

## Radio Organizations

ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY—Organized in 1927 to serve the National Broadcasting Company in an advisory capacity and to offer constructive suggestion as to how to enlarge and improve broadcasting service; also to serve as a Court of Appeal for complaints.

Members: Owen D. Young, Chairman, New York City; Newton D. Baker, Cleveland; Paul D. Cravath, New York City; Henry Sloane Coffin, New York City; Walter Damosch, Chairman of the Committee on Music, New York City; John W. Davis, New York City; Francis D. Farrell, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, Manhattan, Kans.; William Green, Chairman of the Committee on Labor, Washington, D. C.; James G. Harbord, New York City; Robert M. Hutchins, Chairman of the Committee on Education, Chicago; Morgan J. O'Brien, Chairman of the Committee on Religious Activities, New York City; Henry S. Pritchett, New York City; Melvin A. Traylor, Chicago; Elihu Root, New York City; Mrs. John D. Sherman, Chairman of the Committee on Women's Affairs, Washington, D. C.; Felix M. Warburg, New York City.

Headquarters: 711 Fifth Ave., New York City.

AMERICAN AMATEUR RADIOPHONE ASSOCIATION—A group of local amateurs interested primarily in radio telephone experimentation and progress. Object: To further the development of radiophone and television communication and, in particular, to unite the ama-

teurs interested in these fields for the purpose of effective representation in all legislative matters pertaining to the amateur.

Headquarters: 172 Brookfall Ave., Union City, N. J.

AMERICAN RADIO RELAY LEAGUE—Officers: Hiram Percy Maxim, president, Hartford, Conn.; Paul M. Segal, general counsel, 1010 Shoreham Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Headquarters: West Hartford, Conn.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF COMPOSERS, AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS (ASCAP)\*—Organized in 1914. Its purpose, with respect to radio, is the representation of its members in relation to the infringement of their copyrighted works by unauthorized public performances and to act as the representative of its members in licensing for broadcasting the music copyrighted by the composers, authors and publishers who belong to the Society. Terms of the present agreement between the Society and broadcasters, covering compensation for the use of copyrighted works, will be found in the Appendix where an exact copy has been reproduced of an Operator's Broadcasting License, as issued by ASCAP. The 1909 Copyright Law of the United States is also

\*In addition to ASCAP, the following copyright agencies are functioning in the United States: ASSOCIATED MUSIC PUBLISHERS, INC., 25 West 45th St., New York City; ELKAN-VOGEL, INC., 1716 Samson St., Philadelphia, Pa.; SOCIETY OF EUROPEAN STAGE AUTHORS AND COMPOSERS, INC., 113 West 42nd St., New York City; SOCIETY OF JEWISH COMPOSERS, PUBLISHERS AND SONGWRITERS, INC., 1585 Broadway, New York City.

reprinted in the Legislation Section (see page 447).

Officers: Gene Buck, president; Louis Bernstein, vice-president; Jerome Kern, vice-president; Joseph Young, secretary; Robert Crawford, assistant secretary; Saul H. Bornstein, treasurer; Harry Warren, assistant treasurer; Nathan Burkan, general counsel; E. C. Mills, general manager.

Board of directors: Louis Bernstein, E. F. Bitner, Gene Buck, Saul Bornstein, Irving Caesar, Robert Crawford, Walter Douglas, Max Dreyfus, George Fischer, Walter Fischer, Otto A. Harbach, Raymond Hubbell, Jerome Kern, Frederick Martens, Edgar Leslie, George W. Meyer, Jack Mills, E. H. Morris, Sigmund Romberg, Gustav Schirmer, Oley Speaks, Will Von Tilzer, Harry Warren, Joseph Young.

Headquarters: 1501 Broadway, New York City.

CANADIAN RADIO BROADCASTING COMMISSION—Commissioners: Hector Charlesworth, chairman; Thomas Maher, vice-chairman; Lt.-Col. W. Arthur Steel.

Headquarters: Ottawa (Ont.), Canada.

FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION—A commission consisting of five members, created by the Radio Act of 1927. A complete transcript of that act, outlining the functions and powers of the Commission, will be found in the Legislation Section of this volume [See Public Law 632—69th Congress—Sec. 3].

Commissioners: Eugene O. Sykes, chairman; Thad H. Brown, vice-chairman; Harold

A. LaFount, William D. L. Starbuck, James H. Hanley. Secretary, Herbert L. Pettey.

Headquarters: Washington, D. C.

One Commissioner is appointed from each of the five zones into which the United States is divided (see page 277).

To facilitate its operations, the Commission has divided the United States into twenty districts, each under the charge of an inspector.

#### INSTITUTE OF RADIO ENGINEERS

—Officers: President, Dr. Walter G. Cady, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; vice-president, Prof. E. V. Appleton, Kings College, London; directors, O. H. Caldwell and E. L. Nelson.

#### INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION BY RADIO

—Dedicated to the advancement of radio as an educational medium. Committee Members, 1933: W. W. Chart-ers, chairman; F. H. Lumley, executive secretary; B. H. Darrow; Edgar Dale; R. C. Higgy; V. R. Sill.

Headquarters: Bureau of Educational Research, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

All meetings are held at Ohio State University, where the first meeting was held in 1930. Its purpose was to bring broadcasters and educators together for their direction and guidance, to stimulate the development of research methods and investigation of problems in the techniques of broadcasting.

At the 1931 meeting, an especially timely problem concerned the ownership of radio facilities which the Institute discussed in full.

At the 1932 meeting, five general subjects were covered. They dealt with foreign broadcasting to the schools, broadcasting in its national aspects, methods of improving broadcasts, and methods of measuring the effectiveness of broadcasts. The chief purpose of the meeting was to discuss the broadcast techniques and to stimulate research in this field. Many discussions were held on the best methods of presenting

radio material. As special features, three demonstrations of the school use of radio, and one demonstration of the production of radio programs were given. Round table discussions were held on the following subjects: commercial stations and educational organizations; college and university stations; school broadcasting; and research in radio education.

At the 1933 meeting, May 4-6, sessions were devoted to the following subjects: the use of radio in the schools; methods of presenting educational programs; studies of the audience response to programs and ways of measuring it. As a special feature of this meeting, broadcasters were to bring sample recordings of programs already successfully broadcast. These recordings were to be played for the members of the Institute, with the broadcaster explaining why certain methods of presentation were used. Round table discussions were to be held on the four special phases of educational broadcasting discussed at the 1932 round tables.

Foreign countries, as well as the United States, have been well represented by visitors, papers, and exhibits at these meetings.

#### INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR RADIO

UNION — President, Hiram Percy Maxim, Hartford, Conn.

Headquarters: c/o The American Radio Relay League, West Hartford, Conn.

#### INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

UNION—A. R. Burrows, Secretary-General.

Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland.

#### INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO (AMERICAN SECTION)

—Officers: President, Senator Wallace H. White, Jr. (Maine); vice-president, John W. Guider; treasurer, Howard S. LeRoy; secretary, Paul M. Segal. Executive Council: William R. Vallance, chairman; A. L. Ashby; Thad H. Brown; Louis G. Caldwell, J. H. Dellinger; F. P. Guthrie.

#### NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON

RADIO IN EDUCATION—Organized in 1930.

The objects and purposes of the council as set forth in Article II of its Constitution are: "To further the development of the art of radio broadcasting in American education. It shall undertake to do this by close study and analysis of the problems faced by those in the educational world or in the broadcasting industry, or elsewhere, who are engaged in or are sympathetic to educational broadcasting. The Council shall undertake to assemble and interpret the content of broadcast programs and information concerning the practices and experience of broadcasting stations in developing educational features as a part of such programs; shall stimulate and suggest problems and projects for research or experiment with a view to increasing the effectiveness of broadcasting in education; shall present to the educational world from time to time, by conference, by publication, or by any approved method, the opportunities for education in the utilization of broadcasting, as such opportunities are discovered; shall request the cooperation of the broadcasting industry where that seems desirable, in making its facilities available to the cause of education as a public obligation; and finally shall mobilize the best educational thought of the country to devise, develop and sponsor suitable programs, to be brought into fruitful contact with the most appropriate facilities in order that eventually the Council may be recognized as the mouthpiece of American education in respect to educational broadcasting.

