

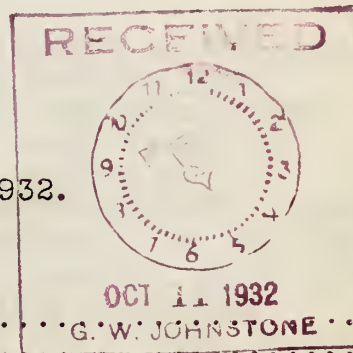
HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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 :: :: **CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.** :: ::

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No. 568

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RADIO PRODUCTION SHOWS HEAVY DROP

Radio apparatus and phonographs valued at \$194,313,602 were made last year in the United States, a decrease of 59.8 per cent as compared with the \$476,041,054 reported for 1929, according to information from the Census of Manufacturers made available October 6th by the Department of Commerce. The following additional information was provided:

The more important items which contributed to the total for 1931 are as follows: Radio receiving sets for the home (excluding batteries), except combination radio and phonograph units, 3,647,499, valued at \$113,214,421; all other receiving sets (including automobile and aircraft sets), valued at \$4,347,037; combination radio and phonograph units, 73,603, valued at \$6,310,442; receiving tubes for initial equipment, 24,944,796, valued at \$13,263,520; receiving tubes for replacement, 24,317,552, valued at \$13,712,552; phonographs, not including dictating machines, 48,276, valued at \$1,674,010; records and blanks, valued at \$7,946,355.

This industry, as defined for census purposes, embraces establishments engaged wholly or principally in the manufacture of radio apparatus, phonographs, and parts and accessories for either or for both. Prior to 1931 the manufacture of phonographs was treated as a separate industry, but the increasing production of phonographs and the introduction of the combination radio-phonograph unit made it desirable to establish the present classification. As manufacturers of radio apparatus were formerly classified in the "Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies" industry, the schedule for which did not call for detailed data on this class of products, comparable statistics for years prior to 1931 can not be given except for certain items.

The number of establishments in the industry last year was 214, with an average of 36,373 wage earners for the year and wages totalling \$35,031,461.

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AL SMITH SEES RADIO PRINCIPAL ELECTION MEDIUM

Alfred E. Smith as editor of the New Outlook acclaims radio as the principal medium in use preceding elections. The newsreel, he says, is seen by only a limited group for a few days and is quickly forgotten. The daily press is "limited as a medium". The country is too large for the spoken word to be really effective "unless hooked up with the radio." The magazine press, in his vision, or at least the New Outlook, can check up once a month, throughout every year, on political activity and be a "living record of public happenings."

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NEW PARLEYS DELAY RCA TRIAL

The suit of the Department of Justice against the Radio Corporation of America and others, which was to have gone to trial today (Monday) has been adjourned for two weeks or more in order to afford representatives of the Government and the radio group time to consider new proposals designed to meet some of the principal points at issue, according to the New York Times.

In May, 1930, the Government brought suit against the radio group charging that the fundamental cross-licensing agreements by which the Radio Corporation of America obtained rights to patents were in violation of the anti-trust acts. In March last, despite the elimination of numerous criticized practices and other steps taken by the radio group, the Department of Justice filed an amended and supplemental petition enlarging the scope of the issues and adding new parties to the suit.

With the date for the trial approaching, executives and counsel of the various companies named in the action sought to institute new arrangements which might aid in the solution of the basic points raised in the suit. The Department of Justice was advised how far the radio group was prepared to go in amicable settlement of the difficulties, and conversations are now in progress between them.

Efforts to obtain from Washington or from headquarters of the various companies in New York City accurate information on the latest developments which conceivably might result in a withdrawal of the suit by the Government, indicated that the negotiations were surrounded with the utmost secrecy. David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, was in Washington last week, but would make no statement upon his return to New York.

In radio circles it was reported that the cross-licensing agreements would be superseded by an entirely new method of solving the problem occasioned by multiple ownership of basic patents and that this new method would be along lines acceptable to the Government. While no official confirmation was available, it is believed in other circles that this intricate and perplexing matter lies at the core of the reopened negotiations between the radio group and the Government.

The suit as it now stands is directed at the Radio Corporation of America, the General Electric Company, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Western Electric Company, Inc., RCA Photophone, Inc., the RCA Radiotron Company, RCA Victor Company, Inc.; the General Motors Radio Corporation, the General Motors Corporation, the National Broadcasting Company, RCA Communications, Inc.; the International General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric International Company.

