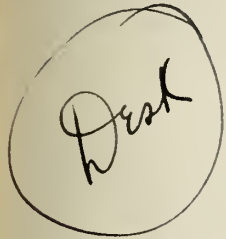


HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

INSURANCE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

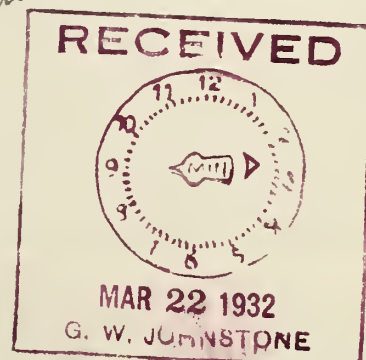
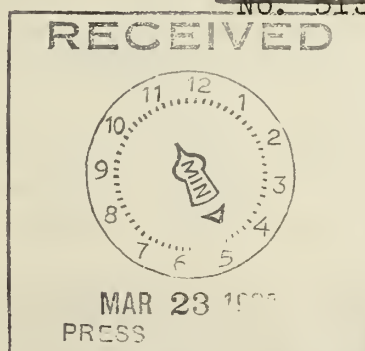
ISSUED TWICE A WEEK AND CONTAINING THE LATEST INFORMATION REGARDING THE RULINGS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION, RADIO LEGISLATION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE REGULATIONS, CHANGES IN WAVELENGTH, CALL LETTERS AND POWER, PATENTS, EXPORTS, FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION RULINGS AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST TO BROADCASTERS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 :: :: **CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.** :: ::



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COUZENS FIGHTS BROWN TO THE LAST

Following what amounted to a one man filibuster by Senator James H. Couzens, of Michigan, Col. Thad H. Brown, of Ohio, was confirmed by the Senate as a member of the Federal Radio Commission, succeeding Judge Ira E. Robinson, resigned. Senator Couzens, who singly opposed the confirmation in the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, was still alone in the floor fight against Brown and still as bitter as he previously had been in the Committee.

"The principal objection I have to the confirmation of Brown is that he has been an active politician, engaged in active politics for many, many years, and I have reached the conclusion that the Federal Radio Commission, having to do with radio broadcasting and radio communications, is not a place where partisan politics should be played", Senator Couzens declared in continuing his fight against Brown on the Senate floor.

"If Mr. Brown should be confirmed, he would be a powerful factor in the regulation and control of what constitutes the most powerful agency for public service that has yet been devised by the mind of man. It is even more a powerful agency for private propaganda. Private companies not only control radio instruments of all kinds but also operate the stations through which intelligence is conveyed to the public. Private interests introduce their voices into the homes of our people every hour of the day. Educators throughout the Nation are battling with private monopoly to gain some rights in this great agency of communication, so that our people may derive some advantage from this Government-controlled agency. The extent to which they succeed depends, under the present law, upon the willingness of the Federal Radio Commission.

"I do not recall during my service in the Senate that any appointment has ever been made to the independent commissions created by Congress as their representatives, of active political organizers such as the activities of Brown disclosed him to be....I resent these independent commissions, created by Congress as their agent, being filled with politicians, politicians in the sense that they are active in electing individuals rather than advocating before the people some question of policy.

"Mr. Brown's work during the latter part of his life, with which we are familiar, has been work and association with politics; and by that I mean organized politics, interested in obtaining political victories as distinct from political service given freely in behalf of a cause. Through political influence and the payment of political debts he was appointed general counsel of the Federal Power Commission, where he served for only a few months, and later was appointed as General Counsel for the Federal Radio Commission.

"Prior to entering the Federal service, Mr. Brown was active in Ohio politics. He was elected Secretary of State for the State of Ohio and took office January 3, 1923. The Secretary of State had charge of the distribution of automobile license tags under the Ohio statute. There were set up over 300 agencies for the selling of automobile licenses, with arrangements to make deposits in an

equal number of banks. To be accurate, the number of banks being, as I recall, 341. These banks were used as a political machine, and public money was used to create favors with those banks, which Brown afterwards used in his candidacy for the governorship. At the end of his campaign for the governorship an expose concerning the use of these funds was made in the State of Ohio."

Mr. NORRIS: "As I understand, Mr. Brown drew drafts on the banks and withdrew money which the law required him to take out every week and deposit somewhere?"

Mr. COUZENS: "Yes; to deposit in the State treasury."

