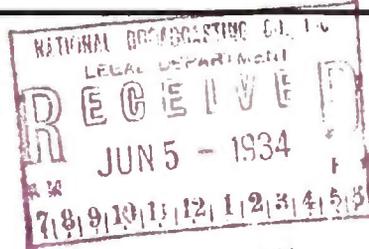


HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication



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No. 728

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DILL RESOLUTION WOULD AUTHORIZE A. T. & T. INVESTIGATION

As a probable aftermath of the hearings on the proposed new Communications Commission, the Bill for which has already been passed by the Senate, Senator Dill introduced a resolution in the Senate on May 30th which would authorize the investigation of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. The matter was referred to the Interstate Commerce Committee which took the matter up but finally postponed further discussion until Monday, June 4th.

The resolution reads in full 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 and Telegraph Company, 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 and Telegraph Company, and its subsidiary, affiliated, associated, or holding companies, and particularly contracts with the Western Electric Company 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 and Telegraph Company, 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, and so forth; 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."

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PROSPECTS FOR COPYRIGHT BILL DIM

Prospects for the ratification of the International Copyright Convention on the passage of the Cutting-Luce Bill creating an automatic copyright, practically vanished at the end of this week's hearings by the Duffy subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Although not a member of the Committee, Senator Dill, of Washington, led the fight against the treaty and the bill. In his testimony, he insisted that ratification be withheld until the Patents Committee could pass upon the Cutting-Luce measure.

Oswald F. Schuette, copyright advisor of the National Association of Broadcasters, said:

"The broadcasting industry favors a revision of the copyright laws. 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. 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."

Mr. Schuette also made an attack on the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers and declared that the proposed bill would add to the weapons of that organization, the "automatic copyrights" of 30,000 members of the foreign societies affiliated with it - a number which he said was almost fifty times as great as its American membership.

M. J. Flynn, representing the American Federation of Labor, proposed a copyright conference to be held this Summer.

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GERMANY SOARS ABOVE THE 5,000,000 MARK

Germany had 5,424,755 radio receiving sets in operation on April 1, an increase of 60,198 over March 1. Broadcasting in Germany is a government enterprise; nobody can legally listen in unless he subscribes with the post office, which supervises the radio as it does the telephone and telegraph, and pays two marks a month for this privilege.

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DUAL SENDING OF VOICE AND AURAL PLANE SIGNALS

A method for simultaneous transmission of voice and aural airplane range beacon signals on the same frequency, has been devised by engineers of the Air Navigation Division of the Commerce Department, and further tests are being made to determine its feasibility for a regular service on the Federal airways system.

The signals also may be received simultaneously by the pilot of an airplane, provided he has the necessary equipment. A simple device for converting aural radio range signals into visual indications is used. The voice signals then are received in the ear phones, while the directional signals are directed into a converter, actuating a needle which indicates to the pilot whether he is on course or to the right or left of his route.

An experimental station equipped to transmit visual range signals and voice simultaneously is in operation on request at Elizabeth, N. J. Experiments with simultaneous transmission of aural signals and voice will be carried out at Pittsburgh.

In the method to be tested at Pittsburgh, radio range signals are broadcast from four vertical radiator antennas of the type now in regular use on the Federal airways system. Voice goes on the air from a fifth antenna, of the same type, located in the middle of the system of four radio range antennas. The same carrier is used for both transmission. The radio range signals are a frequency 400 cycles higher than the carrier, while the voice signals are the carrier frequency plus or minus 500 to 4,000 cycles.

After the signals have been received in the plane, the receiver output will be divided between two loads. Filters will direct frequencies of about 400 cycles to the converter unit that will change them into visual signals. These filters will also send the frequencies above about 500 cycles through the ear phones to permit the pilot to listen to the voice broadcast of weather and other information. If the pilot wishes, he may receive the radio range signals aurally in his ear phones, but to do so it is necessary to connect his ear phones to the circuit having the frequencies of about 400 cycles.

Elimination of the lower range of frequencies from the voice broadcasts does not appreciably affect the intelligibility of the messages received. It does affect the timbre, as the bass pitches represented by the lower frequencies are eliminated, and the voice, as heard in the airplane, is high-pitched. However, experiments have demonstrated that it is the higher frequencies that are needed for intelligibility.

Extra towers needed for simultaneous transmission will be available at many of the radio stations throughout the country, if it is found practicable to adopt it for general use. The fifth towers are to be installed at a number of stations in the near future, and used for transmission on the emergency frequency of 236 kilocycles.

Radio communication stations and radio range beacons now are being combined, with the communication station and range serving a particular airway section located in the same building and using the same antenna system. Under this arrangement, it is not possible to broadcast range signals and voice at the same time, even on separate frequencies.

The extra antenna for communications on 236 kilocycles at a combined station consists of a fifth tower radiator antenna, installed in the center of the group of four towers in the same manner as will be required for simultaneous transmission of aural range signals and voice on the same frequency.

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ASCAP LOSES BALTIMORE SUIT

"The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, an organization which owns almost all the copyrights on modern songs and dance tunes, came off a bad second best in a suit heard yesterday before Judge William C. Coleman in the United States District Court", says a news item in the Baltimore Sun of June 1.

"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.

"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."

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TWO NEW STATIONS LIVEN THINGS UP IN PORTUGAL

Interest in radio reception in Portugal has been notably stimulated as a result of the construction near Lisbon of two broadcasting stations, according to a report from Vice Consul Daniel V. Anderson. One of these stations, it is pointed out, is to be operated by the Portuguese Government.

Development of radio in Portugal, the report states, has been handicapped by the fact that most of the radio broadcasting in Portugal has heretofore been performed by small stations whose programs have consisted almost entirely of the playing of phonograph records. In a country such as Portugal where only a small percentage of the population can understand a foreign language, adequate facilities for broadcasting in the native tongue are necessary before any large-scale development in radio can take place. The two new stations, it is pointed out, should be able to fulfill this long-felt want.

In order to provide funds with which to develop and operate a system of Government radio broadcasting stations, the Portuguese Government last June issued a decree placing a monthly tax of six escudo (about 28 cents) on every radio receiving set in operation in Portugal. It is estimated that there are at the present time between 25,000 and 30,000 sets actually in operation.

Imports of radio receiving and transmitting sets into Portugal were valued at 6,820 contos in 1933, an increase of 50 per cent as compared with 1932. The United States continued to be the leading supplier, accounting for approximately 50 per cent of total imports in 1933 compared with 34 percent in 1932.

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B. B. C. TO USE 24 HOUR TIME SYSTEM

The British Broadcasting Corporation will adopt the 24-hour system of expressing time. The system will be used in all announcements over the microphone, in the journals published by the corporation and in correspondence. No statement has been made as to the duration of the trial of the system, but it will doubtless be sufficiently long for the public to become thoroughly familiar with the system and for the extent of public approval or disapproval of the system to be gauged. The Postmaster General will await the result of this experiment before coming to a decision on the question of the adoption of the system in the Postoffice

It is proposed by the British Broadcasting Corporation that a time such as 17h. 15m. shall be announced as "Seventeen-fifteen hours." This terminology would be inaccurate and undesirable, and it is to be hoped that such a designation will not be used; otherwise this phraseology may soon become stereotyped. The expression "seventeen hours fifteen minutes" is accurate but long.

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CHICAGO NEWSPAPERS CRITICIZE STOCKYARD FIRE BROADCASTS

The Chicago Tribune commented critically upon the broadcasts of the Chicago stockyards' fire which it said caused every newspaper office to be flooded with telephone inquiries from anxious relatives in all parts of the country, out-of-town newspapers as far away as Londong, England, and other groups, such as the American Legion, offering their services, as follows:

"In the early stages of the fire, radio broadcasts told of the great danger confronting the entire stockyards district and the public was led to believe that the peril was greater and the damage far more extensive than a cold survey yesterday justified. At one time it was feared that two or three square miles were endangered, but actually the fire was confined to an area of about eight city blocks, or one-eighth of a square mile."

The Chicago Daily News summarized the radio broadcast of the fire in an editorial May 22, entitled: "Radio Rumors", which follows, in part: "It would be ungenerous, perhaps to disparage the valiant efforts of the radio announcers who tried to tell the world about the stockyards fire. They told the world a lot of things that weren't so, and succeeded in getting many people vastly excited. But don't blame the boys who pictured themselves as standing on the burning deck, or one just about to be burned. The technique of radio announcing is designed to get the listeners excited, even when the bulletin concerns nothing more thrilling than a new toilet soap.

"There were thrills enough in Saturday night's big fire if one stuck to the bare facts. But radio has its own methods. The radio boys, untrained in news gathering, undisciplined in the value of accuracy, were doing the best they could to live up to the young tradition of their craft.

"Smoke-choked, bleary-eyed and superheated, in constant peril of their lives, according to their own often repeated assertions, they stuck to their mikes and hysterically broadcast every alarming rumor that reached their ears. They had to rely on rumor because from their roof point of vantage, they could see little, and be sure of less, that was really happening. The real facts were being gathered by trained newspaper men, whose technique it is to sift grain from chaff.

"If radio, on such occasions, is to be more than a useful transmitter of official messages, is to assume the function of broadcasting news on its own initiative and under its own direction, it must learn to discipline itself."

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TELEVISION SENT 90 MILES IN TEST

Television has passed beyond the laboratory stage to the extent that scenes have been transmitted satisfactorily from a studio in the Empire State Building in New York, to Camden, a distance of about ninety miles, and outdoor scenes have been televised and transmitted for short distances.

These significant steps in the development of television as a practicable phase of the radio industry were reported to the annual convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers at Philadelphia last Tuesday by research engineers of the RCA Victor Company.

They emphasized, as did Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Vice-President and General Manager, in a preliminary statement on Monday, that serious obstacles, economic and otherwise, confronted the commercialization of home television despite the successful operation of an experimental system.

In the transmission of scenes from New York to Camden, it was found necessary to erect an intermediary radio relay station at Mount Arney, N. J., about 64 miles from New York.

The iconoscope, or "image observer", invented by Dr. Vladimir K. Zworykin and his associates as the central feature of the transmitting device, and the kinescope or cathode-ray tube, used as an integral part of the receiving system, are fundamentals of the experimental system as now developed by the RCA Victor engineers.

Mr. E. W. Engstrom related that in the New York-to Camden transmission, the most satisfactory results were obtained when the picture carrier was transmitted on 49,000 kilocycles and the sound carrier on 50,000 kilocycles. The two receiving circuits necessary for picking up the picture and the sound carriers, respectively, are tied together electrically so that they operate simultaneously.

"Two or three years have elapsed since we were hearing first that 'commercial television is just around the corner', said Mr. Engstrom. "Developments since then have included ability to obtain outdoor pictures, placing synchronization on a sound basis and some other technical advances. We believe that we have an orderly program which is leading to television, but television, instead of being just around the corner, has turned out to be a problem which is a giant in proportion."

C. N. Anderson of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York, warned the engineers that sun spots were beginning to appear once more and that great storms in the atmosphere of the sun probably would complicate wireless operation soon.

At the annual dinner, the Institute of Radio Engineers' medal of honor was conferred upon Capt. S. C. Hooper for his organization of radio communications for the Navy, and the Morris Leibmann Memorial Prize of \$500 went to Dr. Zworykin for his contributions to the development of television.

6 /1/34

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORTS OUT RULE ON COMMUNICATIONS BILL

The House Rules Committee today (June 1), reported out a rule on the Communications Bill. It provides for a one-hour debate on the rules and two hours of general debate. Following this, amendments will be allowed from the floor and discussion under the regular House rules which do not limit debate on amendments.

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PART II OF COMMUNICATIONS COMPANIES' REPORT FILED

Part II of the report of the Communications Companies was filed today but at the present writing, copies are not yet available except to members of the press.

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POLICEMAN SUES KHJ FOR \$200,000

Charging that a recent commercial broadcast over KHJ, Los Angeles, cost him his job, the society of friends, and caused severe nervous shock, Edward Condon, Jr., a former Long Beach policeman, has filed suit for \$200,000, charging libel and slander against the Don Lee Broadcasting System, the Rio Grande Oil Company, and others. According to the complaint, the Rio Grande "Calling All Cars" program included the following statements: "That he was convicted of setting fire to a large garage in Los Angeles", "that he was insane and sent to the State Hospital at Norwalk", "that he is a fugitive from justice and is a dangerous man to be at large in the community", "he was a pyromaniac." The word, "he" referred in each case to the plaintiff, the suit alleges, although he was not mentioned by name.

Condon charges copies of the script were shown to newspaper reporters and also filed with the Federal Radio Commission in Washington and in offices of the Don Lee System, where many persons have seen them.

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6/1/34

SIGNAL LIGHTS RED AGAINST ADVERTISING, AGENCY HEAD WARNS

W. C. D'Arcy, President of the D'Arcy Advertising Co., of St. Louis, addressed the Annual Convention of Advertising Agents in Washington, in part, as follows:

"Quite frankly, advertising as we have been practicing it is losing public confidence. This is evident in every quarter. In no other way can you explain the new consumer movements, the indignant protests to publications, the proposed regulatory bills and laws, Consumers' Research, and those who have made a racket of this so-called consumers' crusade. Let's not forget that a man can tell lies on both sides of the fence. The tide, gentlemen, has turned against us. The signals show red."

"Something has got to be done. I feel it strongly every time a bland voice over the radio makes some shockingly out-of-place sales suggestion when I am in mixed company at home or elsewhere. I feel it when I thumb through a magazine, periodical or newspaper and notice the blatant bad taste that is laid there on the advertising pages for fools like me. And when I say fools, I mean it - because the men who prepared it give me, and millions like me, to understand without a shadow of a doubt that that is largely what they think of the vast market of American citizenry. Just a nation of morons, morbid in tastes, perverted in desires, and unclean in lives and persons.

"I believe most advertising does not deserve this public indictment. Most of it is a straightforward presentation of intelligent, clean selling. It is manifestly unfair that advertising as whole should be penalized because of the spectacular antics of a small but vociferous and blatant minority."

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Applications Granted (June 1, 1934)

KWCR, Cedar Rapids Broadcast Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., modification of C. P. extending completion date to 6 months from May 16, 1934; WBRC, Birmingham Broadcasting Co., Inc., Birmingham, Ala., license, 930 kc., 500 w., night 1 KW, LS, unlimited time; WCBS, Charleston Broadcasting Corp., Charleston, W. Va., modification of license to increase day power from 500 w. to 1 KW; KWLC, Luther College, Decorah, Ia., special temporary authority to reduce hours of operation to 2 hours daily, for period June 6 to Sept. 10, 1934, during vacation period; KPCB, Queen City Broadcasting Co., Seattle, Wash., special temporary authority to operate station without approved frequency monitor for period of 25 days.

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Also, KGA, Louis Wasmer, Spokane, Wash., 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.

Also, WIXE, Town of Darien, Conn., Police Dept., and WIXF, Portable-Mobile, modification of C.P. extending commencement date to May 1 and completion date to Sept. 1, 1934; Richard Upjohn Light, NR-10794, license (aviation-Aircraft), 333, 375, 414, 457, 500, 3105, 3120, 5515, 8340, 12480 kc., 90 watts; WPGZ, City of Johnson City, Tenn., license (police service), 2474 kc., 50 watts.

Action On Examiners' Reports

KRGV, 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 George H. Hill; KWWG, Frank P. Jackson, Brownsville, Texas, 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, Texas, granted C.P. to change location of studio and transmitter, reversing Examiner Hill; NEW, 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 involving Station WJJD, Chicago, on June 13, 1934.

Ratifications

WAIU, E. S. Howlett, Columbus, Ohio, granted temporary authority to operate broadcast pickup station, frequency 2060 kc., 100 watts, from May 29 for a period of 10 days, action taken May 28; New - Northwest Airlines, Inc., NC-233-&, granted license, frequencies 3005, 3105 kc., unlimited, 2854 kc., W. and North of Chicago only, 5377.5 kc. day only, W. and N. of Chicago only, 50 watts, action taken May 29.

Miscellaneous

Joseph Pappalardo, Lawrence, Mass., application for new broadcasting station redesignated for hearing.

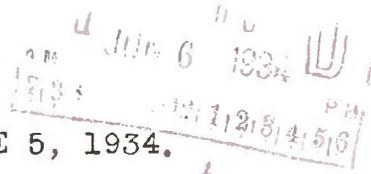
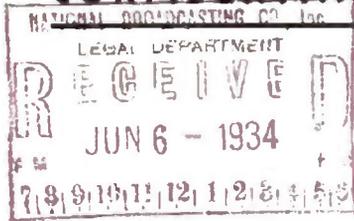
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June 5, 1934.

HOUSE QUICKLY PASSES COMMUNICATIONS BILL

As in the case of the Senate, although there was considerable discussion, the Bill creating a Communications Commission passed the House without a record vote. The House Bill simply transfers the powers of the Federal Radio Commission to the new Communications Commission and does not undertake, in any respect, to change or modify the existing radio law.

The Senate Bill contains numerous provisions with regard to radio. The Senate Bill calls for five Commissioners, and the House, seven Commissioners. The Senate Bill provides for the creation of two divisions within the Commission, to be known as the Radio Division and the Telegraph and Telephone Division. The House calls for three - radio, telegraph and telephone. In the House Bill, the new Commission would begin functioning July 1st, in the Senate Bill, as soon as three out of the five Commissioners have been sworn in. These differences will all have to be agreed upon in conference between committees from the House and Senate.

In defending the House Committee's course in not adopting a provision with regard to non-profit making stations, Representative Rayburn said:

"We had up what is known as the 'Father Harney amendment', that came to us in the House as it did in the Senate. That provided for the allocation of 25 percent of all the time to religious, educational, and, though I do not believe they used the word 'uplift', yet they used a word that corresponds to it. If we begin to take away from the Radio Commission its authority to allocate, we would be in the same position that the Congress would be in if, after giving to the Interstate Commerce Commission its function of regulating railroads and fixing the rates, we would then start out to introduce and pass measures to revise the rate structure. In that way we would probably get into a lot of trouble. Our thought - at least, my thought - was this: If 25 percent should be allocated, or the allocation of it taken away from the Radio Commission, why not take away 30 percent or 40 percent or 100 percent? Also, if you allocate 25 percent to education and religion, then what difficulty is the Radio Commission going to have in dividing that 25 percent between Catholic, Jew, a Protestant, and other sects, and also between what colleges, where located, and what other time might be supposed to be taken into consideration for morals, education, and uplift? Our committee took that position and we believe it is a wise one."

Representative Hamilton Fish, of New York, said a year ago the Republicans could not get on the radio anywhere.

"I imagine you feel you can be generous with the Republicans now because you keep adding to your publicity agents every time a Republican talks on the radio", Mr. Fish continued, addressing the Democrats. "So you can afford to let one or two of us speak now and then and develop an excuse for some more jobs for deserving Democrats to handle publicity.

"I think it is unfortunate that the radio is controlled by the administration or terrorized by the administration to the extent that the policies of the administration literally burn up the radio time day and night."

Following this, Mr. Fish read from an article in the "American Political Science Review" for October, 1933, as follows:

"The Democratic records show a curious situation so far as radio expenses are concerned. During the campaign itself, only \$182,450 was spent for this purpose; but the list of 'unpaid obligations', filed at the end of the year showed \$160,964 outstanding in radio bills, more than \$100,000 of which was owed to the National Broadcasting Co. Almost all of these debts remained unpaid on May 31, 1933. * * * Such a situation is certainly unhealthy and gives rise to the suspicion that there may have been some kind of understanding between the Democratic National Committee and the radio companies."

"I do not want to make specific charges on a matter of this kind", Representative Fish observed. "I assume, of course, all Democrats are honest, but what commitments were made during the campaign by party managers and whether any promises were indirectly made to radio corporations, I am not able to prove. At the same time, it does look as if something was wrong if these bills have not been paid. They ought to be paid in fairness to yourselves and your own party and to the country."

"I would like to propose an amendment, or I would like to have some Democrat propose it instead, that no public official or members of his family shall be paid any money for speaking over the radio. There is no reason in the world why the secretary to the President, Mr. Howe, should receive \$900 for making a radio speech that is not worth 9 cents.

Representative McFadden, of Pennsylvania, told of the alleged treatment of a station in his State.

"Mr. Spriggs, who operates Station WNBO, at Washington, Pa., was the object of certain charges - foolish charges mostly - in regard to operations that were paid for and otherwise. He wanted to continue his operations when he found out the Commission were after him and began appealing to sources from which he thought he could get relief. He employed certain attorneys in this city. Not being successful, he sought political influence", he said. "He sought the assistance of Joseph F. Guffey, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee in Pennsylvania. Mr. Guffey turned him over to his appointee in the Department of Justice, a

Mr. Vann, and Mr. Lohnes, an attorney here, and they assured him that they would get the matter straightened out with the Commission. They undertook it and certain other attorneys in the city of Washington, D. C. were employed apparently to assist Mr. Spriggs. All of a sudden Mr. Spriggs found out that the attorneys here employed were working in the interests of Mr. Guffey, and that Mr. Guffey wanted this radio station for his own account for political broadcasting in Pennsylvania."

Representative McGugin, of Kansas, said that when the government had the power to issue licenses to operate radios, it inherently follows that this government has too great power over the control of speech.

"I have no personal complaint", Mr. McGugin continued. "No Republican Member of Congress can have any personal complaint, so far as I know. It is my understanding that a Republican Member of Congress can get on the air whenever he wants to with either of the chains on any reasonable time or occasion, but there it stops. The ordinary private citizen who is a Republican cannot get on the air to discuss the other side of some of this so-called 'new deal' legislation.

"Former United States Senators who are Republicans have been denied the opportunity to appear upon the chains to discuss these public questions. I can say of my own personal knowledge that the Honorable James A. Reed, former United States Senator from Missouri, was denied the right of the air to discuss his views of the proceedings in the Wirt hearings. This was a denial of freedom of speech. A Republican Member of Congress - yes - could have had the aid to discuss it if he had wanted to, but it is not enough that Members of Congress of the minority party or with minority views may have the benefit of the air. This right must be extended to other citizens. The very week that former Senator Reed was denied the opportunity to discuss over a national radio hook-up the treatment accorded to his client, there appeared upon that same network propaganda from private citizens who were denouncing and criticizing Dr. Wirt.

"In other words, private citizen James A. Reed was denied the opportunity to discuss one side of that question, while other private citizens had an opportunity to use the air to discuss the other side of the question. The only answer can be that those in charge of the radio facilities were either currying the favor of this administration in permitting private citizens to take the air to denounce Dr. Wirt, or they were afraid of currying the disfavor of the administration if they permitted Senator Reed to speak over the air to criticize any of the 'brain trusters.'

"There still remains the freedom of the press. The press carried the same subject matter openly, both sides of it, and carried the views of Senator Reed as well as the views of those who had contrary ideas.

"So in conclusion I wish to say that with all the greatness of radio, the liberty of the people of this country yet rests in the press and not in the radio. I hope that at some time a plan may be devised whereby the use of the air will be free without censorship or discrimination.

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REHEARING SCHEDULED ON RADIO CODE LABOR PROVISIONS

Labor provisions of the Radio Broadcasting Industry Code will be considered at a public hearing Wednesday, June 20, in the Raleigh Hotel, Deputy Administrator William P. Farnsworth will be in charge.

On the basis of the hearing, a decision will be made on whether to continue the labor provisions as they were approved November 27, 1933, by the President, or what changes are necessary.

The Code Authority has investigated the operation of these provisions, particularly in respect to broadcast technicians. Copies of their reports to the Administrator are available at the Code Authority office, 970 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

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FORD SHORTWAVE STATIONS ON THE GRILL

Following closely a court decision upholding the Administration in barring agents of the Ford Motor Company from obtaining Government automobile contracts, the Federal Radio Commission yesterday (June 4) started hearings on whether licenses of three of the Detroit manufacturer's radio stations should be revoked. These three short-wave experimental stations are X8XC and W8XE, at Dearborn, Mich., and W9XH, at Lansing. They operate with 1000 watts power on a frequency of 389 kilocycles.

Gerald C. Gross, a Radio Commission engineer, testified shipping interests asked revocation of the licenses on the ground that the Ford stations drowned out distress signals on the Great Lakes. He said the problem would be solved if lake ships could afford modern receiving apparatus.

Ford services to American aviation, including erection of a mooring mast at Dearborn, Mich., and perfection of radio and other aviation equipment, which the company undertook at its own expense, were cited by Ford representatives before the Commission as reasons why the Government should not take away the permits of the stations.

