

# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

INSURANCE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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ISSUED TWICE A WEEK AND CONTAINING THE LATEST INFORMATION REGARDING THE RULINGS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION, RADIO LEGISLATION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE REGULATIONS, CHANGES IN WAVELENGTH, CALL LETTERS AND POWER, PATENTS, EXPORTS, FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION RULINGS AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST TO BROADCASTERS AND MANUFACTURERS. :: :: **CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.** :: ::

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OF COMMERCE

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No. 375

A second section is being sent under separate cover covering two General Orders and Commission decisions, etc.

### THREE FORMER COMMISSIONERS WITNESSES IN 50 K.W. HEARING

The turbulent Fourth Zone is holding the floor in the fourth week of the Federal Radio Commission's hearings for applicants for 50 kilowatts power. During this week, the three former members took the witness stand: Henry A. Bellows, representing WCCO; O. H. Caldwell, appearing independently; and Sam Pickard, representing WBBM, key station for the CBS in Chicago.

Mr. Caldwell declared that while he had been called there originally by the attorneys for Station WGN, he had chosen to come without obligation to them or to any other station, paying his own expenses, in order to give the Commission his independent views based on his experience and knowledge of radio running back through 35 years' contact with the radio and electrical arts, as editor of independent electrical and radio journals.

"If the Federal Radio Commission continues in its present indefensible policy of limiting power on clear channels", Mr. Caldwell said, "and thus restricting hobbling the usefulness of the radio wavelengths for the fullest service to the largest public, I charge that the Commission is overlooking its sworn duty, is guilty of a most outrageous impairment of the nation's radio facilities, and is mutilating and injuring this great public service which the taxpayers are paying it \$800,000 a year to administer

#### Contrary To Public Interest

"The Commission's present course of limiting power on clear channels is destructive to the public interest in three ways:

"1. By depriving millions of American citizens who live on farms and in small towns, of the clear satisfactory radio signals to which they are entitled."

"2. By requiring millions of other citizens to spend money unnecessarily on the purchase of expensive radio sets to bring in the weak signals of distant low-power stations.

"3. By imposing needless burdens of costly hearings on the broadcasting stations and the radio art generally, to present in solemn review simple engineering facts accepted by all authorities years ago. (It is estimated that the present series of hearings is costing each broadcaster participating \$5,000 to \$10,000 for expenses, attorneys' fees, experts, etc., meanwhile the Commission is costing the public \$2,000 a day, or \$12,000 a week. While these hearings are going on.)



## High Power Should Be Demanded - Not Limited

"Instead of limiting the power of stations operating on clear channels, the authorities should demand the use of very high powers by all licensees assigned to clear or exclusive channels, if we are to secure the greatest public service from each channel.

"To limit such stations below 50 kw., or to declare that 50 kw broadcasting transmitters are 'experimental', is absurd. Fifty-kilowatt stations were in successful operation serving millions, years before the Commission was even thought of or formed. I recall that a year before I came to Washington to help initiate the Commission, my magazine made a survey of radio-reception conditions in the Eastern half of the country and found that the ten new WJZ 50 kw transmitter had thousands of pleased listeners in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, as well as in Maine and New England, mostly farm and small-town listeners who could hear no other stations. There is nothing new or experimental in 50 kw broadcasting stations.

"But 50 kw or (65 hp) is little enough to use on clear or exclusive channels. Rather, should stations be encouraged to go to even higher powers - 200 kw, 500 kw, which are now entirely feasible.

"To limit one of our precious clear channels to 5 kw serving 50,000 people when that channel is capable of carrying 100 kw, and serving 10,000,000 listeners is a profligate waste of priceless public facilities.

"If high power is good on four channels out of eight in each zone, certainly it is just twice as much in the public interest to have all go to high power.

"Only the Federal Radio Commission now blocks the way to better radio on the farm and in the small towns of the nation."

## Atlass Attacks Unit System

A direct attack on the unit system, as set forth in the Commission's General Order No. 92, was made by Ralph L. Atlass, of Station WBBM.

"The unit system as adopted by the Commission is apparently an effort to evaluate the service rendered to each State within a Zone upon the basis of transmitters located within that State, and without regard to reception within the State other than service obtained from that State's own transmitters", Mr. Atlass told the Commission. "Equality of reception is apparently given no consideration. It is easily possible that a State may have more than its quota under General Order No. 92, and yet be definitely lacking in reception. Radio transmission is not governed by State lines.

