

# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

INSURANCE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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 :: :: CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.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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G. W. JOHNSTONE

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No. 379

## WESTINGHOUSE PRESSES REBROADCAST PLEA

Programs rebroadcast from this country by W9XK, Pittsburgh via short waves have reached 59 countries and have been rebroadcast by foreign networks on 11 occasions, Walter C. Evans, Superintendent of Radio Operations of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, declared in arguing for the change of the relay station's license from experimental to commercial classification, enabling Westinghouse to sell time to advertisers.

Commission engineers and attorneys opposed the application on the contentions that such a license would be violation of the rules of the International Radiotelegraph Convention of 1927, as well as the rules of the Commission, and that it would, in fact, be point-to-point communication rather than broadcasting.

Dr. Frank Conrad, Assistant Chief Engineer of Westinghouse, traced the history of the experiments in the field since 1924, while V. E. Trouant, Radio Development Engineer of Westinghouse, discussed the technical details of the plan.

General Electric recently made a similar application to the Radio Commission.

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## ROBINSON PLANS EQUALIZATION SCHEME

Radio Commissioner Ira E. Robinson is drafting a "practical plan" for effectively equalizing the distribution of broadcasting facilities over the country without causing a general reallocation. He expected to present the scheme to the Radio Commission in about a week or ten days.

Briefly, Judge Robinson's plan is to grant more facilities to the under-quota sections and to refuse new stations to areas now possessing more than their share under the Davis Amendment. Stations on regional and local channels are the ones to be primarily affected, he said.

A similar policy was announced sometime ago by Maj. Gen. Charles McK. Saltzman, Chairman of the Commission.

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## FORESEES \$5,000,000 ELECTRICAL TRANSCRIPTION EXPENDITURE

The biggest new turn in commercial radio advertising is the tremendous swing toward electrical transcriptions, according to Raymond Soat of New York, President of the National Radio Advertising, Inc. This is borne out by two facts, Mr. Soat declares:

The first is that advertiser's appropriations for electrical transcriptions for the coming season will total a minimum of five million with a possible maximum of ten million dollars.

Secondly, all of the principal radio stations of the country are definitely allotting a part of their choice evening time for electrical transcriptions.

"When the first program of electrical transcription was put on the air in 1928", Mr. Soat said, "there was only one question in mind - the plan was essentially sound - there was no auditory distinction and there was parallel quality with the network programs.

"The big question was - will the public accept those programs. 1929 was the trial year - our company placed better than fifteen national and semi-national companies on the air by this method.

"Fan mail was productive in the same amount and manner as accrued to network programs. The year 1929 gave the answer. The public did accept."

The major radio stations in the United States have made a very intensive study of electrical transcriptions during the past year and all have reached an identical conclusion, Mr. Soat continued, and they have learned that the method is not a matter of concern of the public. The radio listener measures only the net entertainment value. It is how the program pleases that apparently counts.

"The latest major development of electrical transcriptions is now asserting itself; which is the unquestioned endorsement on the part of large national advertisers who are investing large sums of their appropriations for this new method of broadcasting", the speaker concluded. "This is the final stone in building success and the fact that at least five millions of dollars will be spent on transcriptions during the coming radio season - a large slice out of the gross radio expenditures - is significant in itself to prove that electrical transcriptions have a big, fixed position in broadcasting."

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## WHAT A RADIO STATION COSTS

Some concrete figures of the costs of operating a broadcasting station in Chicago were revealed at the recent super-power hearings before the Federal Radio Commission.

Representatives of Station WGN said the total cost of the Tribune station from 1924 to August 31, 1930, was \$2,078,186, of which \$187,275 is depreciation. Advertising revenue for the last two years was \$652,333. Henry Selinger, manager, estimates losses for this year at \$164,000.

Station WMAQ, on the other hand, has an income of about \$43,000 a month, while its operating cost is only \$40,000. Since 1922 the station has represented an investment of \$1,750,244, while its revenues have amounted to \$722,093.

