

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

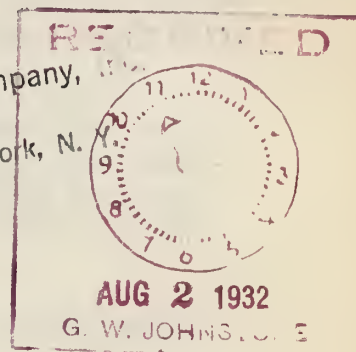
INSURANCE BUILDING

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 :: :: **CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.** :: ::

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COMMISSION CONSIDERS WIDENING OF BROADCAST BAND

Recommendations of a subcommittee of the Federal Radio Commission's "fact-finding" committee, which is investigating the possibility of widening the United States broadcast band by shifting or eliminating certain commercial frequencies, have just been submitted to the full Committee.

After compiling data obtained from questionnaires sent to all users of commercial frequencies, it was explained, the subcommittee made its suggestions as to whether the United States broadcast band might be extended below its present limit of 550 kilocycles.

The Committee does not wish at this time to make public the subcommittee recommendations.

After further consideration of the matter, the Committee will make recommendations intended to formulate the policy of the American delegation to the International Radio Conference in 1932, to be held at Madrid, Spain, in September.

European proposals have already suggested that the broadcast band be increased for European service, but as yet the United States has made known no similar proposal. Commission officials point out that "undoubtedly" the broadcast allocation will be increased for Europe whether the United States supports such action or not.

However, a solution to the broadcast problem in Europe might not in any way be suitable for adaption either economically or technically in North America. Instead of supporting outright the European suggestions, or instructing United States delegates to the Conference to insist upon a widening of the American broadcast band, a Committee was appointed to investigate the use of frequencies below 550 kilocycles, with a view to determining if any were unnecessary or could be reallocated so the broadcast band might be extended below its present limit.

The Committee, composed of Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Commission engineer, Chairman; Dr. J. H. Dellinger, Bureau of Standards radio expert; and one representative each of the National Association of Broadcasters, the Army, the Navy, the American Steamship Owners' Association, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., and the Airways Division of the Department of Commerce, is now engaged in making a thorough survey of the bands now used for commercial frequencies. When the subcommittee's report has been considered, the full committee will make its recommendations.

Frequencies between 110 and 550 kilocycles, the bands in question, are now used for ship services, land stations, fixed stations, Government stations, aviation services, and other commercial necessities.

Should the broadcast band in this country be extended below 550 to make room for more stations or to separate further existing stations, it would be necessary to reallocate certain commercial frequencies or to eliminate them. Commercial frequencies, however, are the lifeblood of the radio industry, whereas broadcasting merely is the industry's showroom.

The American delegation to the conference will therefore make no recommendations which will hurt commercial radio in the United States. If, however, it is found that it would be advisable to shift or eliminate certain commercial channels and extend the broadcast band so that it would in no way injure commercial services, it is likely that such a recommendation will be made.

Another possibility is that the conference will come to a decision allocating more frequencies to television. Certain European proposals have already fixed bands in the ultra-high frequencies for what is termed "broadcast" service, but which, if so allocated, will be used largely for television.

With present trends in visual broadcasting indicating that the ultra-high frequencies are better suited to sight transmission, the conference may decide to give television wider bands.

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RCA COMMUNICATIONS READY FOR FOREIGN PROGRAMS

The transition of international broadcasting from the developmental stage to that of a regular commercial service is seen in the completion of facilities for handling programs between the United States and many foreign countries including England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Vatican City, Spain, Japan, Philippines, Hawaii, Siam, Dutch East Indies, China, Venezuela, Argentine and Brazil.

According to W. A. Winterbottom, Vice President of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., the recent addition of a special switchboard in New York now enables the coordination of foreign programs with the split second schedules of this country's networks and individual stations. It places international programs on a basis that meets the close schedules of timing and high standards of quality now current in the United States.

"For several years we have worked very closely with the National Broadcasting Company in the development of this system", said Mr. Winterbottom, "and more recently we are also serving the Columbia System in their international program work. It is a highly specialized activity, presenting problems that are altogether different from those ordinarily encountered in the operation of regular broadcast stations. Experiments of our engineers in this field date from 1923 and since that time development of the service based on an endless amount of scientific data, has brought us at last to the position of being able to announce its readiness for any who may wish to use it.

