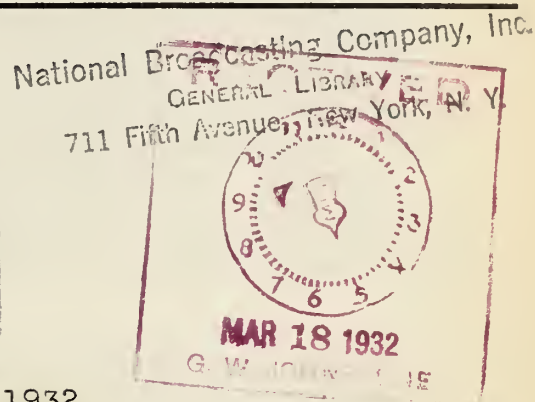
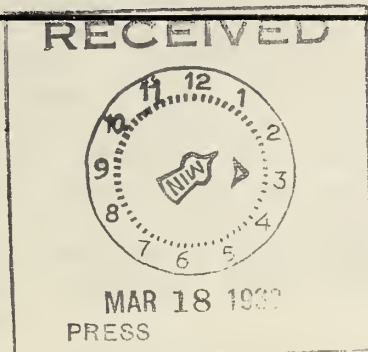
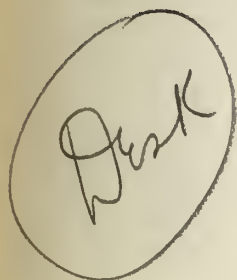


HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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 :: :: **CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.** :: ::



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No. 512

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RADIO COPYRIGHT LEGISLATION LIKELY THIS SESSION

Congress has turned its attention to radio copyright legislation and it is quite likely that a new law will be enacted during the present session. Senator C. C. Dill (Dem.) of Washington, recently introduced a bill (S. 3985), which is likely to be acceptable, with slight changes, to the composers and the broadcasters. Very carefully framed, the law embodies important features of the Canadian and other foreign copyright laws. Senator Dill has indicated that he will make every effort to put this bill through both branches of Congress this session. He has asked that an early date be set for hearings before the Committee on Patents, of which he is a member.

Radio is regarded as a separate art or business in the proposed legislation, which requires that there must be notice and registration of copyrights with the Register of Copyright in Washington. The copyright owner is not entitled to any damages or relief (except an injunction) if he fails to give notice and make the proper registration. The duration of a copyright is changed from 28 to 56 years, with the same period of renewal as is now in effect.

The Dill bill would levy fines from \$50 to \$10,000 for infringement of copyright, the fine levied to cover all infringements up to date of suit rather than separate infringements. The present copyright law fixes \$250 per infringement as the minimum penalty.

Representative Sirovich (Dem.), of New York, chairman of the House Patents Committee, has practically completed hearings on his copyright bill (HR 10364) which is very similar to the Dill Bill. His committee has decided to hear the testimony of E. C. Mills, of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, and Nathan Burkan, counsel for the ASCAP, before proceeding with the bill. Mr. Mills and Mr. Burkan were unable to appear before the committee when the other witnesses were heard.

The part of the Dill copyright bill which holds interest for broadcasters is Section 21, said to be similar to the Canadian copyright law, which is considered a model statute. Among the outstanding requirements of the bill are the sections requiring that the owner of a copyright must make available to all comers all the information about the other copyrights in his possession, a statement of fees charged and royalties received. This information is to be filed with the Register of Copyright. The amount to be charged for use of their copyrights is not fixed but it must be a "fair and reasonable" charge. Not more than 10 per cent of the copyrighted numbers of one composer may be placed on the restricted list. There is also a provision which makes the copyright available to all users on an equal basis.

Broadcasters are particularly interested in Section 21 of the bill, which reads as follows:

"Sec. 21. If two or more persons owning or controlling copyrights or any rights therein combine either directly or by means of an association, society, or corporation to acquire or pool copyrights or rights therein, and to issue or grant licenses or other authorization for public performance for profit, or for broadcasting performances of copyright works or for the manufacture, lease, or sale of recordings or mechanical reproductions, and to fix and collect fees, charges, or royalties for such licenses or other authorizations, then - every such combination of copyright owners shall file with the Register of Copyright:

"(1) Names and addresses of copyright owners, and if a corporation or association its name, officers, and principal place of business, together with a true copy of its agreement or articles of incorporation and by-laws.

"(2) Lists of all copyrighted works and rights therein, over which such combination exercises or claims control, including those of foreign origin, together with dates of beginning and end of each copyright work.

"(3) Names of the owners of said copyrighted works and the dates on which the term of their copyright begins and ends.

"(4) Statements of all fees, charges, or royalties which such combination of copyright owners collects as compensation for the grants or other authorization to gether with such revisions thereof as from time to time shall be made (a) The lists and statements required to be filed under the preceding subsection (b) shall be kept open for public inspection at the Copyright Office (c) Any such combination of copyright owners upon compliance with the foregoing provisions shall be entitled to make a fair and reasonable charge for the rights conferred. Such charge shall be a fixed amount for a definite period of time.