The operating loss of Station WENR since 1927 has been about \$750,000. Representing an investment of \$1,000,000, the station has cost about \$30,000 a month to operate.

During the fiscal year ending July 31st, Station WBBM earned a net profit of \$142,892. Its capital stock, two-thirds of which is now owned by Columbia, is \$150,000.

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## TRADE COMMISSION HALTS RADIO AD

The Federal Trade Commission has taken its first action against a radio broadcasting station operator because of alleged misrepresentation by an advertiser. This is the second time the Trade Commission has moved to control radio advertising, but the first time the stipulation was signed only by the tomacco company and not the station owner.

The text of the Commission's statement follows:

"A corporation operating a radio broadcasting station and acting as agent for other individuals and corporations in advertising and selling merchandise, and an individual selling and distributing paints as well as a corporation manufacturing paints, signed a stipulation with the Federal Trade Commission agreeing to discontinue several misrepresentations.

"These respondents jointly agreed to stop such practices as the following: Describing products so as to imply that they are composed of pure lead sulphate and zinc oxide or that they are composed of pure lead or zinc, when such is not the fact; advertising so as to imply that its products are composed of pure linseed oil, when such is not the fact; advertising that products are put up in full weight and measure, when such is not the fact, and that they are sold direct from manufacturer to consumer, when such is not the



fact, and printing purported analyses of their articles which do not accurately state the contents hereof."

Note: The names of firms or individuals signing stipulations are never revealed for publication by the Commission.

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### GRIGSBY LOSES PATENT SUIT

The radio patents of the Magnavox Company were upheld and the concern was granted an injunction against Grigsby-Grunow Company, of Chicago, in Federal Court at San Francisco, on October 20th, according to the Associated Press.

Suit was started two years ago against the Frederick H. Thompson Co., San Francisco agents for Grigsby-Grunow, charging infringement of three patents for amplifying and electro-dynamic receivers.

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### COMMISSION PLEASED AT DUNCAN'S CONVICTION

The Federal Radio Commission is gratified at the conviction of Robert Gordon Duncan, erstwhile "Oregon Wildcat", in the Federal District Court at Medford, Oreg., on a charge of uttering obscene, indecent, and profane language in addresses broadcast by the now defunct Station KVEP, of Portland.

Sentencing of Duncan was postponed until October 25th to give his counsel time to file motion for a new trial.

The case was the first to be tried under the provisions of the 1927 Radio Act which prohibits the use of improper language. It in a measure strengthens the Commission's power of censorship, which figuratively, is denied the Federal regulatory body. The renewal of KVEP's license was denied early last summer.

The "Oregon Wildcat's" principal defense, other than denying most of the accusations, was that he was campaigning against chain stores.

Duncan's trial lasted three days, and many witnesses were heard, among them Edwin W. Lovejoy, United States Radio Supervisor for that section, who had aided in working up the case.

In the concluding arguments the defense attorney contended that the modern view of obscenity and profanity was liberal and that the prosecution was adopting a mid-Victorian attitude.

"The standard of obscenity and decency has changed", he said. "What was whispered in unmixed groups years ago is published as college humor today."

George Neuner, United States attorney, said that the protection of 125,000,000 radio listeners was at stake.

"It is not to punish this man that we are trying the case", he told the jury, "but to protect the public in the future from obscene, indecent, and profane radio broadcasts.

"We are not in this case with prejudice and bias. But we are here to uphold the Radio Act, to preserve for posterity, for your children and my children forever the greatest invention of all time - the radio."

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#### TERRELL ADDS POLICE CARS

Two radio police trucks, equipped with the latest radio station testing apparatus, are soon to be added to the six cars already in operation over the country, according to announcement by W. D. Terrell, Director of the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce, who supervises their activities.

The sixth mobile police station was added only recently and will operate from Dallas, Texas, over the Fifth District, covering the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and New Mexico.