(Continued on Page 6)

N. Y. RADIO EDITOR PROMOTED

Jack Foster, Radio Editor of the New York World-Telegram, has been promoted to be Feature Editor of that paper. James Cannon has succeeded Foster as Radio Editor.

Foster's radio column has been one of the best in New York City and has added many subscribers to the paper and made many friends for Foster. In recognition of his good work, the Columbia Broadcasting System gave a dinner to him October 3rd.

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RADIO CONTINUES WORLD ADVANCE GOV'T RESEARCH DISCLOSES

That radio broadcasting has become a thoroughly established world institution with uniform methods and clearly defined problems is revealed in a study of world radio markets issued by the Department of Commerce. Theoretical opinions of earlier days have given way to accurate knowledge and the industry has consequently been placed on a more solid foundation.

Radical changes in financing methods have not ensued with the progress of radio, for it has been shown that both the advertising and license fee systems offer effective means of providing income. The controversy still goes on, however, over which is the better means of supporting radio.

The difficulties arising from any method may be avoided by an alternative, but not without the development of other difficulties of comparable weight. The receiving license fee in a few countries relieves the listener from advertising, but in its place substitutes restricted choice of programs. No method has been developed whereby national coverage with several programs can be supported by collectable license fees, even in the most densely populated nations.

On the contrary, there is sufficient depreciation of radio advertising to warrant the assumption that it is subject to abuses regardless of restrictions that may be placed upon it.

Attention should be given the coincidence by which those countries which have not put superficial restrictions on advertising have the most prosperous broadcasting systems and the greatest amount of money turnover in advertising.

Program quality, in all analyses, can result only from a money turnover, regardless of aesthetic considerations of the primary purposes of those supervising the expenditures.

While there has been little of true novelty introduced in the past year, radio programs have made progress. Talent adapted to radio has been fairly well mobilized and microphone personalities developed along all lines appearing suitable for radio in any given country. International broadcasts have lost their novelty almost everywhere, and the unique in all present programs emphasizes technical radio less and the characteristics of talent and presentation more.

There is a developing tendency among stations and systems toward greater individual specialization in programs, but it is impossible to forecast how far this trend may progress. Unless it is halted for reasons not now apparent, its ultimate effect would be specialization on a limited number of program types.

The development of recording, with improvement of quality and reduction of cost, has rendered valuable aid to the progress of broadcasting.

Radio has continued to grow in importance as a medium for advertising and most countries now have some advertising on the air, whether or not other means of support are provided for radio.

Chain broadcasting is enjoying growth in most foreign countries where stations are independently operated, but they are evolving slowly in many countries. The rate of growth is dependent upon the provision of interconnection facilities rather than upon any radio condition.

The broadcasting services of the world are rapidly becoming diversified and there are now four classes of stations which cater to the recreational tastes of the public. Sound broadcasting is done on three wave bands, and television stations are increasing in numbers, though they are limited by the small number of people interested in television reception.

Although radio has not suffered in world markets to the same extent as other commodities, a result of the depression, American exporters in the past two years have had to face a steadily growing competition in many European countries which were formerly substantial markets. The status of radio in Europe is still complicated insofar as it affects United States apparatus, a fact which makes it cognizant of the existing situation in individual markets.

The Commerce Department's bulletin on "Radio Markets of the World, 1932", prepared by Lawrence D. Batson of the Electrical Equipment Division, covers each foreign country as a broadcasting area and as a market for receivers. It may be obtained for 10¢ per copy from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

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The General Motors Radio Corporation has gone out of existence since the suit was begun and the General Motors Corporation has severed its patent arrangements with the Radio group. The Radio Corporation has modified certain traffic agreements and contracts, reduced rates and royalties and minimum annual royalty requirements under licenses and has taken other steps to compromise the Federal action.

Now that the fundamental issue is being broached, a solution of all remaining difficulties is believed to lie within the realm of possibility, although observers hold that undue optimism should not be aroused.

Little talk is now heard of an "open patent" pool, to the principle of which the Radio Corporation was willing to adhere at the time of the preceding negotiations. In this connection, it is noted, radio patent-owning corporations outside the Radio group were not parties to the negotiations.