At conclusion of the hearing, Ralph L. Walker, Commission Examiner, announced he would hand down a written report. Ford will have opportunity to file written exceptions to the Examiner's conclusions, and argue orally when the matter comes up before the full Commission in a few weeks.

W. O. Gassett, of Detroit, a Ford engineer, testified one of the stations under fire was the last in communication with the Shenandoah naval dirigible which crashed several years ago in Ohio. He added the Ford mooring mast had been of immeasurable value to Government lighter-than-air craft.

The engineer declared that if the licenses are not renewed Ford experimental work will cease. Under questioning he conceded research had been greatly curtailed since the depression, but said the organization was ready to resume once the license question was settled.

Commission officials commented privately that the radio dispute had its inception before the Detroit manufacturer's difficulties with NRA began.

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NO TIME LOST CONSIDERING COMMUNICATIONS BILL

Not a day was lost in naming the conferees and getting down to business following the passing of the Communications Commission by the House. It is usually customary to wait several days before appointing the conferees, but Speaker Rainey, speeding up things named the House conferees last Saturday, the day the Bill was passed. They were Chairman Sam Rayburn, of the Interstate Commerce Committee (D), and Representatives Wolverton (R), of New Jersey; Huddleston, of Alabama (D); Lee of Missouri, (D); and Mapes, of Michigan (R).

Of course nothing further could be done Sunday, but yesterday (June 4) Vice-President Garner named Senators Dill, of Washington (D); Smith, of South Carolina (D); Hatch, of New Mexico (D); Couzens of Michigan, (R); and Wallace White, of Maine (R), on the part of the Senate. This afternoon (Tuesday, June 5), the Conferees were called together for their first meeting. It is presumed from this that President Roosevelt has indicated that he desired the passage of the Bill expedited.

If the Conferees should agree upon the House Bill, because of the fact the Radio Act will not be repealed, the new Commission will be under the jurisdiction in the House of the Merchant Marine and Radio Committee, of which Judge Bland, of Virginia, is Chairman. If the Senate Bill is adopted, the Commission will be under the jurisdiction of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, of which Mr. Rayburn is Chairman. In either case, insofar as the Senate is concerned, the Commission will be under the Interstate Commerce Committee, of which Mr. Dill is Chairman .

Henry A. Bellows, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters has directed a letter to the House Conferees expressing approval of the Broadcasters of the House Bill, and urging them to stand pat. He has addressed another letter to the Senate Conferees expressing the hope, in behalf of the broadcasters, that they may yield to the House provision which is simply to abolish the Radio Commission, retain the Radio Act, but add no additional legislation until the new Commission has had an opportunity to make its recommendations.

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 :::BUSINESS LETTER NOTES:::
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Wireless traffic out of China has increased nearly five times over the figures for 1929, a report by the Ministry of Communications has revealed. Last year's outgoing wordage totaled 2,250,000, providing a revenue of \$3,000,000 silver.

So far as radio engineers are concerned, the forthcoming flight into the stratosphere under the auspices of the Army and the National Geographic Society, will be a search for the cause of dead spots and of fading in radio reception.

The effects of cosmic rays and the directions from which they bombard the earth are to be studied, perhaps more than 70,000 feet in the sky, by Capt. Albert W. Stevens and Maj. William E. Kepner.

For terseness of expression, nothing will better Ted Church's reply to C.B.S. Division Engineer Henry Grossman, just before the fleet review in New York last week, the Washington Post comments. Church, of Station WJSV, Washington, boarded the Airplane carrier "Lexington" at Guantanamo, to enable him to broadcast the Fleet's arrival in New York.

Goodman, certain something terrible was going to happen, wired:

"Did equipment weather flight to Grantanamo Bay? Did you arrive on Lexington O.K.? Are you set up O.K.? Are you getting signals O.K.? Is everything working out as per pre-arranged plan?"

Church: "Yes".

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DON FLAMM HONORED BY FRIARS

Donald Flamm, of Station WMCA, New York, has been elected a member of the Board of Governors of the famous Friars Club. Among the other Governors are Sam H. Harris and Lou Holtz. George Jessel was elected Abbot of the Club; Rudy Vallee, Dean; Jack Benny, Prior; and Pat Rooney, Recording Secretary.

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CHICAGO BUREAU WOULD REPRESENT NON-PROFIT AGENCIES

Representatives of educational, religious and other non-profit making organizations in Chicago have been approached by the Chicago Civic Broadcast Bureau, which describes itself as "an Illinois Corporation not for profit - to Act as a specialized business representative for public-interest organizations or agencies, in Chicago and vicinity, which may desire to carry on radio broadcasting under direct Federal license, with the purpose of serving the public convenience, interest, and necessity, and not of earning returns on any particular radio transmitting plant".

The officers of the Chicago Civic Broadcast Bureau are Arnold R. Barr, President; T. V. Smith, Vice-President; Mitchell Dawson, Secretary-Treasurer; Arnold R. Barr, Herbert Bebb, Mitchell Dawson, Frank N. Freeman, and T. V. Smith, Directors; Harris K. Randall, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Manager.

"In seeking the best avenues toward radio improvement, it is wise to compare practices and results in other fields where amusement and advertising enterprises are conducted on public property", a prospectus of the Bureau sets forth. "Fortunately, there is in Chicago at this time an outstanding example of activities of this kind, conducted under a form of organization designed to do full justice to both the private and public rights involved. In A Century of Progress we see the occupancy of a valuable public site in Burnham Park granted free by a State authority, not to private commercial or amusement firms, but to a non-profit body of commanding personnel, broadly representing the various community forces of Chicago. This body then sells space to advertisers and amusement concessionaires, limiting their number so as to insure to all a fair opportunity to earn revenues out of which to meet their space rentals and other fixed charges. The central management uses the proceeds to meet the cost of the more purely public-interest features of the exposition. The final profits, if any, are divided among a number of institutions operated in the public interest.

"If we can imagine this relation reversed - the concessionaires in full control of the World's Fair, with a mere vague obligation laid upon them to see that their respective activities are 'in the public interest', we get a startling analogy to the anomalous interpretation of the 'public interest' prevailing on the air.

"If, on the other hand, the requisite broadcast licenses in the Chicago area were entrusted to hands well qualified to hold public resources as a public trust, these could obviously exercise a corresponding control over the city's broadcasting. They could supervise program material, collect fair prices for time in bulk from commercial agencies competent to serve advertisers, and use this money in maintaining a service of strictly non-commercial broadcasting, both recreative and educational.* * *

"The Radio Act does not require that each license be held by a different person: one private party now holds licenses on two out of Chicago's three regular clear channels. In many cities one party holds 100% of all facilities locally assigned; for example, the University of Illinois at Urbana, Ill. The City of New York has held a broadcast license for years (Station WNYC). The Federal Government recently transferred an important Chicago channel from one private party to another, without compensation of any kind to the first, over his violent protest, and without denying that his broadcasts had been 'serving the public interest.' The action was upheld in the U. S. Supreme Court.

"In Elmira, New York, all the air time used is controlled under license issued to Cornell University at Ithaca. The university, holding this time for its educational station WESG, but not now requiring for educational purposes all of the time it controls, sells the remainder to a reputable commercial concern at a bulk price and retains the right to rule out objectionable advertisements.

"There is absolutely no governmental requirement that licensees shall own the transmitting plants from which their broadcasting goes out: many of them do not. * * * *

"The Chicago Civic Broadcast Bureau temporarily is controlled by individuals. Under its by-laws full voting control will pass into the hands of the public-interest agencies which affiliate with it as 'participating members.' Financial and other supplementary data will be laid on request before the administrative officers of any institution or organization which is operated in the public interest and not for the profit of individuals, and whose interest in broadcasting does not proceed from a desire to profit financially therefrom, or to employ profitably any particular electrical apparatus.

"The Bureau will offer every legitimate aid to its participating members toward obtaining for them appropriate radio licenses. Following this, the Bureau's planned services will extend to the advantageous selling, in bulk, of blocks of time on the air, as well as to other methods of obtaining funds for the conduct of broadcasting. They will extend also to the purchase of transmission service, by radio and by wire, for the account of licensees whom the Bureau may represent; and where desired, to the purchase of talent and production of programs. Legally, the Bureau will continue to be well advised, in the interest of its member agencies as servants of the public good."

Dr. Smith is professor of philosophy at Chicago University; Dr. Freeman is professor of psychology at Chicago University; Mr. Dawson is a lawyer, and Mr. Bebb is Vice-President of the Chicago City Club.

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6/5/34

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: ANNOUNCING THE CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATIONS NEWS SERVICE :
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: With the creation of the new Communications :
: Commission, the scope of the confidential Heinl News :
: Service will be enlarged to include all branches of :
: Communications. The Communications Commission will be :
: covered by this Service just as radio has been covered :
: in the past. :

:
: The confidential service was started in 1924 :
: and has been issued without interruption ever since. :

:
: Even despite the depression, the Service has :
: been able to hold its own and today is subscribed to by :
: representative concerns in the radio manufacturing, :
: broadcasting and communications industries. :

:
: Because the Service is privately published and :
: does not depend upon advertising for its existence, it :
: has been possible to be more outspoken and independent :
: than any industry organization bulletin, or trade paper :
: carrying advertising. :

:
: The support given the Heinl Radio Business :
: Letter by its subscribers has been greatly valued. If :
: now subscribers could bespeak a good word to any pro- :
: spective subscriber in the Communications field, or :
: could give us the names of anyone who might be interest- :
: ed in becoming a new subscriber, it would be deeply :
: appreciated. Thanks, in advance! :

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: R. D. H. :
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WHITE FLANNELS O.K. FOR RMA BANQUET

Formal dress will not be required for the big banquet at the Stevens Hotel Grand Ball Room celebrating the Radio Manufacturers' Association tenth anniversary on Wednesday evening, June 13. "Considering the Chicago climate and comfort of guests, formal evening dress is not mandatory", Paul B. Klugh, Chairman of the Banquet Committee said. "In Chicago, according to the Banquet Committee, in June, 'formal' attire includes summer clothing, white trousers, etc. Either formal or summer formal attire will prevail at the banquet."

The coast-to-coast broadcast by the NBC for the banquet from the Stevens Hotel Grand Ball Room has been completed by Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President.

Reinald Werrenrath, baritone, in solos and chorus with a double sextette of male voices from the Chicago Opera Company, and Miss Alice Mock, formerly of the Chicago Grand Opera, supported by a double octette of women's voices, will be the outstanding stars of the musical program.

"No speeches" will be the order of the evening.

The annual meeting will open Monday, June 11, with a meeting of the RMA Board of Directors, and on Monday evening there will be a reunion of all past officers of the Association at a "President's Dinner" tendered by President Fred D. Williams of the Association.

Prominent speakers have been secured for the opening meeting at 10:30 A.M., Tuesday, June 12, of the RMA and Radio Wholesalers' Association conventions, in the Stevens Hotel Grand Ball Room.

New officers of the RMA for the coming year will be elected Wednesday afternoon.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Applications Granted
(June 5, 1934)

WFBC, Greenville News-Piedmont Co., Greenville, S. C., C.P. to change frequency from 1200 kc to 1300 kc., increase power from 100 w. night, 250 watts day, to 250 watts night, 1 KW-LS and make changes in equipment; WTAG, Worcester Telegram Pub. Co., Inc., Worcester, Mass., authority to determine operating power by direct antenna measurement. Also granted license covering local move of transmitter; 580 kc., 500 watts, unlimited; KMBC, Midland Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo., license for auxiliary transm.

950 kc., 1 KW, for emergency purposes; KOA, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Denver, Colo., license covering installation of new equipment; increase in power and moving of transmitter locally, 850 kc., 50 KW, unlimited; WCSC, South Carolina Broadcasting Co., Charleston, S. Carolina, modification of license to increase day power from 500 watts to 1 KW; WBNS, WBNS, Inc., Columbus, Ohio, modification of C.P. to extend completion date to Sept. 1, 1934; WHET, Dothan Broadcasting Co., Dothan, Ala., special temporary authority to operate from 6:45 to 10 P.M. CST, on June 8; KGIW, Leonard E. Wilson, Alamosa, Colo., special temporary authority to operate simultaneously with KIDW from 8 A.M. to 12 noon, MST, daily, except Sunday, for period ending not later than June 30; KIDW, The Lamar Broadcasting Co., Lamar, Colo., same as above only simultaneously with KGIW.

Also, State of Washington, Dept. of Fisheries, on vessel "Governor Isaac I. Stevens", and on vessel "Governor John R. Rogers", police service license, 2490 kc., 50 watts.

Miscellaneous

Julio M. Conesa, Puerto Rico, granted petition to remand to docket application for C.P. for new radio broadcasting station to operate on 1420 kc., 100 w.; case reopened to permit applicant to submit further evidence; Charles Dixon Gentsch, Greensboro, N. C., C.P. to erect new station heretofore set for hearing, was dismissed at request of applicant; KGKO, Wichita Falls Broadcasting Co., Wichita Falls, Texas, special experimental authority heretofore set for hearing, was dismissed at request of applicant.

Ratifications

Action taken May 28: WTAG, Worcester Telegram Publishing Co., Inc., Worcester, Mass., granted extension of program test period for 30 days; Action taken May 29: KORB, Radiomarine Corp. of America, New York, granted 60 day authority to operate aboard "Sundance" pending receipt and action on formal application, 5500 to 17000 kc., 50 watts; WKDI, same Co., granted 60 day authority to operate aboard "Buccaneer", pending receipt and action on formal application; Action taken May 31: WIFJ, Same Co., granted 60 day authority to operate 200 watt transmitter aboard vessel "Sierra", WIFK, same Co., same - aboard vessel "Col. E. M. Young"; WIFL, same Co., - same - aboard vessel "Sumatra."

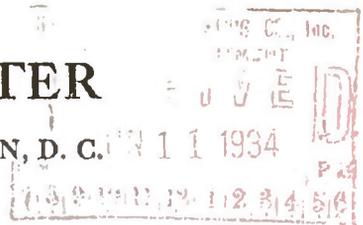
Action taken June 1: WGLC, O. T. Griffin and G. F. Bissell, Hudson Falls, N. Y., granted voluntary assignment of license to Adirondack Broadcasting Co., Inc.; WQDX, Stevens Luke, Thomasville, Ga., granted temporary authority to remain silent for period of 15 days, in order to replace antenna system; WJJD, WJJD, Inc., Mooseheart, Ill., granted special temporary authority to operate station without approved frequency monitor for period of 15 days; WFEA, N. H. Broadcasting Co., Manchester, N. H., granted modification of C.P. for extension of 30 days from May 30 of time allowed for making field survey and submitting data; W2XBR, Radio Pictures, Inc., New York, granted special temp. auth. to operate station for period of 30 days from June 1 on 1550 kc., power as in existing license.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C. JUN 11 1934



CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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No. 730

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REPUBLICAN SENATOR ASSAILS COMMUNICATIONS APPOINTMENTS

At a time when the question as to who President Roosevelt may appoint to the Federal Communications Commission is uppermost, Senator Dickinson, Republican, of Iowa, created a sensation by declaring that though Judge Sykes, Chairman of the Radio Commission would be reappointed, it was only on condition that he would provide more jobs for deserving Democrats. Senator Dickinson, who recently introduced a resolution, that past acts of the Radio Commission be investigated, said that Commissioner Lafount, Republican, and Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Chief Engineer "suspected" of being a Republican, were slated to "walk the plank."

As a result of Senator Dickinson's charges that the Commission, because of political pressure, had reversed itself in the Shreveport ("Old Man" Henderson-KWKH-WWL), New Orleans case, Senator Huey Long, Democrat, of Louisiana, proposed that there be a Senatorial investigation of the entire situation.

Senator Dickinson prefaced his attack by saying that though the Senate had passed a voluminous Communications Bill "in all likelihood very few of us were sufficiently familiar with the technical aspects of the subject and its many ramifications to have any definite idea of what the Bill did or did not accomplish." The Senator declared his greatest concern was the personnel of the Commission.

"The rumor is current that the White House has already prepared its slate of appointments, at least in part, and that conferences on this subject have taken place between the President, certain Senate Democratic leaders, and last but not least, Postmaster General Farley", Senator Dickinson said. "I do not know what names, if any, have been agreed on, although the same rumor has it that the present Chairman of the Federal Radio Commission (Judge Sykes) is certain of reappointment. I have even been told that to get this reappointment, he has had to agree to provide more and better jobs to help assuage the appetite of the Democratic patronage machine, and that this involves the sacrifice of several important and competent members of the Radio Commission staff, including Dr. Jolliffe, the Chief Engineer, who are so unfortunate as to be suspected of Republican tendencies. I do not charge that this is so; I hope it is not; for it would be a calamity if the Radio Commission should lose the services of a man like Dr. Jolliffe."

"It is also said that among those slated to be ousted is Commissioner H. A. Lafount, of the Fifth Zone, who, the broadcasters tell me, is head and shoulders above the rest of the Commissioners in ability, in industry, in common sense, and in all other qualifications which go toward making a good Commissioner."

"Mr. Lafount has been the least subject to political pressure. I regret to say, however, that he is a Republican, one of the two Republicans on the present Commission. What is even more unfortunate, I am told, he failed to vote according to instructions from the White House in a case which the Commission had before it, the so-called 'Shreveport-New Orleans case', in which one or more of the other Commissioners shifted their votes back and forth at least three times in an endeavor to accommodate the conflicting desires of Postmaster General Farley and the White House, the latter speaking through Col. Louis Howe, of mess-kit fame.* * * * *

"Will the Senate of the United States have an opportunity to pass intelligent judgment on the fitness of the new appointees? Or will the appointments be thrust at us at the last moment, with no opportunity to study their merits, thus facing us with the unpleasant dilemma of either accepting the President's choice blindly and with misgiving, or leaving the new Commission completely up in the air by our failure to confirm, to be followed by recess appointment?"

Senator Dickinson declared that the Senate should pass his resolution to investigate the present Radio Commission.

"Why I am told that at the Radio Commission, the Commission first decides a case and afterward has its lawyers write the decision", the Senator continued. "Ridiculous as it may seem, these lawyers decide and state the Commission's reasons for a particular decision. These are the same lawyers who later must defend the decision from attack in court, if an appeal is taken. In the Shreveport-New Orleans case, I am told, a young attorney in the Commission's legal division wrote and rewrote the Commission's decision and the Commission's reasons for the decision three times to keep time to the dance of the Commissioners' chameleon-like votes to the tune of White House music. Mind you, this was all on the basis of the same hearing, the same evidence."

The Senator said that these Radio Commissioners are not appointed for life and, unlike our Federal judges, are all too likely to yield to considerations which may have an effect on their reappointment, or even on the amount of their appropriation.

"They are legitimately accessible to parties, attorneys, Congressmen, and White House secretaries on matters having to do with the exercise of their purely routine administrative functions, and perhaps also their legislative functions", he argued. "This makes it all too easy for them to be similarly accessible to persons who wish to talk to them in chambers about some pending case. Having made the very rules under which they decide cases, it is all too easy for them to wink at a violation in one case and to make it the vehicle for drastic discipline, such as closing down a radio station, in another, although in the latter case the real reason may be something entirely behind the scenes."

6/8/34

Senator Dickinson referred to a series of articles by Arthur S. Henning in the Chicago Tribune, alleging White House and other political influencing of Radio Commission decisions.

"If one-half of what Mr. Henning states is true, impeachment would be a mild reward for the conduct of some of the Commissioners. We have impeached judges for far less", the Senator concluded. "What our friends on the other side of the aisle are pleased to call the 'air-mail scandals' pale into virtuous dealing beside these charges. We cannot abide that such men should be entrusted with the regulation of the transmission of all intelligence in this country, including broadcasting and the communication of news by telegraph and cable."

It was a coincidence that on the day Senator Dickinson referred to the Shreveport-New Orleans case, that the District Court of Appeals dismissed at the station's own request, an appeal filed by Station WWL, of New Orleans, against the action of the Radio Commission favoring KWKH at Shreveport.

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NEWSPAPER GUILD SEES CENSORSHIP PERIL

A resolution adopted by the American Newspaper Guild National Convention at St. Paul called for action on the part of newspaper publishers against the Rayburn Communications Bill. The convention asserted that Section 606(c) of the Bill constituted a menace to freedom of the press. Members said that under it the President, in event of war or national emergency, could close wire and radio news stations or censor news passing through such agencies.

That section of the Bill, the resolution said, was "most alarming and contained a dire threat against freedom", and was "un-American and inhuman, an irresistible invitation to dictatorship in its ugliest forms."

"Without free channels of information, there can be no guarantee of liberty and the bill of rights in the Constitution of this Republic becomes a naked fraud", the resolution said.

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JENKINS, TELEVISION PIONEER DIES

Dr. C. Francis Jenkins, inventor of the radiovision and telephotography systems bearing his name, the motion picture projector and countless other notable devices, died on Wednesday, June 6, of heart trouble at his home, 5502 Sixteenth Street. He was 67 years old.

Dr. Jenkins had been in ill health for more than three years. He was stricken with angina pectoris in June, 1931, while on his way to the West Coast, and was taken from the train at Chicago in a serious condition. Returning to Washington, he began a long battle to regain his health, and apparently was well on the road to recovery when he suffered another severe attack last March. His condition had been grave since that time.

During recuperative periods after his original attack, Dr. Jenkins had endeavored to continue supervision of certain experiments at his laboratory in connection with his most recent development, a home movie and sound recording camera.

Jenkins was born in Ohio, but was raised in a Quaker settlement in Richmond, Ind. It was while working as a clerk in the United States Life Saving Service, forerunner of the Coast Guard, in 1890, that Jenkins began dabbling in inventive matters. He later told friends how his office colleagues decided he was "queer" because he contended it was possible to make pictures move. He was in danger of being fired for neglecting his office work, when he decided to resign and devote all his time to inventions. His long struggles against cynicism and adversity were climaxed in 1928 by the sale of his television patents to the Jenkins Television Corporation for \$250,000 in cash and stock valued at the time in the millions.

Dr. Jenkins built one of the first automobiles in Washington - a steamer and was required to take out a steam-boiler engineer's license to operate it.

On March 3, 1923, he transmitted to Philadelphia by radio, pictures of President Harding, Herbert Hoover - then Secretary of Commerce - and Governor Pinchot. Jenkins successfully photographed bullets in flight, humming-birds and other fast-moving objects.

Jenkins built a broadcasting station in Maryland and purchased a plane, which he called his "flying laboratory". Installing sending apparatus in the plane, Jenkins flew over Washington and sent radiovision broadcasts to the ground station. He later inaugurated a regular daily broadcast of radio movies synchronized with sound - said to have been the first undertaking of its kind.

In addition to his widow, Dr. Jenkins is survived by his father, A. M. Jenkins, 90, and two brothers, William A. and Atwood L. Jenkins, all of Richmond, Ind. Funeral services will be held tomorrow (Saturday, June 9). Interment will be in Rock Creek Cemetery, in Washington.

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COMMUNICATIONS BILL MAY GO TO PRESIDENT WITHIN WEEK

With conferees having reached an agreement on differing Senate and House Bills to create a Communications Commission, it may be ratified by Congress and in the hands of President Roosevelt for his signature within the week. It is believed the President will lose no time signing the bill.

As agreed upon by the conferees, the date for the Communications Commission Act to become effective is July 1st. The Senate proposed a five-man Commission, but yielded to the House to expand the membership to seven Commissioners. This means that it will be composed of four Democrats and three Republicans at a salary of \$10,000 a year each.

The conferees also accepted the House language regarding division of powers within the Commission, permitting the control body to create its own divisions, as under the Interstate Commerce Commission, but forbidding decisions of any division to stand as final, as the Senate measure would have provided.

The Senate Bill called for the repeal of the Radio Act but in conference it was agreed to allow the Act to stand. This means that in the House, radio matters will continue to be considered by the Merchant Marine and Radio Committee, of which Judge Bland, of Virginia, is Chairman, and in the Senate by the Interstate Commerce Committee, of which Senator Dill is Chairman.

The amendment offered by Senator Dill to prevent a monopoly of broadcasting stations in any one community was dropped. The Senate provision with regard to alien ownership. Section 310, was allowed to stand but to be exercised in the discretion of the Commission. It reads that no radio station license shall be granted to "any corporation of which any officer or director is an alien or of which more than one-fifth of the capital stock is owned of record or voted by aliens or their representatives or by any foreign government or representative thereof, or by any corporation organized under the laws of a foreign country."

