. R. E., presided.

At the opening session, W. R. G. Baker, Vice-President and General Manager of the RCA-Victor Co., outlined some of the vital factors relative to the advent of commercial television, and predicted that at least five years' time is required for working out the commercial features of regular television entertainment. Dr. Baker said "If 700,000 persons should spend \$300 apiece to equip their homes with television apparatus, that would require a total expenditure of \$210,000,000. To serve that many persons about 80 transmitting stations would have to be provided, at a cost of \$40,000,000, and another \$40,000,000 would have to be spent to develop an interconnecting network. It would take \$58,000,000 a year for costs of transmitter operation and for depreciation.

"Another problem is that of programs. A radio broadcasting network is likely to have 5000 program hours a year. For a television station to show once each of the 300 feature motion pictures produced in a year in the United States would take up only 300 program hours. To broadcast each of the new plays of a year shown on New York stages would take up only another 300 hours. Shorts and newsreels would bring the total only to 2000 hours. And not all news events would be in reach.

"The artist's life, in television, would be for only a few brief weeks. You can listen to an entertainer over the air repeatedly, but you would not be content to see his grimaces more than a few times. So artists would demand high pay.

"Who is to pay for the vast costs? It will take years to develop television. You can't expect the manufacturers to pay for it, nor can you expect advertisers to pay much until coverage is assured them. European nations have become accustomed to government operation of all communications systems and to paying a government tax for radio broadcasting. American social psychology is different.

"But none of these problems are insoluble. And television hasn't yet developed all its tools."

J. A. Chambers, Technical Supervisor of the Crosley Radio Corporation, described the recently constructed 500 kilowatt transmitter of WLW.

The 1934 Honor Medal was presented by the Institute to Capt. S. C. Hooper, Director of Naval Communications, in recognition of his work in organizing military communications and in fostering the growth of American communications facilities. In accepting the medal, Capt. Hooper outlined some of the factors concerning the growth of communications systems, and added, "Now many nations have their houses somewhat in order at home insofar as concerns the circuits which connect with ships, aircraft, and the cities of the world. But the United States must look to its broadcasting, for gradually the spoken voice will come to be more and more listened to between nations and we will be judged by those other nations whom we desire as friends and partners in trade by the example we set on the air. We must be careful in broadcasting to foreign people. We must build stations powerful enough for them to hear well. We must learn to be interesting to them in culture and information, and in art and music, so that they will like to listen to us and become our friends. For trade follows friendships and national understanding. We must be sincere so that they will not be suspicious of us, and we must keep our service national for use in case of emergencies.

"The procedure on intercontinental broadcasting has hardly been crystallized as yet. The art is too young. But great good will come when this is perfected, and great understanding will result when the peoples of the world can understand one another's problems and points of view."

ASK RADIO COMMISSION INVESTIGATION

Senator Dickinson of Iowa has introduced a resolution in the Senate (S. Res. 250) asking for an investigation of the Federal Radio Commission. The resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, is as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary is authorized and directed to investigate the Federal Radio Commission, the records, documents, and decisions thereof, and each of the personnel thereof, with particular reference to the conduct and deportment of the several members of the Commission while engaged in exercising judicial or quasi-judicial functions under the Radio Act of 1927, and with further reference to the fitness of said several members of the Commission to exercise judicial or quasi-judicial functions either as members of the Federal Radio Commission as now constituted or as members of any commission which may be hereafter established to take over its powers and duties.

The committee shall report to the Senate the results of its investigation, including such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For such purposes the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, whether or not the Senate is in session, to hold such hearings, to employ such experts, and such clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to take such testimony, to have such printing and binding done, and to make such expenditures as it deems necessary.

DILL TELEPHONE RESOLUTION

Senator Dill this week introduced a resolution (S. Res. 252) in the Senate calling for an investigation of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

The resolution was taken up by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce to which it was referred on Thursday but no action taken. It is understood that the committee will consider the resolution further on Monday. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate Commerce, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized and directed to make a thorough and complete investigation of the operations, relationships, and activities of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., its subsidiaries, affiliates, associates, and other concerns in which it or they have any direct or indirect, financial interest, or which have any such interest in it, or in which any of its officers or directors hold any office or exert any control and shall report to the Senate the facts as ascertained and make recommendations for such legislation as the committee deems desirable.