In various official statements issued since the suit was begun, the Radio Corporation has made it clear that it was eager to test its rights in the courts unless an amicable settlement could be reached, and that it was willing to alter some of the criticized practices, without, however, admitting the Government's contention that they were contrary to the anti-trust laws.

One point that may be raised in connection with any alteration of the present cross-licensing agreements between the Radio Corporation and the companies which own the basic radio patents will be the disposal of radio stock which was issued to these companies in the general transaction by which the corporation became their exclusive licensee with respect to all radio-receiving equipment patents.

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MODIFICATION OF LICENSE FOR WDBO RECOMMENDED

Modification of the license for the Orlando Broadcasting Company, Inc., Station WDBO, was recommended to the Federal Radio Commission by Chief Examiner Ellis A. Yost in a report just made public.

Station WDBO, whose present assignment is 1120 kilocycles frequency and 250 watts power on an unlimited period of operation requested an assignment of 530 kilocycles frequency and 250 watts power. Since July 27, 1932, the station has operated on the modified assignment pending the outcome of a hearing on which Mr. Yost based the report. It was found that the 580 kilocycle frequency with 250 watts power would result in less interference.

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EAR-GAS FOR WHISPERING CAMPAIGNS

Wise political candidates are making early reservations for time on broadcasting stations beginning Friday before Election Day so as to have facilities for killing of whispering campaigns and eleventh hour political canards.

These things are purposely sprung late in hopes that there will not be time for a newspaper correction. The radio stations have been found very effective for this purpose in past elections.

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CAPITAL STATION ASKS POWER INCREASE

Station WMAL, of Washington, D. C., made a plea before the Federal Radio Commission for permission to increase its night-time power from 250 to 500 watts. The station, owned and operated by M. A. Leese is now the Washington outlet for Columbia chain programs but is planning to become an independently operated local station after the completion of Station WJSV now scheduled for October 20th, which thereafter will be the Columbia station.

The main purpose of the application, as explained by Milton R. Baker, Manager of WMAL, is to secure sufficient power to override interference, believed to result from the operation of WGBF, Evansville, Ind., on the 630 kilocycle channel, a regional frequency, also occupied by stations in Columbia and Jefferson City, Mo. Mr. Baker also declares there is a heterodyne on their channel at intervals, but WMAL engineers have never been able to identify the station causing it.

Mr. Leese said that he proposes to maintain a high-grade program standard after the severance of his relations with Columbia and that WMAL, which has always devoted a good portion of its local time to civic broadcasts, will donate as much, if not more, free time to civic enterprises in the future.

A number of officials of trade organizations testified that Station WMAL had always been very generous with its facilities in behalf of the citizens of Washington. Among them were Mark Lansburgh, President of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association; Harry King, President of the Washington Chamber of Commerce; and Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., Secretary of the Washington Chamber of Commerce.

Station WOL, of Washington, appeared in opposition to WMAL's application, on the grounds that the former station had made application for increased power on several occasions and that if any increase is granted, WOL should be the first to receive it.

Station WMAL was represented by Thomas P. Littlepage, John M. Littlepage, and Paul D. P. Spearman, while George Sutton represented WOL.

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ADVOCATES GREATER ATTENTION TO BROADCASTING USES

The technical features of broadcasting have held sway up to the present. The time has now come, Federal Radio Commissioner Harold A. Lafount declares, to consider just what use this highly perfected system of communication should be put to in the public interest. The Government set up requirements for equipment of a certain design which has to be put into operation, requires broadcasters to maintain a frequency with an accuracy heretofore unheard of, and regulates the establishment of transmitters and their location. In short, from a technical point of view, it imposes requirements in great detail, and has a corps of supervisors engaged to see that the regulations are obeyed.

"Yet the Government does not consider the use of this great instrumentality other than that it be used in the public interest", Mr. Lafount went on. When educators are in a position to broadcast programs, the use of radio for this purpose is not at all clear. Even they themselves have no accepted formula. The whole question of the use has yet to be defined."

One of the reasons that little has been accomplished in this direction is due to the fact that there has not been developed a proper coordination of the various interests involved.

"This is an inescapable problem of the future. It might at some future time seem reasonable for Congress to consider the educational aspects of broadcasting", the Commissioner continued.

