

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 :: :: **CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.** :: ::

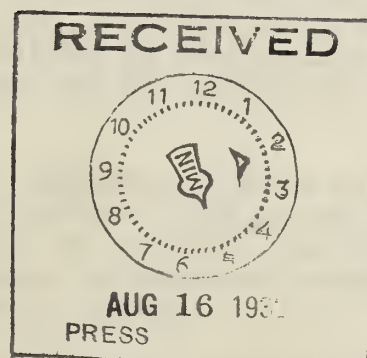
*Desk*

National Broadcasting Company, Inc.  
GENERAL LIBRARY  
711 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

INDEX TO ISSUE OF AUGUST 15, 1932

Press Wants Representative In Madrid.....	2
Schools Using Only One-Third Assigned Radio Time.....	5
Improved Conditions In Argentine Radio Market.....	6
Applications Received By Federal Radio Commission.....	8
Decisions of the Federal Radio Commission.....	9
Rep. Ewin Davis Defeated In Tennessee Primaries.....	12
A.S.C.A.P.—BROADCASTERS Committees To Meet Again.....	12
New Radio Commissioner Still Unnamed.....	12

No. 553



SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$10. PER MONTH. NO CONTRACT REQUIRED.

## PRESS WANTS REPRESENTATIVE IN MADRID

Despite strong protests from newspaper and press association executives in this country and warning from American correspondents in Europe, the three American delegates, named August 4 by President Hoover to the impending International Telegraph and Radio-Telegraph Conference at Madrid, do not include any representative of press interests, nor especially concerned with questions of censorship, priority for press messages or transmission costs, all of which are prominent on the conference agenda, Editor and Publisher protests.

"Barring illness or death, there will be no change in the American personnel, it was learned at the State Department this week", the story continued. "The delegates are Commissioner Eugene O. Sykes of the Federal Radio Commission; Dr. Charles B. Jolliffe, Chief Engineer of the Radio Commission, and Walter Lichtenstein, Executive Secretary of the First National Bank of Chicago.

"Considerable criticism has been expressed by newspaper publishers and press association officials over these appointments, based on the feeling that the delegates would not have a sufficiently militant point of view on matters in which the American press has a vital interest. Censorship is the main question, several proposals with strong and sharp teeth against the transmission of 'unfavorable' news having already been put forward by European and Asiatic powers. These were outlined in "Editor & Publisher" of May 14, 1932, and were also the subject of a resolution adopted at the April convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. The vital interest which the press has in this matter was placed before the State Department early, but departmental precedent prevailed in the selection of the American representatives.

"The three American delegates were approved ultimately by the President, but were chosen by Under-Secretary of State William H. Castle, Jr., on the principle that they be technical men and representatives of the public at large, rather than of special groups, such as the press or other large users of radio facilities.

"The State Department does not feel that there has been any discrimination against the press in this selection, Mr. Castle declared. "In fact, he stated, the delegates have been given definite instructions on matters concerning the press and particularly the censorship phase.

"I can say without hesitation that the American delegation will fight to the limit against attempts to increase the censorship provisions of the convention to be adopted at Madrid beyond those in the Washington convention of 1929', Mr. Castle said. 'We even thought that went too far.'

"The Washington convention provided that:



"Each government reserves the right to suspend international radio communication service for an indefinite period, if deemed necessary either generally or only for certain connections and/or for certain kinds of radio communication, provided that it shall immediately so advise each of the other contracting governments through the intermediary of the International Bureau of the Telegraph Union."

"The potentialities which lie in the proposals scheduled to come before the Madrid conference are fraught with greater dangers than generally realized. According to officials who have studied closely the latest texts deposited at the headquarters of the Telegraph Union at Berne, Switzerland (these are still held confidential) the proposals would 'authorize governments to limit, prohibit or withhold telegrams dangerous to the security of the State, contrary to the laws or its public order and morality', on the questionably liberal condition that 'the station of origin be notified, except in those cases where such notification would be contrary to public interest.'"