In making said investigation the committee shall, among other things, investigate and report particularly on the following subjects:

(1) The financial structure and relationship of the company and its subsidiaries, associates, and affiliates and the extent to which its holding-company structure enables it to evade regulation or taxation, or enables it to conceal or absorb profits; the extent of interservice contracts or transactions between the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and its subsidiary, affiliated, associated, or holding companies, and particularly contracts with the Western Electric Co. and other manufacturers of electrical communication equipment, if any; also the sale prices of telephone equipment, material, or devices to telephone-operating companies, the profits upon such sales and the effect of such sales upon the rate base of operating companies when used as a basis for telephone charges in the various States; and the probable savings by telephone-operating companies purchasing equipment under a system of competitive bidding.

(2) The activities of and expansion by the company and its subsidiaries, associates, holding companies, and affiliates into fields other than telephone communication, including teletype service, telephoto service, broadcasting, motion-picture distribution, and the manufacture of electrical equipment.

(3) The methods of competition with other companies and industries, with reference to equality of service, reasonableness of rates, both local and long distance, depreciation accounting practices, discriminatory practices, suppression of patents, method of accounting for royalties accruing on patents, sale and refusal to sell equipment to competing companies, maintenance of exorbitantly high prices because of monopolistic control, and particularly the relationship of the company with Electrical Research Products, Inc., and its relation to independent motion-picture organizations, and its practices in the interests of the company.

(4) The extent to which local subscribers have borne the cost

of the research developments for long-distance appliances, radio, motion-picture, and other inventions not related to the improvement of local service.

(5) The reasons for voluntary reductions in long-distance charges and the failure to reduce local charges during the past few years of generally falling prices.

(6) Its relations as an employer with its employees and the extent of its reduction in number and wages of employees while maintaining exorbitant salaries for high officials and a continuous high dividend rate.

(7) The methods whereby the company or its subsidiaries or affiliates or its officers or directors have sought through propaganda, or the expenditure of money or the control of channels of publicity, to influence or control public opinion or elections.

The words "associates," "subsidiaries," "affiliates," and "holding companies" shall include all companies directly or indirectly associated or connected with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., either by stock ownership, interlocking directorates, interlocking offices, whether by direct or indirect stock ownership, office holding, or directorates, or traceable through one or more companies, corporations, partnerships, individuals, or in any other manner.

That the said committee is hereby authorized to sit and perform its duties at such times and places as it deems necessary or proper and to require the attendance of witnesses by subpoenas or otherwise; to require the production or inspection of all accounts, books, papers, documents, memoranda, minutes, etc.; and to employ counsel, experts, and other assistants, and stenographers at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words. The chairman of the committee, or any member thereof, may administer oaths to witnesses and sign subpoenas for witnesses; and every person duly summoned before said committee, or any subcommittee thereof, who refuses or fails to obey the process of said committee, or appears and refuses to answer questions pertinent to said investigation, shall be punished as prescribed by law. The expenses of said investigation shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate on vouchers of the committee or subcommittee, signed by the chairman and approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, not to exceed \$25,000.

FRC TO ACQUIRE APPARATUS

The Engineering Division of the Federal Radio Commission recently addressed communications to manufacturers of radio apparatus seeking proposals for equipment to permit the FRC Field Division to maintain a more adequate check on the characteristics of broadcasting transmitters.

It is planned to acquire for each monitoring station a modulation indicator, volume indicator, and distortion measuring equipment to be associated with a radio receiver. It is planned to require each broadcasting station to demonstrate at regular intervals its compliance with FRC rules regarding performance of transmitters. If such measurements at the monitoring stations indicate violation of the rules, a check-up will be made, according to the plan, at the station in question by a Commission inspector.

So far, the response from the manufacturers has indicated that the apparatus will have to be built to order and to the Commission's design. The Commission's plans are therefore tentative and based on delivery and testing of apparatus, which will require some time.

