

# 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 :: :: CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR PUBLICATION.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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## HENDERSON TAKES GARNER TO TASK

Declaring that adjournment of Congress means dodging anti-monopoly legislation, Representative Harold McGugin (Rep.) of Kansas, revealed the fact that there had been a passage at arms between Speaker Garner, Democratic Vice-presidential candidate, and W. K. Henderson, President of the "Hello World" Broadcasting Company at Shreveport, La.

"I believe that certain correspondence between Mr. Henderson and Speaker Garner discloses that Mr. Garner prefers that this House adjourn failing and refusing to revise the anti-monopoly laws, notwithstanding the fact that he and his party have solemnly stated that monopoly has brought about the most of our present troubles and that revisionary monopoly legislation will benefit labor, the small packer, and distributor", Representative McGugin declared.

"In brief, Mr. Henderson called upon Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Garner immediately to bring out and pass through this House the promised revisionary legislation of the monopoly laws which would benefit labor, the small packer, and distributor. I have a telegram from Mr. Henderson of July 11th, in which he reports Mr. Garner's answer to this telegram from Mr. Henderson to Governor Roosevelt and Mr. Garner. The telegram of July 11 which I have received from Mr. Henderson is in part as follows:

"I have a letter from Speaker Garner in which he states that any legislation looking to the curbing of monopoly and centralization of money would be opposed by the Republican Senate and vetoed by the President."

Mr. Henderson reported further to Representative McGugin that he had sent the following message to Mr. Garner:

"Replying to your letter of July 7, I only wish to remind that you have driven through the House and Senate legislation authorizing the borrowing of \$2,300,000,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. You did this in the face of the announcement from the White House that such legislation would be vetoed. Now, in this matter of monopoly and centralization of money, by far the greatest economic question facing us, you dismiss it with the simple statement that a Republican Senate would refuse to concur in such legislation and that the President would veto same, whereas in this instance the President has not announced that he would veto such legislation. It is my belief that the voters of the country will not accept such a statement as any evidence of sincerity on the part of the Democratic leadership in opposition to monopoly."

"No man can enlarge upon this statement by Mr. Henderson", Representative McGugin concluded.

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## RCA MOSAIC FOR RADIO CITY

A large glass mosaic will be executed on the walls of the loggia at the western entrance of the seventy-store RCA Building in Rockefeller Center, New York, as one of the most important units in the decorative scheme for the \$250,000,000 office and amusement project.

A pictorial design by Barry Faulkner, American artist, has been accepted for the mosaic, which will be 79 feet in length and 14 feet high. It will be carried out by Ravenna Mosaics, Inc., of 101 Park Avenue. The subject will be "Intelligence Awakening Mankind."

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## REMOVAL OF KFKW FROM AIR FAVORED

Deletion of Station KFKW, St. Louis, Mo., and granting of its facilities to Station WIL, Missouri Broadcasting Company, St. Louis, giving the latter unlimited time, were recommended to the Federal Radio Commission in a report by Examiner Elmer W. Pratt.

In the same report Examiner Pratt recommended that the application of The American Legion, Department of Missouri, Donald Holden Post No. 106, Albany, Mo., which asked for a new station to use the facilities of both St. Louis stations, be denied.

Station KFKW was recommended for deletion because the Truth Center is not empowered by its character to operate a broadcasting station, and because the station was used "principally as the mouthpiece of Emil C. Hartman in the dissemination of his personal religious views." The Truth Center, it was pointed out in the report, is a corporation engaged in religious and charitable work, and as such is inconsistent with its aims and purposes in operating a commercial broadcasting station for profit.

Station WIL, which formerly shared time with Station KFKW on 1200 kilocycles, will, if the Commission approves the report, operate unlimited time, using the Truth Center station's facilities.

The American Legion application was recommended for denial because Albany, Mo., now receives adequate broadcast service, and because the applicant at the hearing on the case failed to show adequate technical or financial responsibility to operate the proposed station.

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## NEW RADIO LIBEL CAMPAIGN RESTRICTIONS

Broadcasters will have to guard themselves against the utterances of political candidates in the forthcoming rip-roaring presidential campaign.