MR. NORRIS: "But, as a matter of fact, he left more money in the banks after these drafts than he took out?"

Mr. COUZENS: "That is correct; and the testimony that I will read later will develop that fact."

Mr. NORRIS: "Was it claimed, then, by him that he had complied with the law, when the law required him, I suppose, to take all the money out?"

Mr. COUZENS: "I am going to develop that. What I want to say in that connection is that when the Committee on Interstate Commerce examined Brown on this one particular point, to show how slippery and unreliable he is, he stated:

"I sat in the office every Saturday afternoon to sign drafts to draw the funds out of these same 341 Ohio banks."

"That statement of itself sounds all right, but upon examination - and mind you, he did not testify to this before the committee - upon examination it was found that when he was signing these checks, which he said he sat in his office every Saturday afternoon to sign, he was only withdrawing from 30 to 40 per cent of the amounts then in the banks, the balance having been left in the banks for the use of the banks without any interest to the State. No interest would ever have been paid had it not been for the discovery made by the auditors of the State of Ohio."

Mr. ROBINSON, of Arkansas: "Mr. President, did the law require him to withdraw all of it?"

Mr. COUZENS. "The law required him to withdraw all of it every week."

Mr. WALSH, of Montana: "Mr. President, if he had to withdraw it for the benefit of the State treasury, would the money then have been deposited in other banks?"

Mr. COUZENS: "It would have been deposited to the credit of the State treasurer, and the State treasurer would have collected interest on it, but the State was getting no interest under the plan adopted."

Mr. NORRIS: "And the effect of his withdrawing only part of the money, in addition to losing interest on it, was to leave in the banks at his will a large amount of money, from which any reasonable man, I should think, might draw the conclusion that it would, perhaps, assist him very greatly to have these 341 banks retain money that he might have otherwise drawn out. Leaving in the banks all the money he did leave with them could really be considered as a personal favor from him to those banks."

Mr. COUZENS: "I think that is a perfectly sound conclusion, because, as I say, he was an active candidate for Governor; he was using the office of the Secretary of the State and the funds which were collected by that office as a means for his political advancement; and I object to using public funds and using independent commissions for the purpose of political advancement."

Mr. COUZENS: "It appears that all parties in Ohio pretty well agreed that Brown would be a good man to have here, because Ohio wants all the influence it can get in Washington. I made inquiry through a personal friend of the office of the Secretary of State in Columbus, Ohio, and one of the assistants - I do not care to mention his name - said, 'Oh, we are for Brown. We want a couple of radio licenses' - one at Youngstown and one at some college, I think - 'and we want all the influence we can get in Ohio. We do not care to say anything about Mr. Brown. We want him.'

"When Brown was confronted by the Interstate Commerce Committee with these bank accounts, the failure to live up to the law, and the leaving of large amounts in the banks, Brown replied:

'It was a physical impossibility to get it in within a week!

"I want it understood that I am not charging that Brown got any money out of this thing. I am not charging him with being financially dishonest. I would not want to charge that, because I do not think that would be fair.

"The results of this audit and disclosure were responsible for the State securing \$55,000 from the banks where Brown allowed the money to remain in excess of the time allowed by law."

Mr. COUZENS: "I desire to point out another thing to show how unreliable Brown is, how evasive he is, and how little we can depend upon his word, or what he says.

"When he was before the Committee, this took place on page 13 of the hearings. The Chairman asked him:

"The Chairman. Do you know who the Commercial Air Transport Co. are?

"Mr. Brown. No, Sir.

"The Chairman. Did you ever travel on any of their planes?

"Mr. Brown. I do not believe I have.

"The Chairman. Did you ever travel on any air transport planes that have postal contracts?

"Mr. Brown. I do not know which ones have postal contracts. I travel some by plane, but I always pay my own way.

"The Chairman. Do you mean to say that you have never had a pass on any of these air transports?

"That is, those holding postal contracts.

"My reason for particularly bringing that out was that Postmaster General Brown, who is the arch politician of the administration, is the proponent and advocate of this Thad Brown. Mr. Brown answered my question, 'No sir.'

"This was on February 10, remember. Because of the work of the committee, hearings were delayed until February 26, 16 days later, and then Mr. Brown again appeared before the committee, and I asked him the following questions, which appear on page 42 of the hearing:

"The Chairman. As I recall it, during the last hearing, you were asked concerning the passes that you had received from aircraft companies handling the United States mail and having contracts with the Post Office Department.

