

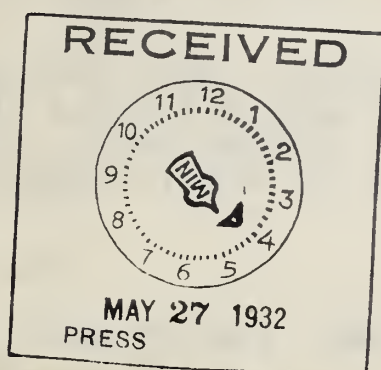
HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

INSURANCE BUILDING

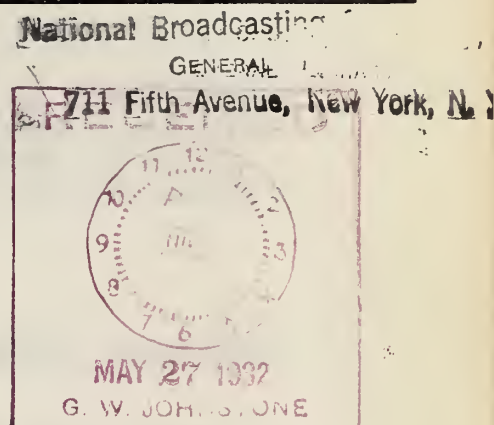
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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 :: :: **CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.** :: ::

Best



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No. 532

Note: Since Monday, May 30th, is a Government holiday, there will be no issue of the Business Letter on that day.

WABC INCREASES RATES

Effective June 15th, WABC, key station of the Columbia Broadcasting System, will revise its rates for time on the air, according to Hugh K. Boice, Vice-President in Charge of Sales. The new rates show an increase of \$150 per hour for time after 6:00 P.M.

The new rates are:

Evening Rates (After 6 P.M.) - Hour - \$800; Half-hour - \$500; Quarter Hour - \$312.

Day Rates (9 A.M. to 6 P.M.) - Hour - \$400; Half-hour - \$250 and Quarter-hour - \$156.

Morning rates from 1 A.M. to 9 A.M. are one-third of evening rates.

The old rates for WABC were \$650 per hour; \$406 per half-hour and \$254 per quarter-hour for time after 6 P.M., while the daytime rates were \$325 per hour; \$203 per half-hour and \$127 per quarter-hour.

In connection with the increased rate, Mr. Boice issued the following statement:

"Since September, 1931, Station WABC has been operating with its new 50,000 watt single-mast transmitter. This replaced the 5,000 watt transmitter on which the present time rates are based. Because of the increased expense of operating the 50 kilowatt transmitter and the increased service area of WABC, the rates have been revised.

"These new rates are still the lowest for high-power stations in the New York area. This is particularly true since recent authoritative surveys show WABC ranking first among New York stations by a wide margin of popularity.

"Listening area measurements, conducted since September, indicate that the primary listening area of Station WABC today contains 1,932,600 more radio sets than were served by its former 5,000 watt transmitter. The metropolitan area of New York is, of course, covered with a far more intense signal as the new single-mast transmitter gives WABC a higher technical efficiency than any other maximum powered transmitter in the United States."

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SIROVICH BILL DEFEATED: REDRAFT ORDERED

The House of Representatives voted 71 to 18 to kill the Sirovich Copyright Bill on Tuesday. On a preferential motion offered by Representative O'Connor, the House agreed to send the measure back to the Patents Committee, of which Mr. Sirovich is Chairman, for redrafting. In view of this action, it is not likely that there will be any copyright legislation during the present session.

The radio industry was bitterly opposed to the radio section of the bill.

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NBC SEEKS ASSIGNMENT OF KPO LICENSE

Lawyers for the National Broadcasting Company will appear before the Federal Radio Commission today to ask for assignment of the license of Station KPO, San Francisco, operated by Hale Bros. Stores, Inc., and The Chronicle Publishing Company. Station KPO operates on 680 kilocycles, with power of 5,000 watts. It has a construction permit for 50,000 watts, assigned by the Commission in the recent high-power grant. NBC will ask for voluntary assignment of both license and construction permit.

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COMMISSIONER LAFOUNT DISCUSSES INDUSTRY PROBLEMS WITH RMA

"You manufacturers of radio equipment deserve much credit for your initiative and optimism. Some people are talking depression and unsatisfactory business conditions, while you are anticipating normal business. I congratulate you. I believe you are right; the evidences of a return to normal business conditions are as obvious as the budding trees are a sure sign of the approach of Spring".