"I have personally made trips about the country to determine the service being rendered by WBBM and other stations", Mr. Atlass continued. "Field measurements were not made but ordinary receivers in daily use in ordinary homes were used to determine just how the various stations were being received. It was my purpose to find out the public satisfaction or dissatisfaction with station service - not to determine engineering data. In Lafayette, Ind., for example, I was able to receive good service, both night and day from WENR, WLS, WGN, WMAQ, WBBM and KYW, in Chicago; WLW, in Cincinnati; WHAS, at Louisville; WOWO at Fort Wayne; WTAM, Cleveland, and others. This test was made in July and with weather that could be considered unfavorable.

"In Muscatine, Iowa, approximately 185 miles away all of the above Chicago stations mentioned were readily heard with the exception of KYW, which was interfered with on the receiver I was using by WOC, just 20 kilocycles away. In addition to those stations mentioned, KMOX was among others giving a good signal day and night. This was in April, generally considered an unfavorable month for reception."

Mr. Atlass said that not 50 per cent of the service area of Station WBBM lies within the State of Illinois, and that of the audience served, not 50 per cent are residents of that State. He declared that Illinois is being charged with an over equality of reception which it is not receiving.

Thomas P. Littlepage and John Littlepage, counsel for WBBM moved the Radio Commission to revoke General Order No. 92 on the ground that the same is an arbitrary basis for allocating radio stations, power, kilocycles and time and is invalid in that in such allocations made by General Order No. 92, it does not carry out the purpose or intent of Section 5 of the Act of Congress approved March 28, 1928, and that in charging the various States, and in this particular case the State of Illinois, and failing to charge other and adjacent States on the basis of radio service they are receiving, that it does not make correct interpretation of Section 5 of the Act above referred to, in which the Commission is required to make and maintain equal allocation of broadcasting licenses, based both on transmission and reception.

#### Pickard Pleads For Full Time For WBBM

Mr. Pickard told Ellis A. Yost, examiner, that Station WBBM originates an average of 25 programs a week for the Columbia Broadcasting System, and that Chicago is second only to New York in importance to network broadcasters.

"Permission of the Federal Radio Commission for Station WBBM to operate full time and with 50 kilowatts power is desired and urgently needed", Mr. Pickard went on. "Not only would full time and higher power give continuous high-power service to a potential audience estimated at more than 12 million persons, but full time for WBBM is of even greater and more fundamental importance to the progress of the entire Columbia system.



Station WMAQ, Chicago, was represented by William S. Hedges, President of WMAQ, Inc., and President of the National Association of Broadcasters, who testified that with the increase in power to 50,000 watts, WMAQ could broaden its service area three-fold, and cover consistently 500 miles. He estimated the station's audience at 5,000,000, which would be increased to about 11,000,000 with the higher power.

A subsidiary of the Chicago Daily News, Mr. Hedges said WMAQ, Inc., represents an investment in equipment of \$234,937. The station's monthly income is about \$43,000, with the operating expense running close to \$40,000.

#### Iowan Prefers 50 K.W. To Synchronization

Synchronization of Stations WOC and WHO, at Davenport and Des Moines, was discussed by Dr. Frank W. Elliott, of the Central Broadcasting Corporation, which operates both of them.

Dr. Elliott told the Commission that the results of the experiments did not justify the expense. He asserted that an area of more than 3,000 square miles midway between the two stations is not served at all, because of "mush" interference.

"There is no result of the experiment which shows that synchronization offers the same service as a 50,000 watt transmitter" Dr. Elliott told the Examiner. "If it did, my company would not be applying for a 50,000 watt transmitter, at a cost of \$250,000."

"I do not know of any hope for synchronization", Paul A. Loyette, Chief Engineer of the stations, declared, "that would be a substitute for a 50,000 watt station."

WCFL, operated by the Chicago Federation of Labor, was also heard. Edward M. Nockels, Secretary, was the chief witness, also presenting the American Federation of Labor views. He charged that "a group of capitalists are trying to control and monopolize the very atmosphere we breathe by gaining control of radio."

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#### HOOVER AND HEARST LUNCH TOGETHER AFTER RADIO BURN-UP

Despite the panning William R. Hearst gave President Hoover over the radio the other evening, the publisher was the guest of the President at luncheon at the White House on Wednesday, October 8th.

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## HARBORD ATTRACTS LARGE WASHINGTON AUDIENCE

The starving, ill-clothed inventor of a half century ago has been replaced by a well-paid laboratory director or chief engineer, provided with all necessary and available equipment, Gen. James G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America, declared in an address on "Radio's Place in World Communications" before the Washington Board of Trade on Oct. 7th.