"Mr. Brown. Yes, sir.

"The Chairman. Your reply was that you had received no passes from any aircraft company, as I recall. Is that correct?

"Mr. Brown. I am glad you brought that up, Senator. I would like to refer to page 32 of the record. Your question was:

"Do you mean to say that you have never had a pass on any of these air transports?"

"My answer was, 'No, sir.'"

"In his reply there he left out the statement that he had said he always paid his way. Continuing to quote him, he said:

"If the Committee got the impression that I had never had a pass, I wish to modify that."

"Mind you, he had said before that he always paid his way. Now he wants to modify that, after having it brought up to him 16 days after he had answered.

"But the answer as it stands is correct. I said, 'No sir', and you did not follow up with any other questions."

"That was his defense for having lied to the Committee."

"This is just an evidence of the evasiveness, if not absolute dishonesty, of Mr. Brown. From a study of his record, I have not been able to find a single constructive or worthwhile thing he has ever done", Senator Couzens continued. "I am quite convinced that the President did not desire to appoint Thad Brown, but did so under pressure of his political manipulator, the Postmaster General."

Mr. Fess: "Mr. President, I am in a position to make a statement free of any suspicion of having any particular interest in any favor to be given to Col. Thad Brown.

"When Colonel Brown was a candidate for Governor of Ohio, I did not support him in the primary. I did not decline to support him because I thought he would not make a good executive officer, but he was young and had not had an opportunity to prove himself, and I thought the candidate who was running against him had more maturity, so I declined to support Colonel Brown.

"He has trained with what might be known as a political faction which has not always been friendly to me. When Col. Thad Brown's name was presented for the office of Chief Counsel, I was not aggressively for him. Of course, I did not oppose him, because he has the qualifications and education, having been a graduate of the Ohio State University and having a good rank as a student in law; but he had not the long career some lawyers have whom I thought it might have been preferable to nominate. I am mentioning that so it might be understood that what I am saying about Colonel Brown is not because of any personal attachment to him at all.

"I have known Colonel Brown and know him to be a man of integrity, a man of good character, and I think a splendid business man. While I was not enthusiastic for his appointment to the position as legal head of the Radio Commission, I have been enthusiastic to have him promoted to the Radio Commission, where a business man can be of service. In the matter of his politics, he has been aggressive. His father-in-law is one of the leading men of Ohio. He has gone into a family that is identified politically with the State. Naturally, being ambitious, having served in the World War and coming out with a splendid record, he was at once given recognition in the State as an aspiring public official."

Mr. Couzens: "Mr. President, will the Senator tell us where he served in the World War?"

Mr. Fess: "I have not looked up his record. He is a World War veteran, identified with World War people."

Mr. Couzens: "Yes, I understand he served in a swivel chair down at Houston, Texas."

Mr. FESS: "The practice was to sell the tags at offices set up throughout the State of Ohio for the convenience of the people, and the money was to be deposited in local banks and then at convenient times sent to Columbus. There was an old statute on the books that required public funds coming to any officer to be deposited in the

State treasury within a week of their receipt. That is the statute in question. It is an old one. It had not been regarded at all under previous administrations. Col. Thad Brown enforced the sending of the money every two or three weeks. The reason why it was not sent every week was that some places were so far removed from Columbus that it was a physical impossibility to do it. Consequently the thing that is charged against Colonel Brown is that he had not respected that law, which never had been called to the attention of any preceding incumbent of this office."

Mr. FESS: "Colonel Brown became ambitious to become Governor. It was charged immediately by the Republicans who wanted somebody else that he was using the office of Secretary of State to build a political machine. That charge was made. It can be easily seen that if an official desired to do such a thing, he had fairly good opportunity because of his contact in each county through the distribution of automobile tags. That was one way. Secondly, as Secretary of State, he is at the head of the Election Board in every county; consequently the Republicans who did not want Colonel Brown promoted to the governorship charged that he was using his office to build a political machine and that all the distributors in the various counties were his lieutenants.

"Then this old statute was dug up. Mark you, this was four years after Colonel Brown came into office and when he became a candidate in 1926 for Governor. His enemies in his own party charged that he was favoring banks, and that he was favoring them to the extent that he let them keep the money three weeks when the law required it to be sent in each week. The accumulation of this added time involved a loss to the State of something like \$70,000 of interest in all of the time covered. That was the charge made. It was made by Mr. Brown's political enemies in his own party and used purely as a campaign issue.