"A Japanese amendment would even remove the obligation to notify the sender that his message has been censored or destroyed. The Austrians, Czecho-Slovaks, and even Chinese (who, as a struggling nation have profited more than any other country in recent years through the intervention of a liberal press) propose that 'telegrams which might be regarded damaging to the economic interests of a state' could be suppressed on the ground that despite the fact that they did not threaten a nation's security, they might, nevertheless, cause untold material suffering and damage its reputation."

"The effect of such an international agreement can more easily be pictured by American correspondents working abroad than by editors and publishers at home. At the present moment it is difficult enough to present true pictures and transmit legitimate news from many European countries. From Roumania one finds it well nigh impossible to cable interesting sidelights on the social activities of the picturesque King Carol; King Alexander of Yugoslavia, Premier Mussolini of Italy and General Pilsudski are likewise extremely touchy as to what is said either about their personal or political activities or the institutions they have built up."

"The 'backstairs' supervision of foreign news from such countries as France, Spain, Portugal and even Great Britain is too well known to need reviewing. Senator Louis de Brouckere, Belgian statesman, who is always fighting the implications of the Polish scheme for 'moral disarmament' at the Geneva conference, told a few plain truths when he denounced the official Press Bureaus, abolition of which he demands, on the grounds that they are merely governmental or party propaganda machines rather than information services. There is scarcely a country in Europe - not excluding Great Britain - which does not make use of its official press agents in coloring news of national interest. The adoption of the proposals before the Madrid conference would clothe these bureaus, which are often manned by inferior officials, with enormous powers for good or evil."

"It is not too late for President Hoover to add two capable press advisors to the Madrid delegation. It should be done.

"The present trend, in Europe at least, which is significant, can be summed up in a semi-official report which has gone to the United States Government. It says:

"To tell the truth, Europe at the present time, is an insatiable octopus of censorship with every little Balkan country boasting a full-fledged press bureau dueling with every other neighboring nation - over the wires, through the air and through the controlled or censored press."

"Mr. Castle said he had advised representatives of the press associations to confer with Mr. Lichtenstein before he sailed for Madrid so that he would be conversant with the needs of newspaper interests. He said he was personally acquainted with Mr. Lichtenstein, a classmate in college, and knew he possessed an unusually broad viewpoint. Both Mr. Castle and Commissioner Sykes said the American press need have no fear that its interests would not be well represented.

"Mr. Lichtenstein, while a banker, is not regarded in Washington as a representative of the banking interests, which also are large users of the radio. In fact, the bankers brought great pressure to bear for appointment of a New York man, who was turned down because he was regarded as a representative of special interests.

"The American delegation is expected by the Washington newspapermen to be stubborn rather than aggressive in its resistance to attempts by foreign nations to include stringent censorship provisions in the convention. It is not looked upon as especially weak, but as a group not so militant as it might be.

"Editor and Publisher is informed that the delegation would have had a different composition, probably more satisfactory to the press, except for two conditions - the Presidential campaign and Congressional economy.

"Leadership of the delegation would have been in the hands of Mr. Castle, except for the campaign. He is an old friend of the President and it is understood that he is remaining in Washington at Mr. Hoover's request.

"The small size of the American group and to a large extent, its personnel, can be attributed to the economy drive. The State Department had asked for \$120,000 for expenses of the American delegation and staff, but Congress cut this to \$80,000, and limited the expense of each delegate and staff member to \$6 per day.

X X X X X



## SCHOOLS USING ONLY ONE-THIRD ASSIGNED RADIO TIME

Educational institutions operating broadcasting stations are actually using only about one-third of the time allocated to them by the Federal Radio Commission.

Sponsors of the movement for "more education by radio", can not yet show that educational interests are using the facilities already assigned to them, it was revealed. Commission records show that commercial stations offer a far greater total of educational programs than do stations licensed to educational institutions.

"Available facilities for radio broadcasting are so limited the public interest requires that each assignment be utilized to its utmost capacity, and the Commission has no choice in the matter", said a Commission official. "But even if the Radio Act did not so require, ordinary fairness and plain justice dictate that educators make full use of the facilities they already have assigned to them before demanding more.