"By the employment of these extensive facilities, American broadcasting companies have accomplished their ends in the most economical manner and have avoided the expense of installing and maintaining a great amount of apparatus for only occasional program use. They have, in addition, saved themselves a vast amount of research and experimental work, for the entire technique of long range radio transmission and reception is considerably different from that of broadcasting. The latter aims to serve all points within a reasonable radius of the transmitter, whereas the former focuses the energy transmitted at a 'target' thousands of miles away, with as little diffusion as possible in other directions of the compass."

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WCCO IN 50 KW CLASS SEPT. 1ST

The following announcement has been made by E. H. Gammons, Vice-President of Station WCCO, Minneapolis:

"Effective September 1, WCCO will begin operating its new 50,000 watt Western Electric transmitter. In the opinion of engineers this is the finest transmitter yet to be installed in the United States. Operating on WCCO's cleared channel, 810 kilocycles, full time, in a territory where radio reception is excellent twelve months of the year, you can realize what this means.

"With this new equipment WCCO enters upon a new era of service as the radio gateway to the three-quarters of a million radio receiving sets in the great Northwest.

"Despite our heavy investment in this new equipment and the increased cost of operation, we have made every effort to keep our rates as low as possible. If you will check our rate card with the card rates of other 50,000 watt stations and compare their territories with that which WCCO serves, you will be convinced that we have one of the best radio buys in the United States.

"You can tell your story to each one of these three-quarters of a million radio equipped homes, fifteen minutes in the daytime, for thirteen one-thousandths of a cent - 750 homes for a dime."

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HARBORD CAREER PRAISED

Writing in the "Saturday Evening Post" of July 30th, Christian Gauss, in an article, "The Education of General Harbord", praises the RCA head and sets forth at length his unusual career. General Harbord, as many doubtless suppose, was not a West Point graduate but a poor boy who pluckily worked his way up from the ranks.

The article includes an amusing anecdote in connection with an early meeting at the time of the Spanish American War of General Pershing and General Harbord. The friendship which began there was to later result in General Harbord becoming Chief of Staff for General Pershing in the World War.

General Pershing had just returned from Cuba with the 10th Cavalry, and in the course of numerous displacements and the hazards of active service, the regiment had lost a large part of its equipment, including 800 horses which Pershing had to account for. This was not in the least to Pershing's discredit, but he was responsible for straightening out the tangle. Where were the horses? They might have been lost in action or might have been left on a railroad siding. Pershing came down from Hankville, Ala. for his missing mounts. Harbord was stationed there and they lived in the same tent for two weeks.

Evidently, even then, Harbord had a knack for straightening out tangled situations. He found Pershing's 800 horses. Pershing was impressed and his confidence in Harbord dated from that event.

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LONG WAVE DAYLIGHT ATLANTIC SIGNAL TABLES

"The International Scientific Radio Union - Tables of North Atlantic Radio Transmission Conditions for Long-Wave Daylight Signals. For the Year 1931 and First Two Quarters 1932" has just been issued in multigraph form by the Bureau of Standards at Washington.

These tables are based on the method described in the September, 1931, issue of the Proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers.

Tables for the years 1922 to 1930, inclusive, were published in the April, 1932, issue of the Proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers.

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LAWRENCE SEES RADIO AS STIMULUS TO CAMPAIGN FAIRNESS

Taking exception to an editorial in the "Editor and Publisher", David Lawrence, President of the Consolidated Press and "The United States Daily", who was an NBC commentator during the National Conventions, replied as follows:

"I have just seen your editorial in which you make reference to something I said in a radio speech. I think you are doing me an injustice in construing that paragraph of mine as implying an attack on the press as a whole. Far from it. I was merely trying to indicate that the radio has been and is going to be a stimulus toward fairness in campaigns.

"I wish I could agree with the implication of your editorial that all the newspapers of the United States print in full text the principal speeches of both candidates in a national campaign. I do agree with you that the press associations do a great job, but after all the press associations do not publish newspapers.

"One of the best things that could happen in the present system of American government would be to have an informed electorate, and the radio unquestionably is going to be helpful in producing such an informed electorate without in any way impairing the usefulness of the American newspaper, which, as you know, has been and always will be my first love.

