

The National Association of Broadcasters

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING * * * * * WASHINGTON, D. C.
PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director

NAB REPORTS

Copyright, 1933, The National Association of Broadcasters



Vol. 1 - - No. 35
SEPT. 30, 1933

NAB CODE HEARING

Hearings on the code of fair practice for the radio broadcasting industry opened before the NRA with Deputy Administrator Sol A. Rosenblatt presiding. The Deputy Administrator prefaced the hearing of witnesses by announcing that he refused to accept the so-called merit clause of the code which provides for the selection, retention and advancement of employes on the basis of individual merit.

Alfred J. McCosker, president of the National Association of Broadcasters, was the first speaker and stated that his Association includes less than half of the total number of licensed stations. He claimed, however, that this membership does over 81 percent of the industry's total volume of commercial business.

McCosker stated that at the White Sulphur Springs convention of the Association early in October, revision of its by-laws would be made to permit smaller stations to join the Association at a nominal cost. This he expected would bring into the only trade association in the industry most of the present non-member stations.

Of the 586 American broadcasting stations 397 operate simultaneously at night, McCosker said. More than 50 percent of these stations do a total business of \$3,000 a month or less, he said.

John W. Guider, special code counsel for the Association, also expressed the view that broadcasting is a small industry from the economic viewpoint. The general depression, he said, found broadcasting still in its formative state. Since 1927 annual expenditure by advertisers has increased from \$3,832,150 to \$39,106,776. In 1931, expenditures for radio advertising time over both networks and individual stations, totalled more than \$70,000,000, Guider estimated, but added that the only available statistics indicate that the industry as a whole has not as yet operated at a profit.

The complexity of the industry's problems were indicated by the great number of small local stations, where the addition of only one transmitter operator may mean a fifty percent increase in the station's technical staff. The local broadcaster also suffers from a lack of financial reserves and his problem is further complicated by decreased revenues.

Compliance with the proposed code, Guider said, would increase by 765 the 11,000 employes now on a full-time basis in the industry. This does not include radio talent, he added. Guider estimated that total payrolls under the proposed code will be more than double those of 1929 and estimated the total increase at \$1,328,000 a year.

Mrs. Annette R. Bushman, vice president of Allied Productions, Inc., stated that her organization was a new one in the program-production field and pointed out that there were no provisions in the code covering radio talent. She proposed that the code should take cognizance of this condition by an amendment providing minimum rates of pay for actors and musicians.

J. N. Weber, president of the American Federation of Musicians, presented a brief in behalf of musicians and supporting an agreement reached with the NAB committee under which musicians are exempted from the code. He was assured by Deputy Administrator Rosenblatt that this agreement would be taken care of in the code.

Hoyt S. Haddock, president of the American Radio Telegraphists Association, urged that maximum hours in the code should be 36 a week with not more than 8 hours' continuous work in any 24. He also recommended double time for overtime.

Deputy Rosenblatt elicited from Haddock the information that his association comprised 76 paid-up members and that a majority were marine operators. About 18 percent, Haddock said, were in the broadcasting business.

E. H. Rietzke, of the Capitol Radio Engineering Institute, stated that salaries in the proposed code are too low.

T. R. McLean, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, stated that the proposed code represents only the business side of the industry. He contended that it is in fact a public utility and is so regarded and regulated in other countries.

McLean recommended the same rates of pay for the smaller stations, with \$40 a week pay for 40 hours work. He claimed that some stations had a workweek of 84 hours. This practice keeps an employe tied to his station for as long as 16 hours a day, he said. McLean asked that the code authority include representatives of both government and labor.

Frank Gillmore, president of the Actors' Equity Association, said that of the 1,869 actors in the radio industry, 1,078 were members of Equity. Gillmore listed as one of the major abuses of the industry the practice of requiring rehearsals and auditions without pay.

Gillmore urged the elimination of free auditions, contending that "this has become a very startling abuse." Sometimes six or more free auditions are given to prospective purchasers of a program, he said. Gillmore also recommended abolition of free appearances on the radio describing these as simply a means of self-exploitation.

Ben F. Goldstein, representing the Chicago Federation of Labor, owner and operator of station WCFL, stated that the code as proposed would prevent increase of employment in the industry and would concentrate monopolistic control under the big networks and their affiliates. WCFL paid its employes \$1.25 an hour, considerably above the average for the industry, Goldstein said.

H. A. Huebner, counsel for the American Record Corporation and Brunswick Record Corporation, asked that it be made an unfair practice to broadcast records without the written consent of the manufacturers of such records. He said that records are being used throughout the United States without adequate compensation to the manufacturer, who sells these records at only a few cents profit and finds they are broadcast indiscriminately. Their constant repetition on broadcasts greatly reduces the sales value of the discs, Huebner said. He attributed the decline in the sales of records to 29 percent of the average a few years ago largely to their being broadcast constantly. On many small stations, records constitute 100 per cent of the programs, he claimed.