"That the Commission is now and always has been sincerely interested in and sympathetic with education is evidenced by the growth in the number of hours per week devoted to educational broadcasts since the Commission became the licensing authority from almost nothing to approximately 3,457 out of the total 33,784 hours used by commercial stations in the United States as of January, 1931, this being better than 10 per cent of the total time used by such stations.

"While the percentage of total time used by educational stations devoted to educational broadcasts is somewhat less (7.74 per cent) than that of commercial stations, together they average about 10 per cent of the total time used. Since these figures were compiled, there has been some evidence of further increase in the number of hours devoted to educational broadcasts by the stations in the United States, and a definite tendency to continue in this direction is apparent.

"It appears, therefore, that education is fairly represented in hours per week devoted to its cause by stations all over the United States at the present time, and that looking into the future, this growth may be expected to continue. With all of the stations of the United States devoting at present 10 per cent or better of their total time to educational broadcasts, and a very real possibility of this percentage increasing, the public will be much better served than it can possibly be by confining education exclusively to a percentage of the whole number of existing stations."

X X X X X X

## IMPROVED CONDITIONS IN THE ARGENTINE RADIO MARKET

The importation and consumption of radio receiving sets and equipment in Argentina, during the past 18 months, has shown a marked increase, even in the face of existing market conditions which have affected the importation of other classes of goods. Furthermore, it is the expressed opinion of those familiar with the situation that the market will continue strong for some time. Exports of radio apparatus from the United States to Argentina in 1931 were valued at \$3,420,880, of which radio receiving sets accounted for \$1,710,757. Shipments of tubes amounted to \$318,734. Exports of radio receiving sets to that country during 1930 were worth \$1,226,022.

The general quality of broadcasting has shown some change, although as far as the class of program is concerned, developments have not been so encouraging. The Asociacion Pro Fomento de Radio, organized especially to help improve the class of local programs, recently discontinued its efforts and the effect was noticed at once.

In the technical field there has been a more marked advancement. Several broadcasting stations have added to and perfected existing equipment. Engineers have been sent abroad to study foreign methods and have returned to incorporate modern improvements in their respective stations. Two local stations have installed complete new equipment, one using equipment of British manufacture and the other Telefunken apparatus.

Musical programs are still much of the phonograph record variety and local taste runs to tangos, rancheros, and American fox trots, named in accordance to their respective popularity. The programs of the Colon Theater, transmitted over L.S.I. continue to be the major attraction and during opera season radio interest is high.

The Direccion de Correos y Telegrafos continues to exercise close supervision over all forms of broadcasting and there are frequent station suspensions for infringement of rules and regulations.

Owing to the increased rate of duty on receiving sets, a thriving industry has sprung up during the past few months producing such items as coils, dials, chassis, frames, sockets, etc., with experimentation on several other parts. How successful this will prove to be is still problematical but these items can be produced very cheaply and may eventually supplant imported articles.

The second phase of this industry is the local assembly of sets. Many of the leading firms are importing, as component parts, receiving sets completely knocked down and assembling in their own shops. In this way manufacturers can so condense packing to reduce both freight charges and the gross weight, which is an important item in calculating the duty. Foreign manufacture



who have held out against this development are slowly losing ground, and distributors handling these lines are looking around for new representations.

Another point of comment is the domestic production of cabinets. A good grade of wooden cabinet is available at reasonable prices, and importers are finding it profitable to import only the chassis without cabinet or tubes. As a result of the trend pointed out, there has sprung up a good market for American manufacturers of component parts, who are not necessarily builders of complete radio sets.

The Argentine market has witnessed several major changes during the past few months that are very important. Chief among them was the increases in duty of last August which has changed the industry considerably. Heretofore, duty was collected on an ad valorem basis, figured according to the number of tubes to the set. Now it is calculated at a flat rate per kilo weight. This has placed a premium on the heavier type of apparatus. At present, the only classes of receivers being imported into the country in any volume are the light four and five tube sets, and component parts for local assembly.