"The Council shall undertake to accomplish its object by organizing, maintaining and developing a central office with branches as may be found necessary, as a clearing-house for information on broadcasting as it affects educational processes; by including in its membership men and women interested in and sympathetic to educational broadcasting from government, from the educational world, from the

broadcasting industry and from the public at large; by forming committees or institutes whose function will be to study and further one or more phases or subjects in the educational broadcasting field; by developing regional organizations in various parts of the country which, each in its allotted broadcasting territory, will perform for that region the same functions which the Council itself will perform for the country as a whole; by studying and reporting upon the achievement of educational broadcasting in foreign countries, and cooperating with similar agencies abroad; by making reports to the Council membership, to the broadcasting industry, to the educational world, to government and to the public of significant progress or development in the subject of educational broadcasting; by publishing books, maintaining a periodical or a series of publications, or all of these, to contain such reports; by cooperating with existing educational broadcasting, governmental or other organizations seriously concerned with increasing the effectiveness of broadcasting, or other media, in education; by striving within the Council's province to raise the general level of broadcast programs in the country; and by serving in such other ways as may be deemed advisable."

Officers: President, Robert A. Millikan; chairman of the Board, Norman H. Davis; vice-chairman of the Board, William J. Donovan; treasurer, Ralph Hayes; secretary and director, Levering Tyson; vice-presidents: Livingston Farrand, Meta Glass, Robert M. Hutchins, Michael I. Pupin, Walter Dill Scott.

Board of directors: Morse A. Cartwright, Everett Case, W. W. Charters, William J. Cooper, Norman H. Davis, William J. Donovan, John Erskine, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Frank B. Jewett, James G. McDonald, Carl H. Milan, Spencer Miller, Jr., James E. Russell, French Strother, George E. Vincent.

American cooperating organ-

izations: American Economics Association; American Psychological Association; American Bar Association; American Council in Education; American Federation of Labor; Brookings Institution; National Bureau of Economic Research; National Municipal League; American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Public Health Association; American Home Economics Association; National Council of Teachers of English; American Chemical Society; American Council on Education; American Historical Association; American Philosophical Association; Child Study Association of America; Foreign Policy Association; Institute of Pacific Relations; League for Industrial Democracy; Workers Education Bureau of America; Modern Language Association of America; National Association of Teachers of Speech; National Council of Parent Education; National Research Council; Vocational Guidance Association; American Vocational Association; Institute of International Education; Association of Land Grant Colleges and separate State Universities; Association of College and University Broadcasting Stations; National University Extension Association; National Education Association; Air Law Institute; American Association for Adult Education; American Association of Museums; American Library Association; American Federation of Arts; General Federation of Women's Clubs; American Association of University Women; National League of Women Voters; Y.M.C.A.; Y.W.C.A.

Foreign cooperating organizations: British East Africa Broadcasting Company; Postmaster General's Department, Commonwealth of Australia; Oesterreichische Radio Verkehrs, Vienna; Amalgamated Wireless, Ltd., Australia; Australian Broadcasting Service, Australia; Institut Belge de Radiodiffusion, Belgium; Ministers des Sciences et des Arts, Belgium; N V Radio—

Louvain, Belgium; Union Professionnelle de la Radio, Belgium; Canadian Radio League; Institute of Educational Research, China; Radio Journal, S.A., Czecho-Slovakia; Radioraadet, Denmark; Osakeyhtio Suomen Yleisradio, Finland; Administration des Postes et Telegraphes, France; Compagnie Francaise de Radiophonie, France; Compagnie Generale de Telegraphie, France; Reichs-Rundfunk-Gesellschaft, Germany; Algemeene Vereeniging Radio Omroep, Holland; Vereeniging Arbeiders Radio Amateurs, Holland; Radio Free University of Budapest, Hungary; Magyar Telefon Hirmonds es Radio R T, Hungary; India State Broadcasting Co., India; Broadcasting Service, Department of Post and Telegraph, Ireland; Ente Italiano per le Audizioni Radiofoniche, Italy; Vatican Radio Station, Italy; Broadcasting Corporation of Japan; Broadcasting Corporation of Norway; Polskie Radjo S. A., Poland; Administration Portugaise des P & T, Portugal; Société de Diffusion Radio Telephonique de Roumania, Roumania; Union Radio, S A. Spain; Aktiebolaget Radiotjänst, Sweden; Société Romande de Radiophonie, Switzerland; S. A. Turque de Telephonie Sans Fil, Turkey; U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce, Russia; Radio A D. Jugoslavia; All-Union Radio Committee, U.S.S.R.; China Broadcast Association, Shanghai; World Association for Adult Education, London, England; Union Internationale de Radiodiffusion, Geneva; League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland; International Commission for Intellectual Cooperation, Paris, France.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS—Organized in 1922 "to foster and promote the development of the art of radio broadcasting; to protect its members in every lawful and proper manner from injustices and unjust exactions; to foster, encourage and promote laws, rules, regulations, customs and practices which

will be for the best interest of the public and the radio industry."

Officers: Alfred J. McCosker, New York City, president; Leo Fitzpatrick, Detroit, Mich., first vice-president; John Shepard III, Boston, Mass., second vice-president; Arthur B. Church, Kansas City, Mo., treasurer; Philip G. Loucks, Washington, D. C., managing director.

Directors: J. Thomas Lyons, Baltimore, Md.; Lambdin Kay, Atlanta, Ga.; Leo B. Tyson, Los Angeles, Calif.; I. Z. Buckwalter, Lancaster, Pa.; J. T. Ward, Nashville, Tenn.; Henry A. Bellows, Washington, D. C.; E. B. Craney, Butte, Mont.; Walter J. Damm, Milwaukee, Wis.; Quin A. Ryan, Chicago; W. W. Gedge, Detroit; William S. Hedges, Chicago; George F. McClelland, New York City; H. K. Carpenter, Raleigh, N. C.; Gardner Cowles, Jr., Des Moines, Ia.; Donald Flamm, New York City.

Headquarters: National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION BY RADIO—The members of this Committee, and the national groups with which they are associated are as follows:

Charles T. Corcoran, S. J., director, radio station WEW, St. Louis, Mo. (The Jesuit Educational Association); Arthur G. Crane, president, the University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo. (National Association of State Universities); J. O. Keller, head of engineering extension, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa. (National University Extension Association); Charles N. Lischka, 1312 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C. (American Council on Education); Joy Elmer Morgan, chairman, 1201 Sixteenth St., Northwest, Washington, D. C. (National Education Association); James N. Rule, state superin-

tendent of public instruction, Harrisburg, Pa. (National Council of State Superintendents); H. Umberger, Kansas State College of Agriculture, Manhattan, Kans. (Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities); Joseph F. Wright, director, radio station WILL, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. (Association of College and University Broadcasting Stations).

Other officers of the Committee are: Tracy F. Tyler, secretary; Armstrong Perry, director of the Service Bureau, Room 997, National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Headquarters: 1201 Sixteenth St., Northwest, Washington, D. C.

OHIO SCHOOL OF THE AIR—B. H. Darrow, director.

Headquarters: Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

RADIO MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION—Officers: D. E. Replogle, chairman; Bond Geddes, executive president.

## Radio Publications

*Bell Laboratories Record*—Published monthly.

*Broadcast Advertising*—Suspended publication in January, 1933. Publication rights acquired by *Broadcasting*.

*Broadcast Reporter*—Published semi-monthly by Broadcast Reporter, 1012 Barr Bldg., 910 Seventeenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Thomas Stevenson, editor.

*Broadcast Weekly* (Pacific Coast radio guide)—Published weekly by Broadcasting Weekly Publishing Co., 726 Pacific Bldg., San Francisco, Calif., A. J. Urbain, editor.

*Broadcasting*—Published semi-monthly by Broadcasting Publications, Inc., National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C., Martin Codel, editor. (Has now acquired publication rights to *Broadcast Advertising*.)

*General Radio Experimenter*—Published monthly. House organ of the General Radio Co., Cambridge, Mass.

*Listener, The*—Published weekly by the British Broadcasting Corp., Broadcasting House, London, W1. Reprints of broadcast talks.

*Little Mike*—Published weekly by Little Mike, Inc., 755 Seventh Ave., New York City. Mark Vance, managing editor.

*QST*—Devoted to the Amateur

in radio. Official organ of the American Radio Relay League, and also of the International Amateur Radio Union. Published monthly by American Radio Relay League, 38 LaSalle Road, West Hartford, Conn. Kenneth B. Warner, editor.

*Radio Advertising*—Published monthly by Standard Rate & Data Service, 536 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

*Radio Art*—Published semi-monthly by Broadcast Publishing Co., 420 Lexington Ave., New York City. H. P. Brown, editor.

*Radio Critic, The*—Published monthly. 465 So. Detroit St., Los Angeles, Calif.

*Radio Digest* (including *Radio Revue* and *Radio Broadcast*)—Published monthly 10 times a year; bi-monthly July-August by Radio Digest Publishing Corp., 420 Lexington Ave., New York City. Raymond Bill, Editor.

*Radio Fan*—Published weekly by L. A. Nixon, 1265 Broadway, New York City.

*Radio Forecast*—Published every Friday by Laros Publishing Co., Easton, Pa. Editorial offices: 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

*Radio Guide*—Published weekly. 475 Fifth Ave., New York City.