"I give it as my honest opinion that Colonel Brown will make an able member of the Radio Commission who will not, under any circumstances, be unduly influenced by any sordid interests, but will, with an eye to the public weal, do the best he can. That is my honest opinion spoken of a person who has never been a partisan of mine."

Mr. Dill: "I am not going to discuss the bank question further than to say that previous to Mr. Brown's becoming Secretary of State the testimony shows that the money was allowed to remain in the banks sometimes for three or four months after it was deposited, but, as the result of Mr. Brown's improving and speeding up the process, the money was gotten in more quickly; and when the Attorney General dug up the old statute the State got \$65,000 in interest.

"Mr. President, the Senator from Michigan said, in opening his remarks, and he repeated it all the way through, that he based his opposition primarily on the fact that Mr. Brown was a politician. As I said to the Senator in Committee, and I repeat here, so are we all politicians. If men are to be barred from Commissions because they may have been politicians, none of us would be eligible at all. In that statement is the implication that Mr. Brown is the kind of politician that if placed in a semijudicial or semiadministrative

position as a Commissioner his political proclivities will influence and affect his actions as a member of the Commission. Of course, if he is the type of man who will allow his political proclivities, his political activities, to cause him to be unfair in the decision of questions before the Commission, that is a valid objection. There is no way to determine that except by the study of his record while he has been General Counsel for the Commission.

"I was also concerned somewhat as to the charges that if he became a Commissioner, he would be subject to influence by those organizations which, in my judgment, already have too much power and control over radio and are seeking for more. I refer particularly to the Radio Corporation of America and its affiliated companies. We happen to have a definite case in which Mr. Brown's position is shown in a matter that was of the highest importance to the Radio Corporation. I do not cite it as proof that he is against the Radio Corporation, but I do cite it as proof that he is not afraid to take a position when he thinks it is right, even though it is in defiance of that great radio organization.

"Last Summer when the question of whether or not Section 13 of the Radio Act applied to Clause 9 of the Radio Corporation agreement, the matter came up to the Commission and was referred to Mr. Brown as General Counsel. He tells us in his testimony that he called all the attorneys of the Legal Division into his office as a cabinet and they went over it and discussed it very carefully; that there was a division of opinion among the attorneys, but it was his own personal judgment that the law did apply to the Radio Corporation agreement. He so stated to the Commission and advised them that it was their duty to refuse the licenses applied for by the Radio Corporation as being guilty of monopoly; but he pointed out that it was a doubtful question on which men disagreed, and he, therefore, thought it might be well to make a test case, as it involved such vast investments on the part of the Radio Corporation; and he recommended that a test case be presented to the Supreme Court of the United States to determine whether or not the law did apply. In the face of that advice the Commission overrode him and, by a vote of three to two, refused to declare that the law applied to the Radio Corporation's agreement.

"I mention that because the charge has been frequently made, not on the floor but while this nomination has been pending, that Mr. Brown would be the creature of the Radio Corporation; and the record of the Commission has been such that I have been particularly concerned that no man should be appointed whom I thought was subject to the influence of that organization.

"I do not hold any brief for Mr. Brown. I do not know how he will vote; but the charges made against him certainly have not been sustained. His record is that of an honest man, that of a clean man; and I believe, if he is confirmed, he will make a capable member of the Commission."

The law requires that two legislative days must pass before the confirmation of a nominee may be forwarded to the White House. At the Commission it was said to be unlikely that Colonel Brown will assume office before Monday, March 28th, at the earliest.

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INNOVATION IN DETECTOR TUBES ANNOUNCED

Radio engineers who have had an opportunity to experiment with the Wunderlich Tube are said to acclaim it as the first innovation in detection since the advent of the A.C. radio set. The tube is specifically designed to overcome the weaknesses apparent in tubes that have been used as detectors, though developed for other purposes.

The Wunderlich Tube, with one "auto-balanced" set of elements, gives full-wave grid detection with a minimization of overloading, full automatic volume control, and a stage of audio-frequency amplification without adding to the cost of the radio receiver, nor requiring major mechanical changes. Thus it provides an essential and efficient self governor or floating-control of tone and quality.