The effect on broadcasting stations of the institution of such enforcement of regulations, and possible drafting of further regulations, would be a general increase in quality of transmission, as a result of more careful operating technique. It is probable that many station owners will have to acquire modulation meters, beat frequency oscillators, distortion factor indicators, and other routine testing apparatus which they do not now possess.

ASCAP LOSES BALTIMORE SUIT

According to the Baltimore Sun, June 1, 1934, the "Granted Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, an organ from which owns almost all the copyrights on modern songs and" 500 tunes, came off a bad second best in a suit heard yesterday by Judge Killiam C. Coleman in the United States District Court.

"The Society sought to collect \$250 from the proprietor of a Baltimore beer garden on the ground that last October an orchestra had played at the place and had used one of the organization's dance tunes without paying any royalty," says the news story.

"The witness for the Society, who testified that he was a professional musician hired to go about and find violations of the copyright laws, told the court that the orchestra he had heard

at the beer garden was composed of a piano, a saxophone, a drum and a banjo and that he had recognized among their renditions a tune called "The Talk of the Town," on which his employers owned the copyright.

"The members of the orchestra, who testified for the defense, said they had not played the tune referred to, although they had been asked to play it by the prosecution witness, because they did not know it and could not read music.

"They said they played only from memory such old songs as "Turkey in the Straw," "Old Dan Tucker" and "Golden Slippers," and that their orchestra was made up of a piano, banjo, guitar and violin.

"In dismissing the suit, Judge Coleman held that the musicians probably had a better recollection of what they played than the plaintiff's witness, who testified that he had been to a number of places the same evening in his search for copyright violations."

RECOMMENDS NEVADA STATION DENIAL

E. L. Landsberg and K. V. Martin applied to the Radio Commission for a construction permit for a new broadcasting station to be erected at Las Vegas, Nev., to use the facilities of Station KGIX, that city. Ralph L. Walker(e) on Friday in Report No. 561 recommended that this application be denied and also that the application for station renewal be denied KGIX "without prejudice to the granting of the license upon the completion of construction of new equipment pursuant to the provisions of the outstanding permit."

The Examiner found that the applicants for the new station failed to make any showing "which would warrant a finding that the operation of a station by them at Las Vegas would serve public interest or necessity."

WJEJ DENIAL RECOMMENDED

Station WJEJ, Hagerstown, Md., applied to the Radio Commission for unlimited time, instead of daytime hours, and to increase its power from 100 watts to 50 watts at night and 250 watts daytime, without changing its present frequency of 1210 kilocycles. Ralph L. Walker(e) in Report No. 560 on Friday recommended that the application be denied.

The Examiner found that the station is now operating satisfactorily and "there does not appear to be any substantial need for the additional coverage which would result from an increase in its daytime power from 100 to 250 watts."

HOW ABOUT SENDING IN YOUR CHECK?

The NAB membership has reached 355 and is still mounting. Bills were sent out this week and it was revealed that only 20 stations out of the total number are in arrears in their dues. With the heavy expenses in connection with the work now going on our revenue is barely equal to the expenses, despite a limited staff in the headquarters office. It would be a great help if the 20 delinquents would pay their dues and if all others would send in their June dues promptly.

KUDNER HEADS AAAA

Arthur H. Kudner, of Erwin, Wasey & Co., New York, was elected Chairman of the Board of the American Association of Advertising Agencies at its session this week in Washington, D. C. He succeeds W. C. D'Arcy of St. Louis.

Charles Daniel Frey of Chicago was elected vice president to succeed Mr. Kudner, who has been vice president of the Association during the last year.

C. C. Smith of Detroit was elected Secretary, succeeding A. L. Ney of Cleveland, and E. De Witt Hill, of McCann-Erickson, New York, was re-elected treasurer.

Cnncaut out Mr. Frey's term on the Board of Directors, Mr. of the N Ryan of Pedlar & Ryan, New York, was elected with at the new directors at large, namely, Mr. D'Arcy, the retiring called an, and J. N. Dawson, of Tracy-Locke-Dawson, New York, a d'F. B. Ryan, of Ruthrauff & Ryan, New York.

b John Benson of New York retains the post as President of the Association, which he has held for several years, together with the executive staff headed by Frederic R. Gamble, executive secretary. Members of the executive board representing councils were elected as follows:

F. C. Bruns, New York City, New York council; C. A. Oswald, Philadelphia, Atlantic council; Henry B. Humphrey, Boston, New England council; and Milton J. Blair, Chicago, Western council.