"Through the United States Office of Education, a system of coordination with States and localities might be developed. All the forces could be brought together and something tangible worked out as educational and the method of presenting set forth.

"Commercial stations have taken care of entertainment and they have sponsored many educational programs of inestimable value. They are usually cooperative in broadcasting some educational programs, but few know what is in the public interest and how to present it. If some person could be appointed in the Federal Government to devote attention to the character of programs, then the solution of this increasing problem would be near."

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NBC NEW ACCOUNTS; RENEWALS AND CORRECTIONS

NEW - Elgin National Watch Co., Chicago, Ill.; Agency - Lord and Thomas, Chicago, Ill.; Starts - October 14, 1932, for 11 weeks, Fridays, 10:30-10:45 P.M., EST; Basic Red Network, NW, SE, SC, SW, Mt. Orange, KFSD, KTAR; Program - "Elgin Adventure Club".

Pacific Coast Order - Centaur Company (Fletcher's Castoria), New York City; Agency - Young and Rubicam, Inc., New York City; Starts October 4, 1932, Tuesday, Saturday, 11:30-11:45 A.M. PST, Network - KGI, KFI, KFSD only; Program - Household sketch as part of Radio Household Institute.

NEW - William Wrigley, Jr. Co. (Chewing Gum), Chicago, Ill.; Agency - Frances Hooper Agency, Chicago, Ill.; Starts - October 4, 1932 for 13 weeks, Tuesdays, 4:00-4:30 P.M. EST; Network - WEA, WTAG, WJAR, WCSH, WFI, WFBR, WRC, WGY, WBEN, WCAE, WTAM, WWJ, WSAI, WMA, WOC, WHO, WOW, WDAF, WCKY; Program - Bridge talks by Mrs. Ely Culbertson - guest fashion authorities.

NEW - Smith Brothers (Cough Syrup and Cough Drops) Poughkeepsie, New York; Agency - Homman Tarcher & Sheldon, New York City; Starts November 13, 1932, for 20 weeks, Sundays 9:15-9:30 P.M. EST, Network - WJZ, WBZ, WBZA, WBAL, WHAM, KDKA, WJR, KYW, KWK, WREN, KOIL, KWCR; Program - "Smith Brothers - Trade and Mark" Nat Shilkret and orchestra of 10 men with Billy Hillpot and Scrappy Lambert.

RENEWAL - Stanco, Inc., New York, N. Y. ("Nujol"); Agency - McCann Erickson, Inc.; Starts October 3, 1932, daily except Saturday and Sunday, 7:45-8:00 P.M.; Network - Basic Blue; Program - "Johnny Hart in Hollywood".

NEW - Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill.; (Meats and Butter); Agency - J. Walter Thompson Company; Starts November 3, 1932, Thursday and Friday 8:45-9:00 P.M.; Rebroadcast 12:15-12:30 A.M.; Network - Basic Blue and Supp.; Program - Undetermined.

RENEWAL - Armour & Co. (Meat Packers), Chicago, Ill.; Agency - N. W. Ayer & Son, Chicago, Ill.; Starts July 29, 1932 for 52 weeks, Fridays 9:30-10:00 EST; Network WJZ, WBZA, WBZ, WBAL, WHAM, KDKA, WGAR, WJR, WMA, KWK, WREN, KOIL, WEBC, KSTP, WTMJ, WRVA, WJAX, WIOD, WNNC, WSM, WMC, WSB, WAPI, WSMB, WKY, WFAA, KPRC, WOAI, KOA, KDYL, KGO, KFI, KGW, KOMO, KHQ; Program - "The Armour Program" - orchestra under direction of Leroy Shiedl and East and Dumke.

RENEWAL - Colgate Palmolive Peet Co. (Super Suds), Chicago, Ill.; Agency - Lord & Thomas, Chicago, Ill.; Starts August 1, 1932, for 52 weeks; Daily except Saturday and Sunday, 10:15-10:30 A.M.; Network - Basic blue except KWCR and Chicago outlets; NW, SE, SC, SW, except KTBS, KOA, KDYL; Program - "Clara, Lu 'n' Em", comedy sketch. (Originates NBC Chicago - This cancels unexpired portion of present executive order issued in January:

Changes on NBC Accounts Recently Sent You: Ocean Steamship Co. "Savannah Liners Program" - WJZ, change starting date to October 11, 1932 for 52 weeks instead of October 4, 1932.

