

# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

INSURANCE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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 :: :: **CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.** :: ::

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No. 519

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## RCA DENIES GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY CHARGES

Rather than a monopoly, as charged by the Government, there exists in radio spirited and unrestrained competition, with broadcasting stations in competitive hands and with plant capacities for radio sets and tubes vastly in excess of market demands, according to the answer filed by the Radio Corporation of America to the amended and supplemental petition of the government in anti-trust law proceedings in the United States District Court of Delaware.

The answer points out that the patent cross-licensing agreements between certain of the principal defendants in 1920 and 1921, which the government has attacked, were not entered into secretly and with intent to violate the law, but were negotiated with the full knowledge of the government, were considered and approved in the presence of a representative designated by the President of the United States, and were submitted to the Department of Justice before execution.

"Neither the Department of Justice nor said Government representative objected to or criticized any of these agreements", said the reply, "this defendant then, as now, being advised and believing that they were legal."

The cross-licenses were necessary, the Radio Corporation said, because the patents held by different concerns were supplementary and overlapping, making it impossible as a practical matter for any of these concerns to manufacture efficient and reliable radio apparatus. The result of the cross-licenses was the development in radio without parallel in any other industry in so short a time.

The answer denies that the defendant company has created or attempted to create a monopoly, but on the contrary has granted licenses under its patents on reasonable terms with the result that licensees have been enabled to compete with the defendants without restriction as to selling prices or quantity. They are licensed to use all patents covered by the cross-licenses, and in consequence there has been the most intense and active competition in radio apparatus.

In analyzing competition in the various fields of radio under attack by the Department of Justice, the answer declares that:

1. In the manufacture of radio broadcast receiving sets, there are more than thirty-five concerns in open, intense and unrestrained competition, having productive capacity of more than 20,000,000 receiving sets a year compared with the present annual market consumption of about 3,500,000 sets. The defendants charged with a monopoly do less than 20 per cent of the total receiver set business.



2. Radio vacuum tubes are manufactured by about thirty concerns in open, intense and unrestricted competition, having a productive capacity of about 150,000,000 tubes a year compared with the present annual market consumption of about 50,000,000 tubes. The defendants charged with a monopoly do less than 40 per cent of the total tube business.

3. There are more than 600 radio broadcasting stations licensed by the Federal Radio Commission, while the Radio Corporation of America, including its subsidiaries, owns but eight broadcasting stations and leases four others. All of the other defendants in the radio litigation own only five additional stations. These stations are in active competition with other stations of like power and scope.

4. Radio communication is carried on by R.C.A. Communications, Inc., a subsidiary of the defendant, in active competition with many other communications companies, both domestic and foreign, and this company carried less than 20 per cent of the total trans-oceanic telegraph communication between the United States and foreign countries and less than one-tenth of one per cent of the domestic communications of the United States.

The answer refers to the cross licensing of patents as follows:

"This defendant denies that the patent cross-licenses and other agreements referred to in the amended and supplemental petition restrained trade and commerce in radio, or radio apparatus or devices or otherwise. These agreements were lawful, reasonable and in furtherance of the public interest, enabling the creation and development of the modern art of radio by relieving a patent deadlock.

"Prior to 1919, the radio art was largely experimental and there was no substantial public use of radio instrumentalities. The principal concerns in the radio field had supplementary and overlapping patents, which, as a practical matter, made it impossible for any of them to manufacture reliable or commercially useful radio apparatus without infringing the adversely held patents of others and subjecting themselves to injunctions and recoveries of profits and damages. The United States Government recognized this situation, and being compelled by the necessities of the World War to obtain radio apparatus adequate to the satisfactory conduct of radio communication, created an involuntary cross-license situation by obtaining radio apparatus utilizing patented inventions adversely held with respect to each other under Government guarantee of patent protection to the manufacturer. This Government involuntary cross-licensing did not extend to radio apparatus made for the public. In 1919 and subsequently, the patent cross-license agreements were entered into between various of the defendants, not secretly nor with any intent to violate any law of the United States, but, on the contrary, with full knowledge of the Government and for the purpose of enabling the development of the radio industry. The patent cross-license agreements com-

plained of between this defendant and the defendant American Telephone and Telegraph Company....., and the defendant Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company....., entered into in 1920 and 1921, were considered and approved by this defendant's Board of Directors in the presence of an Admiral of the United States Navy, who had been designated by the President of the United States to sit with this Board and advise with it concerning matters of public interest in accordance with the specific provisions of its charter and by-laws, and were then submitted to the Department of Justice of the United States before execution. Neither the Department of Justice nor said Government representative objected to or criticized any of these agreements, this defendant then, as now, being advised and believing that they were legal.