Also that no radio license be granted to "any corporation directly or indirectly controlled by any other corporation of which any officer or more than one-fourth of the directors are aliens, or of which more than one-fourth of the capital stock is owned of record or voted, after June 1, 1935, by aliens, their representatives, or by a foreign government or representative thereof, or by any corporation organized under the laws of a foreign country."

The Senate amendments enlarging the political broadcasts and censorship provisions were struck out. In their stead, Sections 18 and 29 in the present Radio Act will be allowed to stand. The former reads: "If any licensee shall permit any person, who is a legally qualified candidate for any public office to use a broadcasting station, he shall afford equal opportuni-

ties to all other such candidates for that office in the use of such broadcasting station, and the licensing authority shall make rules and regulations to carry this provision into effect. Provided that such licensee shall have no power of censorship over material broadcast."

The censorship section, (29), which remains unchanged in the new Bill reads: "Nothing in this act shall be understood or construed to give the licensing authority the power of censorship over radio communications and nothing which shall interfere with the right of free speech."

The conferees agreed to the Senate provision that a study be made by the new Commission of the question of affording special facilities to educational, religious and other non-profit making institutions. This was a concession to those who favored the so-called "Father Harney amendment", which was beaten in the Senate and which would have allocated 25% of all radio facilities to religious, educational and non-profit making stations.

An amendment added to the Senate Bill by Senator King, of Utah, was dropped. It was to the effect that the Commission may, without regard to requirements, grant additional licenses for stations if the Commission finds that such stations are required in order to furnish adequate broadcasting service and that their operation will not interfere with other stations.

The new Act will have a provision prohibiting programs originating in the United States being sent to a foreign country by remote control and broadcast back into this country. This is aimed at stations just across the Mexican border which have been fed by remote control stations in this country. The Conferees likewise allowed the Senate provision to stand which would prevent a station from broadcasting any advertisement of or any information concerning any lottery or similar prize awards.

The Senate appeals section, sponsored by Senator Dill, was agreed to. It would allow court review of most Commission decisions, whereas now appeals under the Radio Law can only be taken to the courts of the District of Columbia, with great expense incident to the protestant. Orders relating to the granting or the refusal of an application for a new station license, or renewal or modification, can, however, only be appealed to the District Court of Appeals.

Apparently the broadcasters are well disposed towards the new Bill. "There is nothing very bad in it", Henry A. Bellows, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters, said laughingly. "Considering what was originally proposed, we are satisfied with the result. I believe the seven-man Commission is an enormous gain for radio, and I think this affords an opportunity for at least two good radio appointments."

Both Mr. Bellows and Phil Loucks, Executive Secretary of the NAB, have been working overtime the past three months in connection with the legislation and are being congratulated by the Broadcasters upon the success of their efforts.

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BELIEVED NEW COMMISSIONERS WILL BE APPOINTED SOON

It is expected that Mr. Roosevelt will name the new Commissioners at once so that they may be confirmed by the Senate before Congress adjourns, the time for which is tentatively June 15th. If the Commissioners are appointed after adjournment, the fact that they are recess appointees, and would be held accountable for their actions during the Summer when the Senate considered their qualifications next December, it is believed might hamper their freedom of action. President Roosevelt, of course, understands this and therefore is doubtless prepared to act quickly.

The name of Capt. S. C. Hooper, Chief of Naval Communications, continues to be mentioned as a probable appointee. One person went so far as to say that the President had already consulted Captain Hooper on two different occasions with regard to the new Commission. They were associated together in the old days when Mr. Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Also, Dr. W. M. W. Splawn, author of the now famous A. T. & T. report, continues to be heard. In one quarter, it is said, however, that Dr. Splawn prefers his present work at the Interstate Commerce Commission, and also is in poor health.

Col. Thad Brown, a Republican member of the Radio Commission, is said to have a good chance due to the fact that he is a friend of former Governor James M. Cox, of Ohio, once Democratic presidential nominee. Judge E. O. Sykes, Chairman of the Radio Commission is spoken of favorably.

Senator Dill, of Washington, who it is believed may have something to say about the new Commissioners, said he had not as yet talked with the President. It is expected that the President will turn to Representative Rayburn, of Texas, in the matter of appointments, but Mr. Rayburn is silent on the subject.

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GERMANS PREFER AMERICAN PITCHPINE IN RADIO CONSTRUCTION

The superiority of American pitchpine over native woods is considered so outstanding that despite protests from patriotic associations and lumber trade organizations, the German Post Office authorities continue to utilize it in the construction of all important Government radio receiving and sending stations, according to Vice Consul A. N. Steyne, Hamburg.

In view of the wide-spread propaganda in the Reich for the employment of German products in all enterprises financed either directly or indirectly by the Government, this preference for American pitchpine is a notable tribute to its quality, Steyne declares.

In answering protests against the utilization of foreign wood instead of native pine in connection with the construction of radio towers, Government technical experts point out that German pine has not the weather resistance qualities required by the larger radio stations. On the other hand, they call attention to the fact that wherever American pitchpine has been used, it has satisfactorily withstood the most rigorous tests.

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RADIO ADVERTISERS TO MEET IN N. Y.

A revised program for the National Association of Broadcasters' radio departmental meeting and the thirtieth annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America has been announced. The radio departmental is one of 17 national advertising groups that will meet in conjunction with the main AFA convention in New York, June 17 and 20.

The radio session is scheduled for 10 A.M. Tuesday, June 19, and to it all the advertising executives attending the AFA convention will be invited. It will end at 1 p.m. with a luncheon with the radio committee of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, after which there will be an executive session of the NAB commercial committee.

Chairman Arthur B. Church, of the NAB Commercial Committee, drew up the program for the AFA departmental. It follows in full:

"Standardizing Units of Sale and Rate Practices Under the Code", by James W. Baldwin, executive of the Code Authority for the broadcasting industry.

"Studying Listener Habits", by Walter Damm, WTMJ, with discussion to be led by Martin Campbell, WFAA.

"What We Have Learned About Station Coverage", by C. M. Jansky, Jr., Jansky & Bailey.

Address by representative of the A.A.A.A. Radio Committee on "A Cooperative Bureau for the Study of Station Coverage and Listener Interest."

"Suggested Standard Forms for Local Contracts", Roy Harlow, Yankee Network.

"The Present Trend of Station Relations with Advertising Agencies", Roy Harlow, Yankee Network.

"Making a Program Work", Francis D. Bowman, advertising manager, the Carborundum Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

"Station Merchandising and the Radio Program", Harry C. Howlett, WHK.

"The Market for Radio Advertising", Dr. Herman S. Hettinger, University of Pennsylvania; "Pertinent Problems in Radio Sales", J. Leslie Fox, WMCA; "Are You Making a Profit and How Do You Know?", H. K. Carpenter, WPTF; "Solving Relations of the Station and the Network", John Patt, WGAR.

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 :::BUSINESS LETTER NOTES:::
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Although we have seen no printed comment upon it, the Times Wide World photo of the finish of the English Derby, flashed across from Epsom Downs, as reproduced in the New York Times of Thursday, June 7, seemed to us to be one of the best radiophotos we have seen, and to mark a distinct step in the transmission of photographs by wireless. The picture was also distributed in the United States by the Associated Press and other agencies, and printed the morning after the race.

A message from President Roosevelt to the Radio Manufacturers' Association, meeting in Chicago for its annual convention, will be read over an NBC-WEAF network on Wednesday, June 13, at 9:30 P.M. EST., during a broadcast from the RMA banquet in the grand ballroom of the Stevens Hotel. The message will be read by Paul Klugh, Chairman of the Convention Committee.

The St. Paul Dispatch, and the Minneapolis Tribune have purchased WRHM, a 1000 watt station in St. Paul. It is believed under the new ownership, this station will elaborate its news presentations. KSTP, NBC outlet in St. Paul, broadcasts Radio News Service, Inc., bulletins, Stanley Hubbard, Vice-President, being one of the organizers of the service. WCCO, Minneapolis, of which Henry A. Bellows is President, broadcasts the Publishers National Radio Committee news bulletins.

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SUIT FOR ALLEGED LIFTING OF MAGAZINE LINE

The value of the line "when a dog bites a man, that's news", was placed at \$25,000 by Life Magazine, Inc., in a suit for that sum recently filed in the Federal Court in New York against the National Broadcasting Company, Standard Brands, Inc., and Eddie Cantor, the comedian.

The suit alleged that in March, 1934, the magazine printed a humorous piece, which purported to be a conversation between a collie and an Airedale, in which the line was used.

The magazine, through its attorney, Henry M. Sommers, alleged that after the publication of the piece, Eddie Cantor repeated substantially all the humor in it in a radio broadcast. The comedian, the sponsoring company and the broadcasting company were held to be jointly responsible for infringement of copyright.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Applications Granted
(June 8, 1934)

WWL, Loyola University, New Orleans, La., modification of license for special experimental authority to change hours of operation from Specified to Unlimited, facilities of KWKH, to be considered with application of KWKH (to change frequency 850 kc. and power to 10 KW) (Lafount voted for hearing); KWKH, International Broadcasting Corp., Shreveport, La., C.P. for special experimental authority to move transmitter to site to be determined, change frequency from 850 kc., to 1100 kc., change hours from specified to unlimited and install direction antenna. To be considered with application of WWL above (Lafount voted for hearing); WTBO, Associated Broadcasting Corp., Cumberland, Md., C.P. to install new equipment, 1420 kc., 100 w.n., 250 w-LS-unl; KDKA Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., C.P. to install new equipment (alternate main transmitter); also license to cover C.P.

Also, WRHM, Minnesota Broadcasting Corp., Minneapolis, Minn., T-Richfield, Minn., modification of C.P. to extend completion date from 7/16/34 to 9/1/34; first request for extension of time (original C.P. to move transmitter from Fridley to Richfield, Minn); KFOX, Nichols & Warinner, Inc., Long Beach, Cal., authority to determine operating power by direct antenna measurement; KOA, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Denver, Colo. (auxiliary), modification of license to use old transmitter of KOA as auxiliary transmitter (license covering use of new transmitter granted 6/5/34); KGIR, KGIR, Inc., Butte, Mont., modification of license to increase night power from 500 watts to 1 KW (no change frequency 1360 kc. or day power 1 KW or hrs. unlimited);

Also, National Broadcasting Co., Inc.: New, portable - mobile, C.P. (Spec. exp.) for 13050 kc., 10 watts, A1, A3 emission; New, license to cover above C.P.; New, C.P. and license to cover same, (Spec. exp.) for 6350 kc., 200 watts, A1, A3 emission; City of Hammond (Police Dept.), Hammond, Ind., C.P. (gen. exp. for 30100, 33100, 37100, 40100 kc., 20 w., A3 emission, location: portable-mobile; Same applicant, Mobile, Same grant except 5 watts power; same for 11 other grants; WNEJ, Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., Inc., Washington, D. C., modification of C.P. (fixed public point-to-point telegraph) for specified transmitter site at Muirkirk, Md.; WLOXAP, National Broadcasting Co., New York, N. Y., special authority to operate general experimental station WLOXAP as broadcast pickup station on 27100 kc., subject to filing application for modification of license.

Also, Press Wireless, Inc.: New, at Hicksville, N. Y., and Elgin, Ill., C.P. (general experimental) and licenses to cover same, for 1614, 2398, 3492.5, 4797.5, 6425, 8655, 12862.5, 17310 kc., 5 kw., A1, A2, A3 and special emission; New, RCA Radiotron Co., Inc., Portable-mobile, initially located at World's Fair Grounds, Chicago, Ill., C.P. and license to cover same (Gen. Exp.

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for 86000 to 400000, 401000 kc. and above, 5 watts, Emission: A1, A2, A3; New, C.P. and license to cover same (Gen. Exp.) for 86000 to 400000, 401000 kc. and above, 5 watts, Emission: A1, A2, A3; WHER, Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., Portable-mobile, modification of license (Temp. Broadcast pickup) to add the frequencies 2020 and 2760 kc.; KEE, RCA Communications, Inc., Bolinas, Calif., special authority to operate fixed public service station KEE for "contact-control" or "order wire" communication with broadcast pickup station KILS, aboard U. S. Coast Guard vessel "Northland" which has left or will leave Seattle, Wash. for its annual cruise to Arctic waters.

Action on Examiner's Report

Doctors' Telephone Service, Inc., New York, N. Y., denied C.P. for new general experimental station to operate on 31600, 41000, 35600 and 38600 kc., 15 watts; unlimited time, A3 emission (sustained Ralph & Walker, examiners), effective June 15, 1934.

Miscellaneous

New, Cyril W. Reddoch, The Friendly Broadcasting Co., Columbus, Miss., application submitted for denial, applicant having failed to enter appearance within time allowed, C.P. 1370 kc., 100 w., daytime; New, Roy W. Buebland, Chippewa Falls, Wis., submitted for dismissal at request of applicant, C.P. 1530 kc., 150 watts, 12:00 M to 9:00 P.M.

Ratifications

New, County & City of Kenosha, Kenosha, Wis., granted C.P. for 2450 kc., power, 100 w., Emission: A3 (action taken 6/6/34); Crosley Radio Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio, granted special temporary authority for broadcast pickup station on airplane NC-408-H, frequency: 1606 kc., power, 50 w., A3, use June 7, 1934 (action taken 6/6/34); KGQI, Radiomarine Corp. of America, New York, N. Y., granted temporary authority not exceeding 60 days, pending receipt and action formal application to operate 50 w. transmitter, 375 to 500 kc. oceanic and 375 to 425 kc. Great Lakes, A2, third class public service; official No. 229492; change name of vessel from "Lamora KGWI" to "Albo KGWI", action taken 6/6/34; WKBB, Sanders Bros. Radio Station, East Dubuque, Ill., granted special temporary authority to operate from 9:00 P.M. to 12:00 midnight CST, June 4, 1934, in order to broadcast State election (action taken 6/5/34); KGGF, Hugh J. Powell & Stanley, granted special temporary authority to operate Tuesday and Thursdays from 7:15 P.M. to 9:15 P.M., Wednesdays from 8:15 P.M. to 9:15 P.M. CST for period beginning June 8, 1934, and ending in no event later than July 7, 1934, provided WNAD remains silent.

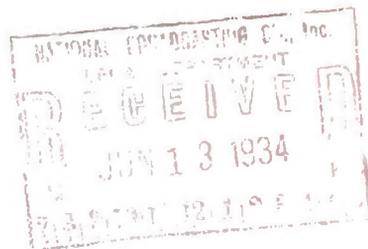
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication



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No. 731

[Handwritten scribbles and signatures at the bottom left of the page.]

June 12, 1934.

EXIT RADIO COMMISSION - ENTER COMMUNICATIONS CONTROL

Highlights of the new Communications Act of 1934, effective July 1, are as follows:

Abolishes Federal Radio Commission.

Provides for a Federal Communications Commission of seven Commissioners for the purpose of regulating communication by telephone, telegraph and cable, as well as by radio.

In addition to appointing the Commissioners, President Roosevelt will designate the Chairman. The salary of each Commissioner will be \$10,000, and those first appointed will continue in office 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years respectively, but their successors will be appointed for a term of 7 years.

It is not required, as was the case with the Radio Commission, that Commissioners be from any particular zone.

The Communications Commission, besides taking over the duties of the Radio Commission, takes over all control now exercised by the Interstate Commerce Commission over telephonic and telegraphic facilities.

The Communications Commission may divide itself into not more than three divisions, each to consist of not less than three members.

There will be a General Counsel and a Chief Engineer, each to receive a salary of \$9,000, a Secretary of the Commission at \$7,500, a director of each division at \$7,500. The General Counsel and the Chief Engineer will each have three assistants. No assistant will receive more than \$7,500. Each Commissioner will have a \$4,000 secretary.

In addition to these appointments, which will be exempt from civil service, the Commission, subject to civil service and the Classification Act, are authorized to appoint such other officers, engineers, attorneys, examiners and other employees as are necessary.

The Bill creating the Commission re-enacted, with modernizing revisions, practically all of the Radio Act of 1927 and likewise took over from the Interstate Commerce Commission Act, with revisions, the parts dealing with regulations of the telephone and telegraph.

A new provision is the assertion of full control over all wire and radio communications by the government in case of war or "public peril." Under this section the President would have authority to take over all wire and radio offices and stations with just compensation to persons entitled thereto.

The Commission may grant licenses to stations not exceeding 100 watts power in localities not sufficiently served, if this does not interfere with other stations.

The Commission is directed to study the proposal that Congress by statute allocate fixed percentages of broadcasting facilities to particular types of non-profit programs or to persons identified with particular kinds of non-profit activities.

This refers to religious and educational stations and is in response to the effort made by Father Harney of the Paulist Fathers, who operate Station WLWL, in New York, to have 25% of all facilities allocated to religious and educational stations.

The authority of the Commission restricting alien control of stations, in the case of holding companies, has been toned down to read that a license shall not be granted to "any corporation, controlled by any other corporation, of which any officer or more than one-fourth of the directors are aliens, or of which more than one-fourth of the stock is owned by aliens, if the Commission finds that public interest will be served by the refusal."

The new Commission will be authorized to grant broadcasting stations three year licenses and other stations five year licenses.

The Commission will be empowered to deal with lotteries by a provision which calls for fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment for one year, or both, for each offense for "the broadcasting of, any advertisement of, or information concerning any lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme, offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or any list of the prizes drawn or awarded by means of any such lottery."

In reply to a plea from the American Newspaper Guild that the American Newspaper Publishers' Association oppose the Communications Bill alleging that it would lead to censorship, L. B. Palmer, of the A.N.P.A. wired:

"There is no provision in the measure which gives power of censorship of the press to the President or any one else.

"The section to which you refer was in the Bill as it passed the Senate, ostensibly for the purpose of giving the Government control over radio during time of war. Its language was too embracing and was eliminated for that reason.

"It is our understanding there is a provision for governmental control of radio facilities in time of war such as is now authorized by the Radio Act, but that there will be no power of censorship of the press granted."

PRESS AND INDEPENDENT RADIO SERVICES RIVALRY CONTINUES

The struggle between the Press-Radio Bureau and the independent radio news services shows no signs of abating.

Joseph R. Knowland, of the Oakland Tribune, in charge of the Western division of the Press-Radio Bureau announces that the following new stations have signed up:

KXRO, Aberdeen, Wash.; KOL and KOMO, Seattle, Wash.; KHQ, Spokane, Wash.; KUJ, Walla Wall, Wash.; KOIN, Portland, Ore., and KORE, Eugene, Ore.

Mr. Knowland said that the service is now being used by 47 stations in the far West.

By way of strengthening its independent service, KFI, of Los Angeles, has subscribed to Reuter's European service.

The Yankee Network independent radio news service is building a news gathering organization throughout New England which it claims will be the equal of any newspaper in the section. In Boston today it has on its regular payroll, a city hall reporter, a State House reporter, a courthouse reporter, a Federal Building reporter, police headquarters reporters (more than one for 24-hour service is given), three desk men, two leg men, a secretary-assistant to the editor, and a staff of some 30 correspondents located in the key cities throughout the New England territory.

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AUTOMOBILE RADIOS PLEASE FINLAND

Finland has taken to automobile radios, Vice Consul F. P. Latimer, Jr., Helsingfors, reports.

One large automobile dealer is ordering all of his American passenger cars equipped with receiving sets. Finnish bus owners in particular, the report states, are interested in automobile radios. One dealer believes that in the near future most busses on long routes will be equipped with radios. The omnibus traffic in Finland is very extensive and there should accordingly be a fertile field in the placing of automobile radios in such equipment.

There are eight radio broadcasting stations in Finland, of which six are administered by the Postal and Telegraph Department, the report shows. In 1933 the number of licensed radio receiving sets in use in the country was 121,020 as compared with 119,930 sets in 1932, and 90,232 sets in 1929. Radio dealers report that old sets are steadily being replaced with the newer types. The demand is for sets of 5 or 6 tubes and there is practically no market in Finland for receiving sets having from 7 to 13 tubes.

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NOT TO APPOINT COMMISSIONERS UNTIL CONGRESS ADJOURNS

If the present plan is followed, President Roosevelt will not appoint the members of the new Communications Commission until after Congress adjourns. These Commissioners must be confirmed by the Senate. One vote could block confirmation and the President evidently doesn't want to risk the embarrassment of political interference. If any Commissioner Mr. Roosevelt named now were not confirmed and the President decided to continue him, he would have to serve until Congress meets next January without pay. If not confirmed at that time, it would take an act of Congress to secure his back pay.

On the other hand, if President Roosevelt waits until Congress adjourns before making the appointments, his appointees will receive their salary up to time of confirmation and if not confirmed will suffer no monetary loss. According to one person who is supposed to have talked with the President recently, the latter has not as yet given any thought to the appointments and at that particular time didn't even know the exact status of the legislation.

Pretty much the same names continued to be discussed as Commission possibilities. It seemed to be the impression that Judge E. O. Sykes, Chairman of the Radio Commission, would be retained. Also there was considerable talk of Col. Thad Brown, of the Commission, being one of the Republicans chosen because of the latter's friendship with former Governor James Cox, of Ohio.

Dr. Irvin Stewart, of the State Department, in charge of radio matters there, has been mentioned. Dr. Stewart has attended all executive sessions of the House Interstate Commerce Committee framing the Bill and furthermore is a Democrat and a fellow Texan of Senator Rayburn, Chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee. Rayburn, it is believed, will have considerable to say about the makeup of the Commission.

Dr. W. M. W. Splawn, frequently spoken of as Chairman, is said to have definitely decided not to accept the appointment if offered to him. Judge Ewin L. Davis, next in line for Chairmanship of the Federal Trade Commission, is reported as preferring to remain in that organization. Capt. S. C. Hooper, Chief of Naval Communications, continues to be discussed. Also the name of Gov. William A. Comstock, a Democrat, of Michigan, has bobbed up again. His term of Governor doesn't expire until next year.

There is considerable conjecture as to the probable fate of Representative Prall of New York, defeated for renomination, and later named by President Roosevelt as a member of the Commission but who continued in Congress and has never been sworn in.

It seems to be understood that President Roosevelt expects to take care of Representative Prall. If the latter is appointed a member of the Communications Commission, due to the

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fact that he was a member of the body which created it, he will not be able to serve on the new Commission until after his present term in Congress expires, which will be January 1st.

One theory is that if the Commission is organized into three divisions - telephone, telegraph and radio - that there may not be more than two strictly radio men on the Commission. Regardless of their technical designation, it is the opinion of this writer that the new Commission will be heavily loaded down with politicians.

Most everyone seems to agree that Herbert Pettey, present secretary of the Radio Commission, will serve in the same capacity on the new Commission.

The conference report was agreed to in the Senate Saturday without objection, but it looked for a time as if it might be blocked in the House by Representative Bland, of Virginia, Chairman of the Merchant Marine and Radio Committee. Representative Bland, in raising a point of order against the report, contended that Conference committee had exceeded its jurisdiction by writing into its report a repeal of the Radio Act of 1927, and then by re-enacting practically in its entirety the original language of that act with new matter which had not been considered by his (Bland's) Committee.

Also Representative Bland said the adoption of the report may deprive the Committee on Merchant Marine and Radio of the jurisdiction of radio matters in the House.

"The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee admitted in the argument on the floor that they didn't know enough about the Radio Act to undertake to consider those particular provisions", Mr. Bland said. The Virginian's point of order was finally voted down by a vote of 58 to 40. Thus apparently the House Merchant Marine and Radio Committee lost jurisdiction over the Communications Act to the Interstate Commerce Committee. However, there is likely to be another battle over this when the new Congress convenes.

After being signed by Vice-President Garner and Speaker of the House Rainey last Monday (June 11), the Communications Commission Bill went to the White House where it only awaits the affixing of the signature of President Roosevelt to make it a law.

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MONTHLY BROADCAST ADVERTISING DECLINES BUT IS ABOVE AVERAGE

Broadcast advertising in April declined 4.9% as compared with the preceding month, although still remaining considerably above the general level for the present season, the National Association of Broadcasters reports. Gross sales of time amounted to \$6,669,957.00. The drop in radio advertising volume is due principally to a 6/5% decrease in network revenue, station business having dropped a little less than half that proportion. The network decline is primarily seasonal in nature. National spot advertising remained at approximately the March level, while marked gains were experienced in the electrical transcription field.