Carnation Milk Co. - "Contented Program" - WJZ, change broadcast time from Mondays 8:00-8:30 P.M. to Mondays, 9:30-10:00 P.M., effective October 31st.

Sterling Products, Inc. "The Girl Who Lives Next Door Program", WEAf, change starting date October 4, 1932 (Tuesday) instead of September 27, 1932.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

October 4 - WESG, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., modification of license to change location of main studio to Elmira, N. Y.; WJAY, Cleveland Radio Broadcasting Corp., Cleveland, Ohio, modification of license to change frequency, power and hours from 610 kcs., 500 watts, daytime to 590 kcs., 250 watts night, 500 watts day, unlimited hours; WEHC, Emory and Henry College, Emory, Va., C.P. to move transmitter and studio to Charlottesville, Va., amended to give exact location of transmitter as two miles from business center of Charlottesville, Va.; Lancaster Broadcasting Service, Inc., Lancaster, Pa., C.P. for new station to use 1230 kc.s, 500 watts daytime; WWL, Loyola University, New Orleans, La., license to cover C.P. issued 12/4/31 change location and increase power; KSO, Iowa Broadcasting Co., Des Moines, Iowa, modification of C.P. issued 9/30/32 to give exact location of transmitter and studio as 715 Locust St., Des Moines, Ia., changes in equipment; WHBY, St. Norbert College, Green Bay, Wis., voluntary assignment of license to WHBY, Inc.

Also, KREG, J. S. Edwards, Santa Ana, Calif., voluntary assignment of license to The Voice of the Orange Empire, Inc., Ltd.; WPRO-WPAW, Cherry and Webb Broadcasting Co., Providence, R. I., C.P. to move transmitter to near Graystone, R. I., change frequency and power from 1210 kcs., 100 watts to 630 kcs., 250 watts, amended to request 1260 kcs. instead of 630 kcs. and change in antenna system;

The following renewal applications have been received: WCKY, L. B. Wilson, Inc., Covington, Ky., 1490 kcs., 5 KW, unlimited hours; KGNO, The Dodge City Broadcasting Co., Inc., Dodge City, Kansas, 1210 kcs., 100 watts, unlimited hours; WTJS, The Sun Publishing Co., Inc., Jackson, Tenn., 1310 kcs., 100 watts night, 250 watts day, unlimited hours.

October 5 - Edwin Drillings, Middle Village, N. Y., C.P. for new station to use 1500 kcs., 100 watts, share with WWRL, WMIL and WMBQ, resubmitted, changing street address of transmitter location and to request facilities formerly used by WLBX, Long Island City, N. Y.; WKBZ, Karl L. Ashbacker, Ludington, Mich.,

license to cover C.P. issued 5/27/32 for changes in equipment and increase power from 50 to 100 watts; WILL, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., special authorization to increase operating power from 250 watts night, 500 watts day to 500 watts night experimentally and 1 KW day, requests facilities of WKBS, Galesburg, Ill., terms of 0.2 quota units; KUMA, Albert H. Schermann, Yuma, Ariz., modification of license for change in specified hours of operation; KGFL, KGFL, Inc., Santa Fe, New Mexico, modification of C.P. issued 5/17/32 to extend date of completion to 11/17/32; KIDW, The Southwest Broadcasting Co., Lamar, Colo., voluntary assignment of license to The Lamar Broadcasting Company.

The following application for renewal of license has been received: WGCM, Great Southern Land Company, Mississippi City, Miss., 1210 kcs., 100 watts, unlimited time.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Applications Granted (Oct. 6, 1932)

WCOA, Pensacola Broadcasting Co., Pensacola, Fla., license covering installation of new equipment and move of station locally, 1340 kc., 50 w., unlimited time; KALE, M. E. Brown, Portland, Oreg., consent of voluntary assignment of license to KALE, Inc., also granted renewal of license, 1300 kc., 500 w., specified time; KWEA, Hello World Broadcasting Corp., Shreveport, La., extension of special authority to remain silent pending action on application for C.P. pending before Commission; WCGU, U. S. Broadcasting Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., authority to begin equipment test Thursday morning, Sept. 22, at 1 A.M. EST; WSAJ, Grove City College, Grove City, Pa., special authorization to operate from 2 to 4:30 P.M. EST Oct. 8, 15, 29 and Nov. 5 and 19, 1932.