The result of the patent cross-licenses was to bring about a development in the field of radio without parallel in any other field within so short a time, and to make possible the development of world wide radio transoceanic telegraph and telephone systems efficient ship to shore communication, broadcasting, and many other uses of radio apparatus. This defendant denies that it has maintained or attempted to maintain a monopoly in the results of this development, or that such has been the purpose or effect of the agreements, or any one or more of them, referred to in said petition, and alleges that it has not restrained trade but on the contrary it has granted many patent licenses, on reasonable terms, to companies other than the defendants, which licenses have enabled the licensees to compete with the defendants without restriction as to selling prices or quantity, by the use of all of the patents covered by the cross-licenses, so that, as a result of the granting of these licenses, the most intense and active competition in radio apparatus has grown up and exists today throughout the United States."

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#### A.A.A.A. TO HAVE OPEN RADIO SESSION

The proper extent and nature of the advertising credit in a broadcast program will be discussed by Senator C. C. Dill, of Washington, and Representative Ewin L. Davis, of Tennessee, at an open session of the convention of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, to be held at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, April 14 and 15th. Senator Dill and Representative Davis will be followed on the program by agency executives responsible for 80 per cent of the sponsored national programs now on the air, it is announced.

The session, open to Four-A members and invited guests, will be held Friday afternoon April 15th. This is the first time that the radio session has been open to others than members.

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## POLICE RADIO MAY RECEIVE CHANNELS FROM TELEVISION BAND

The Federal Radio Commission may take from television some of its frequency allocations and give them to police service.

Anticipating the time when police radio service will play a major part in crime detection in every thickly populated section of the United States, the Commission is preparing to meet the situation with additional frequencies for police use. If the service keeps growing as it has in the last two years, it was declared, it is "very likely" these additional frequencies will be needed within the next three or four years.

There are now about 70 police broadcasting stations in operation, and at the present rate of growth, this number will exceed 100 by next year. With the present number of stations, there is no pressing need for additional frequencies, but as the system is installed in cities and other thickly populated areas in the future, the need may become acute. It is to meet this condition that the Commission is anticipating a reallocation of frequencies from television to police.

Experiments in the visual broadcasting field now indicate that the ultra-high frequencies will be best suited to transmission of images. It is expected that cleaner pictures may be sent, with less fading and less double-image interference, on the very high channels.

If future experiments verify this view, the logical place to get new police frequencies will be from the present television band. The television band, or most of it, might be assigned to the ultra-high frequencies, leaving for police use those frequencies now allocated to visual broadcasting. Perhaps only part of the present visual broadcasting band would be taken to the higher channels, leaving a section of the present band for use in experimenting with lower wavelengths.

Eight frequencies a little above the television band are now assigned to police service. They are: 1712, 2414, 2422, 2430, 2442, 2450, 2458, and 2470 kilocycles. Two additional frequencies, 1574 and 2506, are allocated to State police service. These frequencies are assigned on a zone basis throughout the United States. The station's power is determined by the population of the area it serves. In areas where the population is less than 100,000, the station's power is limited to 50 watts. Where the population is over 700,000, power may be as high as 500 watts.

Cities near each other in the same zone now share single frequencies. Land wire system between cities warn of a police broadcast, and all stations on the frequency are silenced while the warning station makes its crime announcement.

Several large metropolitan areas, however, have not yet installed police radio service. Baltimore, Md., for example, a city of 800,000, has no service. Other smaller cities are without it. The Commission feels police service is a beneficial and necessary branch of radio, and is encouraging development of the system in metropolitan areas, even though it knows sooner or later additional channels will be needed.