"Proof of failure to comply with the provisions of this section shall be a complete defense to any suit for infringement of a copyrighted work, and no combination of copyright owners or individual owner shall be entitled to sue for or to collect any royalties or fees with respect to any copyrighted works not specified in the lists filed by it with the Register of Copyrights as herein provided, nor to sue for or collect any fees or royalties which are unreasonable or discriminatory, nor withdraw the performance of more than 10 per centum of the works covered by a license during the period covered by the licenses.

"Whenever such combination of copyright owners has granted licenses for the use of copyrighted works which it controls, or changes its fees or its lists of copyrighted works covered by an outstanding license not yet expired, any person within each class of users operating under practically the same economic

conditions and desiring to make similar use of such works shall, upon application therefor, be entitled to a license under the same terms and conditions as such licensees and it shall be the duty of said combination of copyright owners to grant such license upon payment of the stipulated fee.

"In any action or proceeding brought by such combination of copyright owners, or by any individual owner, for infringement of the copyright in any work which the said combination controls, the infringing party shall be liable - (a) to an injunction only with respect to works proved to have been infringed.

"(b) To pay to the owner of the right infringed in lieu of actual damages and profits, damages in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and, in assessing such damage, the court may, in its discretion, allow the amounts stated as payment in full for all infringements by the infringing party of all works controlled by such combination up to the date of suit.

"Provided, That whenever any such combination of copyright owners shall discriminate or propose to discriminate against any person within a class of users operating under practically the same economic condition, or shall demand an unreasonable charge for license of the rights to any work which it permits to be used for public performance, then the Federal Trade Commission on request of the person desiring a license, or demanding equal treatment, shall designate a representative, who, together with the representative of the person asking for a license or for equal treatment, shall constitute a committee of arbitration. Such committee is hereby authorized to revise or otherwise prescribe the fees or royalties which the said combination of copyright owners may collect from the aggrieved person in return for the grant or license, said fees and conditions to be such as to prevent discrimination.

"If such combination of copyright owners shall refuse to appoint a representative for arbitration on the request of any party aggrieved as aforesaid, the aggrieved party may petition the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for an order directing that such arbitration proceed as hereinbefore provided. Ten days' notice in writing of such application shall be made upon the defaulting party and a certified copy of such notice shall be served upon the Federal Trade Commission, which, for purposes of accepting service thereof, shall be deemed its agent. Any petition to the court hereunder shall be made and heard in the manner provided by law for the making and hearing of motions, except as otherwise herein expressly provided.

BELIEVED LABOR BILL JEOPARDIZES BROADCASTING STRUCTURE

Renewing its fight for a cleared channel before a subcommittee of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, the American Federation of Labor again threatens to upset the present allocation of cleared channels and, if successful, the entire broadcasting structure. If Congress overrides the authority of the Federal Radio Commission by forcing it to grant a cleared channel to Labor, on which a station would operate unlimited time with maximum power, as provided in the bill introduced by Senator Hatfield, (Rep.), of West Virginia, the former body would in effect become a super-Radio Commission. Religion, education and other specialized groups would immediately demand of Congress that the Federal Radio Commission be forced to grant them facilities equal to those of the Labor organization.

"With these groups and others each asking for a cleared channel", said a member of the Commission, explaining its position, "it would not be long before all 40 cleared channels were reallocated. Then commercial stations would be restricted to regional and local frequencies, and programs on all the major channels and most powerful stations would be highly specialized and interesting only to certain groups of listeners. Entertainment as now enjoyed by the general public would be crowded from the choice frequencies by such a system."

The American Federation of Labor charged the Federal Radio Commission with having created a great radio trust by "prejudiced" allocation of cleared channels, and urged investigation of these allocations at the hearing before the subcommittee.

Representatives of the Federation said also that if Congress would grant them a cleared channel, the Federation will establish a chain of broadcasting stations to be the voice of organized labor throughout the United States.

Representatives of the station told of its prolonged fight to get a cleared channel, and of the Commission's refusal to grant this request.

E. N. Nockles, general manager of the station and representative of the Federation, charged that the Commission has created a trust by deliberately allocating to overlapping interests six or seven cleared channel frequencies, and presented a resolution adopted by the Federation at its most recent convention, urging that these "prejudiced" allocations be investigated. He told how the Commission had repeatedly denied his station's applications for a cleared channel, and said the Federation believed the only way it can ever get such a frequency is by action of Congress.

"Station WCFL opposes any priority right to any frequency", Mr. Nockles declared. "The Radio Commission has granted to stations operating on cleared channels what is virtually a vested right to these frequencies."

The Chicago station, he explained, now shares time on the 970 kilocycle frequency with Station KJR, Seattle, Wash., and by the time-split is not permitted to broadcast at night.

"We want a cleared channel for labor", he stated. "If Congress will grant us that right, we will spend between \$300,000 and \$400,000 to establish a chain of labor stations on that channel, with the central station at Chicago. The Radio Commission has trampled on the rights of labor, and we have come to Congress for a fair break."

Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the Federation, testified that the Federation is "deeply concerned" in getting a cleared channel. He declared the rights and claims of the Federation have been disregarded while the Commission has allocated cleared channels to other interests.

"Regulations of the Commission operate as granting a vested right to holders of licenses already granted", Mr. Woll explained, charging that "the air is owned by holders of original cleared channel licenses in perpetuity if not in fact."

The Federation Vice-President read from reports submitted to the Commission by Chief Examiner Ellis A. Yost, of the Commission, who recommended that the Chicago station's application be granted because the station served public interest, convenience, and necessity, and is financially and technically equipped to operate on a cleared channel with maximum power.

"Labor interests extend into many fields", he said. "The church, education, and other groups all are influenced by labor. If these other groups wanted to start stations of their own, the Federation would have no objection."

Forecasting a North American radio conference for complete reallocation of broadcast facilities, Harry Shaw, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, appeared before the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce to oppose granting a cleared channel frequency to organized labor.

Mr. Shaw said such a conference was a possibility of the future, and asked the subcommittee what would be done with a channel vested to labor or any other organization if reallocation were ordered.

"I have no quarrel with labor", he explained, "but the principle of granting a cleared channel to any organization is not in the interest of broadcasting."

Under the proposed measure, Mr. Shaw said, labor stations would not be subject to policing by either the Commission or the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce, for they would virtually "own" the frequency.

"The bill would grant a vested right to labor forever", he declared. "What effect this right would have on a North American conference is problematical, but at present it does not seem to be in the interest of broadcasting."

Before the hearing, the Federal Radio Commission made public answers to questions submitted by Mr. Hatfield, who asked for a complete history of its relations with labor Station WCFL, the Chicago Federation of Labor. The Commission's answers defended its actions in the case, and repudiated charges made by Federation officials the first day of the hearing.

"The bill, designed wholly for the benefit of the American Federation of Labor, would be wholly inconsistent with the provisions of the Davis amendment, which undertakes to make all broadcast facilities available for assignment geographically", the Commission explained, pointing out that to grant this right to labor in Chicago would not be in accord with the spirit of the law.

Mr. Hatfield, in his questionnaires, pointed out that there are more than 47,000,000 wage earners in the United States, and asked why the Commission should deny a voice to the largest group of radio listeners in the country.

"There are numerous groups of the general public which might similarly demand the exclusive use of a frequency for their benefit", the Commission answered. "There are nearly 5,000,000 Masons in the United States and about as many Odd Fellows. This classification could be carried on until more groups than frequencies would be found.

"Since there is only a limited number of available frequencies for broadcasting, this Commission is of the opinion that there is no place for a station catering to any group, but all stations should cater to the general public and serve public interest as against group or class interest."

Of these 47,000,000 wage earners, the Commission pointed out, at the most 500,000 are affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor and other labor organizations in Chicago, and no station, no matter if it operates with maximum power of 50,000 watts, can consistently serve an area greater than that within a 200-mile radius of its transmitter. Thus Station WCFL would be serving, not the wage-earning class of America, but only a small percentage of it.

Answering the charge that cleared channels were allocated with "prejudice", the Commission told of extensive investigations in cooperation with other Government agencies and radio engineers before it was decided that 40 of the 90 existing channels should be cleared, and presented record of written advertisement that any station dissatisfied with its assignment under the reallocation had but to appeal to the Commission for hearing on its case.

The question of whether original holders of licenses for cleared channels have "vested right" to these channels, charged by Federation officials on the first day of the hearing, was answered by quoting from the Radio Act of 1927, which states that "no such license shall be construed to create any right", and the license holder must sign "a waiver of any claim to the use of any particular frequency."

KOLSTER SALES INCREASE

Production of Kolster International radio receiving sets has been speeded up materially since the completion of arrangements to distribute the Kolster 1932 line. In the last week more than 100 employees have been added to the working force at the Kolster plant in Newark, and the daily output of all models has mounted steadily.

Acceptance of the Kolster International sets is facilitated by the close identity with the company of Dr. Frederick Kolster, formerly physicist of the United States Department of Standards and originator of the famous Kolster radio compass. Dr. Kolster is one of the few radio scientists in the country actively and continuously identified with the development of a radio set bearing his own name. He is cooperating with C. E. Brigham, Chief Engineer of Kolster Radio, Inc., and Director of Engineering of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, and with L. M. Clement, lately of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company's Radio Engineering Department and now Chief Engineer of the Radio Department of the International Communications Laboratories, in the perfection of a set that will have the utmost tone quality, range and sensitivity.

In the absence of Franklin Hutchinson, President of Kolster, general operations of the company are under the direction of J. M. Faehndrich from the general headquarters of the Kolster in the International Telephone and Telegraph Building in New York. Manufacturing is in charge of S. T. Thompson, Works Manager.