Deputy Administrator Rosenblatt asked Huebner, if he had attempted "in any way up to the present time to seek to regulate that so-called evil."

"We have sir," Huebner replied. "We have placed on our records a notice 'not licensed for broadcasting.'"

"I have made a further effort," he said. "About a year ago I called upon Mr. Loucks, who is present here, and approached him on behalf of the same corporations that I now represent. I told

Hear About Broadcasters' Code at White Sulphur Springs, Oct., 8, 9, 10, 11

him I wanted to discuss the situation and see whether this thing could not be ironed out in some way between the record manufacturers and the National Association of Broadcasters. Mr. Loucks, in his very engaging way, received me courteously, treated me nicely, but defied me to do anything about it."

"That is as far as it went, is it?" asked Deputy Administrator Rosenblatt.

"Yes sir," Hubner replied.

Albert E. Haase, consultant for the Association of National Advertisers, representing the majority of all large advertisers, stated that in radio the principal interest of the advertiser was in the show and in the actors. The advertisers, he pointed out, wanted to see that the money paid by them actually reached the actors and did not want pyramided commissions. Numerous advertisers have complained, Mr. Haase said, that they had to pay "commissions on commissions." The advertisers' success in radio depended entirely upon the quality of the performance, Haase said. The result of the pyramided commissions practice was that the actor did not get the amount he or she was supposed to receive. Such practices, he contended, led to unhappiness among the radio performers and tended to vitiate the quality of the show.

Haase said that actors should not be paid any uniform rate. Pay should be proportionate to skill and radio personality.

Emily Holt, attorney for Actors Equity Association, submitted a proposed actors' code. It would establish minimum rates of pay for the actor for several types of broadcasts and defines a performance as 3½ hours in duration, including rehearsal time.

The actors' code also aims at another alleged abuse in the industry by providing that "the administrative, operating and studio staff of a station shall not participate as artists in a program employing professional artists." Minimum wage for extras is set at \$5 per performance.

The artists' code further provides that auditions given for a prospective buyer of a program must be paid for by that prospective buyer at the rate of one-half the rate for an actual broadcast.

Alice M. Edwards, executive secretary of the American Home Economics Association, recommended the inclusion in the code of a provision under which no network would knowingly broadcast false, misleading or ambiguous statements of articles which by such misrepresentation, might impair the public health.

Immediately following the public hearing, Deputy Rosenblatt called all interested parties into conference to consider the various proposals offered at the hearing. These conferences continued Wednesday night, Thursday and Friday and are still in progress at the time this issue of NAB REPORTS goes to press. No definite conclusions have as yet been reached.

Judge Eugene O. Sykes, chairman of the Federal Radio Commission, attended the hearing as special advisor to the deputy administrator. Others who were on the bench with the deputy administrator were James W. Baldwin, industrial advisor; John Shepard III, Boston, Mass, special advisor; G. A. Renard, consumer advisor; Edward Nockels, labor advisor; L. M. C. Smith, legal advisor; and Donald K. Wallace, research and planning advisor.

The NAB Code Committee, consisting of Alfred J. McCosker, president of the NAB and chairman of the Committee; Philip G. Loucks, NAB Managing Director; Frank M. Russell, Ralph Colin, I. Z. Buckwalter, John Elmer, G. A. Richards, John W. Guider, John Shepard III, were present at the hearings. Quin Ryan, the tenth member of the Committee, was unable to attend.

A meeting of the NAB Code Committee was held on Tuesday, the day before the hearing, and agreed upon matters concerning the presentation of the testimony.

Meetings of the NAB Code Committee will be resumed in Washington next Tuesday at which time it is hoped reports on the conferences will be ready for consideration.

THE CODE AND THE CONVENTION

With prospects that the broadcasters' code will be ready for approval late next week, indications are that a record crowd will attend the annual NAB convention to be held at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 8, 9, 10 and 11. Work on the code is being expedited in order that it will be ready for announcement before the time of the meeting in order that all broadcasters may

have an opportunity to get first hand information about it during the convention.

Every station received a copy of the official NAB program in the mail during the week. Read this program carefully and you will see that a major portion of the time will be devoted to business sessions in which free discussion is anticipated.

Stations desiring to have exhibits or displays of promotional material should make arrangements direct with the hotel.

The hotel rate for the convention is \$10 a day on the American plan although accommodations may be had on the European plan, the rooms costing around \$5.