Revenues of 100 watt stations rose slightly, while the receipts of those over 5,000 watts in power decreased slightly. Small gains in volume of business were recorded in the New England-Middle Atlantic Area, advertising volume in other sections of the country having decreased slightly. The principal industrial trends of interest were the marked gains in national spot advertising in the automobile and automotive accessory fields.

Total Broadcast Advertising Volume

<u>Class of Business</u>	<u>March</u>	1934
		<u>Gross Receipts</u> <u>April</u>
National networks	\$4,000,698.00	\$3,739,719.00
Regional networks	66,516.00	61,888.00
Individual stations	<u>2,953,530.00</u>	<u>2,868,350.00</u>
Total	\$7,020,744.00	\$6,669,957.00

National network time sales during April declined 6.5% while regional network revenues dropped 7% in volume. Network decreases were due mainly to seasonal trends. National network volume during April was 52% above that of the same month of 1933, although it must be remembered that April and May of that year marked the lowest ebb of network advertising since 1931. Non-network business declined 3.1% in April as compared with March, this tendency being contrary to the general retail advertising trend shown in other media.

National magazine advertising increased 9.3% in April as compared with the previous month. Monthly magazine volume was 16% higher than in April, 1933, while weekly magazine volume showed a 32% increase over the same month of the preceding year. National farm paper advertising increased 19.3% as compared with March and was above last year's volume. Newspaper advertising volume rose 7.4% as compared with the previous month.

Other than a slight decline in volume of advertising broadcast over stations of more than 5,000 watts in power and a similarly small rise in the volume placed over 100 watt stations, there were no changes of significance during the month. Revenues of stations over 5,000 watts in power decreased 10.9% as compared with March, while stations in the 100 watt class experienced a 5.7% increase as compared with the previous month.

COMMISSION UNDER FIRE MAKES STATION CONCESSIONS

Closely following the introduction of a resolution by Senator Huey Long to investigate charges by Senator Dickinson, of Iowa, that political discrimination had been made in the cases of the Louisiana stations, the Radio Commission reversed itself by ordering a reallocation of facilities which will enable Station WWL, Loyola Catholic University, of New Orleans, and KWKH, the former "Hello World" station, at Shreveport. This will be accomplished by taking KWKH off the frequency of 850 kilocycles, which the two stations are now sharing, and putting it on the 1100 kilocycles clear channel now occupied by Station WPG, at Atlantic City, and Station WLWL, the Catholic Paulist Fathers. The change is said to have the sanction of the latter two stations.

Station WWL originally sought full time on the 850 kilocycle channel and the Commission voted to grant the application when, Senator Dickinson charged, the Commission reversed itself, one or more of the Commissioners shifting their votes back and forth at least three times in an endeavor "to accommodate the conflicting desires of Postmaster General Farley and the White House, the latter speaking through Col. Louis Howe." Senator Dickinson further charged that since Commissioner Lafount, a Republican, voted against the administration in this case that he would not be reappointed as a member of the new Communications Commission. Senator Huey Long followed this up with a resolution to investigate the entire situation.

In the latest reversal of the Commission, Mr. Lafount again proved a stumbling block by contending that so important a move as breaking down a clear channel by putting KWKH on 1100 kilocycles should not be made without a public hearing.

"In this way the clear channel system is gradually being chiseled down", Mr. Lafount said. "There were originally 40 channels and now there are only about 30. If, without a public hearing, we allow KWKH to be put on a clear channel, then soon the Commission will be called upon to do the same thing for others and the system will be destroyed."

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HARRY HOWLETT OF WHK DIES

Harry Howlett, Commercial Manager of Station WHK, Cleveland, Ohio died last Wednesday following a short illness at a hospital. Funeral services were held Friday at Cleveland. Mr. Howlett is well known throughout the broadcasting industry and was active in committee work of the National Association of Broadcasters for several years. He was popular among all who knew him, and through his efforts he had risen to a high place in the broadcasting world. He leaves two brothers, M. A. Howlett, of Cleveland; E. S. Howlett, of Columbus, Ohio; a father, L. E. Howlett, of Los Angeles, Calif.; a wife and two small children.

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GENE McDONALD SEES TURNING POINT

There was an optimistic tone in a statement of E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, of Chicago, transmitting his annual report.

"Profit amounted to \$50,398.30 after taxes and liberal charge-offs, as compared with a loss in the preceding year", Mr. McDonald said, addressing the stockholders. "It marks, I believe, the turning point for our company and justifies the confidence in the future which I expressed in my report a year ago.

"Receivables on April 30th amounting to \$639,825.29 before Reserves were reduced 80% by collections during the succeeding thirty days. This is an indication of the care with which the company grants credits to its accounts.

"The improvement shown during the past year was due to a number of contributing factors, some of which were outstanding merchandise, low overhead, improved wholesale outlets, and motor car radio.

"An agreement has been entered into with the Canadian Marconi Company whereby that old established concern will manufacture and market Zenith Radios in the Dominion of Canada on a royalty basis.

"The future of radio is encouraging to us. The public finally has turned to and is demanding short wave radio, thus tending to obsolete past radio and opening up new and large markets which the company is well equipped to supply through its long experience in this field.

"As our older stockholders know, the Zenith Radio Corporation is the pioneer in short wave home receivers. In 1923, the Zenith laboratories provided the MacMillan Arctic Expedition with a short wave receiver which MacMillan used for keeping in constant communication with civilization. In 1925, Zenith produced and sold the first practical and marketable short wave receiver for home use. This was also the first 10-tube home receiving set commercially offered. Since that time our laboratories have been constantly at work on this interesting improvement in radio reception culminating in this year's line of Zenith home receivers, all of which are short wave permitting European and international reception.

"The rapidly growing demand for automobile radio from motor car manufacturers will enable our plants to operate on normal schedule practically the entire year. Specialized engineers have been employed and a strong sales force created to develop this new department of our business."

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6/12/34

::: _____ :::
::: BUSINESS LETTER NOTES :::
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Commissioner and Mrs. Harold A. Lafount have announced the marriage of their daughter, Ruth, to Henry Gillette Colby in Washington, June 7. Mr. and Mrs. Colby will reside at 765 Anderson Avenue, Grantwood, N. J.

An Examiner's report has recommended that an application of Frank Wilburn, of Prescott, Arizona, for the frequency of KPJM, on 1500 kilocycles, be denied and that the request for renewal of license of KPJM be granted.

J. Elliott Jenkins, broadcasting equipment manufacturer, shot and killed himself in Chicago last Saturday. His widow, Alexandria Carlisle, famous actress, attributed the death to financial worries.

Col. R. R. McCormick, of the Chicago Tribune, outlining his fight for the freedom of the press, told the Association of National Advertisers in Chicago of what he declared were the effects of the licensing system as it worked out in the radio field. He cited the case of Station WIBO, Chicago, which Colonel McCormick said through political maneuvering lost its rights to the wave-length which it had acquired by years of operation in its area; he explained how its physical property was destroyed when a new station was allocated its wave-length and set up shop in approximately the same area which was covered by WIBO. He saw in this political action the technique of government to silence or control the press.

Eleven young men who have completed a year's course in radio engineering were graduated from the Capitol Radio Engineering Institute in Washington last week. The diplomas were presented by Mark Biser, chief instructor of the school.

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6/12/34

DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Applications Granted
(June 12, 1934)

KTRH, KTRH Broadcasting Co., Houston, Texas, C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase day power from 1 KW to $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW; KRGV, KRGV, Inc., Weslaco, Texas, license covering changes in equipment and move; 1260 kc., 500 watts, shares with KWWG; WRGA, Rome Broadcasting Corp., Rome, Ga., license covering local move of transmitter, 1500 kc., 100 watts, specified hours; WMBR, F. J. Reynolds, Inc., Jacksonville, Fla., consent to voluntary assignment of license to Florida Broadcasting Co.; WHDH, Matheson Radio Co., Inc., Boston, Mass., authority to determine operating power by direct antenna measurement; WIBW, Topeka Broadcasting Association, Inc., Topeka, Kans., authority to install automatic frequency control equipment.

Also, WHBC, Edward P. Graham, Canton, Ohio, special temporary authority to operate simultaneously from 3 to 6 P.M. and from 9 to 11 P.M. EST, June 16; WGAL, WGAL, Inc., Lancaster, Pa., ext. of Spec. Temp. Auth. to operate station without approved frequency monitor, for period beginning June 8 and ending not later than June 20; WHAZ, Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst., Troy, N. Y., Spec. Temp. Auth. to remain silent from 6 P.M. to 1 A.M. EST, on nights of August 6, 13, 20, 27 and Sept. 3, 1934; WBEO, The Lake Superior Broadcasting Co., Marquette, Mich., Spec. Temp. Auth. to operate from 7 to 9:30 P.M. Central Daylight Saving Time, June 19.

Also, KPK, Radiomarine Corp. of America, Portland, Ore., 30 day authority (to July 12) to change hours of operation from unlimited to specified, during a shipping strike; City of Piedmont, Cal., Police Dept., granted special authority to operate 5 gen. exp. stations to communicate as municipal police stations in emergency service; Arthur Carl Larson, Camden, N. J., radio-telg. 2nd class license for a period of 90 days, in order that he may act as radio operator aboard USS "Tuscaloosa"; W2XFU, Inhabitants of City of Plainfield, N. J., gen. experimental license, frequencies 30100, 33100, 37100, 40100, 86000-400000, 401000 kc. and above; 25 watts; Same - Portable and Mobile on police cars - W2XFV, W2XFW, W2AFX, W2KFY, W2XFZ, same as above except 4.5 watts power.

Applications Reconsidered and Granted

KHJ, Don Lee Broadcasting System, Los Angeles, Cal., C.P. granted to install new equipment increase power from 1 KW to 1 K# night, $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW to LS; KFRC, Same, San Francisco, Granted C.P. to install new equipment, increase power from 1 KW to 1 KW night, $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW-LS; KGB, Same, San Diego, granted C.P. to install new equipment, increase power from 1 KW to 1 KW night, $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW-LS.

The above cases were designated for hearing on June 8th.

6/12/34

Set For Hearing

WKBN, WKBN Broadcasting Corp., Youngstown, Ohio, C.P. to move transmitter to new location in Youngstown, make changes in equipment, change frequency from 570 to 610 kc., increase day power from 500 watts to 1 KW, increase hours of operation from specified to unlimited, with directional antenna after sunset Youngstown; WAIU, Associated Radiocasting Corp., Columbus, Ohio, modification of license to change frequency from 640 to 570 kc., increase power from 500 to 750 watts night, 1 KW day, and change hours of operation from limited to specified hours now assigned WKBN; WJAY, Cleveland Radio Broadcasting Corp., Cleveland, Ohio, modification of license to change frequency from 610 kc. to 640 kc., increase power from 500 w. to 1 KW and increase hours of operation from day-time to specified.

Ratifications

Action taken June 7: WJMS, WJMS, Inc., Ironwood, Mich., granted special temporary authority to use portable transmitter in or near Ironwood, Mich., to determine suitable site for transmitter; KGKB, E. Texas Broadcasting Co., Tyler, Texas, granted extension of special temporary authority to operate from 12 noon to 1 PM and from 4 to 6 PM CST, instead of from 12 noon to 2 PM and 5 to 6 PM CST, for period June 7 to July 7; WALA, Pape Broadcasting Corp., Inc., Springhill, Ala., granted special temporary authority to operate simultaneously with WSFA from 6 PM to 12 midnight, CST, June 8 to 12, with 250 w. on 1410 kc.; WSFA, Montgomery Broadcasting Co., Inc., Montgomery, Ala., granted special temporary authority to operate from 7 P.M. to 12 midnight, CST, June 8 to 12; WHFZ, Robert B. Moe, Brooklyn, N. Y., granted license to operate transmitter aboard vessel "Effie M. Morrissey", frequency according to Rule 285 A, 500 watts; WODS, Radiomarine Corp. of America, New York, granted 60 day authority to operate 200-watt transmitter aboard vessel "Naushon" (action taken June 8)

Action taken June 8: WAAF, Drovers Journal Publishing Co., Chicago, granted C.P. to rebuild station destroyed by fire; WHCF, Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., New York, granted 60 day authority to operate station aboard "Henry R. Mallory", pending receipt and action on formal application; WPBW, Radiomarine Corp. of America, New York, granted 60 day authority to operate aboard vessel "Santa Maria", pending receipt and action on formal application.

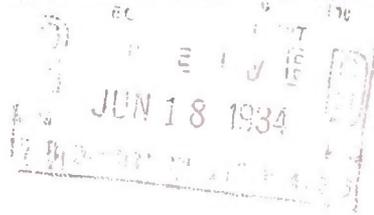
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication



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No. 732

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CONGRESSIONAL SESSION MARKED BY NUMEROUS RADIO BILLS

Including those creating a Communications Commission, no less than 18 bills were introduced in the second session of the Seventy-Third Congress. Little of the additional legislation materialized, but the fact that so many measures were proposed proved that radio is a live topic in the minds of the national lawmakers. The passage of a Communications Bill is really a result of several years' discussion, dating back to the Bill introduced by Senator Couzens, of Michigan, when he was Chairman of the Commission. The 1934 Communications Act is the first major piece of radio legislation passed by Congress since the Radio Act was passed in 1927.

Besides the 18 bills proposed, there were a half a dozen resolutions which in one way or another would have regulated radio.

The first radio Bill during the past session was introduced by Representative Huddleston, of Alabama, and it died in Committee. This would have caused radio stations licensed under the Radio Act and operated direct or indirectly for hire or compensation, to be classed as public utilities and they would have been obliged to serve, transmit and broadcast without discrimination for all who applied for same, for a just and reasonable charge and compensation to be fixed from time to time by the Federal Radio Commission, except those stations operated by the United States or any agency thereof.

A resolution was offered by Senator Robinson, of Indiana, early in January, authorizing the Senate to make an investigation of the control exercised by the Federal Radio Commission over persons broadcasting, and "the extent to which the freedom of speech of such persons has been restricted." This likewise slumbered peacefully in Committee.

More successful, but in which radio was only mentioned along with other means of communication, was a Bill making it a felony to extort money by telephone, telegraph or radio.

Also passed, later having been made part of the Communications Act, was a Bill prohibiting programs being sent across the border from the United States by remote control to be broadcast back into this country. The Bill was aimed at stations across the Rio Grande with objectionable matter fed to them from Texas and other States in that vicinity.

A Bill was introduced by Representative McFadden, of Pennsylvania, the second week in February, which would have required commercial radio stations to accept religious and other

programs without discrimination. This was said to have been inspired by followers of a religious sect headed by Judge Rutherford, which had been refused network facilities. The Bill never got out of Committee.

A Bill introduced February 14, by Representative Bland, of Virginia, to prohibit broadcasting any advertisements or information concerning a lottery, later was passed as part of the Communications Bill.

Representative Fulmer, of South Carolina, in March, introduced a resolution to have the House appoint a Committee to make a study of the broadcasting systems here and abroad in order to develop a system in the United States "that will most effectively promote the interests of listeners." This, likewise, didn't get anywhere.

Senator Capper, of Kansas, March 10, offered a Bill to prohibit the advertising of intoxicating liquors over the radio, but it was not reported out of Committee.

Radio was mentioned, along with other mediums of advertising in the Copeland Pure Food and Drug Bill.

A Bill was passed adding ten acres to the Constant Frequency Monitoring Radio Station, located at Grand Island, Nebr.

Several Bills were introduced both in the House and the Senate to allocate one-fourth of all radio frequencies to religious, educational, and other non-profit-making stations. An attempt was later made by Father Harney, of Station WLWL, with the assistance of Senators Wagner, of New York, and Hatfield, of West Virginia, to have this incorporated in the Communications Bill. The amendment was voted down in the Senate.

On April 16, Representative DeRouen introduced a Bill which was passed, to authorize the transfer of the Otter Cliffs Radio Station on Mount Desert Island in the State of Maine as an addition to the Acadia National Park.

Senator Dickinson, of Iowa, May 28, introduced a resolution to investigate the Federal Radio Commission with particular reference to the conduct of several members of the Commission, and with further reference to their fitness to exercise their judicial function as members of the Commission. Later Senator Dickinson made further charges against the Commission in the Senate, including the allegation that several Commissioners had switched their vote, at the instigation of the White House, in a case involving Station KWKH, of Shreveport, and WWL, at New Orleans. Subsequently, Senator Huey Long, of Louisiana, introduced a resolution to investigate the truth of the charges made by Senator Dickinson with regard to the Louisiana stations.

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STORER QUIETLY FORMS NEW NETWORK

The formation of the American Broadcasting System, with WMCA, New York, as the key station in a group embracing seven cities along the Atlantic seaboard, was announced Wednesday by George B. Storer, President of WMCA, which has been operating as the Federal Broadcasting System.

The group was formed for the exchange of sustaining programs and did not constitute an attempt to set up a third chain with nation-wide coverage, Mr. Storer explained. The service will be continuous from 9 A.M. until 1 A.M., daily, and will begin at once. Mr. Storer, who is president of the Board of Directors of the new group, said that any possible extension of the chain would depend upon the desire of stations to participate in the program exchange service.

The other stations included in the network are WRPO, Providence, R. I.; WTNJ, Trenton, N. J.; WPEN, Philadelphia; WDEL, Wilmington; WCBM, Baltimore, and WOL, Washington, D. C.

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JAPAN PLANS POWERFUL STATIONS

The Japan Broadcasting Corporation is laying plans to increase the power of its various stations, according to a report to the Commerce Department from Assistant Trade Commissioner D. W. Smith, Tokyo.

Application has been made by the corporation to the Department of Communications for permission to increase the transmitting capacity of its Tokyo station from 10 kilowatts to 150 kilowatts. Just when the construction of the new station will be started is not yet known but inquiries have been sent to the leading Japanese electrical goods manufacturers for quotations on equipment. The corporation also plans to increase the capacity of its Osaka station from 10 to 100 kilowatts within the next two years. The present stations at Niigata and Nagasaki will also be enlarged during 1935-36, according to present plans.

New broadcasting stations, the report points out, are now under construction at Kagoshima, Toyama and Kogu which will be opened during the latter part of the present year.

The Japan Broadcasting Corporation, according to the report, has announced that the subscription fee for licenses will be reduced from 0.75 yen per month to 0.50 yen per month from April 1, 1935 (A yen is about 84 cents, U.S. money). At the end of April, 1934, there were 1,739,160 licenses in force, of which 27,529 were free subscribers and 1,711,631 paid subscribers.

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B.B.C. 24-HOUR CLOCK GETS LISTENERS' RISE

A lively controversy has been caused by the adoption by the British Broadcasting Corporation of the 24-hour system of time in its announcements.

Numerous letters have been received by the London Morning Post on the subject.

Sir Ambrose Fleming, inventor of the wireless valve, writes: * * * * "The 24-hour time has advantages for railway time-tables when distances are large, and it avoids the necessity of space for letters a.m. or p.m., and in other work. But there is no real necessity for it in broadcasting, which takes place chiefly within one revolution of the small hand of the usual clock, and it involves a tiresome mental effort for the ordinary listener to translate 24-hour into clocktime.

"In inflicting this trouble on the public", Sir Ambrose continues, "the B.B.C. is mistaking its functions, which are to provide the public with the music and speech the majority desire, and not to exasperate them by needless novelties in their publications or ways.

"The source of all the trouble with the B.B.C. is that it has not yet found any means of ascertaining the wishes of the real majority of its listeners and can only depend on the letters which a minority happen to write to them expressing approval or disapproval.

"By its present constitution and charter, it is an absolute autocracy and in contrast with all our other British public institutions, the persons who provide the income (now approximating to one and a half million sterling) have not the smallest voice in electing the people who expend this income, nor over the mode in which it is spent by the B.B.C.

"The remedy would seem to be the formation of a sufficiently strong Listeners' Association, able to bring pressure to bear on Parliament to grant some power of control to those who provide the income and pay the wireless piper, but have now no power whatever to call the radio-tune."

The following extracts from a series of letters express various points of view:

G. R. R. Taylor (Paddington) - "Summarised, the argument against the 24-hour clock consists in the difficulty of subtracting 12 from the figure. In a year or two, surely, this difficulty will have vanished."

Harry Webber (Plymouth) - "The few advantages of the 24-hour system cannot be gainsaid. Anyone who has had occasion to use a Continental railway time-table, or the misfortune to fight in a war knows them."

G. W. Jones (Yatesfield, Nailsworth) - "I have protested three times to the B.B.C. against monkeying with the clock. I have instructed my newsagent to stop delivery of the 'Radio Times' and that I shall not take it again until normal conditions prevail. If others do the same, these self-appointed reformers will soon see the error of their ridiculous effort to educate the public."

G.A. Brown, (Rosendale, South Croydon) - "The new plan is voted a nuisance by my family."

M. Mitchell (Park House, Solihull) - "I regret the decision of the B.B.C. to use the 24-hour clock. The whole affair savours of an absurdity - a stupid act of dictatorship."

V. Barton (Bath) - "I cannot be bothered with the silly nonsense of altering the clock."

C. A. Cumming (Tunbridge Wells) - "We are all rattled to the utmost by the B.B.C. time system."

Miss Muriel Robinson (Makepeacemansions) - "I object to the dictatorial methods employed in thrusting the 24-hour clock upon listeners. Has the B.B.C. turned Fascist?"

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BROADCASTING LABOR PROVISIONS UP FOR CODE DISCUSSION

The National Recovery Administration will open for consideration and public hearing the provisions contained in Articles III, IV and V of the Code of Fair Competition for the Radio Broadcasting Industry. The hearing will be held beginning at 10:00 A.M., Wednesday, June 20, 1934, in the Raleigh Hotel, Washington, and continue until completed.

The hearing will be held upon the basis of the reports made by the Code Authority for the Radio Broadcasting Industry, and information otherwise before the Administrator. Code Authority Bulletin No. 6 contains the recommendations of the Code Authority in this matter.

James W. Baldwin, the Executive Officer, will present for any member of the Industry any factual statements pertinent to the hearing. Such statements of fact should be received by the Executive Officer not later than Monday, June 18.

Generally speaking, Article III says that no employee shall be permitted to work in excess of forty hours a week. This doesn't apply to such employees as broadcast technicians (whose maximum hours shall not exceed forty-eight hours) and others.

In Article IV, it is specified that no employee shall be paid less than fifteen dollars a week in any city over 500,000

or in vicinity at less than \$14.50. Broadcast operators and control men are scaled at \$40 a week and less, according to size of station. Announcers are listed at not less than \$20 a week, excepting in some cases \$15.00.

Article V deals with general labor provisions, such as that stations will employ no one under sixteen years of age, except talent, etc.

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KEEP RADIO FREE, ROOSEVELT URGES RMA

President Roosevelt believes that radio broadcasting "should be maintained on an equality of freedom similar to that freedom which has been and is the keystone of the American press." His message to this effect, sent to Fred D. Williams, President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, in convention in Chicago, was read and broadcast. It read:

"I take pleasure in extending greetings and best wishes to the radio industry as represented at your banquet given in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Radio Manufacturers' Association.

"Your manufacturing ingenuity and your agencies of distribution have been so exercised that, I am glad to say, radio today is enjoyed in the humble as well as the palatial home and contributes greatly to the enrichment of life.

"Radio is a new and potent American industry. Reports of the United States Department of Labor show that employment in your factories has doubled since April, 1933. Unemployed have found work in your factories, and I am advised that as business has improved in your industry, your workers have received increased wage rates.

"You have had many evidences of my interest in radio. In cooperation with the government, radio has been conducted as a public agency. It has met the requirements of the letter and spirit of the law that it function for 'public convenience and necessity.'

"To permit radio to become a medium for selfish propaganda of any character would be shamefully and wrongfully to abuse a great agent of public service.

"Radio broadcasting should be maintained on an equality of freedom similar to that freedom which has been and is the keystone of the American press."

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PRESIDENT CONSIDERS COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION APPOINTMENTS

A man who said he had talked with President Roosevelt yesterday (June 14) was authority for the statement that the President is now personally engaged in making a list of those he desires to appoint to the new Communications Commission. This informant said that Mr. Roosevelt had before him a great list of names and although he probably would not announce them before Congress adjourned, was nevertheless hard at work in the matter of their selection.

If the President holds to his announced determination of not appointing the Commissioners until after Congress adjourns, the impression in Washington is that he will dispose of the appointments before he leaves on his Summer cruise, which will be about Tuesday, June 26, especially so since the Communications Act will not go into effect until July 1st. In the opinion of many, the appointments may be made within a week after Congress adjourns.