Thus Federal Radio Commissioner Harold A. Lafount greeted the Radio Manufacturers' Association's open meeting in Chicago on Tuesday.

"There seems to be no limit to the resourcefulness and ingenuity of radio engineers, future possibilities stagger the imagination", he continued. As new devices are proposed, which theoretically solves some radio problem, you manufacturers are quick to anticipate the possible market, and soon the new gadget is made available for general use.

"Interest in radio on the part of the general public shows no abatement. The American system of broadcasting with all its defects, appears to us to be the best yet devised. The army of listeners increases daily.

"Those engaged in the broadcasting business are most optimistic. They are constantly seeking to expand, operators of local stations desire regional assignments, those with regionals desire cleared channels, and those on cleared channels desire maximum power. While those ambitious souls add much to our worries and perplexities, it is a healthy situation.

"The majority of broadcasters in this country are doing a magnificent job. It is an 'off night' if there is not a \$100,000 performance on the air. We hear a \$5.50 show every evening in our homes without any effort on our part.

"Although our broadcasters are 'way out front' in the matter of providing interesting, instructive, educational, and helpful programs, there is still room for improvement and expansion.

"To make the most of the radio facilities at our disposal, there must be absolute cooperation between manufacturers, broadcasters, and the Government. A perfect allocation and the use of ultra modern transmitters is useless unless receiving sets are equally modern and properly installed. Consequently the Federal Radio Commission must intelligently direct radio traffic by making scientific allocations. On that subject may I say the Commission have not only required broadcasters to install the most modern equipment on the market, but at least on one occasion ordered the installation of equipment that had to be designed and manufactured.

"You manufacturers, as I have said already, have done much for radio broadcasting in the United States, but if I may be permitted to say so, you and your distributors and retailers are woefully lacking in one thing, and that is, service to the receiving set owner. This is, in my judgment, a real weakness in your present marketing plan.

"Your responsibility must not cease when the receiving set is paid for. If full tone value is to be maintained, and if the receiver is to accurately reproduce that which is broadcast, then the sets must be serviced at least twice a year. One of the joys of listening to radio is that it faithfully reproduces that which is broadcast; in fact, modern receiving sets when properly installed and in first class condition are so efficient that one can scarcely believe the artist is not actually performing in his own home. This high type reception must be maintained if interest in radio programs is to continue. A small service charge could be made which the average listener would welcome. However, the listener usually does not appreciate the necessity of such service and often blames the broadcaster, or the Government for poor reception, when, as a matter of fact, his set has been in operation for perhaps two years without having been

checked by an expert and perhaps he is still using the original tubes.

"Then too, frequently receiving sets are improperly installed with poor antennae systems and connections. Personally, I believe more than one-half of the 17,000,000 radio receiving sets now in use in this country are improperly installed, and this I say is partly due to the fact that manufacturers and distributors have failed to explain to the public that their receiving set is a highly technical device, which must be frequently checked by a capable expert. No one would think of leaving his piano for years without having it tuned. We all realize the necessity of keeping our automobile in first class condition, replacing spark plugs and tuning up our motors, but many seem to think that a radio receiving set is almost human and can provide for itself.

"The public should also be advised of the necessity of properly adjusting and tuning their sets.

"As to my assigned topic, 'Television', a child of science appears to be as illusive as its twin 'prosperity'. Both have been said to be just around the corner, but the question is which corner. There is magic in the name 'Television'. It is something new and little understood by the general public, its possibilities are speculative, consequently are often exaggerated.

"Ever since 1925 when C. Francis Jenkins gave his first public television demonstration, consisting of flickering shadows of a little girl in silhouette bouncing a ball, the laboratories have become a magnet for the promoter who pictures to his prospective clients the untold wealth to be found in this new field, which in his opinion, will far outstrip such prosaic industries as were created by the automobile and radio.

"Ever since its creation, the Federal Radio Commission has been frequently petitioned to put television on a commercial basis, as if the Commission by the passing of rules and regulations could create for an industry a state of technical perfection which the best engineers of the country have not yet been able to achieve.