The registration fee will be \$5 and this fee will include the banquet.

NRA TRANSCRIPTIONS FOR SPONSORSHIP

Release dates for the 24 electrically transcribed NRA program interludes have been announced from the office of W. B. Dolph, radio director of the NRA. Since this campaign is to start the week of October 8 it is absolutely necessary that orders be placed IMMEDIATELY by stations who desire to take advantage of this series.

Herewith is the schedule of release dates, together with the subjects treated, which will indicate the local clients to whom the programs may be sold. Some stations are selling the transcription as just a five-minute program, while others are suggesting fifteen- and thirty-minute programs in which the NRA transcription is spotted. No restrictions have been made as to the price for which these transcriptions can be sold. Each transcription is a forceful and dramatic stimulus to "BUY NOW," built directly around the specific commodity which is the subject of the particular episode.

SCHEDULE AND SUBJECTS

Week of Oct. 8—Interlude No. 1. Subject: "Furniture." Interlude No. 2. Subject: "Musical Instruments."

Week of Oct. 15—Interlude No. 3. Subject: "Ladies Ready to Wear." Interlude No. 4. Subject: "General."

Week of Oct. 22—Interlude No. 5. Subject: "Mens Suits and Overcoats." Interlude No. 6. Subject: "Women's and Children's Shoes."

Week of Oct. 29—Interlude No. 7. Subject: "Labor Saving Devices." Interlude No. 8. Subject: "Home Improvements."

Week of Nov. 5—Interlude No. 9. Subject: "Foodstuffs." Interlude No. 10. Subject: "White Goods."

Week of Nov. 12—Interlude No. 11. Subject: "Refrigeration." Interlude No. 12. Subject: "Yard Goods."

Week of Nov. 19—Interlude No. 13. Subject: "Drugs and Drug Store Products." Interlude No. 14. Subject: "Real Estate."

Week of Nov. 26—Interlude No. 15. Subject: "Cosmetics and Toiletries." Interlude No. 16. Subject: "Men's Hats."

Week of Dec. 3—Interlude No. 17. Subject: "Automobiles." Interlude No. 18. Subject: "Home Heating."

Week of Dec. 10—Interlude No. 19. Subject: "Men's Wear." Interlude No. 20. Subject: "Kitchen Replacements."

Week of Dec. 17—Interlude No. 21. Subject: "Culture and Amusement." Interlude No. 22. Subject: "Children's Wear."

Week of Dec. 24—Interlude No. 23. Subject: "Women's Stockings and Lingerie." Interlude No. 24. Subject: "Tableware."

The NRA does not have funds to pay for the recording cost, but Mr. G. T. Herzog of Washington, D. C., has volunteered to produce the series at a cost of \$2.50 per record, the production to be done under the supervision of NRA officials.

Stations desiring to make use of these recordings should communicate at once with Mr. G. T. Herzog, 704 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. The cost is \$60.00, plus 5 per cent tax, for the entire series. You may, if you wish, pay for half the series at the time of subscribing and the balance on November 1, 1933, or, have them sent C. O. D., in which case an additional 25 cents per program mailing cost should be added. If you desire to make use of these recordings it is important that you place your order IMMEDIATELY.

SECURITIES ACT REGISTRATIONS

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

Accumulative Royalties Corp., Tulsa, Okla. (2-221)
 Central Idaho Mining & Milling Company, Seattle, Wash. (2-225)
 Cram's, Inc., Portland, Ore. (2-224)
 Eagle Bird Mine, Inc., New York City. (2-227)
 Faith Oil Corporation, Wichita Falls, Kans. (2-226)
 Gulf Coast Water Company, Bay City, Texas. (2-229)
 Kelly Gold and Silver Mines, Inc., Wilmington, Del. (2-228)
 Mines & Metals Corporation, Tucson, Ariz. (2-220)
 Morgan Industries, Inc., Dover, Del. (2-223)
 New University Realty Company, Inc., New Orleans, La. (2-222)

RECOMMENDS KGIR FREQUENCY CHANGE

Station KGIR, Butte, Mont., applied to the Radio Commission to change its frequency from 1360 to 1340 kilocycles. In Report No. 509 recommendation is made that the application be granted (Ralph L. Walker, e.). The station did not ask for any time or power change. It operates unlimited time.

The Examiner found that interference now exists within the one millivolt contour of Station KGIR. "In the event KFPY vacates the 1340 kilocycle assignment," the Examiner says. "this interference can be eliminated by the assignment of KGIR to that frequency, to the benefit of the public and without detriment to any other station."