Until the present moment the radio companies have relied on a provision in Section 18 of the Federal Radio Act of 1927 that they "shall have no power of censorship over the material broadcast under the provisions of this paragraph" - said paragraph obliging them to give equal opportunities for broadcasting to rival candidates for a given office. It has, accordingly, been customary for announcers to preface political talks with the explanation that the station assumes no responsibility for utterances made by the speaker being introduced. The fat went into the fire when Chief Justice Charles A. Goss on June 10th handed down a decision in the Nebraska Supreme Court to the effect that radio stations are subject to the same laws against the utterance of libel to which newspapers are subject. This was the first time an Appellate Court had ruled on the responsibility of radio stations for material they permit to pass to the public through the air.

"This decision, I have just learned, started something almost immediately in the State of Minnesota where a hot campaign was raging over the Republican nomination for Governor", Marlen E. Pew, of the Editor & Publisher commented. "In that campaign the radio was being used freely for the promulgation of patently libelous statements against not only a candidate named Earle Brown, who had been drafted by a Republican pre-primary conference to run for Governor, but against the Minneapolis Journal, one of his supporters, as well as Carl W. Jones, its publisher, and other prominent citizens. The listening citizens were told by radio that these men were 'tax-dodgers', though the proof offered was declared by the Minneapolis Journal to be false and misleading figures garbled from public records.

"The political ruckus in Minnesota was about as lively as anything that State has experienced in recent years. Tom Davis, a well-known politician, had bolted the Brown nomination and had held a so-called 'mass convention' of his own at which one Franklin Ellsworth was put up for Governor. Davis had a substantial campaign fund at hand and spent it to wage a bitter radio campaign, using not only the big stations of the Twin Cities, but a number of smaller ones encircling the State.

"This free use of air currents to put into circulation charges against individuals that no newspaper would publish as advertising without legal advice as to libel responsibility, was in full force when, over in Nebraska, Chief Justice Goss came through with his decision. Promptly on the appearance of this legal opinion Publisher Jones consulted his attorney, and on the latter's advice sent to each of the radio stations, together with a newspaper clipping summarizing the Nebraska decision, a warning letter."

The letter revealed the fact that the Minneapolis Journal's taxes were paid by the Journal Printing Company, a separate corporation and the stations were warned that they would be held responsible for any further defamatory broadcasts.

"This bluffcalling epistle was sent out in the last week of the campaign", Mr. Pew continued. "The effect was magical. Some of the station managers, Mr. Jones tells me, replied to the effect that while they had no power of censorship, they would endeavor to prevent further publication of the libels complained of. And they did, by insisting that all manuscripts intended for broadcast be submitted in advance for review. Mr. Davis continued to deliver his air speeches, but was compelled to omit from them the specific charges of tax-dodging he had previously made in every speech. He contented himself with generalized philippics and with challenges to take the matter into the courts. The public, of course, saw through the business as if it were a transparency.

"Some ugly stuff has been 'pulled' in paid radio political campaigns in this country in recent years, the harum-scarum and malicious tactics of 'Kingfish' Huey Long in Louisiana being best remembered, and the evil has seemed to be beyond reach. With the Nebraska decision in hand I see no reason why this particular horned devil should not now be cornered and nailed to the barn-door. Chief Justice Goss' clear and sensible definition ought to be a safe passport to the U. S. Supreme Court if any broadcaster is disposed to stand on the Radio Act as justifying libel at regular advertising rates."

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#### BUILDERS SOON TO USE SHORT WAVES

Results of extensive tests have proved that operation on the ultra-high frequencies is ready for commercial adoption, after months of experiments which have culminated in the decision that this comparatively new phase of radio operation will play significant part in the business of the future, it was learned at the Federal Radio Commission. The Commission does not wish to make public the name of the laboratory that has reached this conclusion.

Final results of tests have revealed that frequencies around 60,000 kilocycles are of great value for transmission and reception of messages over short distances up to two or three miles. Such operation is dependable and stable, and may be used in a number of capacities.

The building industry, it is expected, will be among the first to make wide use of short-wave operation. Light, portable apparatus will be installed where high buildings are being constructed, so the foreman or supervisor of the job can at all times be in direct personal touch with workmen high on the girders. Such personal contact will mean speedier and more efficient construction.