Pretty much the same list of names continues to be discussed. Dr. W. M. R. Splawn is known to have told a Senator backing him that he would not be able to serve because he was having trouble with his eyes. It seems to be the impression that a place will be held for Representative Prall, of New York, who will not be eligible to serve until his Congressional term expires next January.

A name heard, which has heretofore not been mentioned in this column, is that of Lieut. Commander E. H. Loftin, U.S.N., retired. Commander Loftin is a patent attorney now engaged in private practice in New York City. He is said to be about 47 years old and served in the Bureau of Engineering and the Judge Advocate General's office. Commander Loftin was the Navy's patent expert and was the co-inventor of the Loftin-White radio receiving circuit.

Others not mentioned in this column recently, who are still spoken of, are William C. Green, of St. Paul, former Special Counsel of the House Interstate Commerce Committee; Mily R. Maltbie, Chairman of the New York Public Service Commission; J. H. Bickley, Chief Accountant, Wisconsin Public Service Commission; former Judge Orville Smith, of Cleveland; Walter Walker, Oklahoma Railroad Public Service Commission; and Homer Hoch, Chairman of the Kansas Public Service Commission. The name of Capt. S. C. Hooper is still much discussed. The only woman mentioned thus far is Miss Fanny Neyman, of Montana, now serving in the Legal Division of the Commission. Paul D. P. Spearman, former Assistant General Counsel, has been proposed for General Counsel.

Heads of bureaus and personnel at the Radio Commission are trembling in their boots. Although many of them are under Civil Service, the Communications Act is said to be so worded that anyone could be dropped. The impression is that the new Commission will be organized in three divisions instead of two, if for no other reason than to give as many jobs as possible to deserving Democrats.

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 ::::BUSINESS LETTER NOTES::::
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Over 400 stations have filled out and sent in the questionnaires distributed by the Code Authority with regard to broadcasts to which admission is charged. Although a formal report has not yet been made, it appears that few stations require admission fees.

The Vice-Chairman of the Federal Radio Commission, and Mrs. Thad H. Brown have returned to Washington after a few days spent in their home in Columbus, Ohio, where they attended the graduation of their son, Mr. Thad H. Brown, Jr., at the Columbus Academy for Boys. Mr. Brown was valedictorian of his class and gave the commencement address. He will attend Princeton University next Fall.

Kolster-Brandes, Ltd. - For 1933; Net loss after expenses, depreciation, directors' fees, reserve for doubtful accounts, and other charges, £150,057. The credit balance brought forward to Dec. 31, 1932, was £51,377, which with the above net loss, leaves a debit balance of £98,680 to be carried forward to next account.

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MACKAY OFFERS NEW RADIO-MAIL SERVICE

A new communication service for passengers on ships at sea, a radio-mail or S L T service is announced by the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company. Messages sent from ships on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans will be received by Mackay Radio coastal stations and mailed to the addressees anywhere in the United States.

The rate for this service is \$2.50 for a 25 word message with a charge of 10¢ for each additional word. This rate is substantially lower than rates for the regular fast ship-to-shore service by which messages are transmitted from the coastal radio station to their destination by wire or radio.

In announcing this new service, Ellery W. Stone, Operating Vice-President of Mackay Radio, stated that he considered that such a service would be valuable to tourists and other passengers whose messages to shore might not require the utmost speed in giving them a deferred service at a substantial reduction.

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DILL SEES POSSIBILITIES IN SHORT WAVE NEWS SERVICE

Senator Dill, of Washington, Senate radio leader, said there was much more likelihood of his not running again for the Senate than there was of his organizing a national short-wave press association to furnish news to broadcasting. Nevertheless, one got the idea that it would not be beyond the realms of possibility if ultimately the Senator might not ultimately become associated with or promote such a service. He is enthusiastic over the idea, declares that someone eventually will organize a short wave news service to the stations, says that he would prefer to have the Associated Press, or the United Press organize it, and in case they do not, he may take a hand in it, providing, of course, that he does not run for the Senate again. Senator Dill has until July 1st to file his Senatorial intentions.

"If I went into it all, it would be as a matter of public service", Senator Dill said. "The fact is that listeners in outlying districts, such as farmers, those in the mountains, and so on, are more eager for news bulletins than anything else, they are simply hungry for news. However, the present arrangement with the press associations is unsatisfactory because they allow only five minute broadcasts and will not permit this time to be sponsored by an advertiser.

"I agree absolutely with them that their news is their property and that they have a right to handle it in their own way. I think, however, they are making a mistake by restricting it to too brief periods and not allowing the time to be sold. Stations want more news than that and if the press associations don't give it to them, they will get it some other way.

"A weakness of the present system is the high telegraph tolls and the cost of distribution. It could be done much more cheaply by the RCA after they have installed their wireless city-to-city stations. Such a company as that would be the proper concern to undertake the project and it wouldn't surprise me if some day they did it.

"I have talked to representatives of several of the large press associations trying to convince them that the opportunity is theirs and that if radio stations can't buy more news at a lower transmittal rate from them that it will surely result in a nation-wide short wave news service organized especially for the use of the stations.

"As it is now, many listeners are too remotely located to receive the late editions of evening newspapers and sometimes don't get their morning papers until noon. A short wave system would solve the question. I think some day it may go even farther and actually put a facsimile newspaper into the homes of listeners. It is a development the newspapers would do well to keep in step with."

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COMMISSION MODIFIES RULE 284-d

The Commission has modified Rule 284-d to read as follows:

"The licensee of a ship radio station on board a vessel of the United States licensed to carry, or carrying, fifty or more persons, including passengers or crew or both, shall maintain continuous hours of service in accordance with the rules governing first class ship radio stations at all times while the vessel is being navigated between ports or places more than two hundred miles apart, Provided, however, that vessels which are also licensed to carry less than 50 persons and/or play less than 200 miles between ports or places may be granted radio station licenses specifying more than one class."

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Applications Granted
(June 15, 1934)

KMA, May Seed and Nursery Co., Shenandoah, Iowa, modification of license to increase day power to $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW-LW, application for increase in night power from 500 w. to 1 KW as designated for hearing; KMTR, KMTR Radio Corp., Los Angeles, Cal., modification of license to increase power from 500 watts to 1 KW; KVI, Puget Sound Broadcasting Co., Inc., Tacoma, Wash., modification of license to increase power from 500 w. to 1 KW day and night; WCBD, Wilbur Glenn Voliva, Zion, Ill., consent to voluntary assignment of license to WCBD, Inc.; WJDX, Lamar Life Insurance Co., Jackson, Miss., license covering increase in power and change in equipment 1270 kc., 1 KW night, $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW day; WJBK, Jas. F. Hopkins, Inc., Detroit, Mich., modification of license to increase power from 50 to 100 watts; WNOX, WNOX, Inc., Knoxville, Tenn., modification of license to change frequency from 560 to 1010 kc.; WIS, Station WIS, Inc., Columbia, S. C., C.P. to move transmitter to site to be determined, make changes in equipment, change frequency from 1010 kc. to 560 kc., and increase power from 500 w., night 1 KW-LS to 1 KW night, $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW-LS.

Also, KGGF, Powell & Platz, Coffeyville, Kans., modification of license to increase power from 500 watts night, 1 KW day, to 1 KW day and night; WHA, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase power from 1 KW day to $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW day; KXL, KXL Broadcasters, Portland, Ore., C.P. to make changes in equipment increase daytime power from 100 w. to 250 watts; WOKO, WOKO, Inc., Albany, N. Y., modification of license to increase day power from 500 w. to 1 KW; KSD, The Pulitzer Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo., modification of license to increase daytime power from 500 w. to 1 KW; WDBJ, Times World Corp., Roanoke, Va., C.P. to increase daytime power from 500 watts to 1 KW and install new equipment.

Also, KIDO, Boise Broadcast Station, Boise, Idaho, C.P. to increase daytime power from 1 KW to $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW, make changes in equipment; KQW, Pacific Agr. Foundation Ltd., San Jose, Cal., C.P. to increase day power from 500 watts to 1 KW up to 7 P.M. (no change in power after 7 PM (500 w); WEBQ, Harrisburg Broadcasting Co., Harrisburg, Ill., C.P. for increase in daytime power from 100 to 250 watts, and make changes in equipment; WOL, American Broadcasting Co., Washington, D. C., C.P. to increase daytime power from 100 watts to 250 watts and make changes in equipment; WISN, American Radio News Corp., Milwaukee, Wis., modification of license to increase daytime power from 500 w. to 1 KW; KECA, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Cal., authority to increase day power to $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW and use old equipment of KFI.

Applications Reconsidered And Granted

WNAC, Shepard Broadcasting Service, Inc., Boston, Mass. C.P. to increase daytime power from 1 KW to $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW, and make changes in equipment; WIND, Johnson-Kennedy Radio Corp., Gary, Ind., C.P. to increase daytime power from 1 KW to $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW and install new equipment; KOL, Seattle Broadcasting Co., Seattle, Wash., C.P. to increase daytime power from 1 KW to $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW and make changes in equipment; also move transmitter locally; WCNW, Arthur Faske, Brooklyn, N. Y., modification of C.P. to increase day power from 100 w. to 250 watts, and make changes in equipment; WDAE, Tampa Times Co., Tampa, Fla., special experimental authority to increase daytime power from 1 KW to $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW for period ending October 1, 1934 and make changes in equipment; KGW, Oregonian Publishing Co., Portland, Ore., C.P. to move studio locally in Portland, install new equipment and increase daytime power from 1 KW to $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW; KQV, KQV Broadcasting Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., renewal of license application reconsidered and granted.

Action On Examiners' Reports

WJJD, WJJD, Chicago, Ill., granted modification of license to move studio from Mooseheart to Chicago, Ill, sustaining Examiner Geo. H. Hill; KVI, Puget Sound Broadcasting Co., Inc., Tacoma, Wash., modification of license granted to increase power from 500 watts to 1 KW day and night, reversing Examiner R. L. Walker; KGW, Oregonian Publishing Co., Portland, Ore., Granted C.P. to change maximum rated carrier output power, increase power from 1 KW to 1 KW night, $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW day, and make changes in equipment; also change studio location. Examiner R. L. Walker reversed.

Miscellaneous

WOR, Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., Newark, N.J., granted petition to have Commission en banc hear application for experimental permit. Date to be decided later; KSO, Iowa Broadcasting Co., Des Moines, Ia., granted authority to operate on 1320 kc. with 250 watts from 12:01 to 6 A.M. daily, from now until date of hearing - June 25; grant to use this frequency and power suspended because of protest of WADC.

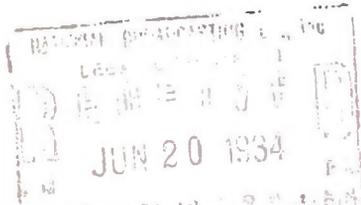
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication



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No. 733

Handwritten notes:
J
A
L. J. Jones
P. J. Jones

Tuesday, June 19, 1934

LONDON WIRED WIRELESS GOING CONCERN - 27,000 SUBSCRIBERS

It may be news to many that a so-called "wired wireless" system, distributing programs by wire, is proving a profitable venture in London. This is revealed in a report just submitted by H. Brent Grotrian, K.C., Chairman of the company which is known as the Broadcast Relay Service, Ltd.

Mr. Grotrian said that the directors had taken the opportunity of eliminating from the balance-sheet all intangible assets by writing off from general reserve the entire cost incurred in connection with their Debenture and Capital issue, as well as the balance of the obsolete single program system throughout. The operating profit for the past year amounted to £25,588, which was in excess of the estimate foreshadowed in the prospectus, and the directors now recommend a final dividend of 12 per cent, (making 20 per cent for the year), leaving £4,372 to be carried forward. This result the directors regarded as eminently satisfactory, and especially so in view of the fact that all the losses of their subsidiary companies to the date of the balance-sheet had been written off. Taking the position as revealed by the balance-sheet, he felt sure it would be regarded as satisfactory.

Explaining the nature of their business, the Chairman said that the Company installed at its central receiving stations, the most modern equipment that science could produce and connected its subscribers to this equipment by means of wire, so that all those connected to their service had available at their fingertips, by means of a simple switch and a loud-speaker, a continuous and alternative choice of program. In his opinion, they had launched a new industry with a great future. The Company now occupied the leading position in the development of this modern method of home entertainment in Great Britain, and their service was gaining in popularity throughout the country on account of its reliability, simplicity, and low cost.

During the year they had extended their operations to Margate, and through subsidiaries, were now operating in Newcastle, Rotherham, Wallasey, St. Helens, Newport, and Swansea, in which group of towns they now had already over 9,500 subscribers connected to the service, making a total of 27,100 subscribers in all. So far this current year, their business was growing at a greater rate than during the corresponding period last year, and the Directors had every confidence that this expansion would continue and result in additional profits to the Company. It had always been their policy to work in close cooperation with the Post Office, as well as with the British Broadcasting Corporation, who took a close interest in the development of this new industry.

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EDITOR SITS DOWN ON RADIO COMMISSION

Ogden Reid, editor of the New York Herald-Tribune, sent a lengthy reply to a resolution adopted by the Federal Radio Commission on May 18 in which The Herald-Tribune was asked to submit "any facts or other material" in support of editorial comment on May 12 that "the radio, controlled by the administration through its licensing power, was made the spokesman of the New Deal and largely restricted to government propoganda."

Mr. Reid's letter said:

"My first inclination was, and indeed my preference would be, to disregard the manifest impropriety and unauthorized character of the resolution and the attempted indirect press censorship involved; to furnish the facts supporting our opinion (but, of course, without disclosing names of confidential informants) and to begin the recital of the proofs by reminding the Federal Radio Commission of its warning to those within reach of its 'licensing power.'

"On Aug. 14, 1933, the Commission issued a statement which began as follows:

"It is the patriotic, if not the bounden and legal duty of all licensees of radio broadcasting stations, to deny their facilities to advertisers who are disposed to defy, ignore, or modify the codes established by the NRA, Commissioner Harold A. Lafount declared today in a statement.'

"The statement then quoted Commissioner Lafount as follows:

"Under the Radio Act the Commission has no right to take into consideration the kind of programs broadcast when licensees apply for renewals. * * * It is to be hoped that radio stations, using valuable facilities loaned to them temporarily by the Government, will not unwittingly be placed in an embarrassing position because of the greed or lack of patriotism on the part of unscrupulous advertisers.'

"On further consideration, I have concluded that preference should yield to principle.

"One of the principles involved is expressed - and it may serve a useful purpose to quote it to the Federal Radio Commission here - in the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States as follows:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.'

"Another of those principles is that inherent in the freedom of speech or of the press is the right of all citizens, including eventhose who wish to use radio communications, to express opinions upon matters of public concern.

"It is his own opinion that a citizen has a right to express; he is not bound to hold or express opinions favorable to the policies of the government or acceptable to those for the time being in office and is not, or should not be, accountable to the government, or any of its agencies, if he ventures to express adverse sentiments.

"Those rights, as we believe, were among those which Congress intended to preserve when it forbade the Federal Radio Commission to 'interfere with the right of free speech.'

"I am well aware that your resolution is phrased as a 'request', that the requests of a licensing power are likely to be viewed as commands by those within reach of the power and periodically in need of renewals of licenses and that, fortunately for the public, no licensing or other censoring jurisdiction over the press is or can be constitutionally vested in any government commission.

"Moreover, the most important time to stand upon such principles is when they are, on the one hand, being subjected to attempts at direct and indirect invasion and are, on the other hand, being made the subject of denials of invasion and disclaimers of intentional invasion.

"Accordingly, I respectfully decline to render you an account concerning our editorial comment, which expressed our reasoned and sincere conviction."

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MORE CHURCH AND SCHOOL STATIONS EXEMPTED

An order was announced on June 15 by which Division Administrator Sol A. Rosenblatt of the NRA exempts from the code of fair competition for the Radio Broadcasting Industry, the following additional educational and religious stations:

WDAH, El Paso, Texas; WCAL, St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.; WOS, Missouri State Highway Patrol, Jefferson City, Mo.; WNAD, The University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.; KFCG, The Biblical College, Boone, Iowa; WCAC, Connecticut State College, Storrs, Conn.

Thus far about 30 stations in this class have been eliminated by the Code Authority.

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AMERICAN RADIO MFRS. FACE AUSTRALIAN FIGHT

Australian manufacturers of radio apparatus are making a determined effort to capture a larger share of the New Zealand market, according to a report from Vice Consul Walter W. Hoffman, Wellington. During the past year, he points out, they have succeeded in reducing to a considerable extent the number of American sets imported into that Dominion.

There are, however, Hoffman states, a number of American makes so well known and popular throughout New Zealand that it is believed that neither Australian or European producers will be able to undermine their position. Radio manufacturing in the Dominion, the report shows, is confined almost entirely to cabinets and assembling.

Imports of radio apparatus into New Zealand have remained constant during recent months. During the first quarter of 1934 total receipts were valued at £49,094 compared with £52,417 for the corresponding period of 1933. Of the 1934 imports, United States products represented £25,763 compared with £27,000 in the 1933 period. Although the total amount of imports from the United States during the current year shows a slight decline, the report points out that the percentage of American goods has increased, being $52\frac{1}{2}$ per cent this year against $51\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in 1933. This increase, Vice Consul Hoffman declares, is rather gratifying in view of the development of the local industry which is assembling sets from home-made and imported parts.

The number of licensed receiving sets in New Zealand at the end of March of the current year was 118,580 compared with 93,914 on the corresponding date of 1933.

Referring to broadcasting in New Zealand, the report points out that the Government, through the Broadcasting Board has taken almost complete control over the broadcasting stations and has thereby left but little scope for private enterprise. One new station has recently been opened at Auckland, having a frequency of 1,090 kilocycles and an antenna power of 200 watts.

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WMCA WASHINGTON OUTLET GETS POWER INCREASE

The Federal Radio Commission has granted Station WOL, Washington, authority to increase its daytime broadcasting power from 100 to 250 watts. Its nighttime power will remain at 100 watts. LeRoy Mark, owner and operator of WOL, said the transmitter would have to be remodeled before the station can use the increased power. The work is expected to take several months.

WOL is the Washington outlet of the new American Broadcasting Company, the Storer-WMCA network, which absorbed the General Broadcasting System, the ill-fated venture of Ed Wynn.

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SUPREME COURT JUSTICE HOLDS UP DeFOREST DECISION

A setback to their victory on important radio patents has been met by the Radio Corporation of America, American Telephone and Telegraph Company and DeForest Radio Company, with the result that the Supreme Court's recent decision must remain suspended until the court reconvenes in October.

Notice that a stay of the court's mandate had been granted by Justice Cardozo last Thursday, at Rye, N. Y. was received in Washington by court attaches. His action followed a petition for rehearing, filed with the court on the previous day by Radio Engineering Laboratories, Inc., loser under the court's ruling.

The petition declares that the decision, written by Justice Cardozo, was based on an error of scientific fact, and that the court's holding as to presumption and burden of proof in patent cases "is a radical departure from the established rule" and unless corrected "will become a dangerous precedent."

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CENSORING BANNED BY FLORIDA JUDGE

An injunction was granted in the Federal Court at Tampa, Fla., ordering radio station WFLA, at Clearwater, to allow Morris Givens, candidate for State Attorney or someone designated by him to speak over the station four nights previous to the primary election June 26, without censoring the speeches.

Givens had been notified by WFLA, through Charles G. Baskerville by letter, that all remarks relating to Col. Peter O. Knight and C. Jay Hardee, who was named County Solicitor by Governor Sholtz after Givens had been ousted by the Governor, had to be deleted.

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MADRID TREATY NOW IN EFFECT

The International Telecommunication Convention of Madrid, 1932, and the General Radio Regulations annexed thereto, which were recently ratified by the United States, became effective June 12, 1934, superseding the International Radiotelegraph Convention and General Regulations of Washington, 1927.

Copies of the Convention and the Regulations may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at thirty cents per copy.

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PRESIDENT DELAYS SIGNING COMMUNICATIONS BILL

Although the Congressional Conferees agreed on the Bill Friday June 8th, and it was signed by the Speaker of the House and Vice-President Garner on Monday, June 11th, and supposed to have been sent to the White House on the same day, President Roosevelt at this writing, - Tuesday afternoon, June 19th - has not yet signed the Communications Bill. No explanation was given for the delay except that the President has about two hundred bills to sign and has ten days from the date of passage of each in which to sign them. Evidently, it was explained, he has not as yet gotten around to the Communications Bill.

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SENATOR WARNS PRESS AGAINST WIRE-CONTROL BILL

The Communications Bill is the new wedge to censorship of the press in the United States, Senator Schall of Minnesota declared.

"Under its provisions a committee of Congress is to report back to the next session Roosevelt's idea of wire control. This bill places telegraph and telephone companies under the same restrictions as the radio. Everyone knows that the radio is censored by the Roosevelt administration", he continued.

"The President desires censorship even more than he did in the first session when he demanded passage of the Sumner bill which made publishers liable to \$10,000 fine and 10 years in prison for printing news matter not first approved by the President or his duly authorized agents. Even more now because if the truth is told to the people from now until election there will be returned an anti-Roosevelt Congress. Since the committee appointed under the Dill-Rayburn Bill will be named by his agents, its report can be forecast in advance as favoring censorship of press dispatches."

Whereupon Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, replied:

"I think I ought to take this occasion to say that from time to time the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. Schall) has been rising in his place here and making statements, or having read at the desk bitter and, in my judgment, unwarranted and unreasonable attacks on the President and on the administration for interfering with the freedom of the press.

"It is not appropriate to prolong the session of the Senate by a full discussion of this subject, but I do deem it proper to state that in my judgment there is no basis for the attack which the Senator from Minnesota has made and which he has so often repeated.

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"The President does not interfere with the press. I put in the Reccrd the other day an article from the pen of Mr. Raymond Clapper, entitled 'Why Reporters Like Roosevelt', and in the course of that article it was disclosed that the President has won the esteem and the affection of press reporters in Washington.

"Neither the Congress nor the President has done anything to interfere with the freedom of the press. And that there is absolute freedom of expression here is evidenced by the fact that day after day the Senator from Minnesota has exercised that liberty to the extent that if he made anywhere else the statements which he makes here he would be liable to prosecution for libel or for slander."

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PRESIDENT WILL MAKE NO APPOINTMENTS UNTIL JUNE 26

It was said at the White House that President Roosevelt would not appoint the members of the new Communications Commission, or make any other appointments until he returns to Washington, Tuesday, June 26, prior to his departure for Hawaii.

In the meantime, conjecture is at a white heat as to who he may appoint. The favorites in the guessing match are Judge E. O. Sykes, the present Chairman of the Radio Commission; Capt. S. C. Hooper, Chief of Naval Communications; Col. Thad Brown, or Commissioner Harold A. Lafount (maybe both); Homer Hoch, of the Kansas Public Service Commission, and Milo R. Maltbie, Chairman of the New York Public Service Commission. It seems to be the opinion that Representative Prall, of New York, will be appointed to the new Commission. One interpretation of the Constitutional provision is that he will not be eligible to serve until January 1st when his Congressional term expires. A prominent lawyer in Washington declared yesterday that he believed Prall would be ineligible to serve at any time, himself (Prall) having been a member of the Congress which created the Commission.

Former Congressman John Edward Nelson, Republican, of Maine, is understood to have been among the latest candidates for the Commission proposed to President Roosevelt.

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RADIO MANUFACTURERS VOTE TO HAVE SEPARATE CODE

Unanimous decision of the radio industry to withdraw from the NRA Electrical Code and operate under a Radio Industry Code, featured the tenth annual convention of the Radio Manufacturers' Association at Chicago. An excellent, separate code for the Radio Manufacturing Industry was drafted, approved not only by the RMA Board of Directors, but also unanimously by its entire membership in convention session and is being submitted immediately to the National Recovery Administration at Washington.

A Committee of leading radio manufacturers was appointed to present the new Radio Industry Code to the NRA. Capt. William Sparks, of Jackson, Michigan, is Chairman, and James M. Skinner, of Philadelphia; A. S. Wells, of Chicago, S. W. Muldowny, and Arthur Moss, of New York, are members of the Code Committee.

Leslie F. Muter, of Chicago, former Vice-President and Treasurer, and for many years a Director of the RMA, was elected President of the Association for the ensuing year.