DANBURY, CONN., CASE DEFAULTED

Donald E. Bean and Wendell S. Clark, operating as the Connecticut Broadcasting Company, applied to the Radio Commission for a construction permit for a new station to be erected at Danbury, Conn. They requested a frequency of 1310 kilocycles, daytime operation. In Report No. 509 (George H. Hill, e.) it is recommended that the application be denied.

When the case was called for hearing no one appeared on behalf of the applicants and no evidence was submitted in support of the application.

APPEAL FILED IN KWKH CASE

An appeal was filed this week with the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia by the Ark-La-Tex Radio Corporation of Shreveport, La., also asking for a stay order in connection with a decision of the Radio Commission of September 15 in which it allowed the assignment of the license of Station KWKH, Shreveport, to the International Radio Corporation.

The appeal states that the appellants had on file with the Radio Commission at the time the decision was handed down, without hearing, an application for the use of the facilities of KWKH.

APPLICANTS FAIL TO APPEAR

Station WLCI, Ithaca, N. Y., asked for a license renewal on its frequency of 1210 kilocycles. In Report No. 510 it is recommended that the application be denied (George H. Hill, e.).

When the case was called for hearing no appearance was made on behalf of the application.

TWO NEW BRIEFS FILED

During the current week the Radio Commission has filed two new briefs in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

One is in Docket No. 5846, the appeal of Station WREC against the Commission, with the Waterloo Broadcasting Company as intervener, and the other in Docket Nos. 5896 and 5917 of Station WJJD against the Commission.

KFPY RECOMMENDED FOR FREQUENCY CHANGE

Stations KFPY, Spokane, Wash., and KSEI, Pocatello, Idaho, both applied to the Radio Commission to change their frequencies to 890 kilocycles. Recommendation is made in Report No. 507 (Ralph L. Walker, e.) that the application of KFPY be granted but that of KSEI be denied.

KSEI now operates on a frequency of 900 kilocycles while KFPY operates on 1340 kilocycles. Both stations operate unlimited time.

The Examiner found in this case that "objectionable interference will not result from the operation of either KSEI or KFPY on 890 kilocycles. Upon consideration of the facts shown, and the areas and population served and proposed to be served by each, it appears that as between KSEI and KFPY, public interest will be better served by the operation of the latter station on 890 kilocycles."

QUOTA UNITS — SEPT. 23, 1933

FIRST ZONE

State	Total		± Quota due	
	Due	Assign.	± Units	± %
N. Y.	35.07	37.95	+ 2.88	+ 8
Mass.	11.84	10.56	- 1.28	- 11
N. J.	11.26	11.73	+ 0.47	+ 4
Md.	4.55	4.20	- 0.35	- 8
Conn.	4.48	4.00	- 0.48	- 11
P. R.	4.30	0.50	- 3.80	- 88
Me.	2.22	2.21	- 0.01	- 0
R. I.	1.91	1.40	- 0.51	- 27
D. C.	1.35	1.30	- 0.05	- 4
N. H.	1.29	0.83	- 0.46	- 36
Vt.	1.00	0.62	- 0.38	- 38
Del.	0.67	0.62	- 0.05	- 7
V. I.	0.06	- 0.06	-100
Total	80.00	75.92	- 4.08	- 5

SECOND ZONE

Pa.	27.63	20.12	- 7.51	- 27
Ohio	19.07	19.29	+ 0.22	+ 1
Mich.	13.89	10.63	- 3.26	- 23
Ky.	7.50	8.50	+ 1.00	+ 13
Va.	6.95	9.50	+ 2.55	+ 37
W. Va.	4.96	5.61	+ 0.65	+ 13
Total	80.00	73.65	- 6.35	- 8

THIRD ZONE

Texas	16.22	23.12	+ 6.90	+ 43
N. Car.	8.82	9.75	+ 0.93	+ 11
Ga.	8.10	8.15	+ 0.05	+ 1
Ala.	7.37	6.42	- 0.95	- 13
Tenn.	7.29	12.80	+ 5.51	+ 76
Okla.	6.67	8.44	+ 1.77	+ 27
La.	5.85	8.39	+ 2.54	+ 43
Miss.	5.60	3.58	- 2.02	- 36
Ark.	5.16	5.30	+ 0.14	+ 3
S. Car.	4.83	2.00	- 2.83	- 59
Fla.	4.09	8.45	+ 4.36	+107
Total	80.00	96.40	+16.40	+ 20