In highway construction, short-wave apparatus will enable a supervisor to direct work at all points for two or three miles along the road. Where specific directions must be imparted to workmen at different places, the director may sit at his transmitter and maintain contact with all workmen.

In loading and unloading vessels and railway cars, short-wave apparatus will be used to facilitate the work by transmission of information to workers. Constant communication between officers fore and aft on a ship, or between trainmen in the engine and caboose on a train, will be maintained with transmitters and receivers using the ultra-high channels.

In any operation where short-distance communication is necessary, yet where installation of telephone wire systems does not warrant the expense, short-wave radio operation will be used.

Where a private communications system is needed between officials in a large building, short-wave apparatus will take the place of the telephone without installation of wires. In some instances installation of wire systems is impractical or too expensive; in these cases the new radio development will be adopted.

As tests reveal further developments, and the possibility of operation over longer distances becomes imminent, new uses will be discovered.

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#### COLUMBIA NETWORK TO OBSERVE TELEVISION ANNIVERSARY

WABC and the coast-to-coast Columbia network will be synchronized with W2XAB's television facilities when the first anniversary of Columbia's regular transmission of television programs will be celebrated from 9:00 to 9:15 P.M., EDST, Thursday, July 21st. The same event will also inaugurate regular broadcasting of simultaneous sight and sound on one wave-length, a revolutionary development in visual broadcasting.

In addition to brief talks on television by William Schudt, Jr., director of Columbia's television programs, and Edwin K. Cohan, Columbia's technical director, another innovation will be introduced as the entertainment feature of the program. Harold Stern's Orchestra, which broadcasts over the network from the St. Mortiz Hotel in New York, will play at the hotel roof garden as their leader talks to them and directs them from W2XAB's studio. Receivers set up in front of the band will enable the musicians to follow Stern's baton and to hear his instructions as he faces the flying spot nine blocks away, for the first broadcast in which an orchestra has been led by television.

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## DEPRESSION DELAYS 3RD NETWORK

Plans for the organization of a third national network have been abandoned by the George Coates group, at least for the duration of the depression, Variety reports, and continues:

"Coates coterie had men out in the field lining up prospective station members of the chain when Wall Street backing suddenly decided it couldn't spare the coin and called off all promises.

"Syndicate promoting the third chain idea called itself the Affiliated Broadcasting Co., Inc. Coates, the directing mind, is rated as the original founder of the Columbia system."

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## A. S. A. APPROVES TWO NEW RADIO STANDARDS

Two new national standards for radio have just been approved by the American Standards Association, it was announced by Dr. P. G. Agnew, secretary of the Association.

The standards were developed by the technical committee on Radio working under the procedure of the American Standards Association, with the Institute of Radio Engineers and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers directing the technical work. Alfred N. Goldsmith, vice-president of the Radio Corporation of America, is Chairman of the committee.

The first of the standards applies to certain details in the manufacture of broadcast receivers which it is desirable to have uniform in the sets of all manufacturers.

The second standard specifies dimensions for many of the principal types of bases and sockets of vacuum tubes used in both receiving and transmitting. The types of base covered in the standard are four-pin bases of the large and small type; large four-pin base without bayonet pin; large five-pin base without bayonet pin; four-pin transmitting tube base; large transmitting tube base; four pin sockets for receiving tubes and five-pin sockets for receiving tubes.

The standard also specifies dimensions for terminal caps for both receiving and transmitting tubes and for connections between the tube elements and the pins.

The manufacturing standards applying to broadcast receivers establish a national standard for the frequency range of receivers from 550 kilocycles (545.1 meters) to 1500 kilocycles (199.9 meters). The rating and design of socket-power devices and electric radio receivers are to be standardized for operation on voltages from 105 to 125 volts. A standard test for quality of soldering of cord tips or terminals to radio cords is also provided. This test is a straight pull of five pounds applied to the cord tip or terminal. Other details for which standard dimensions are established are cord tips, binding post, cable terminals, radio plugs and jacks, and pilot lamps. There are also standard definitions for the various parts of radio receivers.