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U.S.-R.C.A. SUIT SETTLEMENT BELIEVED NEAR

A report from the Attorney General saying negotiations are in progress for settlement of the Government's suit against the Radio Corporation of America and other companies by entering a consent decree was considered yesterday by the Senate Judiciary Committee, according to the Associated Press.

The report, requested by the Senate, added that some differences remain to be reconciled before a settlement is reached. The Judiciary Committee took no action.

The request by the Senate asked that no compromise be agreed to pending receipt of the information.

"We spent a good deal of time discussing the letter of the Attorney General", said Senator Norris, of Nebraska, Chairman of the Committee.

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AGAINST ALIEN RADIO CONTROL

The following is an editorial from the Washington Post of March 17th:

"The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce has under consideration a proposed amendment of the Radio Act which makes more certain that aliens shall not obtain control of station licenses. The amendment was recommended by the Radio Commission and has been passed by the House. Existing law already prohibits the transfer of a station license to an alien, foreign government or corporation having any aliens on its Board of Directors. The proposed amendment provides that there shall be no such transfer to aliens 'indirectly by transfer of control of any company, corporation or association holding such license.'

"An effort is made to eliminate the quoted language from the bill on the ground that a large American corporation operating in the international field is virtually compelled to have aliens on its Board of Directors. It is intimated that this corporation, notwithstanding its partly alien directorate, is an American company, and that monopoly conditions would ensue if it were shut out of the field because of its alien directors.

"The law clearly contemplates retention of radio communications in American hands, and public sentiment upholds this policy. Radio is an important agency of national defense and should not be subject to alien control or influence. Certainly it seems proper to tighten the law so that radio licenses shall not be indirectly controlled by aliens through holding corporations.

"If monopoly should develop by reason of reserving the radio field to Americans the monopoly should be smashed. There is a law with which to prevent monopolies. It is a poor argument to suggest that there should be a loophole for alien control of radio stations so that monopoly can be prevented. All Americans should have equal opportunity to develop and control radio communications, and no one but Americans should control them."

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WESTERN ELECTRIC OFFERS FREQUENCY DEVICE

With the Federal Radio Commission's General Order No. 116, compelling broadcasters to remain within 50 cycles of their assigned wave lengths, to go into effect June 22nd, a device has been perfected by which stations can maintain a constant check on their frequencies and consequently correct their transmitters the instant it becomes necessary. The device is a "frequency monitoring" unit, designed for the Western Electric Company by Bell Telephone Laboratories.

The monitoring unit is small and compact, measuring only a little more than a foot square. Up to the present, more elaborate equipment has been needed to test the frequencies of transmitters. Most stations have been having periodic tests made by laboratories where such equipment is available. Now the Radio Commission order will not only compel strict adherence to assigned frequencies but also require that stations themselves have a method of checking their frequencies.

The monitoring unit may be connected into any stage of the transmitter or used entirely apart from it by means of an antenna. The unit contains a quartz crystal oscillator of unusual stability which oscillates at the frequency assigned to the station. The output from this oscillator and the impulses from the transmitter are fed into a detector which registers the difference between the two by producing a "beat note". This difference is indicated directly on a visual dial that is under the observation of the station's technician. The technician also ascertains from this dial whether the deviation shown is above or below the frequency assigned to his station.

The monitoring unit may also be connected to ordinary radio receiving sets except those of the super-heterodyne type. This makes it possible for a station executive, for example, to keep his transmitter under observation by attaching the unit to a radio receiver in his home or office.

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FURTHER REPORTS FROM NBC SALES DEPARTMENT

RENEWAL - Lady Esther Compoany, Chicago, Ill.; Agency - Hays MacFarland & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Period - Wednesday 5:30-5:45 P.M., starting March 9, 1932; Basic Red Network; Program - Wayne King and His Orchestra;

RENEWAL - Wm. S. Scull Company (Boscul Coffee), Camden, N. J.; Agency - F. Wallis Armstrong Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Period - Friday 6:15-6:30 P.M., starting March 11, 1932; 9 Basic Blue Network; Program - Boscul All Star Orchestra, Andy Sannella, Director;

RENEWAL - Willys Overland Co. (Autos), Toledo, Ohio; Agency - U.S. Advertising Corp., Toledo, Ohio; Period - Wednesday, 8:15-8:30 P.M., starting March 30, 1932; 12 Basic Blue Network; Program - Willys Overland Program;

RENEWAL - Coca Cola Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Agency - D'Arcy Advertising Agency, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.; Period - Wednesday, 10:00-10:30 P.M., starting April 6, 1932; Basic Red Network; Program - Coca-Cola Program;

RENEWAL - (Old Account, New Program)- Proctor & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio (Crisco); Agency - The Blackman Co., New York, N.Y.

Period - Thursday and Friday, 8:30-8:45 P.M., starting April 7 and 8, 1932; WJZ Network - 13; Program - (No title set at this writing) B. A. Rolfe and his orchestra of 35 pieces.

NEW - The Texas Company (Gasoline and Oil), New York City; Agency, Hanff Metzger, Inc., New York City; Period - Tuesday, 9:30-10:00 P.M., starting April 26, 1932; Basic Red Network; Program - to be decided.