FOURTH ZONE

State	Due	Total Assign.	± Quota due ± Units	± %
Ill.	22.52	33.31	+10.79	+ 48
Mo.	10.71	12.00	+ 1.29	+ 12
Ind.	9.56	7.87	- 1.69	- 18
Wisc.	8.67	7.99	- 0.68	- 8
Minn.	7.57	9.03	+ 1.46	+ 19
Iowa	7.30	11.60	+ 4.30	+ 59
Kans.	5.55	6.05	+ 0.50	+ 9
Nebr.	4.06	7.36	+ 3.30	+ 81
S. Dak.	2.05	2.97	+ 0.92	+ 45
N. Dak.	2.01	2.99	+ 0.98	+ 49
Total	80.00	101.17	+21.17	+ 26

FIFTH ZONE

Calif.	36.86	38.06	+ 1.20	+ 3
Wash.	10.15	15.59	+ 5.44	+ 54
Colo.	6.72	9.24	+ 2.52	+ 38
Ore.	6.19	9.22	+ 3.03	+ 49
Mont.	3.49	3.85	+ 0.36	+ 10
Utah	3.30	6.60	+ 3.30	+100
Idaho	2.89	3.00	+ 0.11	+ 4
Ariz.	2.83	2.66	- 0.17	- 6
N. Mex.	2.75	4.03	+ 1.28	+ 47
Hawaii	2.39	1.94	- 0.45	- 19
Wyo.	1.46	0.60	- 0.86	- 59
Nev.	0.59	0.70	+ 0.11	+ 19
Alaska	0.38	0.68	+ 0.30	+ 79
Total	80.00	96.17	+16.17	+ 20

WIRED RADIO TEST CASE

The Federal Radio Commission, in conjunction with the Department of Justice, this week was successful in prosecuting the case of the U. S. v. Norman Cohen, who was indicted for operating a radio station without a station license at Bridgeport, Conn.

The Defendant contended that he was operating his station by wired radio and therefore no license was required from the Federal Radio Commission. He further contended that the signals from his transmitting equipment were emitted through the power lines in the city of Bridgeport; from there were received at receiving stations that were connected with these power lines, and, therefore, the system was not a radio station as defined in the Radio Act.

The Government contended that this transmitting equipment acted as a radio station and emitted signals through the air as any other station, which signals were picked up by receiving sets connected with ordinary antennas. To prove this point, the Commission presented evidence showing that the station was heard in the state of Connecticut by regular receiving sets with antennas attached, and when the antennas were disconnected no signals were received from the station. In addition to this, the Government showed by agents of the Federal Radio Commission, that the signals were received in the state of New York upon an isolated receiving set not connected with power wires used by the transmitting station, thereby proving that no connection was necessary with the wire lines as contended by the defendant.

The Commission contended and proved by experts that the system used by Cohen was not really a Wired Radio system but an ordinary radio station.

The jury rendered the verdict of guilty on two counts, the first being the operation of the station without an operator's license, and the second the operation of the station without a station license. Judge Finck, who heard the case, fined the defendant \$25 after a plea of leniency by his counsel.

This case is the first one coming up in which the question of wired radio has been involved, and has a very important bearing upon further operation of stations of this kind.

HANLEY SEES BUSINESS UPTURN

After conferences with licensees of radio broadcasting stations in Illinois and Wisconsin, held recently in Chicago, Commissioner James H. Hanley, of the Fourth Radio Zone, is convinced that there is a healthy up-turn in business. He found the station licensees most optimistic over the trade outlook. He added:

"They are most militant in their demands for more time and more power, so as to increase their service areas. They are convinced that we are on the verge of a big trade revival and they are anxious to be prepared to take care of expected increased demands for radio facilities on the part of manufacturers and distributors of the necessities and luxuries of life."

While sympathetic to their pleas, Commissioner Hanley pointed out that unless and until radio engineers provided more radio channels for use in the United States, it is physically impossible to grant their requests.

Commissioner Hanley received many complaints while in the Middlewest regarding the broadcasts from Dr. John R. Brinkley's station now located in Mexico.

"The people resent having reception from their favorite stations in the United States spoiled by interference from a station ruled off the air by the Radio Commission. I told the protestants that while I was not a member of the Commission when Brinkley, Rev. Bob Shuler, and Norman Baker were taken off the air, I am in thorough sympathy with that action, which was upheld by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. I am also glad that W. K. Henderson is going off the air as many of his broadcasts were intemperate and created unhealthy agitation.

"Progress is being made through diplomatic channels in clearing up the intolerable interference to our stations caused by stations established in Mexico by discredited broadcasters from this country. The American delegation, headed by Judge E. O. Sykes, chairman of the Commission, laid the foundation for an amicable adjustment. As a respected and reputable nation, Mexico, when she learns all the facts, will no longer offer succor and a refuge to such outlaws."