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## RADIO STATION'S LIBEL LIABILITY ARGUED

Whether radio stations are freed from any liability for libel committed by political speakers on time purchased to answer addresses of opposing candidates, or whether they should be held to the same liability for publishing libel as newspapers, was argued before the Nebraska Supreme Court at Lincoln, Neb., recently.

While attorneys for radio station KFAB, of Lincoln, joint defendant with Richard F. Wood in a \$100,000 libel action brought by Attorney General C. A. Sorensen sought to minimize the importance of the case as "just another damage suit", opposing counsel urged the need of fixing responsibility of radio stations for libel, Editor and Publisher reports.

The Attorney General had appealed the suit for that purpose, after a jury returned a verdict for him for \$1 against Wood but exempted the radio station from damages. His attorneys asked the Supreme Court to reverse the case and order a directed verdict returned against both parties defendant, the jury to fix the amount of the damages.

An instruction which seemed to place liability of the radio station on a basis of negligence rather than publishing liability and the radio station's defense that under the Federal Radio Act it could not censor political speeches drew the chief fire of attorneys for the appellant.

The section of the Radio Act provides that if one candidate is permitted to speak, equal opportunity must be extended to his opponents, without right of censorship of their speeches. Wood spoke on time purchased by W. M. Stebbins, 1930 senatorial primary opponent of U. S. Senator George W. Norris, who had previously spoken from the station.

Lloyd Marti, representing Attorney General Sorensen, pointed out that while this section gave no authority to censor, it did not abrogate the right of radio stations to refuse to broadcast political speeches.

"It is purely discretionary with the station whether it shall let any candidate speak", he argued. "If a commercial station, as a matter of business, chooses to publish political



speeches, it does not imply immunity from liability. There is no way that we can say that the Federal Radio Act freed it from liability for defamatory statements.

"They're in the game for the money. They can protect themselves.

"It would be absolutely unconscionable to permit a speaker to talk without any liability."

The instruction to the jury on which the chief objection was based read: "You are instructed that in the usual radio broadcasting there are two parties, the speaker and the broadcaster. The utterance of the speaker does not leave the studio until transmitted by the equipment of the broadcasting station. Therefore, there must be something done both by the station owner and the speaker before the publication is complete. When the speaker reads from a manuscript theretofore composed and typewritten, which contains matter libelous per se and the owner of the radio station fails to honestly and in good faith exercise due care and on account of that failure permits matter libelous per se to be broadcast, said station owner is responsible for the natural and proximate results of that failure."

It was this instruction, Marti charged, which was most erroneous, since it apparently made the station's liability only one to be determined by relative negligence. "The court ignored the fact that KFAB was a joint publisher and put the liability of the station solely on negligence. It ignored the fact that as a joint publisher, in the absence of privilege, it was liable."

It was this instruction, he charged, which was responsible for the jury's bringing in a verdict "for one publisher and against another." "The station", he reminded the court, "made no attempt to investigate Wood or his speech or to stop it. Instead, it lent him active assistance."

Objection was also made to admission as evidence of a letter from the U. S. Radio Commission to the station stating that its license would be revoked if it censored a political speech of a candidate whose opponent had previously spoken. Marti charged this was the jury's chief consideration and the court's permitting it to remain in evidence "had more to do with the verdict than any other feature of the case."

"Wood", he declared, "composed a damnably libelous speech for which both publishers should be held liable.

"If a radio station can with immunity broadcast that the chief law enforcement officer of the State is an irreligious libertine, a madman and a fool, then the radio is a curse and the rights and liberties of the people are endangered."

Defending the position of the radio station, Max V. Beghtol reminded the court that prior to Wood's appearance at the station the night of August 11th on time purchased by the campaign manager of Mr. Stebbins, he had not been known to the station's management.

He recalled that friends of Sorensen had been notified that there was to be a "hot speech" given and that they, without notifying the Attorney General, obtained radios and a court reporter, who took down the speech, furnishing the basis for the Sorensen case and two similar ones which have been filed but never tried.

"KFAB knew nothing about this", he said, "and Wood made his speech. Parts of the speech were in bad taste and probably parts were libelous per se."