"The position of the Commission is very clear and quite simple in this respect. As soon as the television art is perfected to the point where the average layman can expect a comparatively fair amount of entertainment from his television receiver, it seems reasonable to suppose that the Commission will not arbitrarily bar the way to economic progress in this field.

"Nor has the Commission played the ostrich and stuck its head in the sand. The individual Commissioners and their engineers have travelled far and wide to see at first hand the latest developments of television in the laboratories. Frequent reports have been made to the Commission and such policies as have been

adopted have in every instance been motivated by an acute perception of facts as they then existed. Very frankly, gentlemen, we are not yet convinced that television has emerged from the laboratory and is ready to matriculate into the more severe course of adult entertainment and education.

"True, most of us have seen remarkable pictures in the laboratory -- pictures whose depth and detail compare not unfavorably with the amateur motion picture projection. To the layman, however, there is always a missing element. While we may gaze in fascination for ten or fifteen minutes at a picture that has penetrated the mysterious ether through steel buildings and brick walls, to astonish the 'looker-in', yet after a quarter of an hour of such pleasing surprise, the mind becomes impatient and critical. The amount of action is strangely confined. We do not only have the three unities of Greek tragedy, time, place and action, but the actors themselves are limited to one, two, or three persons at the most, whose visibility changes in inverse proportion to their number.

"We have all dreamed of the day when the complete action and crowds of a football game could be seen in every home simultaneously with their occurrence, through simple television apparatus. But this dream is a long way from present actualities.

"The normal 60-line picture used by the majority of television experimenters today requires a single sideband modulation width of 43,200 cycles, or 86,400 cycles emission for double sideband transmission. If the number of lines is increased to 120, at 24 pictures per second, which is the standard talking picture speed, maintaining the five by six proportion of height to width, the number of cycles required per sideband increased to 207,360, or a total band width of 414,720 cycles required for double sideband transmission. It can thus be seen that if 240 lines are used with the methods known today, a single sideband emission of 829,440 cycles would be required, or using double sideband transmission, a total band width of 1658.88 kc. would be required for a single picture, which is almost twice the entire width of the whole present broadcasting band from 550 to 1500 kc. As you know, the radio spectrum below 20,000 kc. is now crowded, and does not contain space for such wide band emissions unless we abolish many other important services.

"For this reason it became evident that for pictures having any reasonable degree of detail, it was necessary to find an entirely new part of the radio spectrum where comparatively wide frequency bands could be found for this new type of service, and consequently the so-called ultra-high frequency bands were selected. These bands run from 43,000 to 46,000 kc., from 48,500 to 50,300 kc., and from 60,000 to 80,000 kc. including a total frequency space of 24,800 kc. This appears to be a relatively large amount of space for such a new service, but we have already been informed by engineers of some of our leading companies that eventually for good service to the public, channels having widths of approximately

2000 kc. will be required, and on such a basis it can be seen that this apparently tremendous expanse boils down to only ten channels.

"Perhaps this single reason more than any other justifies the policy of extreme caution which has been followed by the Federal Radio Commission in the approval of new television stations. If what has the essentials of a huge industry in the making must grow, live, and prosper within perhaps only ten channels, only the most extreme caution in the original granting of television applications can prevent chaos.

"Considerable thought is being given these days to a possible extension of the broadcasting band. The Madrid Radio Conference to be held in Madrid, Spain, beginning September 3, 1932, will undoubtedly consider this question, and the decision arrived at, will be far-reaching in its effects."

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NBC NEW ACCOUNTS AND RENEWALS

NEW - Larus & Brothers Co. (Edgeworth Tobacco), Richmond, Va.; Agency - Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborne, 383 Madison Ave., New York City; Starts - June 15, 1932, Wednesdays 10:30-11:00 P.M., WEAJ Basic Red Network; Program - "Corn Cob Pipe Club of Virginia", Barnyard music, male quartet, harmonica band, fiddlers, etc. from Virginia.

NEW - Horlick's Malted Milk Co., Racine, Wis.; Agency - Lord & Thomas and Logan, Chicago, Ill.; Starts June 6, 1932, Daily except Saturday and Sunday 8:45-9:00 A.M., 9:30-9:45 A.M., originates NBC, Chicago; 8:45-9:00 A.M., WMAQ; 9:30-9:45 A.M., KSD, WOC, WHO, WOW, WDAF; Program - Dramatic sketch for children.