A NEW "HIGH" IN RADIO TOWERS

A wooden radio tower, the highest ever attempted, 624 feet high, is at present under construction for government account at Koblenz, Germany, according to information received by Axel H. Oxholm, Chief of the Lumber and Paper Division of the Department of Commerce. The German Government after diligent investigation decided to use American Southern pine in this structure and in this manner a new outlet for American lumber is found in Europe.

RADIO EMPLOYMENT UP AGAIN

Reports to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, from 42 radio manufacturers gave their July employment at 22,730. This was an increase of 2.1 per cent over June and of 50.6 per cent over July of last year.

Average weekly payrolls in July in these same plants was \$335,461 a decrease of 14.9 per cent compared with June but an increase of 16.5 per cent compared with July of last year.

MORE BOOTLEG SETS

The Czechoslovakian Posts and Telegraphs has issued a statement that an indemnity will be paid to all persons who should discover and denounce a clandestine receiving set to the Administration. This is in an effort both to wipe out bootleg sets and to combat the gathering of groups of radicals with secret receiving sets whereby they are enabled to listen to programs emanating from Russia.

LOTTERIES INCREASE ITALIAN LISTENERS

A marked increase in the number of listeners has been reported by the Italian broadcasting authorities and has been attributed by them to the use of lotteries. All listeners subscribing to the broadcasting service of the country are given tickets, from which winning numbers for 15 prizes are drawn. Italian broadcasting is maintained by a private monopoly conducted under government supervision.

TRADE COMMISSION DESIST ORDER

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered Maisel Trading Post, Inc., Albuquerque, N. M., to cease and desist from selling its silver jewelry, partly made by machinery, as "Indian" or "Indian Made." Among the products so sold were bracelets, rings and concha belts. According to the order, the company, in case it chooses to use the words "Indian" or "Indian Made" in its advertising, with or without addition of the word "Jewelry" or of the words "bracelet", "ring", or "concha belts", is to designate either that the jewelry has been rolled or pressed or partly ornamented by machine or, as the case may be, that there has been used in its production a combination of rolling, pressing, or partial ornamentation by machine.

FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION ACTION HEARING CALENDAR

Monday, October 2, 1933

NEW—Maurice Scott, R. D. Laird, Wm. M. Kahanowitz, and I. Kahanowitz, d/b as Greensburg Broadcasting Co., Greensburg, Pa.—CP, 1420 kc., 100 watts, daytime.

Wednesday, October 4, 1933

Hearing before Commission en banc

WGN—WGN, Inc., Chicago, Ill.—CP, 720 kc., 50 KW, unlimited time. Present assignment, 720 kc., 25 KW, unlimited time.

WHAM—Stromberg-Carlson Telephone & Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. Y.—CP, 1150 kc., 50 KW, unlimited time. Present assignment, 1150 kc., 25 KW, unlimited time.

WBZ—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass.—Modification of license: 990 kc., 50 KW, unlimited time (synchronized with WBZA). Present assignment, 990 kc., 25 KW, unlimited time (synchronized with WBZA).

Hearing before Examiner

NEW—Willard G. Demuth, Uhrichsville, Ohio—CP, 1370 kc., 100 watts, daytime.

Thursday, October 5, 1933

WGN—Peter Goelet, Chester Township, N. Y.—Modification of license; 1210 kc., 50 watts, share equally with WJBI, WFAS, and WGBB. Present assignment, 1210 kc., 50 watts, specified hours.

Friday, October 6, 1933

Rehearing

KMLB—Liner's Broadcasting Station, Monroe, La.—CP, 590 kc., 250 watts, specified hours. Present assignment, 1200 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time.

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

First Zone

WAAT—Bremer Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N. J.—Granted modification of CP to make changes in equipment, extend commencement date to 30 days after today, and completion date to February 1, 1934.

WNBZ—Earl J. Smith and Wm. Mace, d/d as Smith & Mace, Saranac Lake, N. Y.—Granted renewal of license, 1290 kc., 50 watts, daytime. (Application of WHDL applying for facilities of WNBZ has been dismissed.)

Second Zone

WRVA—Larus & Bros. Co., Inc., Richmond, Va.—Granted modification of license to determine power of station by direct measurement of antenna power.

WTAR—WTAR Radio Corp., Norfolk, Va.—Granted authority to operate from 2 to 3 a. m. October 14, 1933, with 1 KW power, in order to broadcast program in cooperation with the York Radio Club of York, Pa.

WBEO—The Lake Superior Broadcasting Co., Marquette, Mich.—Granted special temporary authorization to broadcast World Series baseball games.

Third Zone

KRLD—KRLD Radio Corp., Dallas, Tex.—Granted authority to use time assigned to but not used by KTHS from 12:30 to 6 p. m., CST, September 30; October 7, 14, 21, and 28; November 4, 11, 18, 24, 25; and December 2 and 9.