It is claimed that the Wunderlich Tube has four times the detector power output of the triode. Reports from the field are declared to indicate that several of the large set manufacturers are incorporating the Wunderlich Tube and System in their 1932 receivers, in line with the tendency to banish overloading and include automatic volume control in new sets.

Mr. Wunderlich, the inventor of this tube, announces that arrangements have been completed with the Arcturus Radio Tube Company for the manufacture and production of this new tube which will be built in blue glass and have a red base to distinguish it from present day types.

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NEW AND RENEWAL ACCOUNTS SIGNED BY COLUMBIA

March 29 - RENEWAL - General Mills, Minneapolis, Minn., (flours, cereals, crackers); Agency - Blackett-Sample Hummert, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; Program - Tues. Thurs. 6:30-45 P.M., "Songs of Romance, orchestra and male soloist - 1 station.

RENEWAL - Proctor & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio (Crisco); Agency - The Blackman Co., New York City; Program - Tues., Thurs., 7:15-7:30 P.M., Mills Brothers, 21 stations;

NEW - Best Foods, Inc., New York City (Nucca); Agency - Benton & Bowles, New York City; Wed., Fri., 11:30-11:45 A.M., Ida Bailey Allen, Male Soloist, piano dialogue, "Round the World Cooking School", 32 stations.

RENEWAL - Minneapolis Honeywell Regulator Co., Minneapolis, Minn., (Temperature Controlling devices); Agency - U.S. Advertising Corp., Chicago, Ill.; Program - Sun. 1:30-2:p.m., orchestra and guest artists "Minneapolis Honeywell Wonder Hour", 17 stations.

RENEWAL - Howard Clothes, Inc., New York City (Men's Clothing); Agency - Peck Advertising Agency, Inc., New York City; Program - "Beau Brummel of Song", Sunday 6:30-7:00 P.M.; 5 stations.

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BAIRD TELEVISION DENIED RIGHT TO OPERATE HERE

The Baird Television Corporation, England, was refused the right to operate in the United States when the Federal Radio Commission denied the application of the Knickerbocker Broadcasting Company, New York, for an experimental visual broadcasting station.

The Commission found that the Baird Corporation had used the Knickerbocker name as an entree through which they hoped to "commercialize" the so-called "Baird System" of television in this country, according to the statement of facts and grounds submitted with the decision which reversed the recommendation of Commission Examiner Ralph L. Walker.

By its action the Commission sustained exceptions filed to the Examiner's report by Radio Pictures, Inc., New York, which claimed granting Knickerbocker's application would not be in public interest.

Hearing on the case was held November 30th and December 1st, 1931. William Weisman and Paul D. P. Spearman appeared for Knickerbocker and Louis G. Caldwell appeared for Radio Pictures. George B. Porter appeared for the Commission.

Commenting on its decision, the Commission stated granting the application would have violated Section 12 of the Radio Act of 1927, in that the Board of Directors and controlling vote of the Baird Corporation, which would in reality be operating the proposed station, were all aliens, and the entire capital stock of the corporation is owned under laws of a foreign country.

The proposed extensive program of television experiments to be carried out if the application were granted, was found to be a scheme for commercialization of the Baird System, rather than a bona-fide program of research.

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LONDON RADIO STATION MAY BE ABANDONED

In line with its policy of liquidating operations of the Merchant Fleet Corporation, which has resulted in decreased need for communication facilities, the Shipping Board has decided to discontinue its European radio station which it maintains in London and which is also used by other Government agencies, it was announced last week at the offices of the Board. The matter is now in the hands of the Chief Coordinator, who must determine whether maintenance of the station would be justified by the use other Departments have for it. Communications are sent and received by the station with the aid of the Navy radio services.

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RCA WINS PATENT INFRINGEMENT APPEAL

The Radio Corporation of America was exonerated by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia last week on a patent infringement charge brought by the Dubilier Condenser Corporation relating to present-day methods of radio reception through the use of alternating electrical current in houses.

In a decision written by Judge Victor B. Woolley and concurred in by Judges J. Warren Davis and Albert Johnson, the Court ruled that the clauses which the Radio Corporation was charged with infringing upon merely represented a combination of old methods improvised to function in a somewhat new way, but without making any real advance in the art of radio reception.

The decision overruled a finding by the Federal Circuit Court of Delaware that the R.C.A. had illegally adopted the idea of the Dubilier patents in its loud-speaker 104 and Radiolas 17 and 18.