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#### WHITE NEW COLUMBIA PRESS MAN

Jesse S. Butcher has resigned as Director of Public Relations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Paul W. White, news editor of the network for the past year and a half, has been appointed Publicity Director.

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#### RCA AND MACKAY OPPOSE FURTHER SHORT WAVE HEARINGS

Further hearings by the Federal Radio Commission on the reallocation of domestic short-wave frequencies assigned to R.C.A. Communications, Inc., and the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co. by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals were opposed yesterday (Wednesday) by these corporations in replies filed with the court.

The Commission had asked permission to hold new hearings on reallocation of the frequencies, recaptured from the bankrupt Universal Wireless Communications Corporation. It contended that changed economic conditions since the court order necessitated further deliberation.

R.C.A. Communications in asking that the petition be denied, stated that it "has the ability and desire to inaugurate its domestic point-to-point system."

"There must come a time when a final determination will be made of the issues in this case and we submit that time has arrived", the company asserted.

Arguing the necessity of feeders within the United States to supplement its transoceanic system, the company declared that it has "never been able to make satisfactory arrangements for pick-up services with land lines; namely, the systems of the Western

Union Telegraph Company and the Postal Telegraph Company, both of which own and control or are owned and controlled by cable companies engaged in international communications competing directly with the international communications system of the R.C.A. Communications, Inc."

The Mackay Company contended that "the public is entitled to the type of service that best fits its convenience and any communications company should be entitled to use such means of communications as will best serve the public. These considerations remain whether or not the country is in a state of depression."

The Mackay company said that it has never denied that the Commission has a right to find which frequencies should be allocated to it, subject to the jurisdiction of the court, but contended that the question raised by the Radio Commission had already been decided by the court in favor of the companies.

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#### NEW ARCTURUS VIOLET RAY LAMP

A new and remarkably different type of health lamp, known as the Sirian Ultra-Violet Lamp, has been developed and is being marketed by the Arcturus Radio Tube Company, Newark, N. J.

The lamp is so designed that it fits into any lighting socket on any lighting line, and does not require transformers or other additional apparatus.

Officials of the company state that the lamps are made in 60, 100, 150 and 300 watt sizes, and are priced considerably lower than any ultra-violet equipment on the market.

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#### INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL CONGRESS ENDS

The International Electrical Congress closed Tuesday in Paris. It meets twice in a century. The last meeting was held in Paris in 1881. This meeting was to have been held in 1931 but was a year late. The next meeting will be held in 1981, probably in Paris.

A paper by F. G. Loring and H. H. Guttner of the United States described the present use of radio apparatus on moving objects, especially on small ships and airplanes, and predicted greater advances in communication between people traveling and those on land. The last discussion, covering the standardization of the measurement of electrical units indicated a possible world standard in the near future.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

July 11 - (Applications other than broadcasting): Harvard Seismograph Station, portables No. 3 and No. 4, new C.P.s for 1602, 1628, 1652, 1676, 1700 kc., 10 w., geophysical service; City of Saginaw, Saginaw, Mich., license covering C.P. for 2442 kc., 50 w. emergency police service; American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Ocean Gate, N. J., license for 19380 kc., 20 KW, point-to-point telegraph and telephone service.

July 12 - WBCM, James E. Davidson, Bay City, Mich., modification of license to increase power from 500 w. to 500 w., 1 kw., local sunset; WIP, Gimbel Brothers, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., voluntary assignment of license to Pennsylvania Broadcasting Co., Inc.; WMBG, Havens & Martin, Inc., Richmond, Va., C.P. to make changes in auxiliary transmitter and increase operating power of same from 10 w. to 100 w.; WIS, South Carolina Broadcasting Co., Inc., Columbia, S. C., determine operating power of station by direct measurement of antenna power; KFPW, Southwestern Hotel Co., Fort Smith, Ark., license to cover C.P. granted April 26, 1932, for 1210 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time, and changes in equipment; A. H. Yeomans, Athens, Ga., C. P. for a new station to use 1450 kc., 500 w., unlimited time, facilities of WTFI, Athens, Ga.; KFJF, National Radio Manufacturing Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., install automatic frequency control; WIOD-WMBF, Isle of Dreams Broadcasting Corp., Miami, Fla., license to cover C.P. granted March 29, 1932 for changes in equipment (new transmitter); WWL, Loyola University, New Orleans, La., modification of C.P. to extend completion date to Sept. 15, 1932.