KTHS—Hot Springs Chamber of Commerce, Hot Springs National Park, Ark.—Granted authority to operate on 970 kc. from 12:30 p. m., CST, until 6 p. m., CST, September 30, October 7, 14, 21, and 28; November 4, 11, 18, 24, 25; and December 2 and 9, 1933, in order to broadcast athletic events.

WPTF—WPTF Radio Co., Raleigh, N. C.—Granted modification of CP to extend commencement date to August 19 and completion date to November 9, 1933.

KTRH—KTRH Broadcasting Co., Houston, Tex.—Granted renewal of special experimental authorization to increase power from 500 watts to 1 KW until April 1, 1934.

WEED—Wm. Avera Wynne, Greenville, N. C.—Granted license to cover CP; 1420 kc., 100 watts, daytime to local sunset.

WMC—Memphis Commercial Appeal, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.—Granted renewal of license for auxiliary transmitter to March 1, 1934.

Fourth Zone

WKBH—WKBH, Inc., LaCrosse, Wis.—Granted two weeks' extension of special authority to operate with 500 watts power pending repair of generator.

WHB—WHB Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo.—Granted extension of special experimental authorization to operate from 12 midnight to 6 a. m. on 1120 kc., with 500 watts power, to February 1, 1934. (Normally licensed on 860 kc., 500 watts, daytime only.)

WMBH—W. M. Robertson, Joplin, Mo.—Granted special temporary authorization to operate from 3 to 6 p. m., CST, on October 6 and November 11, 17, and 30, 1933.

WFAM—The South Bend Tribune, South Bend, Ind.—Granted CP to make changes in last radio stage.

Fifth Zone

KROW—Educational Broadcasting Corp., Oakland, Calif.—Granted extension of authority to use the time of KFWI, provided that station continues to remain silent, until April 1, 1934.

KFQD—Anchorage Radio Club, Inc., Anchorage, Alaska—Granted temporary extension of license to November 1, 1933, pending receipt and/or action on application for renewal.

KWFFV—Hilo Broadcasting Co., Ltd., Hilo, Hawaii—Granted modification of CP to extend commencement date to December 1 and completion date to February 1, 1934.

KGER—Consolidated Broadcasting Corp., Ltd., Long Beach, Calif.—Granted extension of special authority to make tests using portable transmitter on 1360 kc. to December 1.

KVOA—Arizona Broadcasting Co., Inc., Tucson, Ariz.—Granted renewal of license on a temporary basis subject to such action as the Commission may take on any pending applications affecting the facilities of KVOA, and designated KVOA's application for hearing.

SET FOR HEARING

- NEW—The State Journal Company, Lansing, Mich.—CP for new station, **1210 kc.**, 100 watts night, 250 watts day, unlimited time.
- WIS—Station WIS, Inc., Columbia, S. C.—CP to move transmitter, install new equipment, change frequency from **1010 kc.** to **1050 kc.**, and increase power from 500 watts night 1 KW day to 5 KW.
- WMAQ—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.—Application for renewal of license.

APPLICATIONS DISMISSED

The following applications, heretofore set for hearing, were dismissed at request of applicants:

- WINS—American Radio News Corp., New York—Modification of license, **1180 kc.**, 1 KW, limited time.
- KSO—Iowa Broadcasting Co., Des Moines, Iowa—CP, **1120 kc.**, 500 watts LS, 250 watts unlimited time (facilities of WIAS).
- WDEL—WDEL, Inc., Wilmington, Del.—Modification of license, **1120 kc.**, 500 watts, unlimited time.
- WJR—WJR, The Goodwill Station, Inc., Detroit, Mich.—**750 kc.**, 50 KW, unlimited time.

The following application, heretofore set for hearing, was denied, because applicant failed to enter appearance within time allowed:

- KRGV—KRGV, Inc., Harlingen, Tex.—Modification of license, **1260 kc.**, 500 watts, unlimited time (facilities of KWWG).

MISCELLANEOUS

- WCAD—St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.—Granted special temporary authorization to operate from 1:30 to 3 p. m. and 4 to 5:15 p. m., EST, on October 21 and 28, 1933, and from 1:30 to 3 p. m. and 4 to 4:30 p. m., EST, November 11.
- KFNF—Henry Field Co., Shenandoah, Iowa—Granted extension of authority to use time assigned to but not used by stations WILL and KUSD during month of October.

ACTION ON EXAMINER'S REPORT

- NEW—Donald E. Bean and Wendell S. Clark, d/b as The Connecticut Broadcasting Co., Danbury, Conn.—Denied as in case of default application for new station to operate on **1310 kc.**, 100 watts, daytime hours, sustaining Examiner George H. Hill.