RENEWAL - Socony Vacuum Specialties, Inc., 26 Broadway, New York City; Agency - Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, 383 Madison Ave., New York City; Starts - July 5, 1932; Tuesday and Thursday 10:30-10:45 A.M., Network - WEAJ, WEEI, WTIC, WJAR, WTAG, WCSH, WGY, WBEN, WSYR; Program - Cindy and Sam, negro comedy sketches.

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APPROVE ANOTHER FREQUENCY MONITOR

The Federal Radio Commission has approved the frequency Monitor sample submitted by RCA Victor Co., Inc., for use in broadcast stations, in order to comply with Rule 145, and assigned the approval number given below:

RCA Victor Co., Inc., Type EX-4180 Approval Number 1454.

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J. CLARKE COIT SAYS RADIO BUSINESS WILL INCREASE

The radio industry is headed for steadily increasing business and is no more near the saturation point than the automobile industry was in 1921, J. Clarke Coit, retiring president of the Radio Manufacturers' Association asserted in Chicago yesterday (May 25th) in an address to the Eighth Annual Convention and Trade Show of the association in the Stevens Hotel.

Mr. Coit said, in part:

"During the depression of 1921, an intimate friend of mine who was an automobile manufacturer concluded, after what he considered a thorough study of the situation, that the saturation point in automobile sales had been reached. So he disposed of his business. To the analytical mind of 1932, his decision of 1921 was silly - just as silly as an opinion of some that the saturation point in radio has been reached in 1932 would be to the analytical mind of 1942.

"Ten years from now the man who goes out of radio this year because he thinks that the radio industry is 'through' and has reached its saturation point will look just as silly as my automobile friend looks today to those who have made millions and millions of dollars in automobiles since he figured that that industry was 'through.'"

President Coit introduced Mayor Cermak at the opening meeting of the RMA, who declared that radio has surpassed man's fondest dreams and congratulated the industry on its progress, adding, "Radio has brought the world a new conception of other worlds, other peoples and a linking of old world and new world dreams and aspirations under a common bond of relationship."

In the absence of Harry A. Shaw, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, who was prevented from attending the convention on account of illness, Paul W. Morency, of Station WTIC, Hartford, Conn., and Vice-President of the Broadcasters, presented Mr. Shaw's address on "Some Broadcast Problems."

The vital need is for close cooperation and teamwork on the part of the radio manufacturers and the broadcasters, he asserted. This closer alliance is necessary because both divisions of the industry have a common problem.

This common problem is better programs, for, he asserted, the people are little interested in the technical developments of radios but are vitally interested in what the programs have to offer. Both branches of the radio industry will the same thing to the public, and that is program service, he said. The broadcasters send out the programs and the sets bring them in, he said. He closed with a reiteration of his urge that both groups work together for their common good and for better service to the public.

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VAN ALLEN DISCUSSES VARIOUS PHASES OF RADIO INDUSTRY IN DETAIL

A lengthy statement was read by John W. Van Allen, general counsel of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, dealing with patent laws, copyright laws, anti-trust laws, and trade relations and trade associations at the meeting of the RMA.

He made three suggestion, as follows:

"We suggest that the court be urged to confirm the licenses heretofore granted and to reserve the right to deal with matters affecting them in the future and a Congressional act be passed, if necessary, conferring jurisdiction on the court to deal with the granting or refusing of licenses in the future for the protection of the public interest and private investment in the event of arbitrary or oppressive denial of licenses or terms, whether the government wins or loses the suit.

"We make no specific recommendations in copyright at this time beyond what we have heretofore approved. We venture the suggestion, however, that any new copyright act should embody relief from arbitrary or oppressive terms or denial of permission to use on reasonable terms.

"We suggest that a manufacturer should not be restricted by law from fixing the price of his commodity throughout its course from his plant to the consumer, provided he does it without understandings or agreements with his competitors; that he should be permitted to contract for one price maintenance with his trade classifications in order that the integrity of his trade relations may be maintained; and that he may make differences in discounts and prices among intermediate distributors and that he may contract with them to prevent ruinous competition with each other in his own products."