With a half dozen cars now in service, the Radio Division is enabled to cover a vast amount of territory. The two new cars will operate from Boston and Seattle, respectively. The cars cost about \$6,000 each, and contain equipment costing approximately \$8,000. Each car forms a complete testing laboratory for the national Government's radio work.

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#### SHANGHAI PLANS BIG STATION

The first large commercial radio broadcasting station to be erected in China will be built at Shanghai early next year, according to advice received by the Department of Commerce. It will use 1,000 watts. Cost of construction is estimated at between 80,000 and 100,000 taels (tael worth about \$.37).

The Vice-President of the company behind the station plans to make a tour of Europe, England, and the United States to consult radio engineers on the best facilities for Shanghai.

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## 42 MORE STATIONS CITED

That the Federal Radio Commission is determined to weed out all radio broadcasting stations that are not operating in public interest, as heretofore announced, was demonstrated Tuesday when 42 more broadcasters were cited for various violations and given only temporary licenses pending an investigation. Twenty other stations previously cited, some of which have been heard, were also given 30-day licenses until decisions are reached on their cases.

The action was the most drastic ever taken by the Commission in its campaign to relieve the congestion on the broadcast band. It is likely that many of the stations cited will have to go off the air November 31st.

Reasons for the issuance of probationary licenses were not divulged for each case, but it was said that all were charged with failure to operate in public interest. Among the allegations are the failure to announce phonograph records as such, excessive deviation, failure to announce call letters at 15-minute intervals; broadcasting with power in excess of that authorized, and similar infractions of the radio law and regulations.

Thirty-seven of the cited stations were given only 30-day licenses from November 1st, while five were granted temporary 90-day licenses, pending action, after hearings, on their applications for renewal.

In the case of 24 cleared channel stations, the Commission extended their licenses for the regulation three-month period "subject to change by the Commission if and when during this license period the Commission shall put into effect the provisions of General Order 87, as amended."

All other stations were granted the customary 90-day licenses from November 1st.

Seven cleared channel stations which were given conditional licenses because they have appeals pending over General Order 87, which was intended to shift the assignment of the 24 stations operating on 13 cleared channels so as to reduce cross-talk and interference. They are KYW, Chicago; WHAS, Louisville; WHAM, Rochester; WCBM, Baltimore; WGBS, New York City; WICC, Hartford; and KFKB, Milford, Kans.

Stations given 30 days' licenses pending an investigation of various charges made against them are: WIBX, Utica, N. Y.; WCLB, Long Beach, N. Y.; KPRC, Houston, Texas; WRBX, Richmond, Virginia; WDBJ, Roanoke, Va.; WIBA, Madison, Wis.; KFJF, Oklahoma City, Okla.; KTSM, El Paso, Tex.; WDEL, Wilmington, Del.; WMSG, New York City; KQW, San Jose, Calif.; WMRJ, Jamaica, N. Y.; WSGH, WSDA, Brooklyn, N.Y.; WOWO, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; WDAF, Kansas City, Mo.; KGFL, Raton, N. Mex.; WAAM, Newark, N. J.; WCBM, Baltimore, Md.; WNBX, Springfield, Vt.; KGB, San Diego, Calif.; KGIQ, Twin Falls, Idaho; WILM, Wilmington, Del.; KJR, Seattle, Wash.; KFPY, Spokane, Wash.; KVL, Seattle, Wash.; WORC, Worcester, Mass.; KRE, Berkeley, Calif.; WDBR, Baltimore, Md.; WTAD, Quincy, Ill.; KRLD, Dallas, Tex.; WCDA, New York City; WNBR, Memphis, Tenn.; WOL, Washington, D. C.; WLBX, Long Island City, N.Y.;



WFAA, Dallas, Texas; WDFW-WLSI, Providence, R. I.;

Those set for hearing and given temporary licenses are:  
WNJ, Newark, N. J.; WREC-WOAN, Memphis, Tenn.; KFQS, Seattle, Wash.;  
WAIU, Columbus, Ohio; WMBD, Peoria Heights, Ill.