"I think in fairness to me you ought to point out that the radio speech I was making was a general discussion of the travesty we call national conventions. I do not know of a single newspaper in the United States that printed the complete proceedings of the two national conventions, yet the radio did give the full proceedings to the public without charge and did not sell its service, as your editorial indicated was invariably the case with political addresses.

"You may say, and properly so, that most of the proceedings was not news, but I am one of those persons who believes that if the American people get the full proceedings of a few more conventions, they will try to find some other way of choosing their candidates."

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RADIO INDUSTRY NOW IN PLANNING AND THINKING STAGE

The radio industry now has settled down to the planning and thinking stage where sales drives must be worked out and production economies effected just as in every industry that is to endure, according to a special survey just completed by R. G. Dun & Co., of New York. The members of the trade who are conducting their establishments with full regard for these elementary factors are making a profit even if it is below expectations. Sensational demand is absent, but it has been replaced by a healthier demand, which can be met more profitably by reliable merchandise on which a fair mark-up can be obtained.

While low-priced sets have led the demand thus far this year, the current trend is decidedly toward the better grade of units. Some manufacturers are discontinuing the midget models to concentrate attention on the consolettes. Many merchants are sustaining volume by making a special drive for replacement business, the number of obsolete receivers now in use being approximately 4,500,000.

"The popularity of the radio grows unchecked", the report continues. "There is nothing which can be substituted for the relief it provides for the stupefying isolation that many must endure in thinly-populated districts. It is the salvation of the shut-ins, and the solace of the housewife with her innumerable harassments and endless duties. Besides, it provides education for thousands, and it is the recognized means of entertaining millions. It has swept the universe with all the fervor of a religious frenzy, and with all the subtlety of an unseen force. Even during the last two years when the necessity for economy has been brought to every household, the radio has been kept going, even though a time-limit for its enjoyment may have been set in many instances.

"Not only has the radio won a fixed place in the hearts of its owners, but the beauty of the form in which it is presented has given it a recognized place in all schemes of interior decoration; usually the place of outstanding prominence. The perfection of the tone quality has broken down the last resistance of those whose acutely sensitive ears decried the distorted sounds of the earlier sets. Besides the variety of the programs provides entertainment for even the most exacting tastes. In fact, it is an off night if there is not a \$100,000 performance on the air. That is a \$5.50 show brought right to the fireside.

"Despite the many adverse influences, radio broadcasting has been somewhat better during the last few months", the report asserts, "due to the willingness of many advertisers, national and local, to give the audible advertising medium at least a trial. Instead of losing renewal accounts, or being unable to acquire new ones, many broadcasters report business on the increase, particularly those situated strategically for serving favorable markets."

The report cites the fact that the National Broadcasting Company in 1927 received from advertisers for station time alone \$3,760,010. In 1928 the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System reported an income for time of \$10,252,497. This figure jumped to \$18,729,571 by 1929, and in 1930 rose to \$26,819,156. Although 1931 was not a particularly good year for any line of business, receipts continued to grow, reaching \$35,791,999. Out in Battle Creek, Mich., there is one firm that employs thirty-eight women who spend their entire time answering letters received from the radio audience.

With nearly 17,000,000 homes already equipped with radio sets, the next great outlet is expected to be the automobile. Of the 23,000,000 automobiles now on the American highways, it is estimated that at least 2,000,000 cars will be sold during the current year. Thus, with 25,000,000 automobile owners as prospects, it should not be difficult for the 125,000 automobile sets sold last year to be increased at least 300,000 before 1932 will have come to a close.

While collections with wholesalers are in fairly good shape, as they are fully cognizant of the value of selling only to accounts with a good rating, during the last few months, many retailers have not been taking advantage of cash discounts, but are permitting their invoices to run thirty to sixty days past the due date. With retailers, however, repossessions still are numerous, and collections are not so good as they are in other major appliance lines, such as electrical refrigerators and laundry equipment. Collections on accounts sold during the past few months have been fairly satisfactory, but both retailers and wholesalers have on their books many old accounts, which they are liquidating slowly.

The survey is lengthy, covering the equivalent of about 10 newspaper columns, and copies of it may be secured from the offices of R. G. Dun & Co. in New York and other cities.

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LOUD-SPEAKER TESTED IN AIRPLANE LANDING

Designed for directing landings of airplanes at night and through fog, a loud-speaker was tested last week at Merick, L.I., for the benefit of representatives of the French and Japanese navies. It is claimed that the speaker, which was mounted on a truck carrying three horns, can be heard for two miles.