Throughout this portion of his argument, Mr. Beghtol reminded the court that "the radio station knew nothing about this." He pointed out that the station announcer was not concerned with what Wood was going to say and in fact read a magazine during most of the speech.

He then traced the radio station's procedure in publishing three times the next day a denial of responsibility for the speech and a statement by Wood that he had not intended any imputation against Sorensen's private life.

The station statement said that KFAB was entirely non-partisan, that some speeches at the end of the campaign got personal and bitter but that it was not in sympathy with such attacks, neither ratified nor approved them, and was sincerely sorry for their publication.

Declaring that the case is "only a damage case - no more important than any other case", Mr. Beghtol argued that the jury's verdict should not be disturbed.

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#### WHOLESALEERS HAVE LOW RADIO STOCKS

Radio merchandise on hand at wholesale dealers at the end of the last quarter of 1931 represented a 42.01 per cent decrease in value from that on hand at the end of the third quarter of the year, while sales increased 30.47 per cent in value, according to statistics issued by the Bureau of the Census, April 7th.

At the end of the third quarter of 1931, radio merchandise on hand was valued at \$5,935,400, and at the end of the next quarter, at \$3,441,849, the figures disclosed. In the former period, the average stock per wholesaler was shown to have been worth \$16,672, and in the latter period, \$9,668; indicating a considerable reduction of stocks on hand.



The average value of sales per dealer in the third quarter of 1921 was \$32,586, and in the final quarter \$42,514. Radio merchandise, as classified and compiled in the Census Bureau's table, is shown to include receiving sets of various kinds, home talking picture machines, batteries, vacuum tubes (receiving), including tubes in sets, loud-speakers, (not in sets), and miscellaneous radio accessories and parts.

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#### HEARINGS SCHEDULED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

April 13 - Oral argument before Commission en banc: WPCH, Eastern Broadcasters, Inc., New York City, modification of license, 570 kc., 500 w., share with WMCA.

WMCA, Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., New York City, renewal of license, 570 kc., 500 w., share with WNYC.

WNYC, Department of Plant and Structures, New York City, renewal of license 570 kc., 500 w., share with WMCA.

Hearing before Examiner:

F. D. and H. D. Conard, Conard Studio, Garden City, Kans. C.P. 1370 kc., 100 w., share with KGDA.

April 15 - Visual broadcasting:

Shreveport Broadcast Co., Shreveport, La., C. P. 1603-2080 kc., 100 w., unlimited time.

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#### APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

April 6, - Peter Goelet, Chester Township, N. Y., C.P. for a new station to use 1210 kc., 50 watts, specified hours (facilities of WMRJ, Jamaica, N. Y.); WAAT, Bremer Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N. Y., C.P. resubmitted without amendment, requests new transmitter and increase power to 500 watts; also modification of license resubmitted without amendment, requests change from 300 watts to 500 watts; WERE, Erie Dispatch Herald Broadcasting Corp., Erie, Pa., C.P. to install new transmitter; KID, KID Broadcasting Co., Idaho Falls, Idaho, modification of license amended and resubmitted requesting unlimited time only - omits request for increased power; KFAC, Los Angeles Broadcasting Co., Los Angeles, Calif., license to cover C.P. granted 1/22/32 to move station locally and install new transmitter.

Application returned to applicant: WBBC, Brooklyn Broadcasting Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., increase hours of operation (no answer to Commission's letters).

April 7 - WMCA, Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., C.P. to install new auxiliary transmitter; WPRO-WPAW, Cherry & Webb Broadcasting Co., Providence, R. I., move transmitter from Cranston, R. I., to Providence, R.I., install new equipment and change from 1210 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time, to 630 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time; WPAD, Paducah Broadcasting Co., Paducah, Ky., voluntary assignment of license to Paducah Broadcasting Co., Inc.; WEXL, Royal Oak Broadcasting Co., Royal Oak, Mich., install automatic frequency control; WFLA-WSUN, Clearwater Chamber of Commerce & St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, Clearwater, Fla., license to cover C.P. granted 12/18/31 to move transmitter locally and install new equipment; KGGF, Powell & Klatz, Coffeyville, Kans., modification of license to increase power from 500 watts to 1 kw.