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#### BAKER ADMITS DIRECT SELLING BY RADIO

Norman Baker, owner of KTNT, of Muscatine, Iowa, readily admitted that he mentioned the prices of commodities he sold directly over his station when questioned by Ben S. Fisher, Assistant General Counsel of the Federal Radio Commission, at a hearing Tuesday before Chief Examiner Ellis A. Yost. Station KTNT had been cited for failure to operate in the public interest. By means of direct selling, Mr. Baker said he was able to price merchandise from 20 to 40 per cent cheaper. He also admitted selling stock by radio.

He continued his defense of Station KTNT from the charges that "quack" medical advice was being broadcast over it, asserting that there was a conspiracy of medical and other interests in the State to have his station put off the air. He repeated that he had stated that "95 per cent of all operations were unnecessary" and that he had cured many cases of cancer, goiter, stomach ulcers, and the like without using the knife.

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#### PRESS WIRELESS ASKS RELEASE OF SHORT WAVES

Press Wireless, Inc., through its counsel, Louis G. Caldwell, continued its plea that the short wave frequencies allocated to it be released by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals in a brief filed Tuesday.

The reply brief, filed as a "friend of the Court", answers oral arguments presented by the three appellants recently and urges the Court to make available the seven transoceanic and 20 continental short wave channels assigned to Press Wireless so they can immediately be put to use.

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: BUSINESS LETTER BRIEFS :  
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The Research Division of the Aeronautics Branch of the Department of Commerce has developed a "deviometer" to facilitate the use of the visual-type range beacon. With it a pilot can follow any chosen course, within limits, on either side of the equisignal line for which the beacon transmitter is adjusted.

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Americans will become the world's greatest lovers of music when the radio and phonograph are sufficiently developed to supplement each other, in the opinion of H. E. Capehart, musical authority and manufacturer of Fort Wayne, Ind.

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O. H. Caldwell, editor of Electronics, and L. W. Chubb, Director of the Research Laboratories of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., will speak on "The Electron Tube - a New Tool for the Electrical Engineer" at a meeting Friday night, Oct. 24, in the Engineering Auditorium, 33 West 39th Street, New York. The meetings will be under the auspices of the A.I.E.E.

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Money received by a telephone company for installing connections to radio receivers is not subject to gross receipts tax, Assistant Attorney General W. K. Montague, of Minnesota, has ruled.

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Radio Station WLBK, Kansas City, Kans., which existed for a time on advertising contracts, went into the hands of a receiver last week. Fifty per cent of the stock was owned by John M. Hogan, Mrs. Helen Hogan, George J. Hogan and the Hogan Advertising Company.

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It wasn't until Station WBAL, at Baltimore, Maryland, which is to celebrate its fifth birthday anniversary on November 1st, (11 P. M., E.S.T.) came on the air as a 5,000 watt broadcaster that the dead spot between Baltimore and Washington, which are only 40 miles apart, yielded to ether waves. Later, WBAL increased its power to 10,000 watts and has not applied for 50,000 watts.

Conclusive evidence that high power eradicates dead spots is that while WBAL is satisfactorily heard in Washington, Station WRC, in the Capital, which uses only 500 watts, continues as always to be heard very indifferently in Baltimore.

Much of the credit for WBAL's success in the entertainment field is given to Frederick R. Huber, its director, who is the musical supervisor for the city of Baltimore.

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## ADVANTAGE TO CHAINS SEEN IN SYNCHRONIZATION

There is much curiosity about the direction the further development of synchronization, as outlined to the Federal Radio Commission by officials of the National Broadcasting Company, will take. If the art were new and there was not the present network development - the story would be an entirely different one. As it is, experimentation along the new lines must be made slowly and each step taken only after much consideration.

The advantages of the new discovery from certain angles are quite plain. For instance, the situation in the National Capital may be very much bettered by it. In Washington, the NBC through Station WRC has coverage from one network only, with two hours or so in the early evening set aside for local programs.