The device is known as the Hoovenaire and its inventors are Frank G. Dilks, and William C. Eaves, and one of the speakers is said to be installed on the "U.S.S. Saratoga", the airplane carrier.

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RADIO CITY IS "FREE PORT"

Arthur Brisbane writes as follows about the new Radio City in New York City:

"The great Rockefeller City development in the heart of New York, seeking to avoid competition with other New York property owners, has wisely arranged to bring tenants from European countries.

"England and France, through their governments, will exhibit their finest products. Rockefeller City space and a bill signed by President Hoover makes that center, bounded by certain New York streets, a 'free port'.

Objects sent there for exhibition only can be admitted free of duty, no customs charge collected, unless the goods are sold."

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE RADIO COMMISSION

July 27 - WKAV, Laconia Radio Club, Laconia, N. H., involuntary assignment of license to Harold E. Wescott, temporary receiver; KNOW, KUT Broadcasting Co., Austin, Texas, C.P. to install new transmitter; KXL, KXL Broadcasters, Portland, Ore., license to cover C.P. granted July 7, 1932, for auxiliary transmitter; P. H. Pigg & S. A. Harvey, doing business as Juneau Broadcasting Co., Juneau, Alaska, C.P. for a new station to use 1210 kc., 100 w., unlimited time; KROW, Educational Broadcasting Corp., Richmond, Calif., modification of license to change from sharing with KFWI to unlimited time.

July 29 - WTEL, Foulkrod Radio Engineering Co., Philadelphia, Pa., C.P. to move transmitter from Philadelphia to Somerton, Pa., move studio locally, install new transmitter, and change from 1310 kc., 100 watts, sharing with WHAT to 1170 kc., 5 KW, unlimited, (facilities of WCAU, Philadelphia); Herman O. Halsted, Hazelton, Pa., C.P. for a new station to use 1420 kc., 100 watts, share with WILM (facilities of WILM); WSYB, trading as Philip Weiss Music Co., Rutland, Vt., modification of C.P. for extension of completion date to 9/28/32; WWSW, Walker & Downing Radio Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa., license to cover C.P. granted 7/5/32 for new transmitter and increase day power to 250 w.; WDAY, WDAY, Inc., Fargo, N. D., license to cover C.P. granted 3/25/32 to move transmitter locally and install new equipment; John E. McGoff, Ralph M. Sutcliff & Julius Schaffer, Newport, R. I., C.P. for a new station resubmitted requesting 1280 kc., 250 watts, 8 hours per day (amended as to power and name);

The following application was returned to the applicant:
A. H. Yeomans, Athens, Ga., C.P. for a new station on 1450 kc.
(unsatisfactory equipment).

Applications, Other Than Broadcasting

July 26 - The Journal Co., portable, C.P. for 600000 to 400000 kc., 7½ w., general experimental service; license covering above construction permit; C.P. for 51400 kc., 7½ w., general experimental service, license covering above C.P.; Producers Steamship Co., on vessel "Louis W. Hill", renewal of license for 484 kc., 1 w., special experimental service; WNW, Tidewater Wireless Telegraph Co., Philadelphia, Pa., modification of C.P. for extension of construction period to July 23, 1932 to Oct. 23, 1932, marine relay and coastal service; W10XA, Radiomarine Corp. of America, portable, renewal of general experimental license for 41000, 34600, 51400, 60000-400000 kc., 5 w.