The Vice-Presidents of the RMA are Arthur T. Murray, of Springfield, Mass., now NRA Code Supervisory Agency for receiving sets; S. W. Muldowny, of New York, NRA Code Supervisory Agency for tubes; Arthur Moss, of New York, and Richard A. O'Connor, of Fort Wayne, Ind..

New members elected to the RMA Board of Directors are Benjamin Abrams, of New York; Dr. W. R. G. Baker, of Camden, N. J., and Paul V. Galvin, of Chicago; Ben G. Erskine, of New York, and J. C. Warner, of Harrison, N. J., and N. P. Bloom, of Louisville, Ky.

Bond Geddes was reelected Executive Vice President and General Manager and also Secretary of the Association, and John W. Van Allen, of Buffalo, New York, General Counsel.

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NEW YORK NEWSPAPER GRILLS COMMISSION

As a follow-up of the letter which appears on pages 3 and 4 of this issue, addressed to the Federal Radio Commission by Ogden Reid, Editor of the New York Herald-Tribune, the Herald-Tribune, beginning Monday, June 18th, started a daily series of four articles attacking the Commission on its alleged methods of censorship. Extracts of these articles will appear in our next issue.

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N. Y. MAYOR PUTS WNYC ON PROBATION

Mayor LaGuardia has given Station WNYC, the New York Municipal Station, until January 1st to justify its existence. Apparently he had thought of abandoning the station. The Mayor expressed displeasure over advertising he heard in a program and said that he objected to the city selling advertising time. Several offers had been made to him by private interests desiring to acquire the station, Mayor LaGuardia said.

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RMA OPPOSES LABOR LEGISLATION

The Radio Manufacturers' Association joined with the National Association of Manufacturers and other organizations in successfully preventing action, before Congress adjourned, on the Wagner Labor Bill. Chairman Paul B. Klugh, of the RMA Legislative Committee, brought the original Wagner Bill before the Association's Board of Directors on June 11 and telegrams of protest were sent to Vice President Garner and Speaker Rainey for consideration of the Congressional Committees.

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I. T. & T. IN QUARTER EARNED \$898,767

The International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation reported last week for the first quarter of 1934, a consolidated net income of \$898,767 after all charges, taxes and depreciation. This was equal to 14 cents a share on 6,399,002 no-par capital shares in the hands of the public. It contrasted with a net loss of \$854,251 for the same period of 1933. Net profit in the final quarter of 1933 was \$933,348.

Notes and loans payable to banks were reduced about \$2,300,000 between January 1, and May 31, amounting to \$32,419,400 at the latter date, the statement said.

Gross earnings for the first quarter were \$20,047,078, against \$15,539,853 for the 1933 period. Of the total in the first quarter this year, \$17,960,590 consisted of operating revenues of communications companies and gross profits on sales of manufacturing companies; \$1,056,596 was interest and dividends received from the Spanish Telephone Company, and the balance was other interest, dividends and miscellaneous revenue.

Operating expenses were \$16,012,578, compared with \$13,550,023 in the 1933 period, leaving net earnings of \$4,034,499 against \$1,988,930 for the first quarter last year.

The Postal Telegraph and Cable Corporation reported a loss of \$176,710 for the first quarter of 1934, comparing with a loss of \$766,833 in the same period last year. Gross earnings were \$7,234,763, against \$6,230,668, and net earnings after taxes and depreciation were \$529,706, contrasted with an operating loss of \$79,028 a year before.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

WCBD, Wilbur Glenn Voliva, Waukegan, Ill., authority to use transmitter of WMBI at Addison, Ill., for period not exceeding 90 days, while repairing own transmitter; WINS, American Radio News Corp., New York, modification of license to increase power from 500 w. night, 1 KW day, to 1 KW day and night (no change in hours of operation); KTSA, Southwest Broadcasting Co., San Antonio, Texas, special authority (experimental) to change frequency from 1290 kc. to 550 kc., and increase day power from 1 KW to 2½ KW for period ending October 1, 1934; WGST, Ga. School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., modification of license to increase power from 250 watts night, 1 KW day, to 500 w. night, 1 KW day; KGER, Cons. Broadcasting Corp., Ltd., Long Beach, Cal., C.P. to move transmitter locally and make changes in equipment; KLUF, Geo. Roy Clough, Galveston, Texas, special experimental authority to increase daytime power from 100 to 200 watts, for period of 6 months;

Also, WSMB, WSMB, Inc., New Orleans, La., modification of license to increase power from 500 w. to 1 KW; KGGF, Powell & Platz, Coffeyville, Kans., special temporary authority to operate Tuesdays and Thursdays from 7:15 to 9:15 P.M. Wed. from 8:15 to 9:15 P.M. CST, for period July 8 to August 7, 1934, provided WNAD remains silent; KFJB, Marshall Electric Co., Inc., Marshalltown, Ia., special temporary authority to operate from 9 A.M. to 12 noon; 3 to 6 P.M. and 9 P.M. to 12 midnight, CST, June 26 and 27; WHAT, Independence Broadcasting Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., special temporary authority to remain silent from 5 P.M. to 12 midnight, EST, July 4.

Also, Elmira Radio Amateur Association, Edward Lewis, President, Big Flats, New York, C.P. and license (General Experimental) 31600, 35600, 41000 kc., 5 watts power; Same - Portable & Mobile, license (general experimental) same frequencies as above, 20 watts power; Same - in a Glider, 8 licenses, same frequencies as above, 1 watt power; Ralph W. Kenyon, Portable - Mobile, two C.P.s frequencies 31600, 35600, 38600, 41000 kc., .5 watts, also licenses covering same; Greenleaf Whittier Pickard, Seabrook Beach, N. H., C.P., frequencies 41000, 53000, 60500 kc., 2 watts power; City of Richmond, Va., Dept. of Public Safety, C.P. for emergency police service, 2450 kc., 150 watts; KGHU, City of Austin, Texas, Police Dept., C.P. emergency police service to increase power from 25 to 100 watts; KGZA, City of Fresno, Fresno,

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California, C.P. to increase power from 100 to 500 watts; Sun Oil Co.: KILM, Portable (Shooting Station), geophysical license, 1652 kc., 5 watts, A1 and A2 emission; KILG, Portable #1, same, except A1 emission only; KILH, Portable #2, and KILI, Portable #3 geophysical licenses, 1652 kc., 5 watts, A1 emission only; W2XDK, Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corp., Portable, license, 31600, 35600, 38600, 41000 kc., 20 watts; also granted modification of C.P. to increase power from 5 to 20 watts and change frequencies from 60000-65000 kc. to 31600, 35600, 38600, 41000 kc.; W3XH, City of Ventnor City, Portable-Mobile, general experimental license, 30100, 33100, 37100, 40100, 86000-400000, 401000 kc., and above, 4.5 watts.

Also, Press Wireless, Inc.: WJM, WRDB, Press Wireless, Inc., Washington, D. C., modification of C.P. extending completion date from July 1, 1934 to Jan. 1, 1935; WAFJ, WAFN WHT WHV WHY WAFM WHS WHU WHX WJA WJC, Same, near Elgin, Ill., extension of completion date from July 1, 1934 to Jan. 1, 1935; New - San Francisco, Cal., license to use transmitter already licensed under call letters KJAD, KMB, KJJ, KOP, 13790 and 13840 kc., 1500 watts; New - Same except 17440 kc., 1500 watts; WAFH, Hicksville, N. Y., modification of license to add as secondary point of communication any multiple address receiving range of this station within the continental limits of U. S. and Canada; Same for WCX, and WJS.

Also, Globe Wireless, Inc.: KDO, Keana Point, T. H., KGH, Musselrock, Cal., KRS, Cypress, Cal., KVS, Edmonds, Wash., modification of license to add frequency 9365 kc.; also same stations plus KFU, Guam, M. I., and WGP, Garden City, L. I., except to add frequency 18730 kc.; W10XAP, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Portable-Mobile, modification of license to add frequency 27100 kc.; W1XW, Albert F. Sise, Milton, Mass., renewal and modification of license, change in class of station from general to special experimental so station may continue on frequency 60600 kc., 50 watts.

Miscellaneous

WIBG, WIBG, Inc., Glenside, Pa., granted regular license to expire Nov. 1, 1934. Application for renewal was designated for hearing on April 27, because of pending application of Chas. Dixon Gentsch which has just been dismissed; Martin C. McIntyre, Bradford, Pa., C.P. for new station, 1420 kc., 100 w. unlimited time, heretofore designated for hearing, was dismissed at request of applicant; General Television Corp., Boston, Mass., C. P. (Exp. Serv.), heretofore set for hearing, was dismissed at request of applicants.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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No. 734

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RADIO LEADERS APPRAISE NEW LAW AS REGARDS BROADCASTING

Outstanding authorities in the radio industry were asked this question: "What effect will the new Communications law have on broadcasting?" Their replies were as follows:

Senator C. C. Dill, of Washington, co-author of the Communications Act - "I don't know of any particular effect. I hope the new Commission may be able to solve some of the radio problems not solved up to this time. There is nothing revolutionary in the law which President Roosevelt has just signed. Everything depends upon the new Commission."

Senator Wallace White, of Maine, co-author of the 1927 Radio Act - "If I must give a 'yes' or 'no' answer as to whether the new Communications Act will affect broadcasting, I'll say 'no'."

Judge E. O. Sykes, Chairman of the Federal Radio Commission - "I believe the new law will prove highly beneficial to broadcasting. It is just possible that one of the two or three new divisions which are to be set up in the Communications Commission may devote itself to the study of broadcasting exclusively."

Henry A. Bellows, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters - "The question is perfectly unanswerable until you know who is going to be on the Commission. The law itself doesn't involve any material change in the broadcasting setup. Everything depends upon what the Commission may do and may recommend."

Frank M. Russell, Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company - "The new Communications Act does not materially alter the administration of radio broadcasting, but it does give to the Federal Government for the first time a coordinated regulation over all forms of communication - radio, telephone and telegraph."

Thomas P. Littlepage, Counsel specializing in radio - "An important provision in the new law is that the Communications Commission recommend new legislation to the next Congress. Obviously they will grant hearings to interested parties in the industry so as to get their views on suggested legislation."

Paul D. P. Spearman, former Assistant General Counsel of the Federal Radio Commission - "The Radio Act of 1927 was enacted in an attempt to bring order out of chaos following the so-called

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'break-down' of the law in 1926. The Act set up the Federal Radio Commission as a temporary regulatory body and its existence was extended from time to time and finally until otherwise ordered by Congress. The temporary nature of the Commission at the beginning, together with the constantly recurring talk with respect to the creation of a Federal Communications Commission, had the effect of holding radio regulation in a suspended state with some degree of doubt always in the minds of licensees.

"The action of Congress in creating a permanent Communications Commission will, in my judgment, stabilize radio regulation and remove from the minds of licensees any doubts which have haunted them heretofore because of the temporary nature of the Commission under which they have been regulated. With this stability and added security, I believe radio will make greater and more rapid strides than heretofore, particularly do I believe these factors will be conducive to improvements in the physical plant and equipment used in radio communication and to what will be recognized as noteworthy advances in a higher order of public service."

Louis G. Caldwell, former General Counsel of the Federal Radio Commission -- "The Communications Act makes relatively few and comparatively unimportant changes in the law governing broadcasting stations. The changes are a mixture of good and bad and in my estimation the balance is about even. It is a matter of regret that certain defects of the Radio Act were not cured, notably the lack of adequate court review of Commission decisions, and the absence of restrictions on the indirect form of censorship exercised by the Commission. As is true generally of administrative tribunals, regulation under the new law will be as good or as bad as the personnel of the new Commission."

John Shepard, III, President of the Shepard Broadcasting Service, Boston -- "There is very little change in the new law. I don't think it will affect broadcasting one way or another."

Judge Ira E. Robinson, former Chairman of the Federal Radio Commission -- "It should have no depreciating effect and in time should better it, all of which will depend on the wisdom or lack of wisdom of those appointed to administer the new Act."

Philip G. Loucks, Managing Director, National Association of Broadcasters -- "There are only a few changes from the existing law. Its administration should not materially affect the operation of broadcast stations."

Oswald F. Schuette, Radio Counselor, Washington, D. C., -- "It all depends upon the makeup of the new Commission."

Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President, Radio Manufacturers Association -- "Immediately I think we need anticipate no important changes, but later there may be a new allocation involved."

James W. Baldwin, Executive Officer, Code Authority -
 "The result of the new legislation will be dependent entirely upon the way and manner in which it is administered."

Col. Thad H. Brown, Vice Chairman of the Federal Radio Commission - "The new law corrects some glaring defects in the Radio Act of 1927 as amended and should prove a boon to the listening public. Particularly beneficial, in my judgment, is the provision prohibiting the broadcasting of lotteries and games of chance."

Harold A. Lafount, Federal Radio Commissioner - "Radio broadcasting should be vitally improved under the administration of the Federal Communications Act which clothes the new regulatory body with broad powers to be exercised in the public interest."

James H. Hanley, Federal Radio Commissioner - "The new Commission will be able to devote much time to the study and enforcement of constructive policies since routine matters concerning the regulation of radio are now well organized."

Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Chief Engineer of the Federal Radio Commission - "Any changes in broadcast allocations will be due to changes in policy of the new Commission rather than changes in the law. The engineering phases of broadcasting are left unchanged except that additional 100 watt stations are permitted, with interference being the limiting factor instead of quota."

George B. Porter, Acting General Counsel of the Federal Radio Commission - "The Radio Act has been codified and brought up to date by its re-enactment in the Communications Act of 1934. Several new sections taken from bills have heretofore passed the Congress, as well as one or two suggestions of the Federal Radio Commission, have been added.

"I anticipate no immediate or drastic changes in the broadcasting allocation. However, the Act contains, as does the present law, ample authority for any improvements which the new Commission may decide to make in the public interest."

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PRESIDENT SIGNS COMMUNICATIONS BILL

President Roosevelt signed the Communications Bill late Tuesday afternoon (June 19) just before leaving the White House for his New England trip. This Bill, among other things, does away with the Federal Radio Commission and absorbs the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission over telephone and telegraph placing it in the hands of a newly organized Commission to be appointed to handle communications of all description - telephone, telegraph, cable and radio.

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RADIO BROADCASTING INDUSTRY HEARING ON LABOR PROVISIONS

Gross revenues received by the nation's two large radio networks during the period between December, 1933, to May, 1934, marks an increase of 38.5 per cent, over a similar period in 1932 to 1933, it was disclosed on Wednesday (June 20th) by the Research and Planning Division of N.R.A., at a public hearing held in the Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C., called for the purpose of considering the advisability of revising the wage and hours provisions of the approved code for the radio broadcasting industry.

The figures were obtained from Media Records, New York, according to David M. Kendall, who represented the Research Division at the hearing, and were cited by Deputy Administrator William P. Farnsworth, following a recommendation made by the N.R.A. Labor Advisory Board, under which radio broadcasting technicians would receive increased wages above present code provisions and decreased working hours.

Concurrently, the industry's Code Authority, represented by James W. Baldwin, Executive Secretary, urged that no changes be made in the existing labor provisions. Such a step advocated by labor spokesmen, he said, would "oppress and eliminate many small radio broadcasting enterprises and may promote monopoly."

Broadcast technicians, he continued, work under excellent conditions, the work is not fatiguing, and they enjoy greater protection against accidents than is the case among other employees doing similar work in other fields.

He declared, however, that the increased earnings cited did not warrant changing wage and hour provisions, pointing out that there had been a sharp decrease in earnings during May and that during the last ten days there had been a wide cancellation of contracts for the coming summer period.

Philip Loucks, Washington, D. C., Managing Director of the National Association of Broadcasters, spoke briefly, concurring with the recommendation made by the Code Authority.

Mrs. Emily Holt, of New York, Administration member of the Code Authority, spoke on behalf of radio artists and performers, and urged a revision of the questionnaire sent out by the Code Authority, on which the latter group had based its findings. Charging that the artists had not been given proper consideration, she added: "Too much time has been lost in including our group under the Code". Mrs. Holt is also Associate Counsel of the Actors' Equity Association. Paul N. Turner, counsel, and Alfred Harding, editorial chief, both of New York, appeared on behalf of the Actors' Equity Association.

Specifically, the Labor Advisory Board, represented by Edward N. Nockels, and C. A. Wood, recommended maximum hours of 35 per week, and minimum wages for technicians of \$44 per week when employed by "clear channel" or high powered regional stations, \$33 per week when employed by "clear channel" part-time, or low powered regional stations, and \$22 for employees of all other stations. Other employees, less skilled, would be assured a \$16 weekly minimum. Artists and performers, too, would be guaranteed minimum wages and maximum hours under the plan advocated by the Labor Advisory Board.

Edward D. Bieritz, representing the Radio Division, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, an A. F. of L. affiliate, made similar recommendations, urging a 10 per cent increase in the present wage rate, and a 25 per cent reduction in hours.

Bieritz also referred to the earnings of the large broadcasting chains, and pointed out that the revenue received during the month of March, 1934, was greater than any other month in their history. The broadcasting industry, he said, has been one of the greatest beneficiaries under the N.R.A. He said he spoke for 2,000 broadcast technicians in the industry.

Other witnesses representing the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Mr. Singer of Station WOR; P. I. Merryman, International Vice President, Association of Technical Employees, H. Spears, and R. Turetsky, of the Columbia Broadcasting Technicians also appeared.

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DEMAND IN ARGENTINA FOR NON-ASSEMBLED RADIO SETS AND PARTS

Pointing out that there is little demand in Argentina for complete foreign radio sets, a report to the Commerce Department from its Buenos Aires office states that the demand for foreign-made chassis, non-assembled and partially manufactured apparatus, tubes and parts is now at its highest point.

The assembling of parts and sets by local firms and branches of American firms has become sufficient to more than supply the demand for radios in Argentina, the report declares. All chassis, whether imported or assembled locally, are supplied with locally-made cabinets which have not reached the perfection of those made in the United States but satisfy the Argentine trade. It is estimated that the plant capacity for assembling radios in Argentina is as high as 20,000 sets a month.

Argentine imports of radio apparatus in 1933 were valued at 6,932,317 paper pesos against 6,102,839 paper pesos in 1932. The present annual demand for radio sets in Argentina is estimated at between 130,000 to 150,000 sets of all types, the most popular

sets being those with 5.6 and 7 tubes. The total number of receiving sets in Argentina is roughly estimated at between 500,000 and 600,000, there being no Government licensing system and therefore no accurate data on this subject.

Exports of radio materials from the United States to the Argentine market during 1933, the report shows, were valued at \$1,835,753.

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NEW NRA CODE FOR RADIO INDUSTRY HAS UNANIMOUS RMA SUPPORT

With the unanimous endorsement of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, following formal approval of its members in annual convention last week at Chicago, and also the RMA Board of Directors, a Code of Fair Competition for the Radio Manufacturing Industry was submitted to the National Recovery Administration this week.

Withdrawal of radio and television manufacturers from the present electrical manufacturing code is provided upon approval of the new separate radio code. Self-government and permanence of the radio industry and the RMA under the principles of the NRA are the basic objectives of the new code.

Radio manufacturers will remain subject to the present electrical code until the NRA takes expected favorable and final action on the separate Radio Code. A formal hearing by NRA is planned soon on the RMA application for withdrawal from the Electrical Code, now in operation under the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association.

The new Radio Code submitted to the NRA was drafted to meet the special needs and independent administration of the radio industry. Proposals for a 40-hour week for factory labor, with minimum wages of 40¢ per hour for male employees and 32¢ per hour for females, are the principal labor provisions of the new code. It also includes many trade practices, industrial relations policies, a provision for open price filing, and sets up a separate Code Authority, selected from the radio industry, for enforcement and administration.

The RMA Code Committee is headed by Capt. William Sparks, of Jackson, Mich., as Chairman. Other Committee members are James M. Skinner, of Philadelphia; A. S. Wells, of Chicago; S. W. Muldowny, of New York, and Arthur Moss, of New York. An ex-officio associate is Arthur T. Murray, of Springfield, Mass. This Committee, with John W. Van Allen, of Buffalo, General Counsel of the RMA, and Bond Geddes, of Washington, Executive Vice President and General Manager, have charge of hearings and negotiations at Washington.

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COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION LINE-UP?

Since the life of the Federal Radio Commission will end next Saturday, June 30th, the new Federal Communications Act being effective July 1st which calls for the appointment of seven members to form the new Communications Commission, President Roosevelt will doubtless give the matter consideration over this week-end which is being spent at his home in Hyde Park, N. Y., and make the announcement of his appointees to this Commission early next week upon his return to Washington.

It has been reported as almost a certainty that Judge E. O. Sykes, present Chairman of the Federal Radio Commission is to be appointed as Chairman of the new Federal Communications Commission, and that the other members of the group of seven to be appointed will be those named as guesses in our column on Tuesday, June 19, namely, Milo R. Maltbie, Chairman of the New York Public Service Commission; former Congressman Homer Hoch, now of the Kansas Public Service Commission; Capt. S. C. Hooper, Chief of Naval Communications; Col. Thad Brown, Vice-Chairman of the present Radio Commission; Harold L. Lafount, Federal Radio Commissioner, and that Herbert L. Pettey, present Secretary of the Federal Radio Commission will be appointed to the Commission with the idea of serving until Representative Prall's Congressional term expires, at which time he will take over the Secretaryship of the new Communications Commission.

If Mr. Maltbie is appointed, as it seems pretty definitely understood that he will be at this writing, the feeling seems to be that it is not going to please the telephone companies any too well as he is a vigorous foe of such organizations and if made Vice-Chairman of the division handling such matters, as anticipated, would be pretty apt to start a thorough investigation at once of telephone companies and their properties, as well as the fixing of rates.

It is thought that Captain Hooper, if appointed, will perhaps be Vice-Chairman of the Communications Division, and that Mr. Pettey, will be named Vice-Chairman of the division dealing with radio until such time as Representative Prall takes up the reins January 1st, at which time he (Representative Prall) will become Vice-Chairman of that division.

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NEWSPAPER CRITICISM MAY PREVENT COMMISSIONERS' REAPPOINTMENT

It is believed if President Roosevelt intended reappointing members of the Federal Radio Commission to the new Communications Commission that their chances of being thus favored might have been lessened by criticism of the Commission by powerful newspapers. The New York Herald Tribune has just concluded a series of articles attacking the Commission. This followed a series written by Arthur Sears Henning, which appeared in the Chicago Tribune several weeks ago. Both newspapers alleged that through the Radio Commission the Democratic administration has been exercising a form of censorship and have been appropriating the radio to promote their interests with the result that the Democrats have had unlimited use of the networks to the exclusion of the Republicans.

The Herald-Tribune articles resulted from the Commission calling upon Ogden Reid, editor of the Herald-Tribune to submit "any facts or other material" in support of an editorial asserting that "the radio, controlled by the Administration, through its licensing power, was made spokesman of the New Deal and largely restricted to Government propaganda." Mr. Reid replied, declining to render an account concerning the editorial "which expressed our reasoned and sincere conviction."

Senator Schall, Republican, of Minnesota, introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee to hear the evidence of the Herald-Tribune on the question of censorship by the Commission. It was allowed to die in committee. Senator Dickinson, Republican, of Iowa, also offered a resolution to investigate the Chicago Tribune charges of censorship, and Senator Huey Long, of Louisiana, introduced a supplemental resolution, but neither one passed.

One of the assertions made in the Herald-Tribune article was that one government agency alone - the N.R.A. - has estimated that, had it been obliged to pay normal commercial rates for all the time that has been given free by broadcasting stations to its speakers, the bill by now would amount to at least \$2,000,000, a fourth of which would be due to the two networks. Even now, the article declares, few are the Republicans who share the sound waves with Administration spokesmen.

"The tendency of the radio broadcasting industry to serve as hand-maiden and drummer boy to whatever administration happens to be in power in Washington was strengthened last week with the passage, by Congress of the Communications Bill", one of the Herald-Tribune articles reads. "It tightens, in peace time, the hold which the Government has upon the air and authorizes the government to take over the radio altogether in the event of war."

"There have been countless protests against the indirect censorship which the Administration exercises over radio programs."

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There have been hundreds of howls complaining that what is a heaping bowl of sauce for the goose is dished out only in thimbles to the gander in opposition. But these cries have been bootless.

"The compliant Congress proceeded to embrace in the new legislation almost the whole of the Radio Act of 1927. And it added a few new clauses giving the government an even stronger grip on radio, which the government controls through the licensing of stations and the power of the Federal Radio Commission to revoke a license whenever it deems that a broadcaster has failed to serve 'public interest, convenience and necessity.'