If a "booster" transmitter, such as Mr. Horn mentioned, were set up, bringing in the WEAf national program, a listener could turn to WEAf's frequency on his dial and hear this program, or he could, by twirling the dial to the regular WRC frequency, receive local entertainment.

Likewise, if there were a booster transmitter for WJZ in this locality, every listener could have both network programs in addition to local, where he now has but one NBC choice. Also, if the WEAf programs were brought into Washington by wire and broadcast with 50,000 watts power, Baltimore would be adequately served.

It is quite possible that the next step taken by the NBC may be the experimental synchronization of Stations WEAf, New York, WRC, in Washington, and WTAM, Cleveland, the latter recently leased by the NBC.

By the adoption of synchronization in program distribution and the setting up of "booster" transmitters all over the country, a real national coverage will be maintained, and that is the true value of this discovery to the networks.

The situation now in several cities is far from ideal for the networks. In many instances stations are able to sell their evening time at a higher price locally and in such cases only a minimum number of network broadcasts are used. If there were a "booster" station in such localities, the network program would be as readily available as the local, with the choice up to the listener. And the networks could guarantee their advertisers national coverage.

Mr. Aylesworth, declaring that his company will concentrate on refinements and improvements in synchronization, does not feel that the advent of a finished synchronized network is anywhere near. The existing system of station allocation, the governmental regulations, and the economic side must all be taken into account. It is felt that \$50,000,000 is not too large an estimate of the amount of money required for the setting up of a synchronized network.



## APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

October 21 - WBNY, Pillar of Fire, New York, N. Y., modification of C. P. to change transmitter and studio location on C. P. from New York City to Zarephath, New Jersey; KDKA, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Penna., request to extend for a 30 day period, authorization granted August 19, to synchronize old and new transmitters to make a gradual transition from old to new location; WLAP, American Broadcasting Corporation of Ky., Louisville, Ky., modification of license to change frequency from 1200 kc., to 1120 kc., and increase power from 100 W. night and 250 W. day to 250 W. day and night; WCAE, Kaufmann & Baer Co., trading as Gimbel Bros., Pittsburgh, Penna., modification of license to change power from 500 W. with an additional 500 watts on experimental basis to 1 KW; WEDH, Erie Dispatch Herald Broadcasting Corporation, Erie, Penna., C. P. to move transmitter from Erie to Summit Twp., Pa., install new equipment, change frequency from 1420 kc., to 940 kc., and increase power from 30 watts to 1 KW day and 500 watts night, unlimited; WBBZ, C. L. Carrell, Willow Springs Ranch, Oklahoma, C. P. application amended to request 250 W. day experimentally and 100 watts night instead of 250 watts day and 100 W. night; WJKS, Johnson-Kennedy Radio Corporation, Gary, Indiana, modification of license application amended to request full time on 310 kc., instead of 4/7 time on 560 kc.

Also, WDGY, Dr. George W. Young, Minneapolis, Minn., modification of license to move studio to the Oak Grove Hotel, Minneapolis; For New Stations: C. G. Elbe, Tulsa, Oklahoma, C. P. to erect a new station to use 880 kc., 50 watts, and unlimited hours; Educational Broadcasting Corp., Oakland, Calif., C. P. to erect a new station (if KROW is assigned to 740 kc., limited time) to use 930 kc., 1 KW, day and 500 W. night, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  time; W. E. Whitmore, Roswell, N. Mex., C. P. to erect a new station to use 1500 kc., 100 W., and unlimited hours; Gillette Stanford, Chico, Calif., C. P. to erect a new station to use 1500 kc., 100 W., and daytime hours; John Magaldi, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa., C. P. application amended to request 1420 kc., instead of 1310 kc., and 250 watts instead of 50 watts; Thomas J. Reese, Parkersburg, W. Va., C. P. to erect a new station to use 1500 kc., 50 watts, and unlimited time.