*Radio Log and Lore*—Published

semi-monthly by Whitman Radio Publishing Co., Kirkland, Wash. W. R. Whitman, Editor.

*Radio News*—Published monthly by Teck Publishing Co., 350 Hudson St., New York City.

*Radio Retailing*—Published monthly by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., 330 West 42nd St., New York City. O. H. Caldwell, editor.

*Radio Review*—Publication office: William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa. Darrell V. Martin, editor.

*Radio Stars*—Published monthly by Dell Publishing Co., 100 Fifth Ave., New York City.

*Radio Times, The*—Journal of the British Broadcasting Corp., London. Published weekly.

*RCA News*—Published monthly by Radio Corporation of America (for its employees), 570 Lexington Ave., New York City. Montgomery Wright, editor.

*Rocky Mountain Broadcaster, The*—1826 Broadway, Denver. Col. D. B. Herrick, editor.

*Set, The*—Journal of the British Radio Association, 22-23 Pountney Lane, London, E. C. 4.

*World-Radio*—Published weekly by British Broadcasting Corp., London.

# Legislation

## RADIO LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES\*

Public Law No. 632	- - - -	February 23, 1927, 69th Congress
Public Law No. 195	- - - -	March 28, 1928, 70th Congress
Public Law No. 793	- - - -	February 21, 1929, 70th Congress
Public Law No. 1029	- - - -	March 4, 1929, 70th Congress
Public Resolution No. 17	- - - -	June 21, 1929, 71st Congress
Public Law No. 25	- - - -	December 18, 1929, 71st Congress
Public Law No. 123	- - - -	April 14, 1930, 71st Congress
Public Law No. 248	- - - -	May 23, 1930, 71st Congress
Public Law No. 494	- - - -	July 1, 1930, 71st Congress
Public Resolution No. 35	- - - -	February 1, 1930, 71st Congress
Public Law No. 139	- - - -	May 19, 1932, 72d Congress

Compiled by ELMER A. LEWIS, Superintendent, HOUSE DOCUMENT ROOM,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

[PUBLIC—No. 632—69TH CONGRESS]  
[H. R. 9971]

An Act For the regulation of radio communications, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That this Act is intended to regulate all forms of interstate and foreign radio transmissions and communications within the United States, its Territories and possessions; to maintain the control of the United States over all channels of interstate and foreign radio transmission; and to provide for the use of such channels, but not the ownership thereof, by individuals, firms, or corporations, for limited periods of time, under licenses granted by Federal authority, and no such license shall be construed to create any right, beyond the terms, conditions, and periods of the license. That no person, firm, company, or corporation shall use or operate any apparatus for the transmission of energy or communications or signals by radio (a) from one place in any Territory or possession of the United States or in the District of Columbia to another place in the same Territory, possession, or District; or (b) from any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or from the District of Columbia to any other State, Territory, or possession of the United States; or (c) from any place in any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, to any place in any foreign country or to any vessel; or (d) within any State when the effects of such use extend beyond the borders of said State, or when interference is caused by such use or

operation with the transmission of such energy, communications, or signals from within said State to any place beyond its borders, or from any place beyond its borders to any place within said State, or with the transmission or reception of such energy, communications, or signals from and/or to places beyond the borders of said State; or (e) upon any vessel of the United States; or (f) upon any aircraft or other mobile stations within the United States, except under and in accordance with this Act and with a license in that behalf granted under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act, the United States is divided into five zones, as follows: The first zone shall embrace the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Porto Rico, and the Virgin Islands; the second zone shall embrace the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, and Kentucky; the third zone shall embrace the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma; the fourth zone shall embrace the States of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri; and the fifth zone shall embrace the States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California, the Territory of Hawaii, and Alaska.

SEC. 3. That a commission is hereby created and established to be known as the Federal Radio Commission, hereinafter referred to as

the commission, which shall be composed of five commissioners appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and one of whom the President shall designate as chairman; *Provided,* That chairmen thereafter elected shall be chosen by the commission itself.

Each member of the commission shall be a citizen of the United States and an actual resident citizen of a State within the zone from which appointed at the time of said appointment. Not more than one commissioner shall be appointed from any zone. No member of the commission shall be financially interested in the manufacture or sale of radio apparatus or in the transmission or operation of radiotelegraphy, radiotelephony, or radio broadcasting. Not more than three commissioners shall be members of the same political party.

The first commissioners shall be appointed for the terms of two, three, four, five, and six years, respectively, from the date of the taking effect of this Act, the term of each to be designated by the President, but their successors shall be appointed for terms of six years, except that any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the commissioner whom he shall succeed.

The first meeting of the commission shall be held in the city of Washington at such time and place as the chairman of the commission may fix. The commission shall convene thereafter at such times and places as a majority of the commission may determine, or upon call of the chairman thereof.

The commission may appoint a secretary, and such clerks, special counsel, experts, examiners, and

\* Beginning with the Radio Act of 1927. Published by the U. S. Government Printing Office.



other employees as it may from time to time find necessary for the proper performance of its duties and as from time to time may be appropriated for by Congress.

The commission shall have an official seal and shall annually make a full report of its operations to the Congress.

The members of the commission shall receive a compensation of \$10,000 for the first year of their service, said year to date from the first meeting of said commission, and thereafter a compensation of \$30 per day for each day's attendance upon sessions of the commission or while engaged upon work of the commission and while traveling to and from such sessions, and also their necessary traveling expenses.

SEC. 4. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the commission, from time to time, as public convenience, interest, or necessity requires, shall—

- (a) Classify radio stations;
- (b) Prescribe the nature of the service to be rendered by each class of licensed stations and each station within any class;
- (c) Assign bands of frequencies or wave lengths to the various classes of stations, and assign frequencies or wave lengths for each individual station and determine the power which each station shall use and the time during which it may operate;
- (d) Determine the location of classes of stations or individual stations;
- (e) Regulate the kind of apparatus to be used with respect to its external effects and the purity and sharpness of the emissions from each station and from the apparatus therein;
- (f) Make such regulations not inconsistent with law as it may deem necessary to prevent interference between stations and to carry out the provisions of this Act: *Provided, however,* That changes in the wave lengths, authorized power, in the character of emitted signals, or in the times of operation of any station, shall not be made without the consent of the station licensee unless, in the judgment of the commission, such changes will promote public convenience or interest or will serve public necessity or the provisions of this Act will be more fully complied with;
- (g) Have authority to establish areas or zones to be served by any station;
- (h) Have authority to make special regulations applicable to radio stations engaged in chain broadcasting;
- (i) Have authority to make general rules and regulations requiring stations to keep such records of programs, transmissions of energy, communications, or signals as it may deem desirable;
- (j) Have authority to exclude from the requirements of any regulations in whole or in part any radio station upon railroad rolling stock or to modify such regulations in its discretion;
- (k) Have authority to hold hearings, summon witnesses, administer

oaths, compel the production of books, documents, and papers and to make such investigations as may be necessary in the performance of its duties. The commission may make such expenditures (including expenditures for rent and personal services at the seat of government and elsewhere, for law books, periodicals, and books of reference, and for printing and binding) as may be necessary for the execution of the functions vested in the commission and, as from time to time may be appropriated for by Congress. All expenditures of the commission shall be allowed and paid upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the chairman.

SEC. 5. From and after one year after the first meeting of the commission created by this Act, all the powers and authority vested in the commission under the terms of this Act, except as to the revocation of licenses, shall be vested in and exercised by the Secretary of Commerce, except that thereafter the commission shall have power and jurisdiction to act upon and determine any and all matters brought before it under the terms of this section.

It shall also be the duty of the Secretary of Commerce—

(A) For and during a period of one year from the first meeting of the commission created by this Act, to immediately refer to the commission all applications for station licenses or for the renewal or modification of existing station licenses.

(B) From and after one year from the first meeting of the commission created by this Act, to refer to the commission for its action any application for a station license or for the renewal or modification of any existing station license as to the granting of which dispute, controversy, or conflict arises or against the granting of which protest is filed within ten days after the date of filing said application by any party in interest and any application as to which such reference is requested by the applicant at the time of filing said application.

(C) To prescribe the qualifications of station operators, to classify them according to the duties to be performed, to fix the forms of such licenses, and to issue them to such persons as he finds qualified.

(D) To suspend the license of any operator for a period not exceeding two years upon proof sufficient to satisfy him that the licensee (a) has violated any provision of any Act or treaty binding on the United States which the Secretary of Commerce or the commission is authorized by this Act to administer or by any regulation made by the commission or the Secretary of Commerce under any such Act or treaty; or (b) has failed to carry out the lawful orders of the master of the vessel on which he is employed; or (c) has willfully damaged or permitted radio apparatus to be damaged; or (d) has transmitted superfluous radio communications or signals or radio communications containing profane or obscene words or language; or (e) has willfully or maliciously interfered with any other

radio communications or signals.