The patents are known as "Lowell and Dunsmore Patent Number 1,455,141" and "Dunsmore Patent Number 1,635,177". R.C.A. was charged with infringing claims three and fourteen of the former and nine of the latter.

The appeal was taken by the Radio Corporation.

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UNITED KINGDOM AND ARGENTINA IMPORTANT RADIO MARKETS

Radio receiving sets valued at \$1,918,000 were shipped to England, and \$1,710,757 to Argentina. This shows a considerably expanding market in the United Kingdom for American radio sets, inasmuch as a value of only \$404,705 was taken by that country during 1930. Argentina's import increased from \$1,226,022 in 1930. Canadian purchases of radio receiving sets for 1931 were valued at \$1,562,845 - a decrease of \$1,880,970 - while the Swedish market showed considerable expansion - to \$998,777 from \$133,658. Exports to France registered a gain of \$683,763 and those to Italy and Mexico decreased somewhat.

Other classes of radio apparatus such as transmitting sets, tubes, receiving set components and loud-speakers showed declines in exports, the foreign market for receiving set accessories dropping to \$574,746 from \$2,066,235 in 1930.

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: BUSINESS LETTER BRIEFS :
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Because of the scientific interest in the broadcast of a complete program of entertainment from a train speeding at more than a mile a minute, a number of radio officials have accepted the invitation of the Columbia Broadcasting System to board the Baltimore & Ohio train which will make the test next Sunday, March 27th.

Among the guests who will inspect the equipment on the train will be: Radio Commissioners Harold A. Lafount, Col. Thad H. Brown, and former Radio Commissioner Judge Ira E. Robinson; Senators Dill, Capper and White; Congressmen Free of California, and Bloom, of New York; and Lieutenant E. K. Jett, Assistant Chief Engineer in charge of short wave broadcasting.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Radio Corporation of America, held on March 18, 1932, the regular quarterly dividend of 1-3/4% (87 1/2¢ per share) was declared on the "A" Preferred stock of the company. The dividend is payable on April 15, 1932, to holders of "A" Preferred stock of record April 1, 1932.

Writes O. O. MacIntyre in "New York Day By Day":

"Diary of a modern Pepys: Up and fell to thinking of Broadway press agents of other days - Wells Hawks, William Raymond Sill and A. Toxen Worm. So breaking bread with Lowell Thomas, the aircaster, and his lady and Bob and Pat Brinkerhoff there and much tag, tag, bobtail and hanky-panky.

"Then through town to my chambers, talking a moment along the way with Montague Glass and his wife, Tippy Gray, Bebe Deniels and Sadie Murray. To my task and Mildred Cornwall came with good news of Dean and his murals for the Los Angeles Library.

"With my wife to Dot and Deke Aylesworth's and came also the Rex Coles, William F. Careys, Ely Culbertsons, Frank Masons, Bruce Bartons. Frank Crowninshield, the Roy Howards, Marion Cooper, John Royal and others, and the merriest evening since Bill Hogg's 1928 Xmas party."

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SEES ADVANTAGE IN NAMES PLAY-UP

Under the caption "Daily Newspapers Are Damphools", "Zit" has the following editorial in "Zit's Weekly":

"When the Publishers' Association at their last meeting decided to discontinue using the advertisers' names in the radio programs they did a great thing for the advertisers - and the newspapers thought they were hurting them - now the programs give the name of the star instead of the commercial sponsor. That is just what the commercial sponsors want. They pay a lot of money for a star or a band and if the newspapers ignored the star or band what good would the star or band be to the commercial advertiser. Take vaudeville - would R-K-O put up just "R-K-O" in front of the palace - No. - they advertise the stars who are at the palace. That's what brings the people to the box Office.

"When the daily newspapers publish the name of the performer they are playing right into the hands of the commercial sponsor - and when the newspaper publish the photographs of the stars, they help them in every way which is just tickling the advertiser and advertising agencies to a fair-thee-well - keep on daily newspapers throwing your paper to radio and as we said years ago - and as we say again - 'You will be selling your papers just as they have been sold - all on account of radio.' Remember brilliant daily newspapers that if you advertise the stars the public tunes in and then the advertiser tells you who is sponsoring the stars. Great brains behind these newspapers. Think it over."