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: BUSINESS LETTER BRIEFS :
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Direct radio telegraph communication between the United States and Mexico was inaugurated last Tuesday with the opening by R.C.A. Communications, Inc., of a new circuit between New York and Mexico City, under the terms of an agreement recently concluded between RCA and the Mexican Government Telegraph Administration. The circuit is the forty-fifth in the RCA system, which places the United States in direct contact with all parts of the world.

At a stockholders' meeting held last Friday, the DeForest Radio Company was authorized to purchase the assets of the Jenkins Television Corporation. According to Leslie S. Gordon, President of both organizations, this move will effect marked savings in the operations under joint management, as well as facilitate the more rapid development and exploitation of the television art. The consolidation of interests completes the plans of the DeForest Company, begun with the acquiring of a controlling interest in the Jenkins Corporation through an exchange of stock, some two years ago.

The Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation, in the first statement of earnings issued since its reorganization last year, reported last week for 1931 a net loss of \$5,660,770 after "extraordinary charges" of \$2,577,834 and dividends of \$461,473 paid on preferred stocks of subsidiary companies. This contrasted with a net profit of \$3,385,628 in 1930 before non-recurring profits, equivalent to \$1.40 a share on the company's old Class A stock.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

March 12 - WBEO, The Lake Superior Broadcasting Co., Marquette, Mich., modification of license for change in specified house of operation; WWVA, West Virginia Broadcasting Corp., Wheeling, W. Va., modification of C.P. to extend commencement and completion dates to 3/21/32 and 6/21/32 respectively; WSAJ, Grove City College, Grove City, Pa., C.P. to move transmitter locally and make changes in equipment; WIOD-WMBF, Isle of Dreams Broadcasting Corp., Miami Beach, Fla., C.P. to install new transmitter; Baton Rouge Broadcasting Co., Inc., Baton Rouge, La., C.P. for a new station amended to request 500 watts, 1 KW LS instead of 1 KW day and night on 1450 kc.; WRBL, WRBL Radio Station, Inc., Columbus, Ga., C.P. to increase power from 50 watts to 100 watts, and make changes in equipment; Maurice L. Barrett, East St. Louis, Ill., C.P. for a new station to use 1310 kc., 100 watts, 250 watts LS, unlimited, facilities of WKBS.

Applications Other Than Broadcasting

March 11 - Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc.: W2XDJ, Ocean Township, N. J., renewal of special experimental license for 3422.5, 4752.5, 6755, 8650, 9170, 9750, 9870, 12840, 13390, 10550, 14470, 14590, 16270, 18340, 19220, 19820, 21060, 17120, 12420 kc., 10675, 15415, 15355, 10840, 7610, 7565 kc., 25 KW; W2XDG, Ocean Twp., N. J., renewal of special experimental license for 4752.5, 6755, 8650, 9170, 12840, 9750, 9870, 13390, 10550, 14470, 14590, 16270, 18340, 19220, 21060, 17120, 21420, 3422.5, 19820 kc., 10675, 15415, 15355, 10840, 7610, 7565 kc., 5 KW; W2XDI, Portable on truck in N. J., renewal of special experimental license for 3422.5, 4752.5, 6755, 8560, 9170, 9750, 9870, 12840, 10550, 13390, 14470, 16270, 17120, 18340, 19220, 19820, 21060, 21420, 10675, 15415, 15355, 10840, 7610, 7565 kc., 1 KW; W2XAV, Portable on truck in N. J., renewal of special experimental license for 1594, 2398, 3492.5, 4797.5, 6425, 2655, 12862.5, 17310, 23100, 25700, 26000, 27100, 34600, 41000, 51400, 60000-400000, 401000 and above, 1 KW.

Also, Parker H. Cunningham, Cape Girardeau, Mo., new C.P. for any frequency between 6010 and 6110 kc., 15 watts, relay broadcasting service; W3XO, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., portable in N. J., renewal of special experimental license for 6640-7330, 8570-10400, 11550-12890, 13720-15250, 17280-19530, 20000-22070 kc., 10 watts; KGPV, State of Iowa, Bureau of Investigation, Des Moines, Ia., license covering C.P. for 2506 kc., 400 watts, police service; W1XAV, Shortwave & Television Laboratory, Inc., Boston, Mass., renewal of visual broadcasting license for 1600-1700 kc., 1 KW; W8XAL, Crosley Radio Corp., near Mason, Ohio, renewal of experimental license for 6060 kc., 10 KW; W6XAH, Pioneer Mercantile Co., Bakersfield, Calif., license covering C.P. for 2000-2100 kc., 1 KW, visual broadcasting; W2XBJ, RCA Communications, Inc., Rocky Point, N. Y., modification of experimental license for change in frequencies to 6740, 6950, 6957.5, 7400, 8930, 8940, 8950, 9470, 9490, 10610, 13480, 13855, 13870, 13915, 14800, 17860, 17900, 18900, 19020, 21220 kc.