(E) To inspect all transmitting apparatus to ascertain whether in construction and operation it conforms to the requirements of this Act, the rules and regulations of the licensing authority, and the license under which it is constructed or operated.

(F) To report to the commission from time to time any violations of this Act, the rules, regulations, or orders of the commission, or of the terms or conditions of any license.

(G) To designate call letters of all stations.

(H) To cause to be published such call letters and such other announcements and data as in his judgment may be required for the efficient operation of radio stations subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and for the proper enforcement of this Act.

The Secretary may refer to the commission at any time any matter the determination of which is vested in him by the terms of this Act.

Any person, firm, company, or corporation, any State or political division thereof aggrieved or whose interests are adversely affected by any decision, determination, or regulation of the Secretary of Commerce may appeal therefrom to the commission by filing with the Secretary of Commerce notice of such appeal within thirty days after such decision or determination or promulgation of such regulation. All papers, documents, and other records pertaining to such application on file with the Secretary shall thereupon be transferred by him to the commission. The commission shall hear such appeal *de novo* under such rules and regulations as it may determine.

Decisions by the commission as to matters so appealed and as to all other matters over which it has jurisdiction shall be final, subject to the right of appeal herein given.

No station license shall be granted by the commission or the Secretary of Commerce until the applicant therefor shall have signed a waiver of any claim to the use of any particular frequency or wave length or of the ether as against the regulatory power of the United States because of the previous use of the same, whether by license or otherwise.

SEC. 6. Radio stations belonging to and operated by the United States shall not be subject to the provisions of sections 1, 4, and 5 of this Act. All such Government stations shall use such frequencies or wave lengths as shall be assigned to each or to each class by the President. All such stations, except stations on board naval and other Government vessels while at sea or beyond the limits of the continental United States, when transmitting any radio communication or signal other than a communication or signal relating to Government business shall conform to such rules and regulations designed to prevent interference with other radio stations and the rights of others as the licensing authority may prescribe. Upon proclamation by the President that there exists war or a threat of

war or a state of public peril or disaster or other national emergency, or in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States, the President may suspend or amend, for such time as he may see fit, the rules and regulations applicable to any or all stations within the jurisdiction of the United States as prescribed by the licensing authority, and may cause the closing of any station for radio communication and the removal therefrom of its apparatus and equipment, or he may authorize the use or control of any such station and/or its apparatus and equipment by any department of the Government under such regulations as he may prescribe, upon just compensation to the owners. Radio stations on board vessels of the United States Shipping Board or the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation or the Inland and Coastwise Waterways Service shall be subject to the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 7. The President shall ascertain the just compensation for such use or control and certify the amount ascertained to Congress for appropriation and payment to the person entitled thereto. If the amount so certified is unsatisfactory to the person entitled thereto, such person shall be paid only 75 per centum of the amount and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as added to such payment of 75 per centum which will make such amount as will be just compensation for the use and control. Such suit shall be brought in the manner provided by paragraph 20 of section 24, or by section 145 of the Judicial Code, as amended.

SEC. 8. All stations owned and operated by the United States, except mobile stations of the Army of the United States, and all other stations on land and sea, shall have special call letters designated by the Secretary of Commerce.

Section 1 of this Act shall not apply to any person, firm, company, or corporation sending radio communications or signals on a foreign ship while the same is within the jurisdiction of the United States, but such communications or signals shall be transmitted only in accordance with such regulations designed to prevent interference as may be promulgated under the authority of this Act.

SEC. 9. The licensing authority, if public convenience, interest, or necessity will be served thereby, subject to the limitations of this Act, shall grant to any applicant therefor a station license provided for by this Act.

In considering applications for licenses and renewals of licenses, when and in so far as there is a demand for the same, the licensing authority shall make such a distribution of licenses, bands of frequency of wave lengths, periods of time for operation, and of power among the different States and communities as to give fair, efficient, and equitable radio service to each of the same.

No license granted for the operation of a broadcasting station shall be for a longer term than three years and no license so granted for any other class of station shall be for a

longer term than five years, and any license granted may be revoked as hereinafter provided. Upon the expiration of any license, upon application therefor, a renewal of such license may be granted from time to time for a term of not to exceed three years in the case of broadcasting licenses and not to exceed five years in the case of other licenses.

No renewal of an existing station license shall be granted more than thirty days prior to the expiration of the original license.

SEC. 10. The licensing authority may grant station licenses only upon written application therefor addressed to it. All applications shall be filed with the Secretary of Commerce. All such applications shall set forth such facts as the licensing authority by regulation may prescribe as to the citizenship, character, and financial, technical, and other qualifications of the applicant to operate the station; the ownership and location of the proposed station and of the stations, if any, with which it is proposed to communicate; the frequencies or wave lengths and the power desired to be used; the hours of the day or other periods of time during which it is proposed to operate the station; the purposes for which the station is to be used; and such other information as it may require. The licensing authority at any time after the filing of such original application and during the term of any such license may require from an applicant or licensee further written statements of fact to enable it to determine whether such original application should be granted or denied or such license revoked. Such application and/or such statement of fact shall be signed by the applicant and/or licensee under oath or affirmation.

The licensing authority in granting any license for a station intended or used for commercial communication between the United States or any Territory or possession, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and any foreign country, may impose any terms, conditions, or restrictions authorized to be imposed with respect to submarine-cable licenses by section 2 of an Act entitled "An Act relating to the landing and the operation of submarine cables in the United States," approved May 24, 1921.

SEC. 11. If upon examination of any application for a station license or for the renewal or modification of a station license the licensing authority shall determine that public interest, convenience, or necessity would be served by the granting thereof, it shall authorize the issuance, renewal, or modification thereof in accordance with said finding. In the event the licensing authority upon examination of any such application does not reach such decision with respect thereto, it shall notify the applicant thereof, shall fix and give notice of a time and place for hearing thereon, and shall afford such applicant an opportunity to be heard under such rules and regulations as it may prescribe.

Such station licenses as the licensing authority may grant shall be in

such general form as it may prescribe, but each license shall contain, in addition to other provisions, a statement of the following conditions to which such license shall be subject:

(A) The station license shall not vest in the licensee any right to operate the station nor any right in the use of the frequencies or wave length designated in the license beyond the term thereof nor in any other manner than authorized therein.

(B) Neither the license nor the right granted thereunder shall be assigned or otherwise transferred in violation of this Act.

(C) Every license issued under this Act shall be subject in terms to the right of use or control conferred by section 6 hereof.

In cases of emergency arising during the period of one year from and after the first meeting of the commission created hereby, or on applications filed during said time for temporary changes in terms of licenses when the commission is not in session and prompt action is deemed necessary, the Secretary of Commerce shall have authority to exercise the powers and duties of the commission, except as to revocation of licenses, but all such exercise of powers shall be promptly reported to the members of the commission, and any action by the Secretary authorized under this paragraph shall continue in force and have effect only until such time as the commission shall act thereon.

SEC. 12. The station license required hereby shall not be granted to, or after the granting thereof such license shall not be transferred in any manner, either voluntarily or involuntarily, to (a) any alien or the representative of any alien; (b) to any foreign government, or the representative thereof; (c) to any company, corporation, or association organized under the laws of any foreign government; (d) to any company, corporation, or association of which any officer or director is an alien, or of which more than one-fifth of the capital stock may be voted by aliens or their representatives or by a foreign government or representative thereof, or by any company, corporation, or association organized under the laws of a foreign country.

The station license required hereby, the frequencies or wave length or lengths authorized to be used by the licensee, and the rights therein granted shall not be transferred, assigned, or in any manner, either voluntarily or involuntarily, disposed of to any person, firm, company, or corporation without the consent in writing of the licensing authority.

SEC. 13. The licensing authority is hereby directed to refuse a station license and/or the permit hereinafter required for the construction of a station to any person, firm, company, or corporation, or any subsidiary thereof, which has been finally adjudged guilty by a Federal court of unlawfully monopolizing or attempting unlawfully to monopolize, after this Act takes effect, radio communication, directly or indirectly, through



the control of the manufacture or sale of radio apparatus, through exclusive traffic arrangements, or by any other means or to have been using unfair methods of competition. The granting of a license shall not stop the United States or any person aggrieved from proceeding against such person, firm, company, or corporation for violating the law against unfair methods of competition or for a violation of the law against unlawful restraints and monopolies and/or combinations, contracts, or agreements in restraint of trade, or from instituting proceedings for the dissolution of such firm, company, or corporation.