"With control over telephone and telegraph communications thrown in for good measure, the new legislation supplants the present five-man Federal Radio Commission with a seven-member board to be known as the Federal Communications Commission.

"Should the Senate adjourn before receiving from the White House the names of the seven whom President Roosevelt may decide to name to the board, recess appointments would be in order. In that case the seven men given the power of life and death over radio stations will be beholden, for their \$10,000 a year jobs, between their appointment and the convening of Congress next January, to the Administration alone. During that interim the country will have the biennial campaign for Congressional seats, with politics popping into many a broadcast speech."

Referring to Herbert L. Pettey, Secretary of the Radio Commission, the Herald-Tribune says:

"After Mr. Pettey had entered upon his duties with the Federal Radio Commission, Mr. Farley, as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, notified the broadcasting companies, all Cabinet members and others that the only person authorized to represent the Democratic National Committee in radio matters was Mr. Pettey. Thus, the ruling party's 'contact man' with the broadcasting companies is the Secretary of the Federal Commission which holds the power of life and death over every broadcasting station in the land. That is something new, even for Washington. If the Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission were named by the Democratic National Committee to ask free passes for politicians on the railroads, the case would be analagous - and the secretary would get the sack for breaking the law."

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Applications Granted
(June 22, 1934)

WOW, Woodmen of the World Life Ins. Assn., Omaha, Neb., C.P. to move transmitter to new site, make changes in equipment and increase day power from 1 KW to 2½ KW; KGBZ, KGBZ Broadcasting Co., York, Neb., C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase day power to 2½ KW LS; application to increase night power from 500 watts to 1 KW set for hearing; WHEC, WHEC, Inc., Rochester, N. Y., modification of license to increase day power from 500 w. to 1 KW; WRAK, WRAK, Inc., Williamsport, Pa., C.P. to move transmitter locally in Williamsport; WTOC, Savannah Broadcasting Co., Inc., Savannah, Ga., C.P. to install temporary Composite DCC-Max. 100 watt transmitter, for period of 30 days pending completion of new permanent transmitter; WJBC, Kaskaskia Broadcasting Co., LaSalle, Ill., C.P. to move transmitter to Normal, Ill., and studio to Wesleyan College Campus, Bloomington, Ill.

Also, WWAE, Hammond-Calumet Broadcasting Corp., Hammond, Ind., and KVL, KVL, Inc., Seattle, Wash., C.P. to make changes in equipment; WHDL, Tupper Lake Broadcasting Co., Inc., Tupper Lake, N. Y. license covering local move of transmitter and studio, 1420 kc. 100 w., daytime; WJJD, WJJD, Inc., Mooseheart, Ill., license covering installation of new equipment, 1130 kc., 20 KW, limited time; WOR, Bamberger Broadcasting Corp., Kosciusko, Miss., modification of C.P. to make changes in equipment and extend commencement date to within 10 days of grant of this and completion date to 60 days from date; WAAB, Bay State Broadcasting Corp., Boston, Mass., modification of license to use the transmitter of Station WNAC; WRAX, WRAX Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa., special temporary authority to operate station without approved frequency monitor for period July 2 to Aug. 1, 1934.

Action On Examiners' Reports

WJBW, Charles C. Carlson, New Orleans, La., denied modification of license from sharing time equally with WBBX to unlimited, 1200 kc., 100 watts (facilities of WBBX), Examiner Walker sustained; WBBX, Samuel D. Reeks, New Orleans, La., granted consent to voluntary assignment of license to Coliseum Place Baptist Church, and granted renewal of license, 1200 kc., 100 watts, shares equally with WJBW, Examiner R. L. Walker reversed; KFYO, T. E. Kirksey, d/b as Kirksey Bros., Lubbock, Texas, granted renewal of license 1310 kc., 100 watts night, 250 watts day, unlimited time, sustaining Examiner Hill; Pittsburgh Radio Supply House, Greensburg, Pa., granted C.P. for new station to operate on 620 kc., 250 watts, daytime hours (7 A.M. to local sunset, sustaining Examiner R. L. Walker.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication



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June 26, 1934.

WOULD REALLOCATE RADIO BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Representative Tom Blanton, Democrat, House stormy petrel, apparently expects to turn his attention to radio.

"We have not been able to do it in this session, but I am hopeful that the next Congress will fairly and justly reallocate wave lengths, channels, and power so that broadcasting stations may be granted to and equitably distributed throughout the various districts of the United States", Mr. Blanton declared. "Due consideration must be given to each Congressional district. Under the present system the big cities have gobbled up all of the important stations, wave lengths, channels, and power.

"I thought Dr. Brinkley had all the power", Representative Willford, of Iowa, interjected.

"He has more than 15 Congressional districts in Texas all put together. But his station is just across the Rio Grande River in Mexico", Mr. Blanton replied. (Editor's Note: The Mexican Government closed Brinkley's station about three months ago but evidently this fact was unknown to the Texas Congressman).

"Does not the gentleman realize that a revision of existing radio laws in the next Congress, desirable as it may be, will be precluded if we enact a new radio law by accepting the Communications Bill conference report?" Representative Lehlbach, of New Jersey, inquired.

"Nothing will be precluded, and everything will be possible, if a majority of the Members of this House in the next Congress set their heads and concertedly work together, with a determined purpose to fairly and justly distribute and allocate stations, wave lengths, channels, and power. All obstacles can be overcome, and anything they want done can be done by a determined majority", Mr. Blanton replied.

"Some of the big monopoly controlled radio stations persecute men in public life, whose actions they cannot control, just as monopoly controlled newspapers persecute them. If it were not for the Congressional Record, the big radio and the big press could ruin any man in Congress. They could misrepresent his every act. Were it not for the Congressional Record, the big press would defeat and put out of Congress every man it could not control, and you would then have a Congress of serfs, irresponsible in every way to the interests of the people."

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COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION APPOINTEES STILL UNKNOWN

It seems to be the general impression that President Roosevelt is to name the appointees of the new Federal Communications Commission tomorrow (Wednesday). He just arrived back in Washington this (Tuesday) morning and has a great many matters to finish up before Saturday when he sails for Hawaii and other points.

Washington has just about outguessed itself and gotten nowhere in the matter of whom the new Commissioners will be. Almost everything has been heard in this connection, one person declaring that the present Radio Commission, with the exception of Judge Sykes would be wiped out, and another that the entire Commission would be changed and new faces be seen all around.

We still feel that Judge Sykes is to be named Chairman of the new Commission and understand that places have been offered to Homer Hoch, member of the Kansas State Utilities Commission and former Republican Congressman; to Milo R. Maltbie, Chairman of the New York State Public Service Commission, foe of the telephone companies, but who, it is believed, will not be willing to give up his \$17,000 a year position to accept a \$10,000 appointment in the Government; and to Capt. S. C. Cooper, Chief of Naval Communications.

It is essential that only four of the new group of seven to be appointed be members of the same party, which means that doubtless four Democrats will be named and three Republicans.

It is also pretty well understood that Herbert L. Pettey is to be appointed Secretary of the new Commission, pinch-hitting as Commissioner for Representative Prall until his Congressional term of office expires on January 1st. Whether the present Commissioners Thad Brown, Vice-Chairman of the Radio Commission, and Harold Lafount will make up the balance of the Commission is a question, but it seems to be the impression of some that they will. Others seem to feel that Dr. Irvin Stewart of the State Department in charge of radio matters there, or former Representative John E. Nelson (R), who served for years on the House Interstate Commerce Committee, may be named to the new Commission.

This week will, however, probably put an end to all guess-work and supposition for the new Commission comes into being July 1st, the old Radio Commission expiring on June 30th.

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IMPROVED CONDITIONS GIVE STIMULUS TO RADIO IN ECUADOR

Improved economic conditions in Ecuador, together with the decline in prices of receiving sets, is resulting in a rapid expansion of radion in that country, according to a report from Vice Consul F. L. Hoyt, Guayaquil.

Imports of receiving sets into the Republic during 1933, the report shows, totalled 421 units compared with approximately 300 units in 1932 and only 150 units in 1931. The volume of imports for the first quarter of the current year has shown a marked upward trend which, it is believed locally, will probably be sustained throughout the whole of 1934. It is estimated that total imports in the current year will approximate 800 units.

The five and six tube table models, the report shows, dominate the market in Ecuador. However, it is pointed out, cabinet models enjoy a larger demand than one would be inclined to expect, probably because the attractiveness of the American manufactured furniture is an important feature in creating the preference.

Referring to local broadcasting facilities, the report states that the quality of programs has been steadily improving with the result that local stations are decidedly more popular with radio fans than foreign stations. This fact, together with the fact that these stations transmit on several wave lengths, has increased the market for cheaper types of receivers. A new, powerful station using the latest type equipment, has recently been inaugurated in Guayaquil.

Approximately 95 per cent of the radio receivers in use in Ecuador are American makes, the report shows.

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FORD SHORT-WAVE STATIONS CRITICIZED

Ralph L. Walker, an Examiner, recommended to the Federal Radio Commission last week that it refuse to renew licenses for three short-wave broadcasting stations operated by the Fort Motor Co.

Commission officials said that the company had been granted licenses for two stations at Dearborn, Mich., and one at Lansing for experimental purposes. Walker reported the stations had been used to direct Ford vessels on the Great Lakes and for experimenting with aircraft communication. An official of the Commission, asserting the policy of the Commission was to confine short-wave licenses to stations that "contributed something" to radio as a whole, said the present body would not rule finally on the licenses.

The new Communications Commission will take office July 1st and the Ford Co. has 15 days in which to request an oral argument on the Examiner's report.

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SENATOR SCHALL SCORES NEW NRA ORGAN, "THE BLUE EAGLE"

The use of Government funds for publication of the new NRA organ, "The Blue Eagle", was scored by Senator Thomas D. Schall, Republican, of Minnesota, in a statement issued in Washington yesterday.

"'The Blue Eagle', published under the editorship of 'Crackdown' Johnson, is a misleading propoganda sheet issued in the interest of the Democratic party and paid for by the taxpayers of the United States", Senator Schall declared.

"It has been obvious for many months that in his zeal for complete dictatorship, the President, as evidenced by the Dill-Rayburn communications measure, written by his corps of college boys, is seeking censorship of the press and radio. But until the time comes when his hand controlled majority in Congress is able to secure the passage of this drastic, un-American censorship measure, his administration hopes to have a mouthpiece of its own and make the overburdened taxpayers of the nation foot the bill, just as he has made them foot every other bill.

"The first two issues of the Blue Eagle have been devoted to a defense of the NRA (God knows it needs defending), but according to my information it is planned to later make this publication a daily and it will contain all of the exclusive news of the Government agencies, making publication of such news in the legitimate daily newspapers secondary.

"Oh, those college boys have great plans ahead, but before the more radical plans can be put into effect, they find it necessary to control the press and the airways of the nation. They propose to accomplish this through enactment by Congress of the damnable communications bill, one of the most un-Constitutional measures ever proposed in the national legislature.

"Such tactics as the Administration has used and is using to scrap the Constitution are outrageous and should and will result in complete repudiation at the hands of the wise American electorate.

"If only the Tugwells and others of his stripe would carry out the sound advice of H. L. Mencken and go back to their colleges and teach their students to 'hate their fathers', America would be truly grateful.

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RUSSIANS CALL RADIO "LIGHTNING"

Manufacturers and distributors will not make a grand rush for the Russian radio market if they read (and they should do so) "Red Thunder", by Roy S. Durstine, just published. Likewise manufacturers in most every other industry will also watch their step. There seems to be two characteristics of things written about Russia, one that it may be propaganda, and another that it is usually ponderous and difficult to read. Neither is true of "Red Thunder", which is as honest and frank in its presentation and as the friends of the author know him to be, and is written in such an entertaining style that the book almost reads itself.

Mr. Durstine, a nationally known advertising man, who has supervised many successful radio programs, has been very casual in his references either to advertising or to radio. The author has taken great care not to express an opinion or a conclusion but contents himself with telling what he actually saw, just as he used to do as a good reporter on the old New York Sun. Nevertheless, reading between the lines, one gets present-day impressions of Russia which impress the reader far more than any editorial.

Mr. Durstine's only reference to radio in Russia, is the following:

"The Russians are simple in so many ways, like mediaeval children waking and rubbing their eyes.

"What is the quickest way to send this telegram?" a visitor asks.

"You send it by lightning", is the answer. 'Lightning' is their word for radio."

Although the caption of the book is obviously Russian, Mr. Durstine also tells what he saw in Germany and Austria. One chapter, which gives especial food for thought, is entitled "Heat Lightning Over Europe."

Mr. Durstine noted the fact that when Hitler spoke in Berlin, not only 20,000 persons heard him where the speaking actually took place, but in 65 other centers of the city loud speakers were placed from which 10,000 more heard his speech.

"A reason for Hitler's popularity is his gift of oratory", Mr. Durstine writes. "The radio amplifies that power so that in Europe today, it is considered a weapon mightier than guns."

Again Mr. Durstine observes: "In Germany the newspapers, the magazines, the radio, the movies, books, schools, universities, the theatre and the pulpit come under the supervision of the Propaganda Ministry. It is just as sweeping, and what is more, it is labeled Propaganda."

"Red Thunder" is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, of New York, and the price is \$2.00.

R.D.H.

SOUTHERN PINE FOR GERMAN RADIO TOWERS

German radio towers higher than 160 feet will continue to be built of Southern Pine, according to advices received by the Department of Commerce from the American Consul at Hamburg. The American wood was selected because comparison with European, heretofore used for the purpose, showed it to have superior strengthening properties and longer life.

These wooden radio towers, which in Germany have been built to a height of 628 feet, are made possible by the use of modern timber connectors. They are several types, chiefly the alligator and split-ring, which by being embedded in two connecting pieces of wood around the bolt, strengthen the connections up to 8 times the strength of the ordinary bolt joint.

This method of construction was introduced in America through joint efforts of the Department of Commerce and Agriculture. Timber connectors in this country are handled by the Timber Engineering Corporation, which works in close collaboration with National Lumber Manufacturers' Association and the American Forest Products Industries.

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GOAT GLAND EXPERT FILES FOR GOVERNOR

Dr. John R. Brinkley, "goat gland" specialist and twice an unsuccessful independent gubernatorial candidate, last week filed for the Republican nomination, but said he did not intend to make a campaign.

Dr. Brinkley asserted he had permitted his name to be entered for the sole purpose of settling the question of his party affiliation.

"If I had not filed the campaign would have been a droll affair", he said in a statement at Del Rio, Texas, shortly after his name was filed at Topeka, Kansas.

Dr. Brinkley's radio station was closed down in Kansas by the Federal Radio Commission, and three or four months ago, the Mexican Government ordered his station closed down in their country where he was operating a powerful station capable of reaching a large coverage in the United States.

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6/20/34

A. F. A. CONVENTION OPENED BY KOBAK OF NBC

The Advertising Federation of America which held its convention in New York last week, was presided over for the first time by a radio man - Edgar Kobak, President of the A.F.A. and Vice-President in charge of Sales for the National Broadcasting Company. In his opening address, Mr. Kobak, among other things, stated that he did not believe the criticism leveled at the industry was meant for more than five per cent of the total. In this percentage of "off-color" advertising, radio programs as well as magazine, outdoor and direct mail advertising was included.

Proposals for a "radio A.B.C." are at a standstill for the present, according to Arthur Church, of the Midland Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, who presided over a meeting of the commercial section of the National Association of Broadcasters. The printed program called for a "Discussion by representative of the American Association of Advertising Agencies on subject of a cooperative bureau for the study of station coverage and listener interest", but this was dropped, according to Mr. Church, because the Four-A did not feel ready to offer a definite plan.

The meeting found plenty of material for debate in the question of measuring the number of radio listeners, with the argument indicating that the broadcasters themselves are nowhere near agreement on how far they are ready to go. Some speakers thought the advertisers are entitled to fullest information possible about the number of listeners actually tuned in on specific programs. Others retorted that the Audit Bureau of Circulations does not attempt to report the number of persons who read any specific advertisement, and that a radio station is doing enough if it studies the territory in which its broadcasts can be heard if the listeners want to tune in.

Mr. Walter J. Damm, manager of Station WTMJ, owned by the Milwaukee Journal, read a paper describing a study of listening habits made by WTMJ through 10,032 telephone calls and 8,001 personal visits, in which only two questions were asked: "Is your radio set turned on now?" and "To what station?" This method he held far better than surveys depending on memory or opinion of the listeners questions as does the Crossley survey upon which principal advertisers and agencies have depended thus far, incidentally.

"Because of the many methods used and the fundamental misapplication of some of the principles followed", Mr. Damm said, "it may even be that many surveys are actually misleading. The radio industry is beginning to realize that stations must give reliable information comparable to that provided by other advertising media, and that stations must be honest in publishing their findings.

Representatives of other stations were quick to disagree among them Martin B. Manning, General Manager of Station WFAA, Dallas, and Walter J. Neff, of WOR, Newark, N. J.

The National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System have been asked to get together with their affiliated stations and work out a set of trade practices that will give the independent operators at least an even break when competing for business. This was made in the form of a resolution during the meeting of the commercial section of the NAB in New York.

The passage of the resolution followed the reading of a report on network-station relations by John F. Patt, of WGAR, Cleveland. Patt declared that the stations want from their network a sufficiently proportionate share of the money taken in by the web for time on these stations. Station operators, he said, are also of the belief that the webs have no business trying to represent them in the sale of spot broadcasting time and that they should be content to function as purveyors of hook-up facilities.

Appended to Patt's report was a string of regulation and improvement that advertisers sought in radio. Above all, commercials wanted to be assured that their spot broadcasting programs would not be kicked around on a station just because the network put in a subsequent requisition of the same niche on the schedule. Advertisers, like the webs, insist that spot announcements between two commercial programs be eliminated by the stations and that the broadcasters devote as much time to enlarging their audiences as they do to publicity promotion and dealer and customer contacting.

Among other resolutions passed by the NAB session was one having to do with standardization of rate card practices and the other with field strength measurements. Conventioneers agreed that the units of time sale be one hour, a half-hour, a quarter-hour, five minutes, one minute transcriptions of 100 words, half-minute transcriptions of 50 words or less.

Resolution on the field strength angle held that the Federal Radio Commission's standards for measuring a station's primary and secondary coverage be accepted as official for NAB members in view of the fact that no better methods existed.

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ASCAP ROYALTY FOR 2D QUARTER AROUND \$700,000

Royalty plauum of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers for the second quarter of 1934 may come to over \$700,000, making the distribution among the ASCAP members twice what it was for the April-May-June period of 1933, according to Variety.

Collections from radio during the past three months have been over 100% better than for the parallel stretch last year. Board meets this Thursday (June 28) to allocate the money.

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6/26/34

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:::BUSINESS LETTER NOTES:::
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The American Broadcasting System, of which WMCA is the New York outlet, expects to have at least twenty stations in its hook-up in the Autumn. Plans call for the network to extend as far West as St. Louis by that time.

The Postmaster General's Department in Holland intends to supply radio-fans with wired wireless. Neither municipalities nor private enterprises do this.

The subscribers are to get a choice between four programs which they can choose by turning a switch. Distribution is to be via telephone wires.

Understanding within the Hearst organization is that contracts have been closed by Westinghouse Electric Mfg. Co. for NBC to operate Station KYW (Chicago) when this station moves to Philadelphia, according to Variety. The Westinghouse-NBC agreement presumably eliminates the Levy Bros. from the KYW picture.

A series of special short-wave broadcasts is being sent to the United States each Sunday at 6 P.M. by Station EAQ, in Madrid. It is the first commercial broadcast from overseas sponsored by an American firm. EAQ operates on a frequency of 9.87 megacycles, and is one of the most powerful European short-wave stations being heard clearly and distinctly in most sections of the United States.

In order to aid the suffering legitimate theatre, a proposition has been placed before the Czechoslovak Parliament to impose an extra tax on the owners of radio instruments. As there are over 600,000 radio listeners in Czechoslovakia, a considerable sum could be raised through this scheme to aid the regular legitimates.

A similar plan has proved a success in aiding unemployed, for in the picture playhouses an extra charge of 20 heller (2.40 cents) is imposed on every admission ticket.

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6/26/34

MACKAY RADIO DOMESTIC POINT-TO-POINT FOR MARINE JOURNALS

Mackay Radio's rapid extension of its radiotelegraph network in the United States is keeping pace with the widespread expansion of its facilities in the marine radio field, and is of interest to shipping men, many of whom follow closely the development of radio.

Mackay Radio, then the Federal Telegraph Company, pioneered point-to-point radiotelegraph service in the United States and was operating between the principal cities of the Pacific Coast when the company first made its entry into the marine field in 1914. Until 1929 its service between points within the United States was confined to the Pacific Coast network, but now is extended to most of the larger cities of the country.

After years of steady progress in all phases of radio service, 1929 began for Mackay Radio a period of growth and expansion which has been going forward continuously since then, and these recent extensions of service indicate that 1934 is probably to be the most active year in this program to date.

As a starter to the expansion campaign, Mackay Radio opened a transcontinental service between New York and its entire Pacific Coast network through San Francisco. The powerful marine and point-to-point radio station at Sayville, L. I. operates the Atlantic end of the circuit.

Last year, transmitting and receiving stations were constructed at Chicago, New Orleans and Seattle. These cities were added to Mackay Radio's American network, and a second transcontinental circuit was established - New York-Seattle.

The network at present interconnects New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Washington (stations are being erected here to replace, with radio, the present wire connection), Boston, New Orleans, San Diego, Oakland, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland, Oregon, and stations are to be erected at Kansas City and Atlanta, and other cities will be included in the network before long.

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NBC NEW ACCOUNTS AND RENEWALS

NEW - William R. Warner Co. (Sloan's Liniment & Vince Mouthwash), New York City; Agency - Cecil Warwick & Cecil, 230 Park Ave., New York City; Starts - September 19, 1934; Wednesdays, 9:00-10:00 P.M. EST; Network - WJZ WBZ WBZA WBAL WMAL WSYR WHAM KDKA WGAR WJR KWK KWCR KSO KOIL WREN KOA KDYL KGO KPO KFI KGW KOMO KHQ; Program - Undecided.

RENEWAL - Northwestern Yeast Co. (Magic Yeast, Yeast Foam and Yeast Foam Tablets); Chicago, Ill.; Agency - Hays MacFarland & Co., 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Starts July 2, 1934; Mondays 8:00-8:30 P.M. EDST; Network - WJZ WBZ WBZA WBAL WHAM KDKA WGAR WJR WLW WLS KWK KWCR WREN KOIL KSO KGO WSYR WMAL WKBF KGO KFI KGW KOMO KHQ KOA KDYL; Program - "Yeast Foamers" - Musical - Jan Garber's Orchestra.

NEW - Princess Patt, Ltd. (Face Powder), Chicago, Ill.; Agency - Critchfield and Co., Chicago, Ill.; Starts July 2, 1934; Time Mondays 9:30-10:00 P.M. EDT; Network - WJZ WBZ WBZA WBAL WMAL WSYR WHAM KDKA WGAR WJR WCKY WENR-WLS KWK KWCR KSO KOIL WREN; Program - "Princess Pat Players" - dramatic.

NEW - Carleton & Hovey Co. (Father John's Cough Medicine), Lowell, Mass.; Agency - John W. Queen, 5 Park Square, Boston, Mass.; Starts - October 14, 1934; Sundays 2:45-3:00 P.M. EST; Network - WEAJ WEEI WTIC WJAR WTAG WCSH WFI-WLIT WFBR WRC WGY WBEN WCAE WTAM WWJ WSAI WMAQ KSD WHO-WOC WOW WDAF WKBF; Program - "Gems of Melody" - musical.

NEW - Same Co. and Agency as above; Starting date - October 17, 1934; Time - Wednesdays 7:15-7:45 P.M. EST; Network - WJZ WBZ WBZA WBAL WMAL WSYR WHAM KDKA WGAR WJR WCKY WENR-WLS KWK KWCR KSO KOIL WREN WKBF; Program - "Gems of Melody" - musical.

RENEWAL - Crazy Water Co. (Mineral Crystals), Mineral Wells, Texas; Agency - Bowman & Crane, Inc., New York City; Starts - June 6, 1934; Time - Wed., Fri., 12:00-12:15 Noon EDST; Network - WEAJ, WEEK WJAR WTAG WCSH WLIT WFBR WRC WGY WBEN WCAE WTAM WWJ WSAI WMAQ WOC WHO WOW KOA; Program - "Gene Arnold & Commodores" - Male quartet, Gene Arnold, narrator.