March 14 - Parker H. Cunningham, Cape Girardeau, Mo., new C.P. for any frequency between 2004 and 2304 kc., 15 watts, experimental visual broadcasting service; WEY, Boston Fire Department, Boston, Mass., renewal of Marine Fire license for 1558 kc., 50 watts; R.C.A. Communications, Inc.: K6XO, Kahuku, Hawaii, renewal of special experimental license for 6890, 7520, 11680, 15985, 16030 kc., 80 KW; W6XI, Bolinas, Cal., renewal of special experimental license for 6845, 6860, 9010, 9480, 10390, 10410, 10620, 11950, 13690, 13780, 15460, 18020, 108060, 20780 kc., 80 KW; W6XU, Radiomarine Corp. of America, San Francisco, Cal., renewal of special experimental license for 153, 157, 160, 400, 410, 454, 468, 5525, 6200, 8290, 8330, 11055, 12375, 16580 kc., 10 KW;

Also, W10XAW, Standard Shipping Co., on ship "Standard", renewal of special experimental license for 516 kc., 2 watts; Ford Motor Company: W8XC, W8XE, Dearborn, Mich., renewal of special experimental license for 389 kc., 1 KW; Detroit Police Dept., Harbor Patrol No. 3, license for police patrol boat for 2414 kc., 10 watts.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

The following decisions have been made during the past week at the Federal Radio Commission:

Applications Granted

WEVD, Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc., New York City, modification of C.P. extending completion date to May 1, 1932; KGEW, City of Fort Morgan, Fort Morgan, Colo., modification of C.P. extending completion date from March 7th to June 8, 1932; WAGM, Aroostock Broadcasting Corp., Presque Isle, Maine, license covering erection of new station, 1420 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time; WHN, WHN Radio Broadcasting Station, New York City, 60 day extension of special authority to make field intensity survey to determine new site for Station WHN; WSAI, Crosley Radio Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio, authority to operate between hours of 2 and 2:30 A.M., March 12th on licensed daytime power of 1 KW in order to determine transmission characteristics; KSOO, Sioux Falls Broadcasting Association, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, authority to operate simultaneously with Station WRVA on March 11th from 9 to 10:30 P.M., C.S.T. and March 12 from 7:30 to 10:30 P.M. in order to broadcast S. Dak. State basketball game.

Also, WQAM, Miami Broadcasting Co., Miami, Fla., authority to use auxiliary transmitter pending final action on renewal application; KVI, Puget Sound Broadcasting Co., Tacoma, Wash., authority to operate simultaneously with WJZ from 8 to 10 P.M. PST, March 10 to 13, inclusive; KGCU, Mandan Radio Association, Mandan, N. Dak., authority to operate from 1 to 6 P.M., 7 to 8 P.M., 9 to 10 P.M., and 11:30 to 12 midnight, CST, March 12, 1932; KLPM, John B. Cooley,

Minot, N. Dak., authority to operate from 7 A.M. to 1 P.M., 6 to 7 PM 8 to 9 P.M., 10 to 11:30 P.M., CST, March 12, 1932; Station WBT, Inc., Charlotte, N.C., modification of C.P. approving proposed equipment of 50 kw., transmitter; WSB, The Atlanta Journal Co., Atlanta, Ga., modification of C.P. approving proposed equipment of 50 kw. transmitter; KRKD, Dalton's, Inc., Los Angeles, Cal., license covering installation of new equipment and moving station from Inglewood to Los Angeles, 1120 kc., 500 wa., shares with KFSG; WCAC, Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn., modification of license to change hours of operation to the following: Saturday and Sunday, silent; Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 12:30 to 1 P.M., 7 to 8 P.M.; Wednesday, 12:30 to 1 P.M., 4:30 to 5 P.M., 7 to 8 P.M.

Also, WICC, The Bridgeport Broadcasting Station, Bridgeport, Conn., modification of license to change hours of operation from all hours not licensed for use of WCAC to specified hours as follows: Sunday, 9:30 A.M. to 11 P.M.; Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 7:45 A.M. to 12:30 P.M., 1 to 7 P.M., 8 P.M. to 12 midnight; Wednesday, 7:45 A.M. to 12:30 P.M., 1 P.M. to 4:30 P.M., 5 to 7 P.M., 8 P.M. to 12 midnight; Saturday, 7:45 A.M. to 12 midnight, E.S.T.; WCSC, Lewis Burk, Charleston, S. C., consent to voluntary assignment of license to South Carolina Broadcasting Co., Inc.; WABC-WBOQ, Atlantic Broadcasting Corp., New York City, authority to make experimental transmission test from transmitter located at Wayne, N. J. for period of 30 days from March 17, on 800 kc., and 860 kc., with 50 KW power, between 2 and 4:30 A.M. daily.