RMA MEETS JUNE 11 TO 14

The Tenth Annual Convention of the RMA will be held at Chicago, Ill., June 11 to 14. The program for the meeting which includes a number of important speakers was announced this week by Bond Geddes, Executive Vice President and General Manager of the RMA. Headquarters will be at the Stevens Hotel.

SUPREME COURT DENIES WRIT

The United States Supreme Court this week denied the petition for writ of certiorari of broadcasting station WOQ, Kansas City.

The Radio Commission gave the facilities of this station to Station KFH, Wichita, Kans. WOQ appealed to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia but this court upheld the decision of the Commission, granting a stay order, however. The station then asked the Supreme Court to review the decision of the lower court which it has now denied.

SUGGESTS DENYING NEW TEXAS STATION

Application was made to the Radio Commission for a construction permit for a new broadcasting station at Longview, Texas, by the Voice of Longview to use 1370 kilocycles, 100 watts power and daytime hours. Ralph L. Walker(e) in Report No. 559 this week recommended that the application be denied.

The Examiner found that it does not appear from the record that there is sufficient program material to enable the station to furnish a desirable service, nor that the applicant will possess "sufficient financial resources to insure the construction and operation of a station in a satisfactory manner."

RECOMMENDS AGAINST NEW MARYLAND STATION

A. V. Tidmore applied to the Radio Commission for a construction permit for a new broadcasting station to be erected at Salisbury, Md., to operate on 1200 kilocycles, 100 watts and daytime only. Ralph L. Walker(e) in Report No. 558 this week recommended that the application be denied.

The Examiner found that the applicant failed to show the character of service he proposed to render, and the availability of sufficient program material to permit the rendition of a desirable service. "Further," says the Examiner, "it does not appear that sufficient revenue would be obtained from the sale of time to permit the satisfactory and successful operation of the proposed station as a commercial enterprise."

NOTICE!

Station WSGN writes that a J. I. Howard, president of the Southern Investment Corporation of Charlotte, N. C., has just left Birmingham, Ala., leaving unpaid a charge for a week's broadcasting over WSGN. Station WSGN says that Mr. Howard's advertising is of a "vague nature, relating to the opening of offices in the city, the fact that his corporation fosters Southern industries, and is available to sell stock and promote business deals for any small industry." Further details can be obtained by writing Station WSGN.

SECURITIES ACT REGISTRATION

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

Ardeen Gold Mines, Ltd., Montreal, Canada (2-900, Form A-1)

Collateral Equities, Inc., Dayton, Ohio (2-901, Form C-1)

Bondholders Protective Committee for the Baton Rouge Lode No. 490, Order of Elks, First Mortgage 5¾ per cent Gold Bonds, New Orleans, La. (2-902, Form D-1)

Great Bend, Ltd., Goldfield, Nev. (2-903, Form A-1)

Hamilton Shares, Inc., New York City (2-904, Form A-1)

Nevada State Gold Mines Company, Lovelock, Nev. (2-905, Form A-1)

Victor H. Munnecke and others, Chicago, Ill. (2-907, Form D-1)

Empire States Refining Corp., Inc., Bolivar, New York (2-908, Form A-1)

United Endowment Foundation, Inc., New York City (2-909, Form C-1)

FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION ACTION

HEARING CALENDAR

Tuesday, June 5, 1934

- KVI—Puget Sound Broadcasting Co., Inc., Tacoma, Wash.—Modification of license; **570 kc.**, 500 watts, 1 KW LS, unlimited. Present assignment: **570 kc.**, 500 watts, unlimited.
- KGW—Oregonian Publishing Co., Portland, Ore.—C. P., **620 kc.**, 1 KW, $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW, unlimited. Present assignment: **620 kc.**, 1 KW, unlimited.