A second major development is the local manufacturing of parts and the tendency toward local assembly.

Argentina has noted the rapid developments in perfecting, receiving equipment and is satisfied with a small, cheap midget set that can be discarded after a short while for a newer more highly perfected machine. This fact has favored the American manufacturer and has tended to gradually eliminate the European producer from the market. The more costly European receiver no longer meets with the favor of years past.

European tubes, however, are still a very important factor in the market. It is estimated that Philips, a Netherlands concern, and an American manufacturer secure about 80 per cent of the entire business, with the remainder scattered over a dozen or more manufacturers. The Marconi tube has gained favor in late months.

American exporters of radio receiving apparatus who desire to continue in the Argentine market, or who are shipping equipment for the first time, should take careful note of packing instructions. Duty which is now charged on the gross weight, includes only the first wrapping, and care should be exercised to reduce the weight to a minimum.

The cheapest radio set found in the market at present is the Philips Baby set, retailing at 135 paper pesos. (The paper peso, at present rate of exchange, equals \$0.25.) The dealer discount is 40, 40 and 10 per cent. The cheapest American four-tube set retails at around 175 paper pesos with similar dealer discounts. Most of the retail business is on the installment system.

## APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

August 11 - WFAS, Westchester Broadcasting Corp., White Plains, N. Y., license to cover C.P. issued April 29, 1932, for change in location of transmitter and studio from Greenville, N.Y., and Yonkers, N.Y., respectively, to White Plains, N.Y., and changes in equipment; KVOO, Southwestern Sales Corporation, Tulsa, Okla., extend completion date of C.P. for 25 kw., power to December 17, 1932; WMC, Memphis Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn., license to cover C.P. April 12, 1932, for auxiliary transmitter; Station WBT, Charlotte, N.C., license to cover C.P. issued Nov. 17, 1931, for 25 kw power; Intermountain Broadcasting Corp., Ogden, Utah, C.P. for new station to use 1400 kc., 500 w., unlimited hours, facilities of KLO, Ogden, Utah; KGIX, J. M. Heaton, Las Vegas, Nevada, C.P. for changes in equipment.

### Applications Other Than Broadcasting

August 11, 1932 - Pan-American Airways, Inc.; NC-752-V, new license for aircraft, 333, 500, 1708, 2870, 3082.5, 5405, 5692.5, 8220, 12330, 16440 kc., 12 wats; KOS, Press Wireless, Inc., Honolulu, T. H., license covering C.P. for 7340, 7355, 7820, 7850, 8810, 10010, 15580, 15610, 15640, 15670, 15730, 15700, 15850, 15880, 15910, 18560, 20800, 16255, 17440, 14635 kc., 1 KW, point-to-point telegraph station; WJEP, Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y., C.P. and license for 2342 kc., 10 watts, temporary broadcast pickup station; W3XS, Philadelphia Storage Battery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., license covering C.P. for 8650, 17300 kc., 1500 watts, general experimental station; KTK, Globe Wireless, Ltd., Mussel Rock, Calif., C.P. to install new equipment for 3105, 5520, 6210, 8280, 11040, 12420, 16560, 22080, 3120, 6400, 8680, 11280, 12495, 16740, 21650 kc. 1500 watts, coastal telegraph station; WLXI, John Hays Hammond, Jr., Gloucester, Mass., renewal of general experimental license for 1594, 2398, 3492.5, 4797.5, 6425, 8655, 12862.5, 17310 kc., 500 watts. There were also received 337 applications for amateur station licenses.

August 12 - KGPW, Salt Lake City Police Dept., Salt Lake City, Utah, license covering C.P. for 2470 kc., 100 watts, municipal police station; W6XU, Radiomarine Corp. of America, San Francisco, Calif., renewal of special experimental license for 153, 157, 160, 400, 410, 454, 468, 5525, 6200, 8290, 8330, 11055, 12375, 16580 kc., 10 KW; KGUR, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Burbank, Calif., modification of C.P. for extension of commencement date to 60 days after 8/11/32 and completion date to 11/11/32, aeronautical and aeronautical point-to-point stations; WHD, New York Times Company, New York, N. Y., C.P. for additional equipment, 6450, 8560, 11355, 16720, 22250 kc., 1 KW. Mobile press station; there were also received 132 applications for amateur station licenses.