General Harbord proved a big drawing card and brought out one of the largest audiences that has ever attended a meeting of the Board.

The General was further honored by the attendance of Maj. Gen. C. McK. Saltzman, Chairman of the Federal Radio Commission, Maj. Gen. George S. Gibbs, Chief of the Army Signal Corps, Capt. S. C. Hooper, Director of Naval Communications and other high officials.

"The recognition of genius, once left to chance, is left to chance no more", General Harbord said. "Research and science have been organized. Corporations today have reduced the risk of failure on the part of brilliant inventors, many of whom in days now happily gone by failed for no other reason than lack of encouragement and enforced playing of a lone hand.

### Sees Genius Rewarded

"The inventor who has made a real invention starves in his garret no longer. He sits now in honor at the council table. New ideas from any responsible source are passed upon by trained minds and the half conclusive invention of one is fitted into the incomplete pattern of another with ample reward for both and resulting benefit to the public."

Discussing the patent situation, General Harbord said that many radio patents are not now in commercial use, some have been rendered obsolete by subsequent inventions. There has been no let-up in inventions, however, despite the status of radio, he added.

Turning to television, he predicted that ultimately it will "regularly serve mankind. Some day it will be a boon to the traveller on the sea quite as much as to those on shore. Some day, too, the voyager upon the ocean will doubtless be able to write letters and memoranda which will be transmitted in facsimile, instantaneously as written, to an address he may designate on a distant shore. Today, an attempt to market television apparatus would destroy public confidence and retard its actual usefulness."

## Arnold Tells Of Industry's Magnitude

The gathering was also addressed by Frank A. Arnold, Director of Development of the National Broadcasting Company, who explained the present magnitude of radio as an industry.

Directly and indirectly, the radio industry, Mr. Arnold said, gives employment to 500,000 persons, while upward of 3,500 manufacturers, distributors and jobbers attend to the making and selling of the product.

Approximately \$10,000,000 would be spent during the present year to provide talent for sustaining and sponsoring programs over the National Broadcasting Co.'s networks, he stated. It will cost an additional \$20,000,000 for operating expenses necessary to put these programs on the air for the benefit of the Nation-wide audience, the speaker concluded.

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## COMMERCIAL TELEVISION DEBATED

What constitutes commercial television? This is another question the Federal Radio Commission may find it necessary to rule on. Under the Commission's regulations governing television, all licenses are regarded as experimental, and their use for commercial purposes is prohibited.

Although it was entirely beside the point at issue in the fifty kilowatt hearings, the following situation exists in Chicago, as disclosed in the cross examination of William S. Hedges, testifying for Station WMAQ, by Louis Caldwell, WGN counsel.

An announcer at Station WMAQ takes his place before the microphone for the purpose of putting on a sponsored sports broadcast. When the switches are opened, the televisor is also set in operation. The program has been announced as a sight and sound broadcast.

Mr. Hedges declared this does not constitute a commercial broadcast because a separate receiver is required to hear the voice. If the listener were operating a television set alone, there would be no way of knowing what the announcer was saying, unless one happened to be a lip reader, he maintained.

Mr. Caldwell is of the opinion that this program should be classified as commercial television because it is entirely likely that the listener will also adjust an ordinary receiver so that he may hear the words being spoken.

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: BUSINESS LETTER BRIEFS :  
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Broadcasting KFQW (KFQW, Inc.) of Seattle, Wash., has just gone bankrupt, and Judge H. M. Findley of the Superior Court of the State of Washington appointed A. J. Copeland (Seattle) Receiver this afternoon. Station said to have been mismanaged, and has a large number of creditors.

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A lively time is looked forward to next Tuesday when Station WEVD charged with being off its frequency and not announcing its call letters regularly will appear before the Commission. The Commission yesterday denied the request of the station to cancel the hearing.

The station has been on the carpet several times before but each time put up a stiff fight and came out more or less victorious. It is probably the only broadcasting station in the world dedicated to an individual, it having been erected as a memorial to the late Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader.

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Commenting upon the New York Radio Show, a man in the industry who is usually well informed said:

"I predict that more than a couple of exhibitors made their last stand at this year's radio show. Unless business in general perks up, 1930 will be a red ink year for radio and so will the first three-quarters of 1931. It looks to me now that heavy inventories will be on hand at the year-end and price cutting Dec. 1 or even earlier. For the past month dealers and jobbers have been stocking up but the public have not been buying.

"Colder weather is a blessing and may help to begin to move sets, however, caution is the watchword. I may be over-pessimistic, however, I have my sights trained on the Fall of 1931 for the upward turn in radio business. The Presidential campaign of 1932 will help a lot. Television will be the next real tonic for the radio industry and that seems to be for 1933 or later.