Thursday, June 7, 1934

- WOWO—Main Auto Supply Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.—Renewal of license; **1160 kc.**, 10 KW, simultaneous daytime with WWVA, sharing night.
- KTAR—KTAR Broadcasting Co., Phoenix, Ariz.—Modification of license; **620 kc.**, 1 KW, unlimited. Present assignment: **620 kc.**, 500 watts, 1 KW LS, unlimited.
- WWVA—West Virginia Broadcasting Corp., Wheeling, W. Va.—Renewal of license; **1160 kc.**, 5 KW, simultaneous daytime with WOWO, sharing night.

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

First Zone

- WPRO—Cherry & Webb Broadcasting Co., Providence, R. I.—Granted extension of special experimental authority to operate on **630 kc.**, 250 watts, from June 1 to December 1, 1934; also granted modification of special experimental authority approving exact transmitter location at Providence.
- WORC—Alfred F. Kleindienst, Worcester, Mass.—Granted 90-day extension of special experimental authority to operate on **1280 kc.**, 500 watts.

Second Zone

- WOBW—Charleston Broadcasting Corp., Charleston, W. Va.—Granted modification of license to increase day power from 500 watts to 1 KW.
- WPEN-WRAX—Wm. Penn Broadcasting Co. and WRAX Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Granted modification of C. P. to extend completion date to August 1.
- WKBO—Keystone Broadcasting Corp., Harrisburg, Pa.—Granted license to move station locally and make changes in equipment; **1200 kc.**, 100 watts, S-WKJC.
- WJR—WJR, The Goodwill Station, Detroit, Mich.—Granted C. P. to October 16, 1934, to erect temporary station-transmitter at Detroit, install new equipment, and use 1 KW power instead of 10 KW, on **750 kc.**, unlimited hours.

Third Zone

- WCLO—WCLO Radio Corp., Janesville, Wis.—Granted renewal of license; **1200 kc.**, 100 watts, unlimited time.
- WBRC—Birmingham Broadcasting Co., Inc., Birmingham, Ala.—Granted license; **930 kc.**, 500 watts night, 1 KW LS, unlimited time.
- WSBC—WSBC, Inc., Chicago, Ill.—Granted license covering changes in equipment; **1210 kc.**, 100 watts, specified hours.
- WGCM—Great Southern Land Co., Mississippi City, Miss.—Granted modification of license to move studio from E. Beach Gulfport, Mississippi City, to Great Southern Hotel, Gulfport, Miss.

Fourth Zone

- KGCU—Mandan Radio Assn., Mandan, N. Dak.—Granted C. P. to move transmitter and studio locally, and install new equipment.
- KWCR—Cedar Rapids Broadcast Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Granted modification of C. P. extending completion date to 6 months from May 16, 1934.
- KWLC—Luther College, Decorah, Iowa.—Granted special temporary authority to reduce hours of operation to 2 hours daily for period June 6 to September 10, 1934, during vacation period.

Fifth Zone

- KVOS—KVOS, Inc., Bellingham, Wash.—Present license extended for 30 days on temporary basis subject to such action as may be taken on application for renewal.
- KPCB—Queen City Broadcasting Co., Seattle, Wash.—Granted special temporary authority to operate station without approved frequency monitor for period of 25 days.
- KGA—Louis Wasmer, Spokane, Wash.—Granted special experimental authority to operate on **900 kc.**, with 1 KW night, $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW LS, unlimited time, for period ending November 1, 1934, subject to decision by Court of Appeals in the case of KSEI-KFPY.

SET FOR HEARING

- NEW—Roy W. Bushland, Chippewa Falls, Wis.—C. P. (Exp. Broadcast); **1530 kc.**, 150 watts, 12 noon to 9 p. m.; to be heard by Commission en banc on June 27.
- WNAC—Shepard Broadcasting Service, Inc., Boston, Mass.—C. P. to increase day power from 1 KW to $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW LS, and make changes in equipment.
- WAAB—Bay State Broadcasting Corp., Boston, Mass.—Modification of license for authority to use transmitter of Station WNAC.
- WBNX—Standard Cahill Co., Inc., New York—License covering changes in equipment; **1350 kc.**, 250 watts, S-WAWZ; granted temporary license pending outcome of hearing.
- KGHI—Lloyd Judd Co., Little Rock, Ark.—Special experimental authority to increase night power from 100 watts to 250 watts.