Also, State of New York, Conservation Dept., portable and mobile, authority to operate 3 portable and mobile general experimental stations to be used in investigation of practicability of these frequencies for communication purposes in connection with fighting forest fires; frequency 60,000 to 80,000, power two stations 1.3 w. each, one station 30 w.; RCA Communications, Inc.: WEL, Rocky Point, N. Y., special authority to operate point-to-point station WEL, Rocky Point, for communication with S.S. "Rex" until its arrival in New York; K6XO, Kahuku, Hawaii, W6XI, Bolinas, Calif., renewal of special experimental licenses; Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: KGSP, Denver, Colo., C.P., aeronautical frequencies 2905, 3072.5, 3082.5, 3088, *5510, *5540, 5672.5 kc., 400 w. (*available to March 1, 1933); WSDR, Madison, Wis., aviation aeronautical point-to-point license 2668, 2672 kc., 400 w., also granted aviation aeronautical license, 2668, 2672 kc., aviation aeronautical license 2668, 2682 kc., 400 watts, also, aviation aeronautical license 2854 3005 kc., unlimited, 5377.5 kc., day only, 400 watts.

Also, W2XE, Atlantic Broadcasting Corp., near Wayne, N. J., modification of extending completion date to Feb. 1, 1933; WHD, The New York Times Co., New York City, mobile press license for additional transmitter, frequency range 6450-22250 kc., 50 w.; W9XAL, First National Television Corp., Kansas City, Mo., experimental broadcasting license, 2200-2300 kc., 500 w.; Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc.: W2XDJ, and W2XAV, initial location Ocean Township, Whalepond Road, N. J., renewal of special experimental licenses; American Radio News Corp.: W2XH, New York City, renewal of special experimental license; W3XO, portable in Sussex, Morris, Essex and Somerset Counties, N. J.; W2XA, Rocky Point, N. Y., renewal of special experimental license; W6XC, Fred W. Christian, Jr., renewal of general experimental license; W9FZO, Richard W. Pitner, Sioux City, Ia., authority to operate amateur station at 2518 Pierce St., Sioux City pending formal application on modification of license.

Ratification Of Acts Of Commissioners

Action taken Oct. 1 - KGW, Oregonian Publishing Co., Portland, Ore., granted permission to take depositions in re appeal for modification of license station KTAR, Phoenix, Ariz., scheduled for hearing Oct. 31, 1932; WSBT, South Bend Tribune, South Bend, Ind., granted order to take depositions in re appeal for modification of license, Station WSBT and modification of license appeal Station WFBM, scheduled for hearing.

Action taken October 3 - WSM, National Life & Accident Insurance Co., Nashville, Tenn., authorized to use transmitter formerly licensed as main transmitter for auxiliary purposes, 650 kc., 5 kw.; WIEK, Atlantic Broadcasting Corp., WIEL, New York, authorized to use Station WIEK and WIEL, 1542 and 2478 kc., 50 w., Oct. 3 to 15 inclusive, to broadcast races at Jamaica.

Action taken Oct. 6 - KITB, Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co. New Orleans, La., granted temporary authority (60 days) to operate spark transmitter aboard vessel "Fairisle" pending receipt of formal application, frequencies 375, 425 and 500 kc., 1 kw.; WJW, Mansfield Broadcasting Association, Mansfield, Ohio, authorized to discontinue operation Oct. 6, while station is being moved to Akron, and modifying antenna system; KUJ, Inc., Walla Walla, Wash., granted special authority to operate unlimited time on Oct. 6, 12, 13, 20, 27 and Nov. 3.

Action taken Oct. 6 - WLBW, Broadcasters of Pennsylvania, Inc., Erie, Pa., modification of C.P. to change location of transmitter and studio locally and respectively extend completion date of C.P. to 16 days after this date and cease operation at Oil City immediately.

Action On Examiners' Report

Robert Mendez, San Juan, Porto Rico, denied appeal for C.P. to erect new station at San Juan, P. R. to operate on 1370 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time, reversing Chief Examiner Ellis A. Yost.

The Commission granted 426 licenses to amateurs, of which 247 are new stations, 122 renewals, and 57 modifications covering new locations or other changes.

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