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FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Information concerning the following foreign trade opportunities may be secured by writing the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.:

Radio apparatus for airplanes	156828	Bucharest, Rumania	Agency
Radio parts and accessories	156825	Prague, Czechoslovakia	"
Radio sets, with built-in loud speakers, small	*56918	Hamburg, Germany	"
Radio sets and parts, long-wave, midget	156826	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	"
Radio sets and supplies	*56920	Barcelona, Spain	Purchase
Radio sets and tubes	*56871	Geneva, Switzerland	Agency & Purchase
Television apparatus	156827	The Hague, Netherlands	Sole Agency
Phonographs and records	156903	Amsterdam, Netherlands	"

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Applications Granted (March 18, 1932)

KFAB, KFAB, Inc., Lincoln, Neb., 30 day extension to make proof of purchase site for 25 KW transmitter; WSB, Atlanta Journal Co., Atlanta, Ga., extension to April 17th to select 50 KW site; KCMC, North Miss. Broadcasting Corp., Texarkana, Ark., modification of C.P. and license covering transmitter location move locally, 1420 kc., 100 watts unlimited; WCCM, Great Southern Land Co., Gulfport, Miss., C.P. to install new 1 KW transmitter; change frequency from 1210 to 590 kc., change power from 100 w. to 1 KW and hours of operation from unlimited to daytime; Attala Milling & Prod. Co., Kosciusko, Miss., C.P. for new station, 1500 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time; KPO, Hale Brothers Stores, Inc., and The Chronicle Publishing Co., San Francisco, Cal., C.P. approving proposed 50 KW transmitter site; WGBF, Evansville On the Air, Inc., Evansville, Ind., authority to broadcast State Basketball Tourney from Indianapolis by remote control on Friday, March 18th, 7:30 to 8:30 P.M., C.S.T.

Also, WHDL, Tupper Lake Broadcasting Corp., Tupper Lake, N.Y. authority to operate night of March 18th from 7:30 P.M., EST, until end of Basketball finals; WGST, Georgia School of Tech., Atlanta, Ga., and KLS, Warner Brothers, Oakland, Cal., C.P. to make changes in equipment; KFYO, T. E. Kirksey, d/b as Kirksey Bros., Lubbock, Texas, modification of C.P. to change transmitter location from Texas Tech. Campus locally; WGBB, Harry H. Carman, Freeport, N. Y., license covering local move of transmitter, 1210 kc., 100 w., shares with WJBI, WCOH, and WMRJ; KGGE, Powell & Platz, South Coffeyville, Okla., modification of license to move studio from Coveyville, Okla. to Journal Bldg., Coffeyville; WLBC, Donald A. Burton, Muncie, Ind., modification of license to increase hours of operation from sharing with WJAK to simultaneous daytime operation with WJAK, share with WJAK, at night.

Also, WIAS, Iowa Broadcasting Co., Ottumwa, Ia., modification of license to change facilities with KWCR, 1310 kc., 100 watts, specified hours; KWCR, Cedar Rapids Broadcast Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, modification of license to change facilities with WIAS, 1420 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time; WOS, John D. Heiny, Jefferson City, Mo., consent to voluntary assignment of license to Missouri State Marketing Bureau; KGKX, W. W. Von Canon, Trustee, Sandpoint, Idaho, consent to voluntary assignment of license to Sandpoint Broadcasting Co.; WSMB, Radio Station WSMB, Inc., New Orleans, La., permission to use 500 watt transmitter previously licensed, for 2 weeks while moving main transmitter for which authority is outstanding.

Also, American Radio News Corp., Carlstadt, N. J., C.P. for general experimental service, frequencies 1394, 2398, 3492.5, 4797.5, 6425, 8655, 12862.5, 17310, 23100, 25700, 26000, 27100 kc., 2 KW; W2XE, Atlantic Broadcasting Corp., Long Island, near Jamaica, N.Y., C.P. for new experimental relay broadcasting transmitter, move transmitter to near Wayne, N. J., change equipment from 20 KW West. Elec. transmitter to 5 KW DeForest transmitter additional frequency 6120, 11830, and 15270 kc.; Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Detroit, Mich

C.P. aviation service and aeronautical point-to-point station, 2398 kc., unlimited, 5825 kc., day only, aeronautical point-to-point 2698 kc., 350 watts; WPEI, E. Providence Police Dept., E. Providence, R. I., modification of C.P. to change location of transmitter to Town Hall, E. Providence, R. I.; WPI, Inland Waterways Corp., Memphis, Tenn., modification of C.P. for installation of new transmitter, frequency 4140, *5520, *6210 kc., calling & working; 3120, 4780, *6250 kc., (*Not to be used as working frequency for marine relay service, 2 transmitter 250 w. each); KPR, KGXW, Karl Hansen, Port Alexander, Alaska, license (a) public coastal service, 2538 kc., 100 w., for KPR: (b) fixed public, point-to-point tel. 2994 kc., 100 w. for KGXW, to communicate with KGXU, Port Armstrong;