SPECIAL AUTHORIZATIONS GRANTED

- WABI—First Universalist Society of Bangor, Me.—To operate daily except Sunday: 9 a. m. to 2 p. m., 6 to 10 p. m.; Sunday: 6 a. m. to 3 p. m., 6 to 9 p. m., EDST instead of EST, for period from June 1 and during the daylight saving time period, but not later than September 1, 1934.
- WGAL—WGAL, Inc., Lancaster, Pa.—To operate station without approved frequency monitor for period of 10 days.
- WHET—Dothan Broadcasting Co., Dothan, Ala.—To operate from 6:30 to 9:30 p. m., CST, on May 29.
- WSVS—Seneca Vocational High School, Buffalo, N. Y.—To remain silent for period beginning June 23 and ending July 1, 1934.
- WMBH—Joplin Broadcasting Co., Joplin, Mo.—To operate from 2:30 to 7:30 p. m., CST, on June 10, and from 2 to 6 p. m., CST, June 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 29, and 30, 1934. Also to operate from 9:30 to 11:30 p. m. CST, June 2.
- WHDF—The Upper Michigan Broadcasting Co., Calumet, Mich.—To operate from 2 to 3:30 p. m., CST, June 3, and to operate from 8 to 9:30 p. m., CST, June 2, 9, 16, and 23.
- KRMD—Radio Station KRMD, Inc., Shreveport, La.—To operate from 7:30 to 9 p. m., CST, June 3, 10, 17, and 24, 1934.
- WBEO—The Lake Superior Broadcasting Co., Marquette, Mich.—To operate daily, except Sunday: 9:30 to 1:15 p. m., 5 to 7 p. m.; Sunday, 9 to 1:30 p. m., CDST, instead of CST, for period June 1 to September 1.
- WCOC—Mississippi Broadcasting Co., Inc., Meridian, Miss.—To reduce hours of operation to specified, as follows: 7:30 to 9:45 a. m., 11 a. m. to 2 p. m., and 6 to 9 p. m., CST, for period of 60 days.

ACTION ON EXAMINERS' REPORTS

- KRGV—Ex. Rep. No. 552: KRGV, Inc., Harlingen, Tex.—Granted modification of license to change hours of operation from sharing equally with KWWG to unlimited; **1260 kc.**, 500 watts, sustaining Examiner Geo. H. Hill.
- KWWG—Frank P. Jackson, Brownsville, Tex.—Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license to Port Arthur College; **1260 kc.**, 500 watts, daytime only; also granted renewal of license, **1260 kc.**, 500 watts, daytime, reversing Examiner Hill.
- KWWG—Port Arthur College, Port Arthur, Tex.—Granted C. P. to change location of studio and transmitter, reversing Examiner Hill.

- NEW—Ex. Rep. No. 554: Walter B. Stiles, Inc., Muskegon, Mich.—Denied C. P. for new station to operate on 1310 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time, sustaining Examiner R. L. Walker.
- WKBZ—Karl L. Ashbacher, Ludington, Mich.—Granted C. P. to move transmitter and studio from Ludington to Muskegon, Mich.; 1500 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time, sustaining Examiner Walker.

ORAL ARGUMENT GRANTED

The Commission en banc will hear oral argument in re Exp. Rep. No. 555, involving Station WJJD, Chicago, on June 13, 1934.

MISCELLANEOUS

- Joseph Pappalardo, Lawrence, Mass.—Application for new broadcasting station redesignated for hearing.
- WISN—American Radio News Corp., Milwaukee, Wis.—Granted modification of license to increase day power from 250 to 500 watts, night power to remain at 250 watts. This station now operates full time on 1120 kc., having recently acquired the facilities of WHAD, Marquette, Mich.
- WDEL—WDEL, Inc., Wilmington, Del.—Modification of license, heretofore designated for hearing, was dismissed at request of applicant.

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

First Zone

- WOR—Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., Newark, N. J.—Modification of construction permit (1-P-B-1492) to extend commencement and completion dates to 8-16-34 and 12-16-34, respectively.
- WHDH—Matheson Radio Co., Inc., Boston, Mass.—Authority to determine operating power by direct antenna measurement.
- WOV—International Broadcasting Corporation, New York, N. Y.—Construction permit to install directional antenna and change time from day to unlimited.