Also, WBBM, Broadcasting Corporation, Chicago, Ill., permission to modify outstanding C.P. to include two additional spare tubes in last radio stage so connected with switches that they may be used as spares and in case of failure thrown into regular circuit; KCMC, North Mississippi Broadcasting Corp., Texarkana, Ark., authority to conduct program test for additional 10 days from March 10th; WLCI, Lutheran Association of Ithaca, Ithaca, N. Y., special authority to operate from 7 to 7:30 A.M. and 11 A.M. to 12 noon, EST, March 25, 1932; WLWL, Missionary Society of St. Paul the Apostle, New York City, special authority to operate from 8 to 9 P.M., EST, April 14, 1932, if Station WPG remains silent; WQBC, Delta Broadcasting Co., Inc., Vicksburg, Miss., special license to operate night hours for 60 days, as an experiment on 1360 kc.; WOR, Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., Newark, N. J., 60 days, additional time in which to select location for new 50 KW transmitter and to submit proof that order has been placed for new equipment.

Also, Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: at Madison, Wis., C.P., aeronautical and point-to-point service; KGSP, Denver, Colo., C.P. to change location from Municipal Airport, Denver to Administration Building, Municipal Airport, Denver, change equipment and power from 400 w. to 150 w.; KGUS, Blythe, Calif., C.P. to change location to 3 miles west of Blythe; KGUQ, Indio, Calif., C.P. to change location to new intermediate field, 5 miles west of Indio; at Chicago, Ill., C.P. aeronautical and point-to-point aeronautical service; KST, Kansas City, Mo., granted licenses; WSDF, Louisville, Ky., granted licenses; at Milwaukee, Wis., C.P. aviation, aeronautical and aeronautical point-to-point service; Portable, Bismarck, N. Dak., C.P. and license to be used at Bismarck until such time as weather permits construction of permanent building.

Also, KGTH, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Salt Lake City; and KGTJ, Las Vegas, Nevada, C.P., aeronautical point-to-point service for new transmitter, frequencies 2720, 2732, 4100 kc., unlimited, 6510, 6520, 6530, 8015 kc., day only, 150 w., A1 emission; WPEE, Police Department, Brooklyn, N. Y., modification of C.P. to change location from No. 2 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn to 421 Empire Boulevard, Brooklyn; Eastern Air Transport, Inc., granted aircraft license; WPEG, Police Department, New York City, license, 2450 kc., 500 w.; Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., modification of license for decrease in power from 100 w. to 50 w., and change description of transmitters on seven planes; KHJUF, United Air Lines, consent to voluntary assignment of license to Boeing Air Transport, Inc.; Boeing Air Transport, Inc.: granted consent to voluntary assignment of license to National Air Transport, Inc.; KHJIR, KHJKP, KHJAZ, consent to voluntary assignment of license to National Air Transport, Inc.; KHUAZ, consent to voluntary assignment of license to Boeing Air Transport, Inc.

Also, KUU, KICU, KICV, KICW, R. R. Farish, Steamboat Bay, Alaska; KGIN, KPU, KICO, KICI, R. R. Farish, Chatham Cannery, Alaska, renewal of licenses, fixed public, point-to-point telegraph and telephone, public coastal and coastal harbor; KHARI, Pan American Airways, Inc., renewal of aircraft license; Fire Department, Seattle, Wash., C.P. 1558 kc., 50 w., unlimited time; WLOXG, DeForest Radio Co., Portable, modification of C.P. extending completion date to August 25, 1932; WMJ, City of Buffalo, Police Dept., Buffalo, N. Y., license for police service 2422 kc., 500 watts; WPEH, City of Somerville, Somerville, Mass., license for police service, 1712 kc., 100 watts; Northwest Airways, Inc., aircraft licenses for 9 planes; WODS, Radiomarine Corp. of America, New York, authority to operate 200 watt tube transmitter for 60 days aboard Vessel "Naushon" pending receipt of formal application; KDCH, Tropical Radio Telg. Co., New York City, authority to operate transmitter for 60 days aboard Steamship "Chiriqui" pending receipt of formal application; Transpacific Communication Co., Dixon, Cal., special experimental license to use transmitter constructed under KWO for point-to-point service.

Also, Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., portable in Washington State, granted C.P. and license for broadcast pick-up service 2342 kc., 2.4 w., A3 emission; WPED, Town of Arlington, Mass., modification of C.P. (police service) to change type of equipment and extend completion date to August 31, 1932; KGXU, Buchan & Heinen Packing Co., Port Armstrong, Alaska, point-to-point telephone license 2994 kc., 50 w., A3 emission to communicate with KGXW, Port Alexander; R.C.A. Communications, Inc.; Rocky Point, N. Y., granted point-to-point license, 7510 kc., 40 KW emission A1, A2, special for facsimile communication band width, 5 kc.; special for transmission of addressed program material intended for rebroadcasting at points beyond the continental limits of the United States; communication band width 10 kc.; to communication primarily with Monrovia, Capetown, Pernambuco, and secondarily with any other points specifically named in point-to-point telegraph station licenses granted this licensee; equipment normally transmitter No. 42 and alternately any other transmitter of same type which

is licensed for fixed public service at location herein authorized; Also, granted point-to-point license, 14785 kc., 40 KW, emission A1, A2, other details as above; KDUT, Clayton Dollar Steamship Lines, San Francisco, Calif., authority to American Mail Line, Ltd., to operate newly installed transmitter replacing MC 201 aboard vessel "President Grant" for period not to exceed 60 days.