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#### PATENT TRIAL OPENS

Trial of the action against the Dubilier Condenser Corporation, to determine the title to patents covering the operation of radio broadcast receiving sets by the ordinary residential alternating current, was commenced in the Federal Court at Wilmington, Del. on October 7th, according to an announcement by the Department of Justice.



It is the claim of the Government that the inventions were developed by Percival D. Lowell and Francis W. Dunmore, as employees of the Bureau of Standards, and in the course of their official duties. Private patents were taken out by the inventors and an exclusive license granted to the Dubilier Condenser Corporation.

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#### COMMISSION ANSWERS WTMJ

Contentions that Station WTMJ, operated by the Milwaukee Journal, either has been exploiting "unwary advertisers" or that its claims of reduced service to listeners are unfounded, were made by the Federal Radio Commission in a brief filed in the District Court of Appeals October 7th.

The brief is filed in answer to the appeal of the Milwaukee station from Commission's action denying it an increase in power from 1,000 to 5,000 watts.

The Milwaukee station has four appeals pending before the court, one dealing with reduction of its service area, another on the Commission's denial of increased powers, and the others holding that the station is entitled to a cleared channel for its exclusive use.

"That the alleged reduction in service area did not affect appellant's campaign for more advertising is disclosed by various bulletins descriptive of WTMJ's broadcast market", states the brief. "These indicate the same coverage for WTMJ in January, 1930, as had been shown in 1929."

The Commission also points out that the 620 kilocycle channel is a "regional" channel, and under radio regulations cannot accommodate a station of 5,000 watts power during evening hours.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

No. <sup>3</sup>275

Section II.

October 9 1930

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PRESS RELATIONS DEPARTMENT  
G. W. JOHNSTONE

TWO GENERAL ORDERS AFFECT POWER

The Federal Radio Commission this week adopted the following two General Orders (Nos. 96 and 97):

GENERAL ORDER NO. 96

I.

Upon a showing that a need exists therefor, a license may be issued upon application, for an auxiliary transmitter in addition to the regular transmitter of a broadcasting station. Auxiliary transmitters are defined as transmitters maintained for the purpose of transmitting the regular program of the station only in case of failure of the main transmitter.

Auxiliary transmitters will be permitted to be installed only at the same location as the main transmitter except that upon suitable showing of technical necessity therefor the Commission may grant permission for other locations.

II.

A licensed operator shall be in control whenever an auxiliary transmitter is placed in operation. The provisions of General Order 90 shall apply to licenses covering auxiliary transmitters.

All auxiliary transmitters shall be maintained so that they may be put into immediate operation at any time upon failure of the main transmitter or upon request of a duly authorized government official.

All auxiliary transmitters shall be tested at least once each week to determine that they are in proper operating condition and that they are adjusted to the proper frequency. Such tests shall be conducted between 1:00 A. M. and 12:00 o'clock noon. A record of the time, conditions, and results of tests shall be kept in a special record available for inspection at any time.

All auxiliary transmitters shall be equipped with satisfactory frequency checking or control equipment which will enable the maintenance of the frequency emitted from the station within the limits prescribed by the regulations of the Commission.

All auxiliary transmitters which may be licensed at geographical locations different from that of the main transmitters, shall be equipped with a frequency control device which will automatically hold the frequency within 500 cycles of the licensed frequency without any manual adjustment during operation or when preparing to place in operation.

### III.

All auxiliary transmitters licensed at the present time and not in compliance with the above Sections shall be made to comply therewith by the end of the license period ending January 31, 1931, or the license will not be renewed at that time.

All regulations applying to changes in the main transmitter equipment shall also apply to auxiliary transmitters. All provisions of General Order No. 91 apply equally to auxiliary transmitters as to main transmitters.

### IV.

Where broadcasting stations have their transmitting equipment in duplicate and arranged for alternate operation, one such duplicate shall be considered as an auxiliary transmitter subject to the terms and conditions of this order. Provided, however, that duplicate transmitters for alternate operation may be licensed where the Commission is satisfied that desirable experimental development work is being carried on. In this event, the licensee shall file reports with the Commission at the quarterly periods ending March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31, setting forth the nature of the experiments conducted and the results thereof during the preceding period of three months. These reports shall be mailed in time to reach the Commission within 15 days after the end of each quarter.

### V.

Within two days after each use of the auxiliary transmitter, except for testing, the Radio Supervisor shall be notified of the date, time and power at which the auxiliary transmitter is operated and the reasons for each use.