X X X X X X



## DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

### Applications Granted (August 12, 1932)

WSM, National Life & Accident Insurance Co., Inc., Nashville, Tenn., license to cover C.P., 650 kc., 50 KW, unlimited; Detroit Gold Cup Committee, Inc., Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich. (2 applications) G.F., temporary (private) point-to-point telephone, 2398 kc., 15 watts, A1 and A3 emission, for use only August 31 to Sept. 10, 1932;

Also, KGTF, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., San Diego, Calif., extension of commencement date of C.P. to 7/18/32 and extension of completion date of C.P. to 10/18/32; K7XD, Telephone Bond & Share Co. Ketchikan, Alaska, extension of completion date from 8/18/32 to 8/18/33; American Radio News Corp.: WAI, Atlanta, Ga., extension of commencement date to 9/30/32 and extension of completion date to 3/15/33; KGRU, Denver, Colo., extension of commencement date of C.P. to Oct. 3, 1932, and completion date to April 1, 1933; R.C.A. Communications, Inc.: WDC, Rocky Point, N. Y., modified license, primary points of communication: Paramaribo, Curacao; WEC, Rocky Point, N. Y., modified license, primary points of communication: Prague, Hamburg and Amsterdam; WQQ, and WQS, Rocky Point, N. Y., modified licenses, primary points of communication: Prague and Hamburg; WRL, Radiomarine Corp. of America, Duluth, Minn., Duluth, modified license (marine relay), hours of operation: 8 A.M. to 8 P.M., EST, daily, plus such additional hours as occasional local traffic conditions necessitate; W1XAK, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass., renewal of license, (experimental), 990 kc., 50 kw., A3 emission.

Also, W6XN, Transpacific Communication Co., Ltd., Dixon, Cal., renewal of license (experimental special. exp.) frequencies 7565, 7610, 10840, 15355, 15415, 21060 kc., power 20 KW, emission A1, A2, A3 and special high quality telephony; KWW, Joseph T. Bauer, 6 miles south of Chicagoff, Alaska, renewal of license, frequency 178 kc., power 150 watts, emission A2, to communicate with Sitka and Juneau, Alaska; W8XO, The Crosley Radio Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio, extension of commencement date of C.P. from August 7 to Sept. 7, 1932; KPJM, Scott & Sturm, Prescott, Arizona, authority to operate station to Sept. 15, pending action on application for assignment of license; KGDY, The Voice of South Dakota, Huron, S. D., authority to remain silent for 10 days to reconstruct antenna system.

Also, Pan American Airways, Inc.: NC-752-V, authority to operate radio transmitter aboard airplane, frequencies 2870, 3082.5, 5692.5, 8220, 12330, 16440 kc., unlimited power, 10 watts, emission A1; KGZB, City of Houston, Houston, Texas, authority to change description of equipment: RCA-ET-3670, power 100 watts; KUJ, KUJ, Inc., Walla Walla, Wash., authority to operate from 7:00 P.M. to 9:30 P.M., PST, August 16, 1932; WSYB, Philip Weiss, trading as Philip Weiss Music Co., Rutland, Vt., extension of completion date of C.P. from August 28, 1932 to Sept. 28, 1932.