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

First Zone

- WHEC—WHEC, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.—Extension of special temporary experimental authorization to operate simultaneously with WHP, WCAH, WOKO, and WFEA on **1430 kc.**

Second Zone

- WHAS—The Courier-Journal Co. and The Louisville Times Co., Louisville, Ky.—Construction permit to make changes in equipment and increase power from 25 KW to 50 KW.
- WDBJ—Times-World Corporation, Roanoke, Va.—Modification of license to increase power from 250 watts night, 500 watts to local sunset to 500 watts.
- WHP—WHP, Inc., Harrisburg, Pa.—Extension of special temporary experimental authorization to operate simultaneously with WHEC, WCAH, WOKO, and WFEA to 5-1-34.

Third Zone

- WMBR—F. J. Reynolds, Tampa, Fla.—Consent to voluntary assignment of license to F. J. Reynolds, Inc.

WMBR—F. J. Reynolds, Inc., Tampa, Fla.—Construction permit to make changes in equipment and move transmitter and studio from Tampa, Fla., to Jacksonville, Fla.

NEW—J. H. Squires and A. E. Cullum, Jr., Dallas, Tex.—Construction permit for new station to use **1200 kc.**, 100 watts, daytime (facilities KGKL, San Angelo, Tex.). Filed with 3-P-B-2995 requesting be considered under Rule 49.

NEW—J. H. Squires and A. E. Cullum, Jr., Dallas, Tex.—Construction permit for new station to use **1200 kc.**, 100 watts, daytime (facilities KFYO, Lubbock, Tex.). Resubmitted with above and request to consider same under Rule 49.

WMC—Memphis Commercial Appeal, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.—Consent to voluntary assignment of license to WMC, Inc.

WJBW—Charles C. Carlson, New Orleans, La.—License to cover construction permit granted 9-1-33 to move transmitter and studio locally.

WAMC—Raymond C. Hammett, Anniston, Ala.—Modification of construction permit granted 5-23-33 to rebuild station destroyed by fire to extend dates of commencement and completion to 11-15-33 and 2-15-34, respectively.

Fourth Zone

None.

Fifth Zone

KNX—Western Broadcast Co., Los Angeles, Calif.—Modification of station license to increase power from 25 KW to 50 KW.

NEW—Metro Broadcasting Co., A. Tornek and R. Lillie, East Los Angeles, Calif.—Construction permit for new station to use **820 kc.**, 250 watts, limited time with WHAS, Louisville, Ky. Facilities formerly assigned KGEF now assigned KFAC, Los Angeles, Calif.

NEW—The Wyoming Broadcasting Co., R. E. Carroll, Owner, Sheridan, Wyo.—Construction permit for new station to use **1370 kc.**, 100 watts, unlimited time.

NEW—C. G. Phillips and Frank Hill, d/b Boise Broadcast Station, Weiser, Idaho—Construction permit for new station to use **1200 kc.**, 100 watts, unlimited time (facilities KFXD, Nampa, Idaho).

APPLICATIONS RETURNED

WJEM—Britt A. Rogers, Jr., Tupelo, Miss.—Modification of construction permit to extend dates of commencement and completion. (Oath not signed.)

NEW—Pecan Valley Broadcasting Co., Brownwood, Tex.—Construction permit for new station to use **1420 kc.**, 100 watts, unlimited time. (Oath, transmitter location, and frequency monitor.)

NEW—Virgil V. Evnes, Augusta, Ga.—Construction permit for new station to use **1500 kc.**, 100 watts, unlimited hours. (All sections not completed; frequency monitor.)

NEW—White Wing Publishing House, Cleveland, Tenn.—Construction permit for new station to use frequency near **1500 kc.**, 100 watts, limited time. (Not signed; Rules 5, 6 and 77—insufficient information on equipment and transmitter location.)

KQV—KQV Broadcasting Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Authority to determine power by direct antenna measurement (request of applicant).

KNX—Western Broadcast Co., Los Angeles, Calif.—Special experimental authorization to operate with 50 KW experimentally. (Request of applicant as it is superseded by 5-ML-B-1236 requesting this increase *not* on experimental basis.)

NEW—Magic Isle Broadcast Co., Avalon, Calif.—Construction permit for new station to use **1220 kc.**, 500 watts, unlimited time. (Rule 6a, c and d—insufficient information on proposed transmitter location.)

CALL SIGNALS ASSIGNED DURING WEEK OF SEPT. 18

- WMIL, Brooklyn, N. Y., changed to WCNW.
- WMED, Florence, Ala., changed to WNRA.