SEC. 14. Any station license shall be revocable by the commission for false statements either in the application or in the statement of fact which may be required by section 10 hereof, or because of conditions revealed by such statements of fact as may be required from time to time which would warrant the licensing authority in refusing to grant a license on an original application, or for failure to operate substantially as set forth in the license, for violation of or failure to observe any of the restrictions and conditions of this Act, or of any regulation of the licensing authority authorized by this Act or by a treaty ratified by the United States, or whenever the Interstate Commerce Commission, or any other Federal body in the exercise of authority conferred upon it by law, shall find and shall certify to the commission that any licensee bound so to do, has failed to provide reasonable facilities for the transmission of radio communications, or that any licensee has made any unjust and unreasonable charge, or has been guilty of any discrimination, either as to charge or as to service or has made or prescribed any unjust and unreasonable classification, regulation, or practice with respect to the transmission of radio communications or service: *Provided*, That no such order of revocation shall take effect until thirty days' notice in writing thereof, stating the cause for the proposed revocation, has been given to the parties known by the commission to be interested in such license. Any person in interest aggrieved by said order may make written application to the commission at any time within said thirty days for a hearing upon such order, and upon the filing of such written application said order of revocation shall stand suspended until the conclusion of the hearing herein directed. Notice in writing of said hearing shall be given by the commission to all the parties known to it to be interested in such license twenty days prior to the time of said hearing. Said hearing shall be conducted under such rules and in such manner as the commission may prescribe. Upon the conclusion hereof the commission may affirm, modify, or revoke said orders of revocation.

SEC. 15. All laws of the United States relating to unlawful restraints and monopolies and to combinations, contracts, or agreements in restraint of trade are hereby declared to be applicable to the manufacture and

sale of and to trade in radio apparatus and devices entering into or affecting interstate or foreign commerce and to interstate or foreign radio communications. Whenever in any suit, action, or proceeding, civil or criminal, brought under the provisions of any of said laws or in any proceedings brought to enforce or to review findings and orders of the Federal Trade Commission or other governmental agency in respect of any matters as to which said commission or other governmental agency is by law authorized to act, any licensee shall be found guilty of the violation of the provisions of such laws or any of them, the court, in addition to the penalties imposed by said laws, may adjudge, order, and/or decree that the license of such licensee shall, as of the date the decree or judgment becomes finally effective or as of such other date as the said decree shall fix, be revoked and that all rights under such license shall thereupon cease: *Provided, however*, That such licensee shall have the same right of appeal or review as is provided by law in respect of other decrees and judgments of said court.

SEC. 16. Any applicant for a construction permit, for a station license, or for the renewal or modification of an existing station license whose application is refused by the licensing authority shall have the right to appeal from said decision to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia; and any licensee whose license is revoked by the commission shall have the right to appeal from such decision of revocation to said Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia or to the district court of the United States in which the apparatus licensed is operated, by filing with said court, within twenty days after the decision complained of is effective, notice in writing of said appeal and of the reasons therefor.

The licensing authority from whose decision an appeal is taken shall be notified of said appeal by service upon it, prior to the filing thereof, of a certified copy of said appeal and of the reasons therefor. Within twenty days after the filing of said appeal the licensing authority shall file with the court the originals or certified copies of all papers and evidence presented to it upon the original application for a permit or license or in the hearing upon said order of revocation, and also a like copy of its decision thereon and a full statement in writing of the facts and the grounds for its decision as found and given by it. Within twenty days after the filing of said statement by the licensing authority either party may give notice to the court of his desire to adduce additional evidence. Said notice shall be in the form of a verified petition stating the nature and character of said additional evidence, and the court may thereupon order such evidence to be taken in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as it may deem proper.

At the earliest convenient time the court shall hear, review, and determine the appeal upon said record and evidence, and may alter or revise the decision appealed from and enter

such judgment as to it may seem just. The revision by the court shall be confined to the points set forth in the reasons of appeal.

SEC. 17. After the passage of this Act no person, firm, company, or corporation now or hereafter directly or indirectly through any subsidiary, associated, or affiliated person, firm, company, corporation, or agent, or otherwise, in the business of transmitting and/or receiving for hire energy, communications, or signals by radio in accordance with the terms of the license issued under this Act, shall by purchase, lease, construction, or otherwise, directly or indirectly, acquire, own, control, or operate any cable or wire telegraph or telephone line or system between any place in any State, Territory, or possession of the United States or in the District of Columbia, and any place in any foreign country, or shall acquire, own, or control any part of the stock or other capital share of any interest in the physical property and/or other assets of any such cable, wire, telegraph, or telephone line or system, if in either case the purpose is and/or the effect thereof may be to substantially lessen competition or to restrain commerce between any place in any State, Territory, or possession of the United States or in the District of Columbia, and any place in any foreign country, or unlawfully to create monopoly in any line of commerce; nor shall any person, firm, company, or corporation now or hereafter engaged directly or indirectly through any subsidiary, associated, or affiliated person, company, corporation, or agent, or otherwise, in the business of transmitting and/or receiving for hire messages by any cable, wire, telegraph, or telephone line or system (a) between any place in any State, Territory, or possession of the United States or in the District of Columbia, and any place in any other State, Territory, or possession of the United States; or (b) between any place in any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia, and any place in any foreign country, by purchase, lease, construction, or otherwise, directly or indirectly acquire, own, control, or operate any station or the apparatus therein, or any system for transmitting and/or receiving radio communications or signals between any place in any State, Territory, or possession of the United States or in the District of Columbia, and any place in any foreign country, or shall acquire, own, or control any part of the stock or other capital share or any interest in the physical property and/or other assets of any such radio station, apparatus, or system, if in either case the purpose is and/or the effect thereof may be to substantially lessen competition or to restrain commerce between any place in any State, Territory, or possession of the United States or in the District of Columbia, and any place in any foreign country, or unlawfully to create monopoly in any line of commerce.

SEC. 18. 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 opportunities 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 the material broadcast under the provisions of this paragraph. No obligation is hereby imposed upon any licensee to allow the use of its station by any such candidate.

SEC. 19. All matter broadcast by any radio station for which service, money, or any other valuable consideration is directly or indirectly paid, or promised to or charged or accepted by, the station so broadcasting, from any person, firm, company, or corporation, shall, at the time the same is so broadcast, be announced as paid for or furnished, as the case may be, by such person, firm, company, or corporation.

SEC. 20. The actual operation of all transmitting apparatus in any radio station for which a station license is required by this Act shall be carried on only by a person holding an operator's license issued hereunder. No person shall operate any such apparatus in such station except under and in accordance with an operator's license issued to him by the Secretary of Commerce.

SEC. 21. No license shall be issued under the authority of this Act for the operation of any station the construction of which is begun or is continued after this Act takes effect, unless a permit for its construction has been granted by the licensing authority upon written application therefor. The licensing authority may grant such permit if public convenience, interest, or necessity will be served by the construction of the station. This application shall set forth such facts as the licensing authority by regulation may prescribe as to the citizenship, character, and the financial, technical, and other ability of the applicant to construct and operate the station, the ownership and location of the proposed station and of the station or stations with which it is proposed to communicate, the frequencies and wave length or wave lengths desired to be used, the hours of the day or other periods of time during which it is proposed to operate the station, the purpose for which the station is to be used, the type of transmitting apparatus to be used, the power to be used, the date upon which the station is expected to be completed and in operation, and such other information as the licensing authority may require. Such application shall be signed by the applicant under oath or affirmation.

Such permit for construction shall show specifically the earliest and latest dates between which the actual operation of such station is expected to begin, and shall provide that said permit will be automatically forfeited if the station is not ready for operation within the time specified or within such further time as the licensing authority may allow, unless prevented by causes not under the control of the grantee. The rights

under any such permit shall not be assigned or otherwise transferred to any person, firm, company, or corporation without the approval of the licensing authority. A permit for construction shall not be required for Government stations, amateur stations, or stations upon mobile vessels, railroad rolling stock, or aircraft. Upon the completion of any station for the construction or continued construction for which a permit has been granted, and upon it being made to appear to the licensing authority that all the terms, conditions, and obligations set forth in the application and permit have been fully met, and that no cause or circumstance arising or first coming to the knowledge of the licensing authority since the granting of the permit would, in the judgment of the licensing authority, make the operation of such station against the public interest, the licensing authority shall issue a license to the lawful holder of said permit for the operation of said station. Said license shall conform generally to the terms of said permit.

SEC. 22. The licensing authority is authorized to designate from time to time radio stations the communications or signals of which, in its opinion, are liable to interfere with the transmission or reception of distress signals of ships. Such stations are required to keep a licensed radio operator listening in on the wave lengths designated for signals of distress and radio communications relating thereto during the entire period the transmitter of such station is in operation.