The Commission granted the following applications for renewal of broadcast station licenses:

WAAF, Drovers Journal Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.; WBEN, WBEN, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; WBEN (Auxiliary) WBEN, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; WBSC, Broadcasting Service Organization, Inc., Needham, Mass.; WCAC, Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.; WCAJ, Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln, Nebr.; WCAO, The Monumental Radio Co., Baltimore, Md.; WDAF, The Kansas City Star Co., Kansas City, Mo.; WEAN, Shepard Broadcasting Service, Inc., Providence, R. I.; WEAO, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; WEEI, The Edison Electric Illuminating Co., of Boston, Boston, Mass.; WGBI, Scranton Broadcasters, Inc., Scranton, Pa.; WGR, Buffalo Broadcasting Corp., Buffalo, N. Y.; WICC, The Bridgeport Broadcasting Station, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.; WJAR, The Outlet Co., Providence, R. I.; WJAY, Cleveland Radio Broadcasting Corp., Cleveland, Ohio.; WKBN, WKBN Broadcasting Corp., Youngstown, Ohio; WKY, WKY Radiophone Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Also, WKZO, WKZO, Inc., Kalamazoo, Mich.; WLBZ, Maine Broadcasting Co., Inc., Bangor, Maine; WLIT, Lit Brothers Broadcasting System, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; WMAL, M. A. Leese Radio Corp., Washington, D. C.; WMMN, Holt Rowe Broadcasting Co., Fairmont, W. Va.; WOBV, WOBV, Inc., Charleston, W. Va.; WOW, Woodmen of the World Life Insurance Association, Omaha, Neb.; WQAM, Miami Broadcasting Co., Miami, Fla.; WQAM (Auxiliary); WQAN, E. J. Lynett (Prop. The Scranton Times), Scranton, Pa.; WREC-WOAN, WREC, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.; WSAZ, WSAZ, Inc., Huntington, W. Va.; WSUI, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa; WTAR-WPOR, WTAR Radio Corp., Norfolk, Va.; WTMJ, The Journal Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; WTJ, The Evening News Association, Inc., Detroit, Mich.; KFDY, South Dakota State College, Brookings, S. D.; KFEL, Eugene P. O'Fallon, Inc., Denver, Colo.; KFRC, Don Lee, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.; KFUO, Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States, Clayton, Mo.; KFXF, Colorado Radio Corp., Denver, Colo.; KFYR, Meyer Broadcasting Co., Bismarck, N. D.

Also, KGKO, Wichita Falls Broadcasting Co., Wichita Falls, Texas; KGW, Oregonian Publishing Co., Portland, Oregon; KHJ, Don Lee, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.; KHQ, Louis Wasmer, Inc., Spokane, Wash.; KLX, The Tribune Publishing Co., Oakland, Calif.; KLZ, The Reynolds Radio Co., Inc., Denver, Colo.; KMTR, KMTR Radio Corp., Los Angeles, Calif.; KOAC, Oregon State Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon; KOMO, Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Wash.; KPOF, Pillar of Fire, Denver, Colo.; KPRC, Houston Printing Co., Houston, Texas; KSAC, Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, Manhattan, Kans.; KSD, The Pulitzer Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; KSEI, Radio Service Corp., Pocatello, Idaho; KTAR, KTAR Broadcasting Co., Phoenix, Ariz.; KVI, Puget Sound Broadcasting Co., Inc., Tacoma, Wash.



### Set For Hearing

John E. McGoff, Ralph M. Sutcliffe, and Julius Schaffer, Newport, R. I., requests C.P. for new station, 1280 kc., 250 watts, 8 hours per day; KNOW, KUT Broadcasting Co., Austin, Texas, C.P. to install new transmitter (maximum rated power 100 watts); KMLB, Liner's Broadcasting Station, Inc., Monroe, La., modification of license to change frequency from 1200 kc., to 1310 kc., (facilities of KRMD); WCGU, United States Broadcasting Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., application for C.P. to move transmitter from Brooklyn to Long Island City because of protest of Station at Long Island City.

### Ratification Of Acts Of Commissioners

KERJ, Radiomarine Corp. of America, New York, N. Y., authority granted for period not to exceed 60 days to operate Station KERJ aboard vessel "Diamond Head" as first and third class, auxiliary transmitter Type ET-3650, power 50 watts, emission A2, frequency range 375 to 500 kc.; WSM, National Life & Accident Insurance Co., Nashville, Tenn., authorized to conduct program tests for an additional period of 10 days pending action on license application; WCOH, Westchester Broadcasting Corp., Yonkers, N. Y., authorized to remain silent from 3 P.M. to 5 P.M., Wednesday, August 10 and Thursday Aug. 11, 1932; KVOO and WAPI, Southwestern Sales Corp., Tulsa, Okla., and WAPI Broadcasting Corp., Birmingham, Ala., authorized to operate radio stations KVOO and WAPI simultaneously August 11, 1932, between 8 and 9 P.M. CST with power of 1000 watts.