### GENERAL ORDER NO. 97:

Section 1. That no radio broadcasting station will be licensed by the Federal Radio Commission to operate after January 31, 1931, with a greater power than can be satisfactorily delivered and maintained by the licensed transmitter with a percentage of modulation of over seventy-five percent (75%) on peaks with not over ten per cent (10%) combined audio harmonics.

Section II. No radio broadcasting station license will be granted by the Federal Radio Commission authorizing the operation of any station after January 31, 1931, with a greater power than the maximum rated carrier power of the transmitter as determined by existing general orders of the Federal Radio Commission.



Section III. All radio broadcasting stations specifying or claiming operating constants that give greater carrier power than the maximum rated power of the transmitter as determined by existing general orders of the Federal Radio Commission shall submit data showing the antenna input power by direct measurement and oscillograms of the maximum satisfactory modulation to prove licensed power output and proper modulation.

Section IV. (a) The oscillograms required by Section III of this General Order shall be taken while modulating the transmitter with a frequency of approximately 200 cycles at maximum licensed power and under normal operating conditions. Reference lines shall be run on the oscillograms as follows: (a) One line indicating carrier position; (b) One line for one hundred per cent (100%) negative modulation; and (c) One line for one hundred per cent (100%) positive modulation. These lines shall be one-half (1/2) inch or more apart. Such oscillograms may be taken with time delay relays so that one-third of the oscillogram shows no current through vibrator; one-third shows rectified carrier only, and one-third shows modulation.

(b) One overload oscillogram shall be taken with the 200 cycle tone input voltage twenty-five per cent (25%) greater than the input voltage necessary to produce the maximum satisfactory modulation which the licensee claims the transmitter is capable of producing.

(c) Complete data on a measuring of the antenna resistance shall be submitted to the Commission for its approval, together with full operating constants of the transmitter while taking such oscillograms.

Section V. (a) The data required in Section IV shall be submitted and approved by the Commission on or before January 31, 1931, or the licensed power will be reduced to conform to maximum rated carrier power of the transmitter as determined by existing General Orders of the Federal Radio Commission.

(b) No changes shall be made in any radio broadcasting transmitter affecting the maximum rated carrier power thereof until such changes have been authorized by the Commission.

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#### APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

October 4 - WCBA, B. Bryan Musselman, Allentown, Pa., modification of license to increase power from 250 W. to 500 W. on 1440 kc.; WKBO, Camith Corporation, Jersey City, N. J., modification of license to operate 2 more hours per week, sharing with WBMS, WNJ, and WHOM, station now operates 34 hours; WEAN, Shepard Broadcasting Co., Inc., Providence, R. I., C. P. to change equipment; WKJC, Kirk Johnson Company, Lancaster, Pa., C. P. to install new equipment, change frequency from 1200 kc., to 940 kc., increase power from 100 W. to 1 KW and change hours of operation from sharing

with WCOD to unlimited; WACO, Central Texas Broadcasting Co., Inc., Waco, Texas, modification of license to change frequency from 1240 kc. to 1350 kc., and operate the same number of hours per month (208 per month), station at present shares with KTAT; WHAD, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis., C. P. to make changes in equipment; WIOD-WMBF, Isle of Dreams Broadcasting Corp., Miami, Fla., amendment to modification of license to request an increase in power from 1 KW day, 500 W. night with an additional 500 W. on exp. basis to 2½ KW day and 1 KW night in addition to change in frequency from 1300 kc. to 940 kc.; The R. W. Page Corp., (Publishers of the "Columbus Ledger" and "Enquirer-Sun") Columbus, Ga., C. P. to erect a new station to use 970 kc., 1 KW, and unlimited hours; Louis Falconi, Roswell, N. M., C. P. to erect a new station to use 1300 kc., 15 watts and daytime hours; William J. Hays, Portsmouth, Ohio, application for C. P. amended for equipment and to request 1500 kc., instead of 1340 kc., and 100 w. instead of 50 w.; Mt. Pleasant Broadcasting Station, Mt. Pleasant, Penn., amendment to C. P. to request 1420 kc., sharing with WIBR, instead of 1330 kc., 4 hrs. daily, with 20 watts.