Applications returned to applicant:

Myrle K. Berger, Scottsdale, Pa., C.P. for a new station on 650 kc. at Upper Tyrone, Pa. (Rule 116); WTSL, Evangeline Broadcasting Co., Lafayette, La., C.P. for authority to move station from Laurel, Miss. to Lafayette, La. (Rule 6-c).

April 8 - H. Verne Spencer, Jeannette, Pa., C.P. for a new station resubmitted amended as to equipment and to request 1420 kc., instead of 930 kc.; WHEF, Attala Milling & Produce Co., Kosciusko, Miss., modification of C.P. granted 3/18/32 for a new station on 1500 kc., requests modification as to equipment and for 100 w., 250 w. LS, instead of 100 watts day and night as originally granted; Price Siever & J. W. Steele, Marlow, Oklahoma, C.P. for a new station to use 1010 kc., 50 watts, time not used by KGGF, Coffeyville, Kans., and WNAD, Norman, Okla., on that channel; Maurice L. Barrett, East St. Louis, Ill., C.P. for a new station resubmitted, amended to omit request for 250 watts daytime on 1310 kc., now requests 1310 kc., 100 watts, unlimited.

Application returned to applicant:

WRBQ, J. Pat Scully, Greenville, Miss., requesting specified hours (request of applicant)

Applications Other Than Broadcasting

April 6 - Press Wireless, Inc.: WJK, Needham, Mass., C.P. for change in location of transmitter to Hicksville, N. Y.; KGWH, Salt Lake City, Utah, KGWE, Los Angeles, Cal., modification of C.P.s for extension of completion date to 10/18/32; KGWA, San Francisco, Cal., license covering C.P. for 4715, 5315 kc., 10 KW, point-to-point telegraph; W4XA, Miami Broadcasting Co., Inc., portable, initial location, Miami, Fla., license covering C.P. for 2368 kc., 15 watts, temporary broadcast pickup; Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Cheyenne, Wyo., new C.P. for 2906, 3072.5, 3082.5, 3088, 5510, 5540, 5672.5, 5692.5, kc., 50 watts, aeronautical service; WQZ, R.C.A. Communications, Inc., San Juan, P. R., license covering C.P. for 15445 kc., 1 KW., point-to-point telegraph; Pan American Airways, Inc.: WKDL, Miami, Fla., license covering C.P. to move transmitter to new building 2648, 4125, 6570, 6580, 8015, 16240 kc.,



350 and 200 watts, point-to-point aeronautical; also license covering C.P. to move transmitter to new building, 2870, 3082.5, 5405, 5692.5, 8220, 12300, 16440 kc., 350 and 200 watts, aeronautical service.

April 7 - W2XO, General Electric Co., S. Schenectady, N.Y. modification of license for change in frequencies to 4205, 8410, 12615, 16820, 21025, 25230, 4045, 8090, 12135, 16180, 20225, 24270 kc., increase in power to 40 KW, special experimental for test purposes; Radiomarine Corp. of America: KSE, Torrance, Calif., modification of license for additional frequency of 16860 kc., coastal and marine relay services; Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: WSDS, Chicago, Ill., WSDR, Madison, Wis., licenses covering C.P. for 2668, 2672 kc., 400 watts, point-to-point aeronautical service; Same stations, licenses covering C.P. for 2854, 3005, 5377.5 kc., 400 watts, aeronautical service; W9XV, Ozark Radio Corp. of Carterville, Shreveport, La., license covering C.P. for 1594, 2398, 3492.5, 4797.5, 6425, 8655, 12862.5, 17310 kc., 100 watts, general experimental.

April 8 - Submarine Signal Co., Boston, Mass., W1XD, renewal of license for 1604, 2398, 3256, 4795 kc., 15 watts, general experimental service; W2XBZ, R.C.A. Communications, Inc., New Brunswick, N. J., C.P. to move transmitter to Arneys Mount, N. J., for 34600, 41000, 51400, 60000 to 400000, 401000 and above, 150 watts, general experimental service; City of Woonsocket, R. I., Police Dept., Woonsocket, R. I., new C. P. for 2470 kc., 30 watts; Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., S. Plainfield, N. J., C. P. for 278 kc., 10 watts, special experimental service; City of Dayton, Police Department, Dayton, Ohio, modification of C. P. for extension of completion date to 8/8/32.