### Miscellaneous

The following applications were dismissed at the request of the applicants: F. N. Blake Realty Co., Dracut, Mass., C.P. for new station, 680 kc., 250 w., daytime only; J. E. Richards, Greenville, S. C., C.P. for new station, 590 kc., 250 w., 500 w. LS, unlimited.

### Action On Examiners' Reports

WCSH, Congress Square Hotel Co., Portland, Me., denied modification of license to increase power from 1 KW to 5 KW, sustaining Examiner Elmer W. Pratt; same for KOIN, KOIN, Inc., Portland, Oreg., WDAY, WDAY, Inc., Fargo, N. D.; WFIW, WFIW, Inc., Hopkinsville, Ky.

Commissioner Lafount dissented from the majority in the above cases and filed a minority opinion

-----  
Baton Rouge Broadcasting Co., Baton Rouge, La., denied application for C.P. for new station to operate on 1450 kc., 500 watts night 1 KW LS to share with KTBS; KTBS, Tri State Broadcasting System, Inc., Shreveport, La., renewal of license 1450 kc., 1 KW, sustaining Chief Examiner Ellis A. Yost (granted):

X X X X X X

## REP. EWIN DAVIS DEFEATED IN TENNESSEE PRIMARIES

Unofficial returns show that Rep. Ewin L. Davis, of Tullahoma, Tenn. was defeated in the State primaries by Rep. Ridley Mitchell, by a majority of some 1500 votes. A reapportionment of the House cost Representative Davis his seat. The fourth Tennessee district, represented by Mitchell, and the fifth district, which Davis has represented since 1919, were combined under the redistricting required by reapportionment.

Representative Davis is chairman of the House Merchant Marine, Radio and Fisheries Committee. It is likely that his successor to the chairmanship will be Rep. Schuyler Otis Bland, of Virginia, ranking Democratic member, should the Democrats retain control of the House. Should Rep. Bland decline the post, Rep. Clay Stone Briggs, of Texas, would be next in line. In the event the Republicans regain House control, Rep. Frederick R. Lehlbach, of New Jersey, would receive the chairmanship.

With the legislative passing of Rep. Davis, which will occur next March 4, if Rep. Mitchell's lead is sustained, the House will have no member outstanding in general radio legislation. However, Rep. Davis, according to Tennessee reports, is contesting the election returns.

X X X X X X X

## A.S.C.A.P.-BROADCASTERS COMMITTEES TO MEET AGAIN

The date tentatively set for another meeting between the committees representing the American Society of Composers and the broadcasting interests in the fight over license fees for the performance of copyrighted music is August 23. One last attempt will be made by these committees to iron out the difficulties between them, before the ASCAP goes ahead with its plan to deal with stations individually.

X X X X X X X

## NEW RADIO COMMISSIONER STILL UNNAMED

Although nothing definite is known, the general impression seems to be that President Hoover will not name the successor to Gen. Charles McK. Saltzman, on the Federal Radio Commission until after the former's return to Washington from his fishing trip to the lower Chesapeake Bay.

The names of William S. Hedges, Station WMAQ, Chicago; Carl Ferguson, Shenandoah, Ia.; James W. Baldwin, secretary, Federal Radio Commission; and Robert D. Heinl, radio news writer, are still among those most frequently mentioned.

Mr. Hedges is understood to have the endorsement of the National Broadcasting Company; Mr. Ferguson- Senator Dickinson and Henry Field, Republican candidate for Senator, Iowa, and the Columbia Broadcasting System; Mr. Baldwin, Senator Robinson, of Indiana; and Mr. Heinl, Everett Sanders, chairman of the Republican National Committee.

-Florence V. Kaiser.

X X X X X X X