Also (Applications other than broadcasting): WLOXAZ, Airplane and Marine Direction Finder Corp., on vessel "Navigator", renewal of special experimental license for 516 kc., 2 w.; KDG, Press Wireless, Inc., Honolulu, T. H., modification of license for additional frequency of 20,800 kc., point-to-point telegraph service; Mutual Telephone Co.: KHM, Lihue, T. H., and KHL, Wailuku, T. H., licenses covering C.P.s for 3195, 3225, 5720, 5750 kc., 500 w., point-to-point telegraph service; Transpacific Communication Co., Ltd., Dixon, Calif., renewal of license for 7365, 7610, 10840, 15355, 15415, 21060 kc., 20 KW., special experimental service; Rockford Broadcasters, Inc., Rockford, Ill., new C.P., frequency not specified, 3 w., temporary broadcast pickup; WKDX, City of New York, Department of Plant and Structures, modification of license to include A3 emission and to show frequency range as 1500-1600 kc., coastal harbor service;

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Applications Granted  
(July 11, 1932)

WFDV, Rome Broadcasting Corp., Rome, Ga., authority to operate until 9:30 P.M., July 12 in order to broadcast political speech, regular hours are from 6 to 9 P.M., additional time requested is 30 minutes; WJBI, Monmouth Broadcasting Co., Red Bank, N.J., C.P. to make changes in equipment; WCGU, United States

Broadcasting Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., authority to install automatic frequency control, and permission to use transmitter of WFOX during installation; KGCX, First State Bank of Vida, Wolf Point, Mont., authority to operate from 3 to 6 P.M., M.S.T., July 14, 15 and 16; WENC, Americus Broadcast Co., Americus, Ga., special authorization to broadcast at night during next two weeks provided WFDW remains silent (action taken July 9); KMOX, Voice of St. Louis, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., permission to pick up and rebroadcast interview between publicity man and commanding officer, 35th Division, Thursday, July 14th, if permission is obtained from Missouri National Guard for rebroadcast (action taken July 8); KMBC, Midland Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo., authority to extend test period for 10 days, (action taken July 9); Cannon System, Ltd., Glendale, Calif., permission to take depositions in re hearing on applicant's application set for hearing July 22nd (action taken July 7); KSOO, Sioux Falls Broadcast Association, Inc., Sioux Falls, S. Dak., special authority to continue operating daily until 6:30 P.M., CST, and on Sunday nights beginning at 9:30 P.M., CST, with reduction of power to 1 KW, authorization subject to cancellation at any time without prior notice to licensee.

The following stations were granted suspension of working rule 145 until September 1, pending the testing of frequency monitors at the Bureau of Standards which have been ordered: WCAL, Northfield, Minn.; KPOF, Denver, Colo.; WCAX, Burlington, Vt.; WORK, York, Pa.; WCBS, Springfield, Ill.; KGVO, Missoula, Mont.; KSEI, Pocatello, Idaho; WRAK, Williamsport, Pa.; KGEK, Yuma, Ariz.; WCBD, Zion, Ill.; KXI, Portland, Oregon; KTFI, Twin Falls, Idaho; WBTM, Danville, Vt.; WBMS, Hackensack, N. J.; KGFX, Pierre, S. Dak.; WKBH, LaCrosse, Wis.; WKBZ, Ludington, Mich.; WWRL, New York, WERE, Erie, Pa.

#### Applications Other Than Broadcasting

WPDY, Department of Police, Atlanta, Ga., authority to operate police station with power up to 400 w., for period of 60 days, for purpose of determining maximum amount of power necessary to cover surrounding counties; WSXAA, Department of Airport, Cleveland, Ohio, special experimental C.P. 278 kc., 15 w.; WPEI, Police Department, Woonsocket, R. I., license for police service, 2470 kc., 50 w.; KICZ, Mutual Telephone Co., Honolulu, T. H., license point-to-point telegraph service 3195, 3225 kc., unlimited time, 5720, 5750 kc., daylight only, two transmitters 1 kw each. International Harvester Co., on vessel "The Harvester", special experimental license 484 kc., 1 KW, beacon signals band width, 4 kc; Standard Oil Co. of California, on vessel "F. H. Hillman", special experimental license 516 kc., 2 w., beacon signals, band width 4 kc.; Boeing Air Transport, Inc., modification of 35 licenses (Aviation-Aircraft) for addition of frequencies 3322.5 and 5592.5 kc.