SEC. 23. Every radio station on shipboard shall be equipped to transmit radio communications or signals of distress on the frequency or wave length specified by the licensing authority, with apparatus capable of transmitting and receiving messages over a distance of at least one hundred miles by day or night. When sending radio communications or signals of distress and radio communications relating thereto the transmitting set may be adjusted in such a manner as to produce a maximum of radiation irrespective of the amount of interference which may thus be caused.

All radio stations, including Government stations and stations on board foreign vessels when within the territorial waters of the United States, shall give absolute priority to radio communications or signals relating to ships in distress; shall cease all sending on frequencies or wave lengths which will interfere with hearing a radio communication or signal of distress, and, except when engaged in answering or aiding the ship in distress, shall refrain from sending any radio communications or signals until there is assurance that no interference will be caused with the radio communications or signals relating thereto, and shall assist the vessel in distress, so far as possible, by complying with its instructions.

SEC. 24. Every shore station open to general public service between the coast and vessels at sea shall be bound to exchange radio communica-

tions or signals with any ship station without distinction as to radio systems or instruments adopted by such stations, respectively, and each station on shipboard shall be bound to exchange radio communications or signals with any other station on shipboard without distinction as to radio systems or instruments adopted by each station.

SEC. 25. At all places where Government and private or commercial radio stations on land operate in such close proximity that interference with the work of Government stations can not be avoided when they are operating simultaneously such private or commercial stations as do interfere with the transmission or reception of radio communications or signals by the Government stations concerned shall not use their transmitters during the first fifteen minutes of each hour, local standard time.

The Government stations for which the above-mentioned division of time is established shall transmit radio communications or signals only during the first fifteen minutes of each hour, local standard time, except in case of signals or radio communications relating to vessels in distress and vessel requests for information as to course, location, or compass direction.

SEC. 26. In all circumstances, except in case of radio communications or signals relating to vessels in distress, all radio stations, including those owned and operated by the United States, shall use the minimum amount of power necessary to carry out the communication desired.

SEC. 27. No person receiving or assisting in receiving any radio communication shall divulge or publish the contents, substance, purport, effect, or meaning thereof except through authorized channels of transmission or reception to any person other than the addressee, his agent, or attorney, or to a telephone, telegraph, cable, or radio station employed or authorized to forward such radio communication to its destination, or to proper accounting or distributing officers of the various communicating centers over which the radio communication may be passed, or to the master of a ship under whom he is serving, or in response to a subpoena issued by a court of competent jurisdiction, or on demand of other lawful authority; and no person not being authorized by the sender shall intercept any message and divulge or publish the contents, substance, purport, effect, or meaning of such intercepted message to any person; and no person not being entitled thereto shall receive or assist in receiving any radio communication and use the same or any information therein contained for his own benefit or for the benefit of another not entitled thereto; and no person having received such intercepted radio communication or having become acquainted with the contents, substance, purport, effect, or meaning of the same or any part thereof, knowing that such information was so obtained, shall divulge or publish the contents, substance, purport, effect,

or meaning of the same or any part thereof, or use the same or any information therein contained for his own benefit or for the benefit of another not entitled thereto: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to the receiving, divulging, publishing, or utilizing the contents of any radio communication broadcasted or transmitted by amateurs or others for the use of the general public or relating to ships in distress.

SEC. 28. No person, firm, company, or corporation within the jurisdiction of the United States shall knowingly utter or transmit, or cause to be uttered or transmitted, any false or fraudulent signal of distress, or communication relating thereto, nor shall any broadcasting station rebroadcast the program or any part thereof of another broadcasting station without the express authority of the originating station.

SEC. 29. Nothing in this Act shall be understood or construed to give the licensing authority the power of censorship over the radio communications or signals transmitted by any radio station, and no regulation or condition shall be promulgated or fixed by the licensing authority which shall interfere with the right of free speech by means of radio communications. No person within the jurisdiction of the United States shall utter any obscene, indecent, or profane language by means of radio communication.

SEC. 30. The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized unless restrained by international agreement, under the terms and conditions and at rates prescribed by him, which rates shall be just and reasonable, and which, upon complaint, shall be subject to review and revision by the Interstate Commerce Commission, to use all radio stations and apparatus, wherever located, owned by the United States and under the control of the Navy Department (a) for the reception and transmission of press messages offered by any newspaper published in the United States, its Territories or possessions, or published by citizens of the United States in foreign countries, or by any press associations of the United States, and (b) for the reception and transmission of private commercial messages between ships, between ship and shore, between localities in Alaska and between Alaska and the continental United States: *Provided*, That the rates fixed for the reception and transmission of all such messages, other than press messages between the Pacific coast of the United States, Hawaii, Alaska, the Philippine Islands, and the Orient, and between the United States and the Virgin Islands, shall not be less than the rates charged by privately owned and operated stations for like messages and service: *Provided further*, That the right to use such stations for any of the purposes named in this section shall terminate and cease as between any countries or localities or between any locality and privately operated ships whenever privately owned and operated stations are capable of meeting the normal communication requirements between such countries

or localities or between any locality and privately operated ships, and the licensing authority shall have notified the Secretary of the Navy thereof.

SEC. 31. The expression "radio communication" or "radio communications" wherever used in this Act means any intelligence, message, signal, power, pictures, or communication of any nature transferred by electrical energy from one point to another without the aid of any wire connecting the points from and at which the electrical energy is sent or received and any system by means of which such transfer of energy is effected.

SEC. 32. Any person, firm, company, or corporation failing or refusing to observe or violating any rule, regulation, restriction, or condition made or imposed by the licensing authority under the authority of this Act or of any international radio convention or treaty ratified or adhered to by the United States, in addition to any other penalties provided by law, upon conviction thereof by a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 for each and every offense.

SEC. 33. Any person, firm, company, or corporation who shall violate any provision of this Act, or shall knowingly make any false oath or affirmation in any affidavit required or authorized by this Act, or shall knowingly swear falsely to a material matter in any hearing authorized by this Act, upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for a term of not more than five years or both for each and every such offense.

SEC. 34. The trial of any offense under this Act shall be in the district in which it is committed; or if the offense is committed upon the high seas, or out of the jurisdiction of any particular State or district, the trial shall be in the district where the offender may be found or into which he shall be first brought.

SEC. 35. This Act shall not apply to the Philippine Islands or to the Canal Zone. In international radio matters the Philippine Islands and the Canal Zone shall be represented by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 36. The licensing authority is authorized to designate any officer or employee of any other department of the Government on duty in any Territory or possession of the United States other than the Philippine Islands and the Canal Zone, to render therein such services in connection with the administration of the radio laws of the United States as such authority may prescribe: *Provided*, That such designation shall be approved by the head of the department in which such person is employed.

SEC. 37. The unexpended balance of the moneys appropriated in the item for "wireless communication laws," under the caption "Bureau of Navigation" in Title III of the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and for the judiciary, and for the Departments of Commerce and Labor, for the fiscal year ending

June 30, 1927, and for other purposes," approved April 29, 1926, and the appropriations for the same purposes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, shall be available both for expenditures incurred in the administration of this Act and for expenditures for the purposes specified in such items. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year such sums as may be necessary for the administration of this Act and for the purposes specified in such item.

SEC. 38. If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person, firm, company, or corporation, or to any circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of the Act and the application of such provision to other persons, firms, companies, or corporations, or to other circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 39. The Act entitled "An Act to regulate radio communication," approved August 13, 1912, the joint resolution to authorize the operation of Government-owned radio stations for the general public, and for other purposes, approved June 5, 1920, as amended, and the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution limiting the time for which licenses for radio transmission may be granted, and for other purposes," approved December 8, 1926, are hereby repealed.

Such repeal, however, shall not affect any act done or any right accrued or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil cause prior to said repeal, but all liabilities under said laws shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if committed; and all penalties, forfeitures, or liabilities incurred prior to taking effect hereof, under any law embraced in, changed, modified, or repealed by this Act, may be prosecuted and punished in the same manner and with the same effect as if this Act had not been passed.

Nothing in this section shall be construed as authorizing any person now using or operating any apparatus for the transmission of radio energy or radio communications or signals to continue such use except under and in accordance with this Act and with a license granted in accordance with the authority hereinbefore conferred.

SEC. 40. This Act shall take effect and be in force upon its passage and approval, except that for and during a period of sixty days after such approval no holder of a license or an extension thereof issued by the Secretary of Commerce under said Act of August 13, 1912, shall be subject to the penalties provided herein for operating a station without the license herein required.

SEC. 41. This Act may be referred to and cited as the Radio Act of 1927. Approved, February 23, 1927.

[PUBLIC—No. 195—70TH CONGRESS]  
[S. 2317]

An Act Continuing for one year the powers and authority of the Federal Radio Commission under the Radio Act of 1927, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all the powers

and authority vested in the Federal Radio Commission by the Radio Act of 1927, approved February 23, 1927, shall continue to be vested in and exercised by the commission until March 16, 1929; and wherever any reference is made in such Act to the period of one year after the first meeting of the commission, such reference shall be held to mean the period of two years after the first meeting of the commission.