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## DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

### Applications Granted (April 8, 1932)

WHOM, N. J. Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N. J., C.P. to move transmitter and studio locally in Jersey City and make changes in equipment with maximum rated power of 250 w.; KVL, KVL, Inc., Seattle, Wash., C.P. to make changes in equipment and install automatic frequency control; KOB, New Mexico College of Agr., State College, New Mexico, C.P. to move transmitter and studio from State College to Albuquerque, N. Mex., and install new 10 KW, eqpt. decreasing power from 20 KW to 10 KW; WRVA, Larus & Bros. Co., Inc., Richmond, Va., and KFH, Radio Station KFH Co., Wichita, Kans., authority to install automatic frequency control; KMPO, R. S. MacMillan, Beverly Hills, Cal., license covering installation of new equipment 710 kc., 500 watts, limited time; WFLA-WSUN, Clearwater Chamber of Commerce & St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, Clearwater, Fla., permission to extend eqpt. tests for 6 days;

tests to expire April 12th (action taken April 6th); WAPI, Ala. Polytechnic Inst., Univ. of Ala. & Ala. College, Birmingham, Ala., extension of authority to conduct field survey for period of 30 days, in vicinity of Birmingham (Action taken April 6th); WRBQ, J. Pat Scully, Greenville, Miss., permission to reduce power for 30 days pending filing of formal application for OP to make changes in equipment (action taken April 6th); KVOA, Robert M. Riculfi, Tucson, Ariz., permission to take depositions in re application for modification of license for hearing scheduled April 29, 1932, of certain witnesses in Tucson (action taken April 5th); WTAG, Worcester Telg. Publishing Co., Inc., Worcester, Mass., increase in day power from 250 to 500 watts, experimentally.

Also, American Telephone and Telegraph Co.: W2XX, Ocean Gate, N. J., renewal of exp. license, 10550, 16270 and 21420 kc., 20 KW, A1, A2 and A3 emission; W2XA, Rocky Point, N. Y., renewal of exp. license, 45 to 75 kc., except 46, 54, 56, 64, 66 and 75 kc., 190 KW, A1, A2, A3 emission; W3XO, portable in Sussex, Morris, Essex and Somerset Counties, N. J., renewal of exp. license; 6640-7330; 8570-10400; 11550-12890; 13720-15250; 17280-19530; 20000-22070 kc., 10 watts, A1 emission; Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Omaha Neb., C.P., aero & point-to-point aeronautical service, freqs: a. 3232.5, 3242.5, 3447.5, 3457.5, 3467.5, 3485, 3257.5, 5602.5, 5612.5, 5632.5 kc., unlimited; 3222.5, 4917.5 kc., day only; b. 2316, 2356, 4115 kc., unlimited; 6450, 6550, 6560, 8015 kc., day only; 50 watts, emission A1, A2, A3 on freqs. a; A1 on freqs. b; W3XAI, RCA Victor Co., Inc., Camden, N. J., renewal of special experimental license 1550, 2100-2200, 43000-46000, 48500-50300, 60000-80000kc., 500 watts, emission special for high quality telephony, band width 10 kc.