October 6 - WFBR, The Baltimore Radio Show, Inc., Baltimore Md., request for authority to install automatic frequency control; WSMK, Stanley M. Krohn, Jr., Dayton, Ohio, request for authority to voluntarily assign license to WSMK, Inc.; WHEB, F. P. Moler, Orab, Ohio, C. P. to make certain changes in equipment, and increase power from 100 w. full time to 250 w. day and 100 w. night on 1370 kc.; WGST, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., C. P. to change equipment and operate unlimited hours; station now shares with WMAZ; WJKS, Johnson-Kennedy Radio Corp., Gary, Indiana, modification of license to change frequency from 1360 kc., to 560 kc., and operate 4/7 time, station now shares with WGES; WORD, People's Pulpit Association, Deerfield, Illinois, modification of license to move main studio from Deerfield, to Chicago, Ill.; WIL, Missouri Broadcasting Corp., St. Louis, Missouri, modification of license to change time from sharing with WMAY and KFWF to unlimited on 1200 kc.;

Also, for New Stations: Alfred L. Setaro, trading as Merchants Radio Station, Vicksburg, Mississippi, C. P. to erect a new station to use 550 kc., 100 w., and unlimited time; Howell L. Westbrook, Pine Bluff, Ark., application for C. P. amended to request 1310 kc., instead of 1070 kc., with 50 w., unlimited; Charles E. McKay, Hannibal, Mo., C. P. to erect a new station to use 1210 kc., 15 watts and 4½ hours daily; Taft Radio & Broadcasting Co., Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., C. P. to erect a new station to use 860 kc., 100 watts and limited time (frequency and time of old KFQZ).

October 7 - WJZ, Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y., C. P. to install new equipment; WFI, Strawbridge & Clothier, Phila., Penn., modification of license to increase power from 500 w. to 1 KW on 560 kc.; also C. P. to install new equipment and increase power from 500 W. to 1 KW on 560 kc.; WDAG, National Radio and Broadcasting Corp., Amarillo, Texas., modification of C. P. to extend completion date on C. P. to Oct. 27, 1930; WQDX, Stevens Luke, Thomasville, Ga., modification of license to move studio locally; WGN-WLIB, The Tribune Company, Chicago, Ill., modification of license to increase power from 25 KW to 50 KW on 730 kc.; WJBL, Commodore Broadcasting, Inc., Decatur, Ill., C. P. to change equipment;



KMIC, Dalton's, Inc., Inglewood, Calif., C. P. to move transmitter to Hollywood and studio locally; Louis Wasner, Missoula, Montana, C. P. to erect a new station to use 1210 kc., 100 watts and hours up to 7:00 P. M.

October 8 - WGBI, Scranton Broadcasters, Inc., Scranton, Pa., modification of license to increase power from 250 w. to 500 w. on 880 kc.; KTSM, W. S. Bledsoe & W. T. Blackwell, El Paso, Texas, C. P. to move transmitter locally and make changes in equipment; WCCO, Northwestern Broadcasting, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn. modification of license to increase power from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  KW to 50 KW, on 810 kc.; WLBF, Everett L. Dillard, Kansas City, Kans., C. P. application amended to request 500 W. day and 250 W. night instead of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  KW day and 1 KW night on 1430 kc., unlimited; John A. Florin and E. Blair Spencer, d/b as Florin & Spencer, Wellsboro, Penna., C. P. to erect a new station to use 580 kc., 10 W., and daytime hours; B. M. Boyd, Charlotte, N.C., C. P. to erect a new station to use 1380 kc., 1 KW, and unlimited hours; Albany Post 30 American Legion, (Whitfield Gunnels, Commander), Albany, Ga., C. P. to erect a new station to use 1420 kc., 100 W. and unlimited hours,

Also, W. G. Hughes, E. L. Walden, A. F. Burch, and Frank DeWolfe, d/b as Oklahoma Panhandle Broadcasting Co., Guymon, Okla., C. P. to erect a new station to use 1500 kc., 100 W., and unlimited hours; G. L. Burns, Brady, Texas, C. P. to erect a new station to use 1340 kc., 100 W., and unlimited hours; F. Clement (Editor Java Herald), Java, South Dakota, C. P. application amended to request 1310 kc., instead of 1210 kc., with 100 w., unlimited; F. R. Schmidt & Delmar Kuhiman, Hays, Kansas, C. P. to erect a new station to use 1500 kc., 15 W., and 8 hrs. daily; C. D. Fintzel, trading as Fintzel Electric Company, Miller, S. Dakota, C. P. to erect a new station to use 1500 kc., 10 W., and daytime hours; Andrew Clark Baker, Sr., Andrew Clark Baker, jr., and Savona O. Baker, d/b as Andrew Clark Baker & Sons, Oregon City, Oregon, C. P. to erect a new station to use 1500 kc., 100 w., and unlimited hours.