RENEWAL - Philip Morris & Co. (Cigarettes), New York City; Agency - The Biow Company, Inc., 444 Madison Ave., New York City; Started June 5, 1934; Tuesday 8:00-8:30 P.M. EDST; Network - WEAJ WEEI WTIC WJAR WTAG WCSH WFI WFBR WRC WGY WBEN WCAE WTAM WWJ WSAI WMAQ KSD WOC WHO WOW WKBF WSM WSB WSMB; Program - "Leo Reisman and Phil Duey and Soloists".

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

JUL 2 - 1934
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RADIO'S PART IN THE 1934 CENTURY OF PROGRESS

The 1934 Century of Progress is a Fair of amplification and illumination. Radio itself is not particularly in evidence but its handmaiden amplification dominates the whole show. The first thing you hear when you enter the gates is the the amplifier music played from one end of the grounds to the other. During your entire stay at the Exposition, you are almost always within ear-shot of one of the 119 amplifiers. They are ornamental affairs mounted on stands at street intersections and other places along with the electric lights and fire alarm boxes.

These amplifiers are a marvelous development of the Public Address System. In addition to broadcasting radio and other programs, they are used for emergency announcements. Typical of these were three made in quick succession one evening last week. A message was addressed to a merchant from Wisconsin who was in the Fair Grounds that his store had burned and his advice was needed, and another notified a man from Nebraska that his mother had died. In each case the person addressed was told to call Victory 7700, the Century of Progress switchboard, such and such a branch number, to receive details. Shortly thereafter a notification came through that there was a fire and for all Exposition guards to stand by.

Announcements at many individual exhibits were amplified. Henry Ford, who with his great display seems almost to have stolen the 1934 show, in addition to broadcasting the Detroit Symphony concerts over a network, sends it to all parts of his exhibition buildings and grounds through loud-speakers. Many exhibits which in years past would simply have been displays with pictures, are now, through a system of amplification, "talking exhibits."

The largest, and one of the very few, exhibits having to do with radio itself is that of the RCA Victor Company. This occupies 12,000 square feet (is more than a city block long), employs 50 people, and is in the very heart of the Communications Building in the Electric Group. Unquestionably the RCA Victor exhibit is one of the most attractive and best thought out exhibit in the entire exposition.

At the entrance in the main lounge is an all-wave display using the flags of 12 nations with various types of all-wave sets revolving about them. Sitting in this room visitors are able to hear broadcasts as they come in from foreign countries.

In the hall adjoining, the visitors see Victor records manufactured and then can hear them demonstrated. A theatre seating about 100 persons shows moving pictures of the manufacture of radios and phonographs at Camden. A miniature RCA-Radiotron factory employs 21 men and turns out approximately 3,000 tubes a day.

There is a complete radio-marine exhibit by R.C.A. Communications, Inc., showing the part radio plays in saving life at sea. A sinking ship may be seen and the S.O.S. call heard with a Coast Guard vessel going to the rescue.

H. M. Winters is the manager of the RCA Victor exhibit and George Clark, Assistant Manager.

There is a complete display of aircraft and police radio. A machine showing how facsimile photographs are sent by radio is also demonstrated. Likewise a Cathode ray oscillograph shows how a radio set works. At the southern entrance is the Hall of Mirrors containing the NBC exhibit. A transcription by James Wallington tells Fair visitors about the American broadcasting system, how it is financed, and then the mirrors become transparent one by one, and show symbolic designs representing 20 major industries whose programs are heard over the NBC network.

The Columbia Broadcasting System has a lounge for visitor where they learn of the features of the network.

Among the other radio exhibits in the Communications Building are the General Electric in the "House of Magic", Stewart-Warner, and the Scott Custom Built Radio.

The amateurs of the Chicago area, known as the World's Fair Radio Amateur Council, have staged a very creditable exhibit in the Travel and Transport Building. Equipment is shown which they have built comprising all types of transmitters and receivers. In addition to this, the Chicago amateurs, including 10 clubs with a total of 2,000 membership, put on popular demonstrations at the Court of Science Theatre. A 20-meter phone transmitter is wheeled out on the stage. Either the operator calls for somebody to answer or hears somebody and answers him. The audience hears and sees it all.

L. H. Kehn is the manager of the Chicago amateurs' exhibit.

Steve Trumbull is in charge of the Fair's radio broadcasts. He has 68 pickup facilities in 62 different locations requiring the use of about 500 miles of wire.

On the Midway is a theatre which carries a sign - "Television - the Eyes of Radio" at which demonstrations are given, being the evidence of television seen on the Fair grounds.

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SENATOR SCHALL STRIKES AGAIN AT PRESS CENSORSHIP

Senator Schall has issued two additional statements to the one of the first part of this week in which he scored the new organ, "The Blue Eagle", of the NRA. These deal with press censorship and are as follows:

"General Von Hindenberg says that press censorship in Germany is destroying the country and unless it is removed the nation faces immediate disaster.

"President Roosevelt's determination to censor the press of the United States will produce the same results in this country. The people of the United States must stop him in his fantastic desire to destroy American institutions and the way to do this is to keep the press free.

"The Communications Bill which he has just signed gives him the authority to appoint a Commission to investigate radio, telegraph and cable services and 'other forms of communication'. Are we to understand that 'other forms of communication' is to include the United States mail and is our correspondence to be subject to the critical eye of our political Postmaster General?

This Administration is determined to gain its object regardless of how it affects the rights of the citizens and it can not establish this dictatorship so long as the telegraph wire, the press, radio and mail is free."

The statement issued yesterday (June 28) reads:

"The reason for press censorship is becoming more apparent every day. The general rumor in Washington now is that one of the guests on Vincent Astor's yacht with President Roosevelt on its secret trip in Florida waters, was Baron Maurice Rothschilds, head of the House of Rothschilds of France. Another supposed participant on this trip was the well known genius of this Administration, Barney Baruch.

"If these two men attended conferences in secret with President Roosevelt, what was the purpose? Why were all newspaper men excluded from this trip and why was a list of the participants refused? Besides being head of the French banking system, Baron Rothschild is a member of the French Senate and it is needless to say anything concerning the attitude of the French government toward the United States. Its defalcations and financial skull-duggery are well known. Baron Rothschilds has spent eight months in the United States. Half of this time was in Florida waters and the remainder in Washington."

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RADIO CONTINUES TO MAKE PROGRESS IN SWEDEN

Radio broadcasting continued to progress in Sweden during the past calendar year, a report to the Commerce Department from its Stockholm office points out. The number of licensed receiving sets recorded in the country at the end of 1933 was 666,368, an increase of 10 per cent over the figure recorded at the close of 1932.

Broadcasting in Sweden, the report reveals, is the exclusive monopoly of one company which operates under the control of the State. Eleven State-owned broadcasting stations were in operation during 1933 and in addition there were some 20 smaller stations which were broadcasting during the year. Receipts from license fees during 1933 amounted to 6,663,000 crowns, of which 1,829,229 crowns went to the broadcasting company. After deducting all expenses, the total profit on radio broadcasting in 1933 amounted to approximately 13,000 crowns.

The State program in 1933, with a total of nearly 3,000 hours, consisted of contributions from Stockholm and other stations. Approximately 500 lecturers were employed, including university and high-school faculty members, teachers in various professions, agriculturists, state officials and authors. School radio was developed to a notable degree during the year. In this phase of the lecture work, the report shows, nearly 1500 schools participated in 1933 as compared with 300 represented in 1929 when this type of instruction was first inaugurated.

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CONTRACT AWARDED FOR NEW NAVY RADIO TEST ROOM

A contract for the construction and mechanical equipment for a new radio test room at the Naval Research Laboratory, Bellevue, D. C., was awarded this week to the York Ice Company, of Philadelphia, for \$23,368.

In this structure will be simulated conditions which exist during high altitude flights and in penetrating the stratosphere to study the problems of radio communication at extremely low temperatures and greatly reduced atmospheric pressure.

The test room will be an insulated air-tight vault approximately 15 by 20 feet and 10 feet high. It will be equipped with an air conditioning system by means of which it will be possible to maintain in the room any desired uniform temperature between 30 degrees below zero and 150 degrees above zero Fahrenheit.

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ELECTRONICS IN THE DAY'S NEWS

The above title is the caption of an editorial which appears in the June issue of "Electronics".

"The vitality of the electronic arts - the spread of the uses of electronic tubes in their myriad of applications - the penetration of electronic tools of one kind or another into almost every walk of modern life - are all well illustrated by the frequency with which news events based on some electronic feature, are reported in the daily press", the article goes on to say.

"Usually the electronic aspect is hidden behind some commonplace reference, but the vacuum tube is playing its part, nevertheless. Here, for example, are news items of electronic significance picked up at random during the past few weeks:

"The Gettle kidnapping mystery is solved and the kidnappers apprehended through use of a police microphone, amplifier and recorder.

"The Nantucket lightship is run down by a steamer whose navigator followed the radio beam, without picking up the underwater oscillator.

"Chicago's second Century of Progress Exposition is opened by radio by Admiral Byrd from his solitary shack nearest the South Pole.

"Newspapers of the Associated Press group contract for picture-transmission service by means of facsimile over the telephone lines.

"Dr. Morehead of the Reconstruction Hospital, New York, applies photocells and amplifiers to permit totally paralyzed persons to 'handle' radio, books, etc.

"President Roosevelt's Warm Springs Foundation applies photocell self-opening door, for convenience of infantile-paralysis patients.

"New York City's BMT subway installs new air-conditioned electric trains with photo-cells to control lights when trains enter tunnels.

"The electron is now a front-page headliner. Electronic tubes are making history daily, - not only in the laboratory and in the experimental plant, but also outside in the affairs of men."

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NBC STUDIO VISITORS CAST VOTES FOR FAVORITE PROGRAM

Dance music is the overwhelming favorite of the American radio listener, if the preferences of visitors to the National Broadcasting Company's Radio City studios can be taken as a criterion.

During the past few months the NBC has been conducting a survey among its studio guests, and a tabulation of the answers to more than 140,000 individual questions, asked of 17,659 men and women, has just been completed.

The results show a striking parallel between the desires expressed by listeners, and the types of programs actually broadcast by the NBC. In most cases the percentages were extremely close. The figures for the six major classifications follow:

<u>Type of Program</u>	<u>Percentage Requested</u>	<u>Percentage Broadcast</u>
Dance Music	27.3	30.4
Comedy Skits & Comedians	8.8	7.2
Drama & Mystery	7.1	12.6
Symphonic Music	6.9	8.3
News Broadcasts	6.2	1.0
Variety Shows	5.2	4.8

These six classifications, according to the expressed desire of listeners, should account for 59.5% of the broadcasting schedule. Actually, over NBC networks, they account for 64.1%. The remainder of the schedule, according to the votes, should be made up of a wide variety of other material, as in fact it is.

Other preferences, representing less than 4% but more than 2% of the votes cast, were, in order, military bands, operettas, Hawaiian music, grand opera, choruses and politics. Other choices were scattering.

How closely the 17,000 persons questioned may have represented the radio audience as a whole is a matter of conjecture, but the figures are interesting, particularly in parallel.

Another survey, along entirely different lines, was conducted by the NBC at the recent convention of the Advertising Federation of America, through the use of voting machines. Of some 200 members voting, 54.8% said a studio audience added to their enjoyment of a program; 23.6% had radios in their cars; 77.6% had radios in their summer homes or camps; 48.3% favored the installation of radios in their offices; 56% had one radio in the home, 31% had two, and 9% had three.

A new edition of the NBC studio questionnaire is being put out shortly, along somewhat different lines.

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6/29/34

COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSIONERS NOT YET NAMED

At the White House press conference this (Friday) afternoon, President Roosevelt said that he hoped to announce the members of the new Federal Communications Commission either tomorrow (Saturday) or Sunday. The President hopes to start his trip on Sunday.

The latest report seems to be to the effect that Judge Sykes will not be named as Chairman of the new Commission, not because of any real prejudice against him but merely for the reason that the President is understood to feel that he must appoint someone as Chairman who would rule with an "iron hand" in investigating and combatting the telephone companies. It looks now as though Dr. Milo R. Maltbie, Chairman of the New York State Public Service Commission, has perhaps refused an appointment on the new Commission, if it was offered to him, as rumored.

Former Representative John E. Nelson, Republican, of Maine, who served for years on the House Interstate Commerce Committee, former Representative Homer Hoch, also a Republican, and at present a member of the Kansas State Utilities Commission, and Capt. S. C. Hooper, Chief of Naval Communications, continue to be considered likely prospects among a group of about 100 names which it is understood the President has had to mull over. This large list of persons recommended for Commissioners is probably one reason why no announcement has yet been made as to whom the appointees are to be. Another reason for the delay is that doubtless places have been offered to several who have not accepted, thus necessitating selecting others, all of which has resulted in much loss of time.

It is felt that the President is going to take care of Representative Prall by having Herbert L. Pettey, act as Secretary Commissioner until January 1st when Prall will be able to take up the reins himself, his Congressional career being finished.

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WRC GETS DAY POWER INCREASED

Station WRC, owned by the National Broadcasting Co., of Washington, D. C., was today granted a modification of license to increase its day power from 500 watts to 1 KW.

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 ::BUSINESS LETTER NOTES::
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Ralph Atlass has received permission from the Federal Radio Commission to move the studios of Station WJJD from Mooseheart, Ill. to Chicago. This permission was granted some time ago but its carrying out was protested by NBC and Station WGN, Chicago.

"Amos 'n' Andy", otherwise known as Freeman Gosden and Charles Correll, visited their old stamping grounds at Muskegon, Mich. and White Lake last week-end aboard Eugene F. McDonald's yacht, "Mizpah."

Mr. and Mrs. Correll will leave for an Atlantic cruise on the Leviathan August 31st, arriving back in New York about September 15th.

It is reported that several of the principal radio manufacturers are to be heard on the air this Fall in a concerted selling campaign, namely Philco, already on the air, Atwater Kent, United American Bosch and RCA Victor.

Last night (Thursday) was the first time that microphones of the American Broadcasting System faced the President when he spoke from the White House. Station WOL, Washington outlet of the ABS, made the installation in the White House.

Va.

A radio police net for the Richmond/area became assured yesterday with authorization by the Governor for installation of short-wave receivers in 48 State police cars. An unexpected balance of about \$4,000 in the Motor Vehicle Division is to be used to purchase equipment.

Starting last Monday, 3,000 representatives of Station WSM, National Life & Accident Insurance Company, of Nashville, will call on 1,000,000 in 21 States to find out what they listen to - what stations, what programs - what they want on the air. This will be the most comprehensive house-to-house radio survey ever conducted by a single independent radio station in America. Whether the canvassers will double as insurance salesmen, is not known.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Applications Granted
(June 29, 1934)

WSPD, Toledo Broadcasting Co., Toledo, Ohio, C.P. to install new equipment and increase daytime power from 1 KW to $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW; WMAZ, Southeastern Broadcasting Co., Inc., Macon, Ga., C.P. to move transmitter locally; install new equipment, increase power from 500w to 1 KW; WDAY, WDAY, Inc., Fargo, N. D., C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase daytime power from 1 KW to $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW; WNBX, WNBX Broadcasting Corp., Springfield, Vt., license covering changes in equipment and increase in power from 250 to 500 w., 1260 kc., daytime hours; WATR, Harold Thomas, Waterbury, Conn., license covering new station, 1190 kc., 100 w. daytime; WSFA, Montgomery Broadcasting Co., Inc., Montgomery, Ala., license covering local move of transmitter and installation of new equipment 1410 kc., 500 w. simultaneous day, share night with WALA; WEED, Wm. Avera Wynne, Rocky Mount, N. C., license covering move of transmitter from Greenville to Rocky Mount, N. C., 1420 kc., 100 w. daytime; WLBF, WLBF Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Kans., license covering new equipment 1420 kc., 100 w. unlimited time.

Also KTBR, Thos. R. McTammany, and Wm. H. Bates, Modesto, Cal., license covering new station, 740 kc., 250 watts, daytime; WFEA, New Hampshire Broadcasting Co., Manchester, N. H., extension of special experimental authority to operate on 1430 kc., 500 w., unlimited time and simultaneous with WOKO, WHP WBNS and WHEC, until commencement of program tests on 1340 kc., but not later than Nov. 1, 1934; KSLM, Oregon Radio, Inc., Salem, Ore., modification of C.P. approving transmitter site; KWYO, R. E. Carroll, d/b as Big Horn Broadcasting Co., Sheridan, Wyo., modification of C.P. to extend completion date from July 2 to Sept. 1, 1934; WTBO, Asso. Broadcasting Corp., Cumberland, Md., modification of license to change frequency from 1420 to 800 kc., and hours from unlimited to daytime.

Also, WCAX, Burlington Daily News, Inc., Burlington, Vt., modification of license to change specified hours; WSAI, Crosley Radio Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio, modification of license to increase power from 500 w., night, 1 KW, LS, to 1 KW night, $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW-LS, using directional antenna; WRBX, Richmond Development Corp., Roanoke, Va., modification of license to increase daytime power from 250 to 500 w.; WQBC, Delta Broadcasting Co., Inc., Vicksburg, Miss., modification of license to increase power to 500 w. night, 1 KW day, specified hours, 1360 kc.; KFKU, The University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans., modification of license to increase power from 500 w. to 1 kw; KVOA, Arizona Broadcasting Co., Inc., Tucson, Ariz., modification of license to make change in specified hours of operation; KGGC, The Golden Gate Broadcasting Co., San Francisco, modification of license for two additional night time hours of operation, 9 to 11 P.M.; WREC, WREC, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., special experimental authority to increase power from 500 w. night, 1 KW-LS, to 1 KW night, $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW-LS.

Also, NEW, Marion K. Gilliam, Staunton, Va., C.P. for new station to be located between Staunton and Harrisonburg, Va., 550 kc., 500 watts, daytime; WMT, Waterloo Broadcasting Co., Waterloo, Ia., special experimental authority to install new equipment and increase power from 500 w. night, 1 KW-LS to 1 KW night, 2½ KW-LS; KUJ, KUJ, Inc., Walla Walla, Wash., special experimental authority for extension of special experimental authority to operate unlimited time instead of daytime only; WGAL, WGAL, Inc., Lancaster, Pa., C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase day power from 100 w. to 250 w.; KGKL, KGKL, Inc., San Angelo, Texas, C.P. to install new equipment and increase day power from 100 w. to 250 watts; WDGY, Dr. Geo. W. Young, Minneapolis, Minn., C.P. to install new equipment and increase day power from 1 KW to 2½ KW; KIEV, Cannon System, Ltd., Glendale, Cal., C.P. to install new equipment and increase power from 100 to 250 watts; KLZ, The Reynolds Radio Co., Inc., Denver, Colo., C.P. to move transmitter locally, install new equipment and increase day power from 1 KW to 2½ KW; WDBJ, Times World Corp., Roanoke, Va., modification of C.P. to increase night power from 500 w. to 1 KW.

Also, WBRC, Birmingham Broadcasting Co., Inc., Birmingham, Ala., modification of license to increase night power from 500 w. to 1 KW; WMEX, The Northern Corp., Chelsea, Mass., modification of C.P. to make changes in equipment and extend commencement date to Aug. 1, and completion date to Aug. 20, 1934; WJIM, Capital City Broadcasting Co., Lansing, Mich., modification of C.P. to make changes in equipment and correct transmitter location; KRE, First Cong. Church of Berkeley, Berkeley, Cal., modification of license to change hours from specified to unlimited; WDAS, WDAS Broadcasting Station, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., C.P. to move transmitter and studio location locally and make changes in equipment; KFVS, Hirsch Battery & Radio Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo., C.P. to install new equipment, increase daytime power from 100 w. to 250 w.; WWRL, Long Island Broadcasting Corp., Woodside, L. I., C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase daytime power from 100 w. to 250 watts; WICC, Southern Conn. Broadcasting Corp., Bridgeport, Conn., C.P. to install new equipment and increase daytime power from 500 w. to 1 KW.

Also, WKRC, WKRC, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, C.P. to install new equipment, increase day power to 2½ KW-LS (application to increase night power from 500 w. to 1 KW night, set for hearing), special experimental authority to use 1 KW continued; WPHR, WLBG, Inc., Petersburg, Va., C.P. to move transmitter to near Petersburg, install new equipment, change frequency from 1200 kc. to 880 kc., increase power from 100 w. night, 250 w-LS, to 500 w. and hours from unlimited to daytime; WLVA, Lynchburg Broadcasting Corp., Lynchburg, Va., modification of license to change frequency and hours of operation from 1370 kc. to 1200 kc., S-WBTM to unlimited; WBTM, Piedmont Broadcasting Corp., Danville, Va., modification of license to change hours of operation from sharing with WLVA to unlimited; WADC, Allen T. Simmons, Tallmadge, Ohio, C.P. to install new equipment and increase daytime power from 1 KW to 2½ KW;

Also, WKJC, Lancaster Broadcasting Service, Inc., Lancaster, Pa., C.P. to install new equipt. and increase day power from 100 w. to 250 watts; WDAG, National Radio & Broadcasting Corp., Amarillo, Tex., C.P. to make changes in equipment, increase day power from 1 KW to 2½ KW; KROW, Educational Broadcasting Corp., Oakland, Cal., modification of license to increase nighttime power from 500 w. to 1 KW; WORK, York Broadcasting Co., York, Pa., Spec. Exp. Auth. to make changes in equipment, using directional antenna; change frequency to 1320 kc., increase power to 1 KW, and operate unlimited time experimentally; KGKO, Wichita Falls Broadcasting Co., Wichita Falls, Texas, Spec. Exp. Auth. to Sept. 1, 1934, to increase night power from 250 w. to 500 w.; WMC, WMC, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., Spec. Exp. Auth. to make changes in equipment and increase power from 500 w. 1 KW LS, to 1 KW and 2½ KW-LS; KGKO, Wichita Falls Broadcasting Co., Wichita Falls, Tex., modification of license to increase day power from 500 w. to 1 KW; KRMD, KRMD Inc., Shreveport, La., and WKBB, Sanders Bros. Radio Station, Dúbuque, Ill., modification of licenses to increase hours of operation from specified to unlimited.

Also, KFQD, Anchorage Radio Club, Inc., Anchorage, Alaska, modification of license to change frequency from 600 kc. to 780 kc; KOIL, Mona Motor Oil Co., Council Bluffs, Ia., C.P. to install new equipment at site to be determined, increase day power to 2½ KW; KSD, The Pulitzer Publishing Co., (St. Louis Post Dispatch), St. Louis, Mo., C.P. to make changes in equipment, increase day power 1 KW-LS to 2½ KW-LS; application to increase night power from 500 w. to 1 KW, set for hearing; KMBC, Midland Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo., C.P. to increase day power from 1 KW to 2½ KW; KWK, Thomas Patrick, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase daytime power from 1 KW to 2½ KW; KQW, Pacific Agr. Foundation, Ltd., San Jose, Cal., modification of C.P. to increase power from 500 w. to 1 KW, from 7 PM PST: WBAA, Purdue University, W. Lafayette, Ind., modification of license to change frequency from 1400 kc. to 890 kc., increase day power to 1 KW-LS, and change in specified hours; WKBF, Indianapolis Broadcasting, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., modification of license to change hours from specified to unlimited.

Also, WOR, Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., Newark, N. J., modification of C.P. to make changes in antenna system; also to change street number of studio; ext. commencement date to Aug. 16, 1934 and completion date to Dec. 16, 1934; KSO, Iowa Broadcasting Co., Des Moines, Ia., C.P. to move transmitter to site to be determined in Iowa; install new equipment; change frequency from 1370 kc., to 1320 kc. and increase power to 250 w. night, 500 w. day; KGBX, KGBX, Inc., Springfield, Mo., Spec. Temp. Auth. to move transmitter install new equipment, change frequency from 1310 to 1230 kc., and power from 100 to 500 watts, and change hours from LS to midnight; WKBF, Indianapolis Broadcasting, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase daytime power from 500 w. to 1 KW, also granted regular renewal of license for term ending Nov. 1, 1934; KMA, May Seed & Nursery Co., Shenandoah, Ia., and KGBZ, York Broadcasting Co., York, Neb., applications to increase night power to 1 KW heretofore set for hearing, reconsidered and granted.

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