Also, Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: WSDK, Memphis, Tenn., aeronautical point-to-point C.P. for installation of new equipment; KGUA, El Paso, Tex., modification of aviation license for additional points of communication; also, modification of 36 licenses (Aviation-Aircraft) for two additional frequencies 3322.5 and 5592.5 kc.; KNWD, Bismarck, N. Dak., modification of C.P. extending commencement date of construction permit to June 18 and completion date to Sept. 18, 1932.

Also, National Air Transport, Inc., modification of 29 licenses (Aviation-Aircraft) for two additional frequencies 3322.5 and 5592.5 kc., to be added to each license; Pacific Air Transport, Inc., modification of 15 licenses (Aviation) for addition of frequencies 3322.5 and 5592.5 kc.; Varney Air Lines, Inc., modification of 9 licenses (Aviation-Aircraft) for additional frequencies 3322.5 and 5592.5 kc.; KHUBY, Boeing Airplane Co., Inc., modification of aviation-aircraft license for two additional frequencies, 3322.5 and 5592.5 kc.; WQCH, Radiomarine Corporation of America, aboard "Carabobo", temporary authority not to exceed 60 day to operate transmitting pending receipt of formal application, frequency 125 to 500, 750 w.; WODI, H. Leslie Atlass, aboard yacht, "Harriett", authority to use telegraph frequencies above 3000 kc., to be used pending action on formal application for license; KDCT, Tropical Radio Telegraph Co., New York, 60-day authority pending receipt of formal application to operate aboard vessel "Veragua", in accordance with rule 285; W6XAN, Press Wireless, Inc., Los Angeles, Cal., extension of completion date of C.P. to Dec. 31, 1932; WPEJ, Department of Police, Brookline, Mass., extension of time in which to complete construction, from July 11 for one year.

#### Set for Hearing

Anthony F. Crisselli, Long Island City, N.Y., requests C.P. 1500 kc., 100 w., share with WMIL, WWRL, WMPQ (facilities of WLBX); WWRL, Long Island Broadcasting Corp., Woodside, Long Island, requests modification of license to increase hours of operation to half-time sharing with WMIL, WMBQ (facilities of WLBX), heretofore shared with WMIL, WMBQ, and WLBX; WMBQ, Paul J. Gollihofer, Brooklyn, N. Y., requests modification of license to increase hours of operation to nine hours, dividing with WMIL, WWRL and WLBX, and facilities of WLBX; J. B. Sanders, Center, Texas., requests construction permit 1310 kc., 100 w., specified hours (facilities of KFPM); KSOO, Sioux Falls Broadcast Association, Inc., Sioux Falls, S. Dak., renewal of license set for hearing because facilities of station have been applied for, temporary license issued pending outcome of hearing.

The experimental clause was removed from the licenses of the following stations: WJAR, The Outlet Co., Providence, R. I., this station is licensed to operate with 250 w. night and day and additional 250 w. daytime on experimental basis on Canadian-shared channel of 890 kc., 500 w., daytime made permanent; WLBZ, Maine Broadcasting Co., Inc., Bangor, Me., this station is licensed to operate with a power of 500 w. for experimental purposes to determine whether interference results on 620 channel, 500 w. made permanent; WLBW, Radio-Wire Program Corporation of America, Oil City, Pa., this station is licensed to operate on 1260 kc., with night power of 500 w., and day power of 500 w. and additional 500 w. experimentally, now to operate with 500 w. night, 1000 w. day; WCFL, Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago, Ill., station licensed to operate on 970 kc., with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  kw., limited time, and special authority to operate unlimited time, station now has C.P. to move transmitter and operate unlimited time with 5 kw.

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