Also, R.C.A. Communications, Inc.: WLL, Rocky Point, N.Y., modification of license for change in points of communication to communicate with Amsterdam; WJO, Rocky Point, N. Y., same except to communicate with Berlin and Amsterdam; WQW, Rocky Point, N. Y., same except to communication with Berlin, Monrovia and Capetown; WIL, Rocky Point, N.Y., modification of license to change serial number of apparatus to No. 47; W2XDC, Riverhead, N.Y., renewal of general experimental license for 1594, 2398, 3492.5, 4797.5, 6425, 8655, 12862.5, 17310, 34600, 51400, 60000-400000 kc., 15 w.; W2XP, Riverhead, N. Y., renewal of general experimental license for 25700, 34600, 51400, 60000-400000, 401000 and above, 250 w.; W2XBI, Rocky Point, same as W2XP, except 10 KW; W2XBJ, Rocky Point, N. Y., renewal of special experimental license for 6740, 6950, 6957.5, 7400, 8930, 8940, 8950, 9470, 9490, 10610, 13180, 13855, 13870, 13915, 14800, 17860, 17900, 18900, 19020, 21220 kc., 30 KW; W2XAM, New Brunswick, N. J., and W2XD, Tuckerton, N. J., renewal of general experimental licenses for 1594, 2398, 3492.5, 4797.5, 6425, 8655, 12862.5, 17310 kc., 10 kw; W2XBC, and W2XBL, Rocky Point, N. Y., renewal of general experimental licenses for 1594, 2398, 3492.5, 4797.5, 6425, 8655, 12862.5, 17310, 25700, 34600, 51400, 60000-400000, 401000 and above, 100 w.,

July 27 - KGTF, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., San Diego, Cal., modification of C.P. for extension of Construction period to 7/18/32-10/18/32, aero. and aero. point-to-point; Radiomarine Corp. of America: W10XC, Portable, renewal of general experimental license for 34600, 41000, 51400, 60000 to 400000 kc., .5 watts, general experimental service; W8XJ, Bradley Rd., West Dover, Ohio, renewal of general experimental license for 2398, 3492.5, 4797.5, 6425 kc., 350 watts; Detroit Gold Cup Committee, Inc., Lake St. Clair, Grosse Pointe, Farms, Mich., new C.P.s(2) for 2480 or 2398 kc., 15 watts; R.C.A. Communications, Inc.: W2XS, Rocky Point, N. Y., renewal of general experimental license for 25700, 34600, 51400, 60000-400000, 401000 and above, 10 KW; W2XT, Rocky Point, N.Y., renewal of general experimental license for 1594, 2398, 3492.5, 4797.5, 6425, 8655, 12862.5, 17310, 23100 kc., 80 KW; W3XV, Arneys Mount, N. J., renewal of general experimental license for 34600, 41000, 51400, 60000-400000, 401000 and above, 150 watts; RCA Victor Co., Inc.: W10XE, and W10XT, Portables and Mobile, renewals of general experimental licenses for 34600, 41000, 51400, 60000-400000 kc., .5 watts; W3XAJ, Camden, N.J., renewal of general experimental license for 1594, 2398, 3492.5, 4797.5, 6425, 8655, 12862.5, 17310 kc., 250 watts; W3XAB, Camden, N.J.

renewal of general experimental license for 17310, 25700, 34600, 51400, 60000-400000 kc., 250 w.

July 28 - WEX, R.C.A. Communications, Inc., Rocky Point, N.Y., modification of license to change Serial No. of transmitter and primary points of communication; Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: KNWD, Bismarck, N.D., license covering C.P. for 2668, 2672 kc., 400 watts, aero. point-to-point; KNWE, Bismarck, N.D., license covering C.P. for 2854, 3005, 5377.5 kc., 400 watts, aeronautical service; W9XA, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Denver, Colo. renewal of special experimental license for 830 kc., 12.5 KW; Thomas Morgan Hale, on Model B. Ford, Mobile, new C.P. for 56000 to 60000 kc., 15 watts, general experimental service; F.C. Carroll, Lakewood, Ohio, new C.P. for 3256, 6425, 12850 kc., 5 watts, special experimental service; Buzz Morrison Flying Service, Inc., NC-6645, new license for 60 megacycles, 5 watts, general experimental service; KGRU, American Radio News Corp., Denver, Colo., modification of C.P. for extension of construction period to 10/3/32-4/1/33.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Applications Granted (July 29, 1932)