SEC. 2. The period during which the members of the commission shall receive compensation at the rate of \$10,000 per annum is hereby extended until March 16, 1929.

SEC. 3. Prior to January 1, 1930, the licensing authority shall grant no license or renewal of license under the Radio Act of 1927 for a broadcasting station for a period to exceed three months and no license or renewal of license for any other class of station for a period to exceed one year.

SEC. 4. The term of office of each member of the commission shall expire on February 23, 1929, and thereafter commissioners shall be appointed for terms of two, three, four, five, and six years, respectively, as provided in the Radio Act of 1927.

SEC. 5. The second paragraph of section 9 of the Radio Act of 1927 is amended to read as follows:

"It is hereby declared that the people of all the zones established by section 2 of this Act are entitled to equality of radio broadcasting service, both of transmission and of reception, and in order to provide said equality the licensing authority shall as nearly as possible make and maintain an equal allocation of broadcasting licenses, of bands of frequency or wave lengths, of periods of time for operation, and of station power, to each of said zones when and in so far as there are applications therefor; and shall make a fair and equitable allocation of licenses, wave lengths, time for operation, and station power to each of the States, the District of Columbia, the Territories and possessions of the United States within each zone, according to population. The licensing authority shall carry into effect the equality of broadcasting service hereinbefore directed, whenever necessary or proper, by granting or refusing licenses or renewals of licenses, by changing periods of time for operation, and by increasing or decreasing station power when applications are made for licenses or renewals of licenses: *Provided*, That if and when there is a lack of applications from any zone for the proportionate share of licenses, wave lengths, time of operation, or station power to which such zone is entitled, the licensing authority may issue licenses for the balance of the proportion not applied for from any zone, to applicants from other zones for a temporary period of ninety days each, and shall specifically designate that said apportionment is only for said temporary period. Allocations shall be charged to the State, District, or Territory, or possession wherein the studio of the

station is located and not where the transmitter is located."

Approved, March 28, 1928.

[PUBLIC No. 793—70TH CONGRESS]  
[S. 5550]

An Act To authorize the purchase by the Secretary of Commerce of a site, and the construction and equipment of a building thereon, for use as a constant frequency monitoring radio station, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of Commerce be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase a suitable site, provided a suitable site now owned by the Government is not available for the purpose, and to contract for the construction thereon of a building suitable for installation therein of apparatus for use as a constant frequency monitoring radio station, and for the construction of a suitable roadway, power, and communication facilities, at a cost not to exceed \$50,000.

Approved, February 21, 1929.

[PUBLIC—No. 1029—70TH CONGRESS]  
[H. R. 15430]

An Act Continuing the powers and authority of the Federal Radio Commission under the Radio Act of 1927, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all the powers and authority vested in the Federal Radio Commission by the Radio Act of 1927, approved February 23, 1927, shall continue to be vested in and exercised by the commission until December 31, 1929; and wherever any reference is made in such Act to the period of one year after the first meeting of the commission, such reference shall be held to mean the period until December 31, 1929.

SEC. 2. The period during which the members of the commission shall receive compensation at the rate of \$10,000 per annum is hereby extended until March 16, 1930.

SEC. 3. Prior to January 1, 1931, the licensing authority shall grant no license or renewal of license under the Radio Act of 1927 for a broadcasting station for a period to exceed three months and no license or renewal of license for any other class of station for a period to exceed one year.

SEC. 4. The term of office of each member of the commission shall expire on February 23, 1930, and thereafter commissioners shall be appointed for terms of two, three, four, five, and six years, respectively, as provided in the Radio Act of 1927.

SEC. 5. The commission is authorized to appoint a general counsel and pay him a salary of \$10,000 per annum and not to exceed three assistants to such general counsel, at salaries of \$7,500 each per annum. It may appoint such other legal assistants as it may from time to time find necessary for the proper performance of its duties and as from time to time may be appropriated for by Congress.

Approved, March 4, 1929.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 17—71ST CONGRESS]  
[H. J. Res. 102]

Joint Resolution Making an appropriation for expenses of participation by the United States in the meeting of the International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communications to be held at The Hague in September, 1929.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the sum of \$27,500 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to remain available until June 30, 1930, to defray the expenses of participation by the United States in the meeting of the International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communications, to be held at The Hague in September, 1929, including travel and subsistence or per diem in lieu of subsistence (notwithstanding the provisions of any other Act), compensation of employees, stenographic and other services by contract if deemed necessary, rent of office, purchase of necessary books and documents, printing and binding, official cards, and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State.

Approved, June 21, 1929.

[PUBLIC—No. 25—71ST CONGRESS]  
[S. 2276]

An Act Continuing the powers and authority of the Federal Radio Commission under the Radio Act of 1927, as amended.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all the powers and authority vested in the Federal Radio Commission by the Radio Act of 1927, as amended, shall continue to be vested in and exercised by the commission until otherwise provided for by law; and wherever any reference is made in such Act to the period of one year after the first meeting of the commission, such period of one year is hereby extended until such time as is otherwise provided for by law.

SEC. 2. The period during which the members of the commission shall receive compensation at the rate of \$10,000 per annum is hereby extended until such time as is otherwise provided for by law.

SEC. 3. The commission is authorized to appoint a chief engineer who shall receive a salary of \$10,000 per annum, and not to exceed two assistants to such chief engineer at salaries not to exceed \$7,500 each per annum. It may appoint such other technical assistants as it may from time to time find necessary for the proper performance of its duties and as from time to time may be appropriated for by Congress.

Approved, December 18, 1929.

[PUBLIC—No. 123—71ST CONGRESS]  
[S. 3448]

An Act To amend the Act of February 21, 1929, entitled "An Act to authorize the purchase by the Secretary of Commerce of a site, and the construction and equipment of a building thereon, for use as a constant frequency monitoring radio station, and for other purposes."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Act en-



titled "An Act to authorize the purchase by the Secretary of Commerce of a site, and the construction and equipment of a building thereon, for use as a constant frequency monitoring radio station, and for other purposes," approved February 21, 1929, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"That the Secretary of Commerce be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase a suitable site, provided a suitable site now owned by the Government is not available for the purpose, and to contract for the construction thereon of a building suitable for installation therein of apparatus for use of a constant frequency monitoring radio station, and for the facilities, at a cost not to exceed \$80,000."

Approved, April 14, 1930.

[PUBLIC—No. 248—71ST CONGRESS]  
[S. 428]

An Act To authorize the transfer of the former naval radio station, Seawall, Maine, as an addition to the Acadia National Park.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to transfer to the control and jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior as an addition to the Acadia National Park, established under the Act of February 26, 1919 (40 Stat. 1178), as amended by the Act of January 19, 1929 (Public, Numbered 667, Seventieth Congress), all that tract of land containing two hundred and twenty-three acres, more or less, with improvements thereon, comprising the former naval radio station at Seawall, town of Southwest Harbor, Hancock County, Maine, said tract being no longer needed for naval purposes.

Approved, May 23, 1930.

[PUBLIC—No. 494—71ST CONGRESS]  
[H. R. 12599]

An Act To amend section 16 of the Radio Act of 1927.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 16 of the Radio Act of 1927 (U. S. C., Supp. III, title 47, sec. 96) is amended by striking out the whole of said section and by inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 16. (a) An appeal may be taken, in the manner hereinafter provided, from decisions of the commission of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in any of the following cases:

"(1) By any applicant for a station license, or for renewal of an existing station license, or for modification of an existing station license, whose application is refused by the commission.

"(2) By any licensee whose license is revoked, modified, or suspended by the commission.

"(3) By any other person, firm, or corporation aggrieved or whose

interests are adversely affected by any decision of the commission granting or refusing any such application or by any decision of the commission revoking, modifying, or suspending an existing station license.

"Such appeal shall be taken by filing with said court within twenty days after the decision complained of is effective, notice in writing of said appeal and a statement of the reasons therefor, together with proof of service of a true copy of said notice and statement upon the commission. Unless a later date is specified by the commission as part of its decision, the decision complained of shall be considered to be effective as of the date on which public announcement of the decision is made at the office of the commission in the city of Washington.

"(b) The commission shall thereupon immediately, and in any event not later than five days from the date of such service upon it, mail or otherwise deliver a copy of said notice of appeal to each person, firm, or corporation shown by the records of the commission to be interested in such appeal and to have a right to intervene therein under the provisions of this section, and shall at all times thereafter permit any such person, firm, or corporation to inspect and make copies of the appellant's statement of reasons for said appeal at the office of the commission in the city of Washington. Within thirty days after the filing of said appeal the commission shall file with the court the originals or certified copies of all papers and evidence presented to it upon the application involved or upon its order revoking, modifying, or suspending a license, and also a like copy of its decision thereon, and shall within thirty days thereafter file a full statement in writing of the facts and grounds for its decision as found and given by it, and a list of all interested persons, firms, or corporations to whom it has mailed or otherwise delivered a copy of said notice of appeal.