### Applications Other Than Broadcasting

October 21 - WSF, Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., New York, N.Y., modification of C. P. for extension of completion date to 5/29/31; W2XCE, Allen D. Cardwell Mfg. Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., renewal of experimental license for 1604, 2398, 3256, 4795, 6425, 8650, 12850, 17300 kc., 20 KW; National Broadcasting Co., Inc.: Portables: C. P. for new portable on 17300, 25700, 34600, 51400, 60000, 400000 kc., 7.5 watts; also, WLOXAO, renewal of special rebroadcast pickup license for 1584 kc., 50 watts; WLOXAL, renewal of special rebroadcast pickup license on 2392 kc., 50 watts; W2XE, Atlantic Broadcasting Corp., Jamaica, New York, N. Y., renewal of relay broadcasting license for 6120 kc., 5 KW; WSC, Radiomarine Corp. of America,

Tuckerton, N. J., modification of coastal license to cover new short wave transmitter on 5525, 11050, 16580, 22100, 6485, 8350, 8370, 12820, 12520, 12670, 13210, 16780, 21700, 21740, 21780, 21820 kc., 70 KW,

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## DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

The Commission granted the following applications Oct. 21:

WJC, Press Wireless, Inc., Chicago, Ill., C. P. for change in location of transmitter locally, in order to decrease local interference; freqs. 7340, 7355, 7370, 7820, 7833, 7955, 15610, 15640, 15670, 15730, 15760, 15880, 15910 kc., 5 KW, A1 and A2 emission, points of communication: Halifax, London, Mexico City; WRL, Radio Corp. of America, Ohio Co., Duluth, Minn., modification of 2 licenses to change type of transmitter; KGSB, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., license to cover C. P. 278 calling and working from all ground stations to itinerant aircraft, 15 watts; freq. 3070, 3076, 400 watts; KMP, Same Co., Omaha, Neb., modification of C. P. to remove transmitter from Ft. Crook Air Mail Field to Municipal Airport at Omaha, for 30 days; WIXN, Wesleyan University, Dept. of Physics, Middletown, Conn., renewal of license, frequencies 1604, 2398, 3256, 4795, 6425, 8650, 12850 and 17300 kc., 500 watts; WNU, Tropical Radio Telg. Co., New Orleans, La., renewal of license 6785, 10470, 12970, kc., 73 and 90 kc., 5 transmitters - 200 watts, 1 KW, 1200 watts, 20 KW, 1200 watts; KHFMM (Plane NC-142-M) and KHFKP (Plane NC-75-K), renewal of licenses 333 kc., 500, dld, 2662, 3070, 5690 kc., 8015, 8650, 12 watts.

Also, KDGN, Mackay Radio & Telg. Co., Ship "Donna Lane", authority to operate spark transm. on board "Donna Lane", calling 500, working 425, radio compass 375 kc., 1/2 KW B emission; WOD, Magnolia Radio Corp., Beaumont, Texas, license, calling 500 kc.; working 438 kc., 500 watts, A1 and A2 emission, also consent to Vol. assignment of license to Magnolia Radio Corp.; Stanley C. Harris San Francisco, Cal., on Board Schooner "Four Winds", license to operate radio tube transmitter on board schooner "Four Winds", freqs. 500, 5525, 11050, 16580 kc., calling; 425, 468, 5555, 8290, 11110, 13240 and 16860 kc., working; radio compass 375 kc., 200 watts A1 and A2 emission; KGWO, Radiomarine Corp. of America, "Lake Arline", temp. authority to operate the 1 KW transmitter (spark) on board "Lake Arline" pending receipt of formal application for license, calling 410 kc; working 425 kc., radio compass 375 kc., B emission.