Also, W2XO, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., modification of exp. license; 4045, 4205, 8090, 8410, 12135, 12615, 16180, 16820, 20225, 21025, 24270, 25230 kc., 40 KW, emission A1, A2 and A3 and special, provided max. communication band width plus tolerance does not exceed frequency separation band width; Bell Telephone Laboratoris, Inc.: W2XDH, portable on truck in N. J., and W2XDH, granted renewal of experimental license; 3422.5, 4752.5, 6755, 7565, 7610, 8560, 9170, 9750, 9870, 10550, 10675, 10480, 12840, 13390, 14470, 14590, 15355, 15415, 16270, 17120, 18340, 19220, 21060, 21420 kc.; 1 KW, emission A1, A2, A3 and special; W2XDJ, Same Co., Whalepond Road, N. J., same as above, except 25 KW; W2XDG, Same Co., Ocean Twp., N. J., same as above except 5 KW; W6XU, Radiomarine Corp., of America, San Francisco, renewal of exp. license, 153, 157, 160, 400, 410, 454, 468, 5525, 6200, 8290, 8330, 11055, 12375, 16580 kc., 10 KW, A1, A2 and A3 and special emission; W8XC, and W2XE, Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich., granted renewal of exp., licenses 389 kc., 1 KW, A2 emission; W2XBW, Globe Wireless, Ltd., Garden City, L. I., renewal of gen. Exp. license; 1594, 2398, 3492.5, 4797.5, 6425, 8655 and 12862.5 kc., 500 watts, emission A1, A2 A3 and special.



### Renewal Of Licenses

WAAB, Boston, WADC, Talmadge, Ohio; WBIG, Greensboro, N.C.; WCBA, Allentown, Pa.; WCKY, Covington, Ky.; WDRC, Hartford, Conn.; WEHC, Emory, Va.; WFBL, Syracuse, N. Y.; WFOX, Brooklyn, N. Y.; WGES Chicago; WHBL, Sheboygan, Wis.; WHIS, Bluefield, W. Va.; WIOD-WMBF Miami, Fla.; WHK, Cleveland; WKBH, La Crosse, Wis.; WKBW, Buffalo, N. Y.; WLAC, Nashville, Tenn.; WLTH, Brooklyn; WMBD, Peoria, Ill.; WRBX, Roanoke, Va.; WSAI, Cincinnati, Ohio, WSPD, Toledo, Ohio; WTAD, Quincy, Ill.; WTFI, Athens, Ga.; KECA, Los Angeles, KGMB, Honolulu; KGNF, North Platte, Neb.; KSCJ, Sioux City, Ia.; KSO, Clarinda, Ia., and KUOA, Fayetteville, Ark.

### Applications Dismissed (Request of Applicant)

Stewart A. Heigold, Yuma, Ariz., C.P. 1420 kc., 100 watts, half time, facilities of KFXV; WGN, The Tribune Co., Chicago, Ill., application for relay broadcasting frequencies dismissed at applicant's request.

### Set For Hearing

Louis Reis, New York City, requests C.P. for new station 1350 kc., 250 watts, share with WCDA, WMSG, WAWZ (facilities of WBNX), Steubenville Broadcasting Co., Steubenville, Ohio, requests C.P. 1420 kc., 100 watts, specified hours; Baton Rouge Broadcasting Co., Inc., Baton Rouge, La., requests C.P. for new station, 1450 kc., 500 watts night and 1 KW LS, share with KTBS; Claude Raymond Brand, Deadwood, S. Dakota, requests C.P. for new station, 1200 kc., 100 watts, 4 hours daily, facilities of WCAT; KLX, The Tribune Publishing Co., Oakland, Cal., requests modification of license to increase power from 500 watts to 1 KW.

### Action On Examiners' Reports

Midwest Wireless Co., Cleveland, Ohio, denied 18 applications for new stations for public coastal, marine relay and point-to-point service at Ishpenning, Mich, Duluth, Minn., Cleveland, Ohio, and Buffalo, N. Y., sustaining Examiner Elmer W. Pratt; Radiomarine Corp. of America, granted applications for point-to-point licenses for stations WCY, West Dover (Cleveland), Ohio, WRL, Duluth, Minn., WGO, Chicago, and WBL, Buffalo, to permit radio telegraph communication between each of the above stations and WLC, Rogers City, Mich., sustaining Examiner Elmer W. Pratt; Owosso Broadcasting Co., Owosso, Mich., denied application for C.P. for new station to operate on 830 kc., 1 KW, daytime, sustaining Examiner R. H. Hyde; Pillar of Fire, Cincinnati, Ohio, denied application for C.P. for new station to operate on 1420 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time, sustaining Examiner Elmer W. Pratt; E. L. Somers, Pottsville, Pa., #8ECP, denied renewal of license as in default, applicant failed to appear at hearing, Chief Examiner Ellis A. Yost sustained.

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