Mr. Van Allen said he had been asked for a short statement indicating in what respects, if any, the present law hampers the solution by our industry of what we regard as its most pressing problems; and an indication of whether we believe it desirable or necessary that our industry be given the power:

(a) To regulate prices; (b) To control or apportion production; (c) To apportion sales or customers; (d) To apportion territory; (e) To pool sales; (f) To pool profits; (g) To pool patents; (h) To fix resale prices of identified goods; (i) To limit the investment of capital or the flow of new capital into the industry; (j) To boycott non-members of the association or recalcitrants or to impose other penalties; (k) To fix uniform wage scales; (l) To prescribe systems of cost accounting; (m) To collect and disseminate statistics and price information as to past sales -- current or future sales; (n) To circulate interpretative comments upon price and production statistics; (o) To regulate trade relations; (p) To regulate business and competitive practices; (q) Miscellaneous practices, E.G., credit bureaus, standardization, etc.

Answering a few of them specifically, Mr. Van Allen replied:

(a) We do not ask the power in our trade association to regulate prices, inasmuch as this would doubtless be accomplished by government regulation by future laws which would be likely to hamper us to a greater extent than we are today from the lack of that power.

(b) We do not need the power to control or apportion production but we do need the right to comment, suggest and advise on trade tendencies and their remedy, if destructive, gathered from trade statistics; information relating to supply, demand and production in order that the industry may know the boundaries within which it can safely proceed.

(c) (d) (e) (f) We see no need with us of the power to apportion sales or customers or territory to pool sales or profits.

(g) We have heretofore approved of the pooling of patents by interchange of license agreement among the members of an industry in form substantially like that found so successful in the automobile industry.

(h) We ask the right to fix resale prices of our own identified goods in the course of commerce, that is, the right to maintain a one-price policy to the consumer and the right to agree with our intermediate distributors for such adherence to such price maintenance.

(i) We doubt the value of the practicability of any attempt by law to limit the investment of capital or the flow of new capital into an industry.

(j) We do not need the power to boycott non-members of the association or recalcitrants or to impose other penalties. We believe that if an association returns service commensurate with its cost and makes membership worth while, which ours does, it does not need the power to punish those who are not desirous of accepting its benefits.

(k) We do not need the power to fix uniform wage scales as we do not consider it practicable to do so and no law or trade rule would make it so.

(l) We favor standard systems of accounting but do not favor the granting by law of the right of trade associations to require it.

(m) (n) We need the power to collect and disseminate statistics and price information as to past sales or current sales and the right to circulate interpretative comments, advice and suggestions upon price and production statistics without subjecting ourselves to the extreme penalties now imposed by laws.

(o) (p) We do not need the power by law to regulate trade relations or to regulate business and competitive practices, but we do not need the present legal restrictions against doing so, if an industry can accomplish this desirable result among themselves through a trade association.

(q) We believe in the fullest liberality to trade associations on miscellaneous practices such as credit bureaus and standardization, engineering, cost account and like matters.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

May 24 - WABI, First Universalist Society of Bangor, Maine, install automatic frequency control; WHOM, New Jersey Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N. J., modification of license to change from sharing with WBMS, Hackensack, N. J., and WNJ, Newark, N. J. to unlimited time; WDEL, WDEL, Inc., Wilmington, Del., modification of license to change from 250 w., 500 w., local sunset to 500 w. day and night on experimental basis; WIBW, Broadcasters of Pennsylvania, Oil City, Pa., C.P. to move station from Oil City to Erie, Pa.; WBAP, Carter Publications, Inc., Fort Worth, Texas, install automatic frequency control; WNAX, G. C. Redfield, Rapid City, S.D., C.P. for a new station to use 570 kc., 1 KW, share with WNAX, Yankton, South Dakota; KSO, Iowa Broadcasting Co., Clarinda, Ia., C.P. amended to request studio removal to Des Moines, Iowa (instead of Creston), transmitter location to be determined, and change from 1360 kc., 500 w., share with WKBH at night to 1370 kc., 100 w., 250 w. local sunset, unlimited time; KGVO, Mosby's, Inc., Missoula, Mont., install automatic frequency control.