#### Applications Other Than Broadcasting

October 4, - Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Co., of Baltimore, Portable, Maryland, C. P. for new portable station in Maryland, for 1060 kc., 500 watts, experimental service; Hancock Foundation College of Aeronautics, Nc-740-M, license for aircraft on 3106 kc., 10 watts; Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: Tucson, Ariz., near Dallas, Texas, Abeline, Texas, Jackson, Miss., Shreveport, La., Birmingham, Ala., new C. P.'s for 5630, 3484, 278 kc., 400 watts and 15 watts on 278 kc.

October 6 - KGQY, T.A.T. Maddux Air Lines, Portable, initial Location, Calif., license to cover C. P. for 393, 414, 2344 kc., 100 watts, aeronautical service; WOA, Pan American Airways, Inc., North Beach, New York, N. Y., C.P. for additional transmitter on 3070, 5690 kc., 100 watts, aeronautical service;



The Intercity Radio Telegraph Co., by: Frank X. Schaut, Rec. Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio, WTK, Renewal of coastal license for 410, 143, 5525, 425, 454, 165, 171, 4116, 8630 kc., 1 KW; Universal Air Lines, Inc.; NC-651-5, NC-881-E, NC-802-E, NC-652-E, NC-804-E, NC-880-E, new licenses for aircraft on 5600, 3484, 3106 kc., 50 watts.

October 7 - WSDD, Boston, Mass., and WSDC, Newark, N. J., licenses to cover C. P.'s for 5600, 3238 kc., 400 watts; KGSB, Alameda, Calif., license to cover C. P. for 3460, 278, 3070, 6350 8015, 12180 kc., 400 watts, the 3 above licenses for Aeronautical Radio, Inc.; KMP, Boeing Air Transport, Omaha, Neb., Municipal Airport, modification of C. P. for change in location and extend completion date to 12/1/30; W2XBR, Baruchrome Corp., Portable, initial location New York, modification of license for change in class of service from exp. relay broadcasting to relay broadcasting.

October 8 - KHFNM, Pan-American Airways, Inc., Plane NC-142-M, and KHFLO, Plane NC-9688, renewal of aircraft licenses on 333, 414, 500, 2662, 3070, 5690, 8015, 8650, kc., 12 watts; Press Wireless, Inc.; WJA, Chicago, Ill., and WJC, Chicago, Ill., C. P.'s for change in location of transmitter to 7626 Summerdale Ave., Chicago; WLXN, Wesleyan University, Dept. of Physics, renewal of experimental license for 1604, 2398, 3256, 4795, 6425, 8650, 12350, 17300 kc., 500 watts; General Electric Co., Denver, Colo., W9XA, assignment of experimental license to National Broadcasting Co., Inc., and renewal of experimental license for 830 kc., 12½ watts.

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## DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

The Commission granted the following applications on October 7th:

Bell Telephone Labs., Inc., Whippany, N. J., license to use transmitter now licensed to W3XN, 1608, 2302, 3076, 4108, 6155 kc., 60 KW for period of 90 days; W2XN, Bell Tel. Labs., Inc., Holmdel (Monmouth Co.), N. J., modification of license covering use of general exp. frequencies 60,000 to 100,000, in addition to freqs. already licensed, 1 KW; W2XBS, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York City, renewal of license 2100-2200 kc., band, 5 KW power; KQZ, KQR, KEZ, RCA Communications, Inc., Bolinas, Cal., renewal of 3 licenses, freqs. 17980, 18040, 10400 kc., 80 KW, unlimited time; KER, KKR, RCA Communications, Inc., Bolinas, Cal., renewal of 2 licenses, freqs. 10390, 15460 kc., 80 KW; W2XAG, General Electric Company, South Schenectady, N. Y., renewal of license 550, 660, 790 1150, 1500 kc., 200 KW, unlimited to such hours and conditions as will cause no interference with reception of programs from any broadcasting station in U. S. or Canada; KHFDW, KHFIR, KHFJQ, Pan American Airways, Inc., Airplane NC-810-H, NC-814-H, NC-813-H, renewal of licenses for 3 planes, 333 kc., international air calling frequency to be used only beyond continental boundaries of U. S.

when on international flights and when in communication with foreign stations; 414 kc., working freq. for aircraft on sea flights; 500 kc., international calling and distress freq.; 2662, 3070, 5690, 8015, (day only) kc., yellow chain frequency 12 w. power.