Also, KLH, Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co., San Rafael, Cal., license public coastal and coastal harbor, 2550 kc., 400 watts, to communicate with ships in vicinity of San Francisco Harbor; WLXQ, American Tel & Tel. Co., Bradley, Maine, renewal of experimental license, frequencies 54, 56, 58, 64, 66 and 75 kc., 25 KW; KHBZA, Boeing Airplane Co., NC-10225-M, consent to voluntary assignment of license to Boeing Air Transport, Inc.; KDCJ, Tropical Radio Telg. Co., New York, authority not to exceed 60 days to operate transmitter aboard vessel "Antigua" pending receipt for formal application; WADT, Radiomarine Corp. of America, aboard "Santa Cecilia" authority not to exceed 60 days to operate newly installed transmitter replacing 2 transmitters pending receipt of application for modification of license;

Automatic Frequency Control

The following stations were granted authority to install automatic frequency control: WDSU, New Orleans, La.; WMAX, Yankton, S. Dak.; WHB, Kansas City, Mo.; WTMJ, Milwaukee, Wis.; WMBI, Chicago, Ill.; KSCJ, Sioux City, Ia.; KLZ, Denver, Colo.; KFOX, Long Beach, Cal.; KOAC, Corvallis, Ore., and KGW, Portland, Oregon.

Renewal Of Licenses

The following stations were granted regular renewal of licenses: WIBG, Elkins Park, Pa.; WISN, Milwaukee, Wis.; WJDX, Jackson, Miss.; WNBZ, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; KLCN, Blytheville, Ark.; KTFI, Twin Falls, Idaho; KWLC, Decorah, Iowa, and KWSC, Pullman, Wash.

Set For Hearing

WAAB, Bay State Broadcasting Corp., Boston, Mass., requests modification of license to increase daytime operating power from 500 w. to 1 KW; KMLB, Liner's Broadcasting Station, Monroe, La., requests modification of license to increase hours of operation from daytime to unlimited; WLB-WGMS, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., requests modification of license to increase hours of operation from sharing with WRHM, WCAL and KFMX to sharing with WCAL and KFMX (facilities of WRHM);

Applications Denied

WEEW, WEEX, American Radio News Corp., New York, denied request to use frequencies 7625 and 7640 on unlimited time basis for fixed public press service between stations of this corporation.

(both frequencies are licensed to applicant at Carlstadt, N. J., for daylight use only); WKZO, WKZO, Inc., Kalamazoo, Mich., denied authority to operate unlimited time on April 2nd with power of 250 watts.

Action On Examiners' Reports

WRAK, Clarence R. Cummins, Williamsport, Pa., granted renewal of station license, 1370 kc., 100 watts, on-half time; hours 6 to 9 A.M., 12 M to 3 P.M., and 6 to 9 P.M., reversing Examiner Ellis A. Yost; The Sun Gazette Co., Williamsport, Pa., denied C.P. for new station, 1370 kc., 100 watts, share with WRAK, reversing Examiner Yost; Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York City, denied C.P. for experimental visual broadcasting station, reversing Examiner Ralph L. Walker;

Troy Broadcasting Co., Troy, Ala., dismissed application for new station 1500 kc., 50 watts, daytime hours, sustaining Examiner Elmer W. Pratt; WSIX, d/b as 638 Tire & Vulcanizing Co., Springfield, Tenn., granted renewal of license, 1210 kc., 100 watts, full time, sustaining Examiner Pratt except as to time; WELL, Enquirer-News Company, Battle Creek, Mich., granted C.P. to move location of transmitter locally and install new equipment, 1420 kc., 50 watts, unlimited time; denied increase in power to 100 watts, sustaining Examiner Ralph L. Walker.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

March 18 - WKBZ, Karl L. Ashbacker, Ludington, Mich., install automatic frequency control; also C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase power from 50 w. to 100 w.; KELW, Magnolia Park, Ltd., Burbank, Calif., modification of C.P. to extend completion date to May 4, 1932.

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