"(c) Within thirty days after the filing of said appeal any interested person, firm, or corporation may intervene and participate in the proceedings had upon said appeal by filing with the court a notice of intention to intervene and a verified statement showing the nature of the interest of such party, together with proof of service of true copies of said notice and statement, both upon appellant and upon the commission. Any person, firm, or corporation who would be aggrieved or whose interests would be adversely affected by a reversal or modification of the decision of the commission complained of shall be considered an interested party.

"(d) At the earliest convenient time the court shall hear and determine the appeal upon the record before it, and shall have power, upon such record, to enter a judgment affirming or reversing the decision of the commissioner, and, in event the court shall render a decision and enter an order reversing the decision

of the commission, it shall remand the case to the commission to carry out the judgment of the court: *Provided, however,* That the review by the court shall be limited to questions of law and that findings of fact by the commission, if supported by substantial evidence, shall be conclusive unless it shall clearly appear that the findings of the commission are arbitrary or capricious. The court's judgment shall be final, subject, however, to review by the Supreme Court of the United States upon writ of certiorari on petition therefor under section 347 of title 28 of the Judicial Code by appellant, by the commission, or by any interested party intervening in the appeal.

"(e) The court may, in its discretion, enter judgment for costs in favor of or against an appellant, and/or other interested parties intervening in said appeal, but not against the commission, depending upon the nature of the issues involved upon said appeal and the outcome thereof: *Provided, however,* That this section shall not relate to or affect appeals which were filed in said Court of Appeals prior to the enactment of this amendment."

Approved, July 1, 1930.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 35—71ST CONGRESS]

[H. J. Res. 217]

Joint Resolution Making an additional appropriation for the support of the Federal Radio Commission during the fiscal year 1930 in accordance with the Act approved December 18, 1929.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year 1930 for salaries and expenses of the Federal Radio Commission as continued by the Act approved December 18, 1929, namely:

For an additional amount for the pay of five commissioners at the rate of \$10,000 each per annum, \$5,000;

For an additional amount for all other authorized expenses of the Federal Radio Commission in performing the duties imposed by the Radio Act of 1927, as amended, including personal services, newspapers and periodicals, law and reference books, special counsel fees, printing and binding, supplies and equipment which, when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$25, may be purchased without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (United States Code, title 41, section 5), contract stenographic reporting services without reference to such section, travel and other necessary expenses, \$26,000; and in addition thereto \$75,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation "Salaries and Expenses, Federal Radio Commission, 1927-1929" is hereby re-appropriated and made available for the purposes of the appropriation "Salaries and Expenses, Federal Radio Commission, 1930," all to be retroactive to the date of the approval of such Act of December 18, 1929.

Approved, February 1, 1930.

[PUBLIC—No. 139—72D CONGRESS]  
[S. 4289]

An Act To amend the Act of February 23, 1927, as amended (U. S. C., title 47, sec. 85), and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 5, subparagraph C of the Act of February 23, 1927, as amended (U. S. C., title 47, sec. 85), is amended by striking

out the word "persons" after the words "issue them to such" and inserting the words "citizens of the United States," so that the amended paragraph will read: "to prescribe the qualifications of station operators, to classify them according to the duties to be performed, to fix the forms of such licenses, and to issue them to such citizens of the United States as he finds qualified."

Approved, May 19, 1932.

PENDING LEGISLATION

SENATE 5201—72ND CONGRESS, 2ND SESSION

*A bill to provide for fees for radio licenses and other purposes.* (Mr. Dill.) Read twice (calendar day, December 16, 1932) and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

THE 1909 COPYRIGHT LAW OF THE UNITED STATES \*

(In relation to the public performance of copyrighted music)

For the information of users of copyrighted music in public performances for purpose of profit, the following extracts are quoted from the Copyright Law of the United States of America.

No attempt is made to construe or interpret the language of the Law. It is here presented just exactly as the Law is written.

The power of Congress to enact Copyright Law derives from the Constitution (Article I, Section 8), which provides:

"The Congress shall have power: \* \* \* To promote the progress of science and useful arts, BY SECURING FOR LIMITED TIMES TO AUTHORS and inventors THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO THEIR respective WRITINGS and discoveries:

The Law itself provides:

Section 1—

"That any person entitled thereto, upon complying with the provisions of this Act, shall have the exclusive right:

- (a) To print, reprint, publish, copy and vend the copyrighted work;
- (b) \* \* \* \*
- (c) \* \* \* \*
- (d) \* \* \* \*
- (e) To perform the copyrighted work publicly for profit if it be a musical composition; and for the purpose of public performance for profit \* \* \* \*"

Section 3—

"That the copyright provided by this Act shall protect all the copyrightable component parts of the work copyrighted, and all matter therein in which copyright is already subsisting, but without extending the duration or scope of such copyright \* \* \* \*"

Section 5—

"That the application for registration shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs:

- (d) Dramatic or dramatic-musical compositions;
  - (e) Musical compositions;
- \* \* \* \*"

\* Reprinted from a publication of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers.

Section 6—

"That \* \* \* arrangements \* \* \* or other versions of works in the public domain, or of copyrighted works when produced with the consent of the proprietor of the copyright in such works, or works republished with new matter; shall be regarded as new works subject to copyright under the provisions of this Act \* \* \* \*"

Section 7—

"That no copyright shall subsist in the original text of any work which is in the public domain, or in any work which was published in this country or any foreign country prior to the going into effect of this Act and has not been already copyrighted in the United States \* \* \* \*"

Section 9—

"That any person entitled thereto by this Act may secure copyright for his work by publication thereof with the notice of copyright required by this Act \* \* \* \*"

Section 10—

"That such person may obtain registration of his claim to copyright by complying with the provisions of this Act, including the deposit of copies \* \* \* \*"

Section 12—

"That after copyright has been secured by publication of the work with the notice of copyright as provided in section nine of this Act, there shall be promptly deposited in the copyright office or in the mail addressed to the register of copyrights, Washington, District of Columbia, two complete copies of the best edition thereof then published \* \* \* \*. No action or proceeding shall be maintained for infringement of copyright in any work until the provisions of this Act with respect to the deposit of copies and registration of such work shall have been complied with."

Section 18—

"That the notice of copyright required by section nine of this Act shall consist either of the word "Copyright" or the abbreviation "Copr.," accompanied by the name

of the copyright proprietor, and if the work be a printed literary, musical or dramatic work, the notice shall include also the year in which the copyright was secured by publication \* \* \* \*"

Section 19—

"That the notice of copyright shall be applied, in the case of \* \* \* a musical work either upon its title-page or the first page of music \* \* \* \*"

Section 23—

"That the copyright secured by this Act shall endure for twenty-eight years from the date of first publication \* \* \* the proprietor of such copyright shall be entitled to a renewal and extension of the copyright in such work for the further term of twenty-eight years when application for such renewal and extension shall have been made to the copyright office and duly registered therein within one year prior to the expiration of the original term of copyright \* \* \* \*"

Section 25—

"That if any person shall infringe the copyright in any work protected under the copyright laws of the United States such person shall be liable:

- (a) To an injunction restraining such infringements;
- (b) To pay the copyright proprietor such damages as the copyright proprietor may have suffered due to the infringement, as well as all the profits which the infringer shall have made from such infringement \* \* \* or in lieu of actual damages and profit such damages as to the Court shall appear to be just, and in assessing such damages the Court may, in its discretion, allow the amount as hereinafter stated \* \* \* and such damages shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars, nor be less than two hundred and fifty dollars, and shall not be regarded, as a penalty \* \* \* nor shall limitation as to the amount of recovery apply to infringements occurring after the actual notice to a de-



fendant, either by service of process in a suit or other written notice served upon him.

\* \* \* \*

FOURTH. In the case of dramatic or dramtico-musical or a choral or orchestral composition, one hundred dollars for the first and fifty dollars for every subsequent infringing performance; in the case of other musical compositions, ten dollars for

every infringing performance \* \* \*."

*Section 28—*

"That any person who wilfully and for a profit shall infringe any copyright secured by this Act, or who shall knowingly and wilfully aid and abet such infringement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding one year or a fine of not less than one

hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or both, in the discretion of the Court, provided, however, that nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent the performances of religious or secular works, such as oratorios, cantatas, masses, or octavo choruses by public schools, church choirs, or vocal societies, rented, borrowed or obtained from some public library, school choir, or vocal society, provided the performance is given for charitable or educational purposes and not for profit."