Renewal Of Licenses

WAAT, Jersey City, N. J.; WACO, Waco, Tex.; WBRC, Birmingham, Ala.; WCAM, Camden, N. J.; WCAP, Asbury Park, N. J.; WCSH, Portland, Maine; WDAY, Fargo, N. Dak.; WDBJ, Roanoke, Va.; WDBO, Orlando, Fla.; WDOD, Chattanooga, Tenn.; WDSU, New Orleans, La.; WDAE, Tampa, Fla.; WEBC, Superior, Wis.; WFBM, Indianapolis, Ind.; WFBR, Baltimore, Md.; WHN, New York City; WIBA, Madison, Wis.; WIS, Columbia, S. C.; WLBW, Oil City, Pa.; WNAC-WBI, Boston; WODA, Paterson, N. J.; WRC, Washington, D. C.; WREN, Lawrence, Kans.; WRNY, New York City; WSBT, South Bend, Ind.; WTAW, College Station, Tex.; WTOC, Savannah, Ga.; WXYC, Detroit, Mich.; KFIO, Spokane, Wash.; KFAU, Lawrence, Kans.; KFQD, Anchorage, Alaska; KGBZ, York, Nebr.; KGCU, Mandan, N. Dak.; KGCM, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; KGHL, Billings, Mont.; KOIL, Council Bluffs, Iowa; KOIN, Portland, Oregon; KOL, Seattle, Wash.; KRGV, Harlingen, Texas.; KROW, Oakland, Calif.; KRSC, Seattle, Wash.; KTAT, Fort Worth, Tex.; KTRH, Houston, Tex.; KTSA, San Antonio, Tex.; KVOR, Colorado Springs, Colo.; KWWG, Brownsville, Tex., and KYA, San Francisco.

Also, WDEL, Wilmington, Del.; KFBB, Great Falls, Mont.; KFOX, Long Beach, Cal.; KLPM, Minot, N. Dak.; KQW, San Jose, Cal.; WAAM, Newark, N. J.; WCAK, Pittsburgh, Pa.; KFWB, Hollywood, Cal.; KMBC, Kansas City, Mo.; and KUSD, Vermillion, S. Dak.

Applications Dismissed

WNBO, John Brownlee Spriggs, Silver Haven, Pa., authority to install automatic frequency control, dismissed at request of applicant; KSO, Iowa Broadcasting Co., Clarinda, Ia., C.P. to move to Des Moines, dismissed at request of applicant; WFIW, Inc., Hopkinsville, Ky., application for renewal of license dismissed from hearing docket.

Applications Denied

The following applications were denied by default; applicants failed to enter their appearances within time allowed:

W1AMB, Samuel Samour, South Boston, Mass., and W9DWH, D. W. Hoisington, Salina, Kans., renewal of amateur licenses; W7ATM, Chas. R. Siegal, Seattle, Wash., amateur station license.

Set For Hearing

KDYL, Intermountain Broadcasting Corp., Salt Lake City, Utah, temporary license granted and application for renewal set for hearing because facilities of station have been applied for; WJAS, Pittsburgh Radio Supply House, Pittsburgh, Pa., requests modification of license to change frequency from 1290 kc. to 1020 kc., increase power from 1 KW, $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW LS to 5 KW (facilities of KYW-KFAX); WCAL, St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn., requests modification of license to increase hours of operation from sharing with KFMX, WLB-WCMS and WRHM to sharing with KFMX and WLB-WGMS (facilities of WRBM); KFMX, Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., requests modification of license to increase hours of operation from sharing with WLB, WCAL and WRHM to sharing with WLB and WCAL only (facilities of WRHM).

Action On Examiners' Reports

D. R. Wallace, Tulsa, Okla., CP for new station to operate on 1210 kc., 100 watts, hours not used by KGMP, withdrawn with prejudice, sustaining Examiner Ellis A. Yost; WMCA, Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York City, granted CP to move transmitter from Hoboken, N. J., to Flushing, L. I., sustaining Examiner Hyde.

Miscellaneous

KTAB (now KABC), The Associated Broadcasters, Inc., San Francisco, Cal., application for renewal of license set for hearing because of certain programs broadcast over this station and for failure to announce phonograph records; Theodore S. Cliff, Terre Haute, Ind., application for amateur station license set for hearing to determine whether applicant has operated a transmitter without a license, and whether he is qualified to operate a station.

Also, WLAP, American Broadcasting Corp., of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky., granted authority to take depositions in Louisville to be used for hearing on April 11, 1932; W. H. Allen & Co., Alexandria, La., granted authority to take depositions in Alexandria to be used for hearing on March 31, 1932; Stewart A. Heigold, Yuma, Ariz., granted authority to take depositions in Yuma and South Gate, Cal., to be used for hearing April 4, 1932.

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