Also - Applications Other Than Broadcasting - KGXR, International Packing Co., Sand Point, Alaska, renewal to 252 kc., 25 w., point-to-point telegraph service; R.C.A. Communications, Inc., W6XI, Bolinas, Calif., renewal of special experimental license; K6XO, same request, Kahuku, Hawaii; W3XL, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Bound Brook, N. J., modification of general experimental license for increase in power to 100 kw.; W2XAH, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., South Plainfield, N. J., license covering C.P. for 278 kc., 10 w., special experimental service.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

The Commission took the following action May 24th:

Applications Granted

Albert S. Moffat, Springfield, Mass., C.P. for new station to operate on 1420 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time; WBEN, WBEN, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., C.P. to change equipment; WMBQ, WMBQ, Inc., Auburn, N.Y., C.P. to move station locally in Auburn; Troy Broadcasting Co., Troy, Ala., C.P. for new station to operate on 1210 kc., 100 watts,

daytime hours; KGKB, East Texas Broadcasting Co., Tyler, Texas, C.P. to make changes in equipment; WRBQ, J. Pat Scully, Greenville, Miss., C.P. to make changes in equipment and change power from 100 w., 250 w., LS to 100 watts; KFIZ, The Reporter Printing Co., Fond du Lac, Wis., C.P. to install new 100 watt transmitter; KGCU, Mandan Radio Association, Mandan, North Dakota, C.P. to make changes in equipment; WDAS, WDAS Broadcasting Station, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., modification of C.P. to extend commencement date from Feb. 8, 1932, to July 1, 1932, and completion date from May 8 to August 30, 1932; KGRS, E. B. Gish (Gish Radio Service) Amarillo, Texas, renewal of license, 1410 kc., 1 KW specified hours; WCAT, South Dakota State School of Mines, Rapid City, S. Dak., renewal of license, 1200 kc., 100 watts, 1 hour daily; WNBX, First Congregational Church, Springfield, Vermont, permission to suspend operation until action is taken by Commission on application of this station to change frequency, increase power and install new equipment;

Also, KLPM, John B. Cooley, Minot, North Dakota, and KGCU, Mandan Radio Association, Mandan, N. D., authority to operate from May 28 to June 28, 1932, inclusive, with no specified hours of operation, on a time sharing agreement; KOCW, Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha, Okla., authority to discontinue operation from June 1 to Sept. 15, 1932; KBPS, Benson Polytech. School, Portland, Oregon, authority to discontinue operation from June 18 to Sept. 6, 1932; WHAZ, Rensselaer Polytech. Inst., Troy, N. Y., authority to discontinue operation from August 1 to Sept. 5 inclusive; WRBX, Richmond, Development Corp., Roanoke, Va., authority to discontinue operation from June 1 to June 15th inclusive, while removing the studio locally from Hotel Roanoke to their own studio building; WEAN, Shephard Broadcasting Service, Inc., Providence, R. I., permission to operate station with 500 watts power after midnight between May 25 to June 15th.

The following stations were granted authority to install automatic frequency control: WBOQ, New York; WDAS, Philadelphia, Pa.; WBAX, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., KABC, San Antonio, Tex., and KFWB, Hollywood, Cal.

Also, Louisiana State Bureau of Identification and Investigation, Baton Rouge, La., C.P. for State police service, 1574 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time; KGPY, State of La. Bureau of Identification and Investigation, Shreveport, La., modification of C.P. to move transmitter from Shreveport to Bossier Parish, La., extend commencement date of C.P. to June 1 and extend completion date to July 1, 1932; KDVH, American-Hawaiian Steamship Co., San Francisco, Cal., authority for period of 60 days, to operate transmitter aboard Vessel "Golden Dragon," 375, 425, 468, 500 kc., 50 w, (authority granted May 19th); WTDR, Capt. C. A. Abele, U.S.N., Boston, Mass., authority for period of 60 days to operate station aboard vessel "Nantucket"; calling 4140, 8280, 12420, 16560 kc., working 4160, 8240, 8250, 12450 kc and 16660 kc., 50 watts.