Also, KIDO, Frank L. Hill & C. G. Phillips, d/b as Boise Broadcasting Station, Boise, Idaho, license to cover C. P. 1250 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time, also authority to operate auxiliary trans. at old location for 30 days only; WHBY, St. Norbert College, Green Bay, Wis., license 1200 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time, also authority to use old transmitter at old location for 30 days, also granted modification of license to move studio locally in Green Bay; WSYR, Clive B. Meredith, Syracuse, N. Y., C. P. to consolidate WSYR and WMAC and change location of transmitter from Syracuse to Greenpoint, Town of Salina, N. Y.; WMAC, Clive B. Meredith, Cazenovia, N. Y., C. P. to consolidate WMAC and WSYR change transmitter location (as above), and studio from Cazenovia to Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y., using WSYR's equipment and changing time from sharing with WSYR to unlimited.

Also, WAIU, American Insurance Union, Columbus, Ohio, 30 day auth. to replace UV851 tube in the last radio stage with one 212D tube; this will decrease the maximum rated carrying power of trans. from 1000 w. to 250 w., the station is licensed to operate with 500 w., and it will necessitate operation of station at less than licensed power; WFBL, The Onadaga Radio Broadcasting Corp., C. P. to increase day power from 1 KW to 2½ KW and install new transmitter (application set for hearing but reconsidered and granted); KTM, Pickwick Broadcasting Corp., Los Angeles, Cal., authority to Jno. M. Meighan, Washington representative of this Co. to take depositions in re Pickwick Broadcasting Co.; WISJ, The Wisconsin State Journal Co., Beloit, Wis., extended authority to operate experimentally for 60 days from Oct. 8th and set application for license for hearing on Nov. 3, 1930.

The following applications for amateur licenses were granted:

Renewal of licenses: W3LN, Albert Pinney Nick, Lancaster, Pa.; W3WW, Wm. Joseph Sharkey, Ventnor, N. J.; W2GH, Charles Brown, Hollis, N. Y.; W2BRR, Thomas J. Buzalski, Brooklyn, N. Y.; W2BIW, George W. Knapp, West Englewood, N. J.; W2AGI, Thomas Jos. Killeen, New York City; W2AXT, Charles Shoreys, Long Island, N. Y.; W2AHT, Geo. F. Young, Jr., Hazlet, N. J.; W3AXN, Paul Kennett Musselman, Shillington, Pa.; W2AOT, Clarence Arthur Roebling, Brooklyn, N. J.; W3MI, Maj. James D. Felsenheld, Peapack, N. J.; W3ANC, John N. Weaver, Harrisburg, Pa.; W2CXC, Archibald D. Smith, Jr., Brightwater, L. I., New York; Oscar W. Lumis, Washington, D. C., W3OE;

New Licenses: W2COS, Robert W. Maloney, Perth Amboy, N. J.; W3BFC, Richard A. Bell, Collingwood, N. J.; W3BFD, Robert Floyd Sanders, Berkley, Va.; W3BFA, Herman N. Shall, Harrisburg, Pa.; W3BUS, Francis J. Beahn, Brooklawn, N. J.; W2GOX, Morris Hammer-schlag, New York City; W2COW, George Benda, New York City;



W2COV, Albert Hanson, Perth Amboy, N. J.; W3BFD, Stephen P. Dalrymple, Boonton, N. J.; W2COU, Wilson Price, New York City; W3IA, Thornley M. Coin, Philadelphia, Pa. (renewal or modification).

### Denials

WEVD, Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc., New York City, application to cancel hearing scheduled for Oct. 14 - denied; evidence in the case shows this station to be a consistent violator of various regulations of the Commission, as well as of the Radio Act of 1927, as amended (now operates on 1300 kc., 500 watts); WFBM, Indianapolis Power and Light Co., Indianapolis, Ind., denied application to operate simultaneously with WSBT at South Bend, Ind., on reduced power Saturday afternoons from Oct. 4th to Nov. 29th inclusive, to broadcast football games.

### Applications Dismissed

The following applications were set for hearing but applicants have withdrawn their applications:

KFDM, Magnolia Petroleum Co., Beaumont, Tex., asked for modification of license 560 kc., 1 KW; Kay Kawachi, Los Angeles, Cal., asked for C. P. 1450 kc., 50 watts; WSYR, and WLAC, Clive B. Meredith, Syracuse, N. Y., asked for C. P. 570 kc., 500 watts; WLAP, American Broadcasting Corp. of Kt., Louisville, Ky., asked for C. P. 1050 kc., 1 KW; Keystone Broadcasting Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., asked for C. P. 830 kc., 1 KW; Jack E. Stranger, Coeur'D'Alene, Adaho, asked for C. P. 890 kc., 50 watts.

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