Second Zone

None.

Third Zone

- WRGA—Rome Broadcasting Corp., Rome, Ga.—License to cover construction permit granted 4-27-34 to move transmitter locally.
- WFBC—Greenville News-Piedmont Co., Greenville, S. C.—Construction permit to make equipment changes; change frequency from 1200 kc. to 1300 kc.; increase power from 100 watts, 250 watts LS, to 250 watts, 1 KW LS.
- WTOC—Savannah Broadcasting Co., Inc., Savannah, Ga.—Construction permit to install temporary transmitter for 30 days (pending completion of new permanent transmitter) at Hotel DeSoto to operate on 1260 kc., power of 100 watts, unlimited time.
- KRGV—KRGV, Inc., Weslaco, Tex.—License to cover construction permit granted 5-4-34 to make equipment changes and move studio and transmitter from Harlingen to Weslaco, Tex.

Fourth Zone

- WWAE—Hammond-Calumet Broadcasting Corp., Hammond, Ind.—Construction permit to install new equipment.
- WHA—University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.—Construction permit to make equipment changes and increase power from 1 KW to 2½ KW.
- WJJD—WJJD, Inc., Chicago, Ill.—License to cover construction permit granted 4-27-34 to install new equipment.
- WSBC—WSBC, Inc., Chicago, Ill.—License to cover construction permit granted 1-26-34 to change equipment.

Fifth Zone

- NEW—B. J. Hecker, Salem, Ore.—Construction permit to erect new station to operate on 1330 kc., power of 500 watts, unlimited time. Facilities Station KWJJ.
- KXL—KXL Broadcasters, Portland, Ore.—Construction permit to make equipment changes and increase power from 100 watts to 100 watts, 250 watts LS.
- KTRB—Thomas R. McTammany and William H. Bates, Jr., Modesto, Calif.—License to cover construction permit granted 2-29-34 to erect new station.
- KVI—Puget Sound Broadcasting Co., Inc., Tacoma, Wash.—Modification of license to increase nighttime power from 500 watts to 1 KW.
- KECA—Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.—Construction permit to change transmitter locally, use auxiliary now licensed to KFI with some changes; increase power to 1 KW, 2½ KW LS. Amended to be considered under Rule 6(g).
- NEW—E. B. Craney, Helena, Mont.—Construction permit to erect new station to operate on 1420 kc., power of 100 watts, unlimited time; to be considered under Rule 6.

APPLICATIONS RETURNED

- NEW—Mason Dixon Radio Group, Inc., York, Pa.—Construction permit to erect new station to operate on 1310 kc., power of 100 watts, S-WRAW, facilities WGAL.
- KIEV—Cannon System, Ltd., Glendale, Calif.—Modification of license to increase power to 500 watts. (Rule 6 and improper application form.)
- NEW—J. E. Churchwell, G. O. Russell, H. O. Freeman, Jr., d/b as Panama City Broadcasting Co., Panama City, Fla.—Construction permit to erect new station to operate on 1010 kc., with power of 100 watts, daytime. Facilities: KGGF, KQW, WHN, WIS, WNAD, WQAD, and WRNY. (Rule 6, Section 14; power and transmitter site.)
- NEW—J. E. Churchwell, G. O. Russell, H. O. Freeman, Jr., d/b as Panama City Broadcasting Co., Panama City, Fla.—Construction permit to erect new station to operate on 1010 kc., with power of 100 watts, daytime. Facilities: KGGF, KQW, WHN, WIS, WNAD, WQAD, and WRNY. (Rule 6, Section 14; power and transmitter site.)
- NEW—Mrs. (V. E.) Bernice Gambill, Guthrie, Okla.—Construction permit to erect a new station to operate on 1270 kc., with power of 100 watts, daytime and S. H. (Rules 5 and 6; power; monitor; transmitter site.)
- NEW—Wm. B. Harty, Dedham, Mass.—Construction permit to erect new station to operate on 1140 kc., power of 100 watts, S. H. (Frequency; transmitter site; equipment and jurat.)
- KMTR—KMTR Radio Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif.—Modification of license to increase power from 500 watts to 1 KW. (Section 3.)