WDEV, Harry C. Whitehill, Waterbury, Vt., C.P. to change frequency from 1420 to 550 kc., increase power from 50 to 500 watts, change time from specified hours to daytime, and install new equipment; WROL, Stuart Broadcasting Corp., Knoxville, Tenn., C.P. to move transmitter locally in Knoxville and install new transmitter; WHEB, Granite State Broadcasting Corp., Portsmouth, N.J., modification of C.P. to extend completion date to Aug. 8, 1932; WOOD, Kunsy Trendle Broadcasting Corp., Grand Rapids, Mich., modification of C.P. to make changes in equipment; WIP, Gimbel Bros., Inc., Glenside, Pa., license covering installation of new equipment and moving of studio from Elkins Park to Glenside, Pa., 930 kc., 25 KW, daytime; KGKY, Hilliary Co., Inc., Scottsbluff, Neb. renewal of license, 1500 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time; WJBI, Monmouth Broadcasting Co., Red Bank, N. J., temporary license extended to 3 A.M. EST August 22, 1932; WEHC, Emory & Henry College, Emory, Va., station authorized to remain silent until after rectifier tubes may be procured; WHAS, The Courier Journal Co. and The Louisville Times Co., Louisville, Ky., license covering installation of auxiliary transmitter at main studio location to be operated with 1 KW during construction of 25 KW transmitter 820 kc.

County of Hamilton, Tenn., Chattanooga, Tenn., C.P. for police service, 2470 kc., 100 watts; City of Klamath Falls, Klamath Falls, Ore., C.P. for police service, 2442 kc., 25 watts; American Telephone and Telegraph Co., Long Lines Dept., Ocean Gate, N. J., license for fixed public point-to-point tel. service, 19380 kc., 20 KW power, to communicate with Lima Peru, hours 12 noon to 5 P.M. EST, daily.

Also, RCA Communications, Inc.: WEJ, WQE, WQY, WEL, WPE, Rocky Point, N. Y., modification of fixed public point-to-point telegraph license for change in normal transmitter numbers and points of communication; KIND, Radiomarine Corp. of America, aboard "Falcon", authority not to exceed 60 days to operate pending receipt of formal application, frequency range 125 to 500 kc.; Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., aboard "Northern Sword", 60 day authority pending receipt of formal application to operate station aboard "Northern Sword" ex Norma, other particulars of existing license for "Norma" unchanged.

The following stations granted regular renewal of broadcast station licenses: WAPI, Birmingham, Ala., WCBD, Zion, Ill., WMBI, Chicago, and KPCB, Seattle.

Each of the stations listed below were granted extensions to Sept. 1, 1932, of the working of Rule 145; all of licensees have ordered monitors from manufacturers which now have frequency monitors at Bureau of Standards being tested:

WOCL, Jamestown, N. Y.; KFBL, Everett, Wash.; KWKC, Kansas City, Mo.; WAWZ, Zarephath, N. J.; WHBC, Canton, Ohio; KCRJ, Jerome, Ariz.; KFJM, Grand Forks, N. Dak.; KXO, El Centro, Cal.; KUMA, Yuma, Ariz., WHDL, Tupper Lake, N. Y.; WCOH, Yonkers, N. Y.; KGNF, North Platte, Neb.; KFEL, Denver, Colo.; KGEZ, Kalispell, Mont.; KCCR, Watertown, S. Dak.; KWSC, Pullman, Wash., and KSTP, St. Paul,

Applications Dismissed

The following applications were dismissed at request of applicants: WTAQ, Gillette Rubber Co., Eau Claire, Wis., modification of license, 1330 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time; KSCJ, Perkins Bros. Co., The Sioux City Journal, Sioux City, Ia., modification of license 1330 kc., 1 KW, 2½ KW, LS, unlimited time; WNOX, WNOX, Inc., Knoxville, Tenn., C.P. 560 kc., 1 KW, 2 KW, LS, unltd. time.

Miscellaneous

WRAK, Clarence R. Cummins, Williamsport, Pa., granted authority to operate full time on 1370 kc., 100 watts, until completion of new station of Sun-Gazette Broadcasting Co., when the two stations will divide time equally on 1370 kc.; WRAK has abandoned appeal in Court of Appeals from decision of the Commission of April 1, 1932, granting renewal of license on half-time basis. Full time operation of WRAK not to extend beyond Nov. 1, 1932; KVOA, Robert M. Riculfi, Tucson, Ariz., denied petition for reconsideration of decision denying application for unltd. time.

WCAD, St. Lawrence, University, Canton, N. Y., granted renewal of license to operate on 1220 kc., 500 watts, daytime hours, sustaining Examiner with exception as to hours of operation; WHDL, Tupper Lake Broadcasting Co., Inc., Tupper Lake, N. Y., denied C.P. to move studio and transmitter locally in Tupper Lake, install new equipment and operate on 1220 kc., 500 watts, share daytime hours with WCAD, reversing Examiner Ellis A. Yost.