Also, Bell Telephone Laboratoris, Inc.: W2XL, New York City, C.P. to change to portable for use within approximately 100 miles of New York City; also, general experimental license for same 23100, 25700, 26000, 27100, 34600, 41000, 51400, 60000 to 400000, 401000 and above kcs., 1 KW; Radiomarine Corp. of America: portable, two C.P.s for general experimental work 34600, 41000, 51400, 60000 to 400000 kc., 0.5 w.; same for 2 other portable C.P.s; City of Saginaw, Saginaw, Mich., C.P. municipal police service, 2442 kc., 50 watts; City of St. Louis, Robertson, Mo., C.P. for aviation service, 278 kc., 15 watts; Robert E. Autrey, portable, C.P. for general experimental service, 3492.5 and 4797.5 kc., 15 watts; KGXZ, Tacoma Field, Pierce Co., Municipal Airport, Tacoma, Wash., C.P. for aviation service, 278 kc., 15 watts; Libby, McNeill & Libby, moored Tally Scow, Alaska, C.P. fixed public point-to-point tel. 3190 kc., 2 watts; KIDA, Seattle Fire Dept., Seattle, Wash., modification of C.P. extending commencement date to January 15, 1933, and completion date to April 15, 1933; W6XS, Don Lee, Inc., near Gardena, Cal., modification of C.P. extending completion date to Nov. 1, 1932.

Also, Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: at Lake Charles, La., at Mobile, Ala., near Beaumont, Cal., and portable on Brown Chain, C.P. for aviation service, 3232.5, 3242.5, 3257.5, 3447.5, 3457.5, 3467.5, 3485, 5602.5, 5612.5, 5632.5 kc., 50 watts (322.5, and 4917.5 kc., day only for portable on brown chain); KGSC, Oklahoma City, Okla., C.P. to change location from Airport Okla. City to New Municipal Airport, Administration Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.; KGTH, Salt Lake City, KG TJ, Las Vegas, Nevada, and KG TI, Salt Lake City, modification of C.P. extending completion date to August 13, 1932 (KG TI to Sept. 5, 1932); WAEH, Milwaukee, Wis., ~~KGSR, KXRN, KXIX, KXEX, KXKX~~, aviation license, 2854, 3005 kc., unlimited, 5377.5 kc., day only, 400 watts; KGSR, Pueblo, Colo., license, freq. 2720, 2732, 4110 kc., unlimited, 6510, 6520, 6530, 8015 kc., day only, 150 watts; WAEH, Milwaukee, Wis., license, 2668, 2672 kc., unlimited, 400 watts.

Also, WPDZ, City of Ft. Wayne, Police Dept., Ft. Wayne, Ind., license, police service, 2470 kc., 100 watts; W6XAH, Pioneer Mercantile Co., Bakersfield, Cal., experimental visual broadcasting license, 2000-2100 kc., 1 KW; KHE, Everett Packing Co., moored vessel "Mazama" at Herendeen Bay, Alaska, renewal of fixed public point-to-point telg. license, 178 kc., 50 watts.

Renewal of Licenses

The following stations were granted regular renewal of licenses:

WEBR, Buffalo, N. Y.; WKA V, Laconia, N. H., WMBG, Richmond, Va., KB TM, Paragould, Ark., KFXJ, Grand Junction, Colo.

The following stations were granted temporary licenses ending June 22, 1932:

WEBR, Buffalo, N. Y., (Auxiliary); WJBI, Red Bank, N. J., WLCI, Ithaca, N. Y., WMBO, Auburn, N. Y., and WSIX, Springfield, Tenn.; WJBY, Gadsden Broadcasting Co., Inc., Gadsden, Ala., temporary license and designated application for hearing, to ascertain if station is operating or will be in the public interest beyond the term of license.

Set For Hearing

WCOC, Mississippi Broadcasting Co., Inc., requests C.P. to move station from Meridian, Miss., to Greenville, S. C., and also requests consent to voluntary assignment of license to The Greenville News Piedmont Co., Inc.; WNOX, WNOX, Inc., Knoxville, Tenn., requests C.P. to move station to Greenville, S. C., and make changes in equipment; WQBC, Delta Broadcasting Co., Inc., Vicksburg, Miss., requests modification of license to change frequency from 1360 to 880 kc., increase power from 500 w. to 1000 LS, and change time from daytime to unlimited (facilities of WCOC); WBBM-WJBT, WBBM Broadcasting Corp., Chicago, Ill., requests modification of license to synchronize with KFAB during certain specified hours; and authority to install automatic frequency control; KFAB, KFAB Broadcasting Co., Lincoln, Neb., requests modification of license to synchronize with WBBM-WJBT during certain specified hours, and authority to install automatic frequency control.

Renewal of licenses for the following stations were set for hearing because their facilities have been applied for:

WMBR, Tampa, Fla., KFYQ, Abilene, Texas, and KGIX, Las Vegas, Nevada.

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