Also, H. E. Seward, Jr., & Philip Weiss, d/b as Seward & Weiss Music Co., Rutland, Vermont, C. P. for new station 1500 kc., 100 watts, 5 hours daily; WBNY, Baruchrome Corp., New York City, consent to voluntary assignment of license and C. P. to Pillar of Fire; KFXJ, R. G. Howell, Edgewater, Colo., consent to voluntary assignment of license from R. G. Howell to R. G. Howell and Chas. Howell, d/b as Western Slope Broadcasting Co.; as such, granted C. P. to move transmitter from Edgewater to Grand Junction, Colo; change equipment, increase power from 50 to 100 watts, change hours of operation from sharing with KFUP to unlimited (set for hearing Oct. 14 but withdrawn at request of Commission); WIBM, C. L. Carrell, Jackson, Mich., consent to Vol. Assignment of license to WIBM, Inc.



### Applications Denied

WQAM, Miami Broadcasting Company, Miami, Fla., denied reconsideration of application requesting removal of studio; change equipment and increase power to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  KW, 1 KW night (set for hearing August 26th); W6XG, General Electric Co., Portable, denied renewal of license 790 kc., 10 KW, unlimited time; WMBD, E. M. Kahler, owner, Peoria Heights Radio Lab., Peoria Heights, Ill., denied reconsideration of license; 1440 kc., 1 KW day and 500 w. night, share WTAD (designated for hearing);

### Applications Dismissed

In the following cases applicants requested withdrawal of their respective applications:

KIT, Carl E. Haymond, Tacoma, Wash., asked for C. P. 1310 kc., 100 watts; J. A. Yager, Fremont, Neb., asked for C. P. 710 kc., 1 KW; J. B. Sanders, Center, Texas, asked for C. P. 1200 kc., 100 watts; Grady & McComas, Glendale, Cal., asked for C. P. 860 kc., 500 watts; WFBC, Wm. F. Gable Co., Altoona, Pa., asked for C. P. 1310 kc., 100 watts; KGCU, Mandan Radio Association, Mandan, North Dakota, asked for C. P. 1200 kc., 250 w.;

The following applications were denied as applicants failed to request hearings or enter appearances; cases heretofore designated for hearings:

Sorenson & Bender, Hollywood, Cal., asked for C. P. 860 kc., 500 watts; KMIC, Dalton's, Inc., Inglewood, Cal., asked for modification of license 1120 kc., 500 w.; WMBJ, Rev. J. W. Sproul, Pittsburgh, Pa., asked for assignment of license 1500 kc., 100 w.; E. Brandt Boylan, Wilmington, Del., asked for C. P. 1604, 2398, 3256, 4795, 6425 8650, 12850, 17300 kc., 100 watts; Burl M. Hanks, Johnson, Ark., asked for C. P. 7000 to 1500 kc.,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 watts; Western Broadcast Co., Los Angeles, Cal., asked for C. P. 2398 and 3088 kc., 250 w.; WPJ, Warren W. Kathan, Cheboygan, Mich., asked for renewal of license 171 kc., 15 watts.

### Set For Hearing

Radiomarine Corp. of America, New Brunswick, N. J., requests license to use transmitter now licensed to RCA Communications, Inc., call letters WAZ, the use contemplated by Radiomarine on mobile freqs. as applied for, is supplemental to and in addition to the continued operation of same apparatus by RCA Communications, Inc., but during different periods of day, 12550, 6500 kc., 80 KW; New Haven Broadcasting Co., New Haven, Conn., requests C. P. 1420 kc., 250 w. daytime; KGIQ, Radio Broadcasting Corp., Twin Falls, Idaho, requests C. P. to install new max. 2 KW equipment, change frequency from 1320 to 550 kc., increase power from 250 w. to 1 KW day and 1 KW night and additional 1 KW day power provided no interference develops with KOAC; also authority to change hours of operation from sharing with KID to sharing with KOAC, and to install automatic frequency control; W2XBR, Baruchrome Corp., Portable, New York, requests modification of license to change from experimental relay broadcasting to relay broadcasting. WQDX, Stevens Luke, Thomasville, Ga., requests C. P. to change freq. from 1210 kc., to 1230 kc., increase power from 50 to 500 watts, change equipment to 500 watts, max. and change location of studio local

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