

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 :: :: **CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.** :: ::

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G. W. JOHNSTONE

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GENERAL LIBRARY
711 Fifth Avenue, New York,

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No. 570

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

RMA SECURES AUTOMOBILE SET TAX RULING

Detailed below is the Treasury Department ruling on taxation of automobile receiving sets given out in response to an inquiry by Bond Geddes, of the Radio Manufacturers Association:

"You are advised that automobile radio sets specifically designed and primarily adapted for use in automobiles are considered automobile accessories within the meaning of section 606 (c) of the Revenue Act of 1932 and are taxable when sold by the manufacturer at the rate of 2 per cent under that section, rather than at the rate of 5 per cent under section 607, imposing a tax on certain component parts of radio receiving sets.

"Under section 606 (c) such radio receiving sets may be sold free of tax to a manufacturer of automobiles, who becomes liable for the tax in the same manner as the manufacturer if the sets are resold by him otherwise than on or in connection with, or with the sale of, taxable automobiles.

"When such sets are sold by the manufacturer to a dealer for resale or for installation by him, or to a consumer, the tax is imposed at the rate of 2 per cent under section 606 (c).

"In view of the provisions of section 620 of the Revenue Act of 1932, a manufacturer or assembler of such automobile radio sets may purchase taxable radio chassis, cabinets, tubes, reproducing units, or power packs tax free from the manufacturer thereof, for use as parts of such sets only, provided he furnishes with his purchase order an exemption certificate, in the form prescribed in Article 7 of Regulations 46, to the effect that such articles are purchased for use as material in the manufacture or production of, or for use as a component part of, an article to be manufactured or produced by the purchaser which will be taxable under Title IV or sold free of tax by virtue of section 620 of the Revenue Act of 1932. If radio chassis, cabinets, tubes, reproducing units, or power packs purchased tax free under such a certificate are resold by the vendee otherwise than as parts of radio receiving sets specially designed and primarily adapted for use in automobiles, such resale is taxable under section 607 as if made by the manufacturer or producer."

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RMA SEEKS TO ADVERTISE PROGRAM FEATURES

As a sales promotion enterprise, the Radio Manufacturers' Association management is considering several plans of institutional broadcasting and also advertising. These are designed to increase radio sales by various methods. Wider advertising in the copy of local dealers and jobbers as well as manufacturers' national advertising of programs and features on the air, with less stress on technical features and all radio advertising, is proposed.

Cooperation with the broadcasting interests in securing wider public knowledge of and interest in radio programs also is being developed. Special attention is being given to secure broadcasting of boxing contests, athletics, and other special events which especially stimulate sales of radio.

Another sales promotion project upon which initial work has been done by the RMA management, is to develop advertising of radio by electric power and utility interests, similar to their present promotion of electrical refrigeration.

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CLASSIFICATION GIVES RACE AND NATIONALITY OF SET OWNERS

Radio sets are owned by 44.4 per cent of the native white families of the United States, by 43.6 per cent of the foreign-born white families, and by 7.5 per cent of the Negro families, according to a census statement.

Out of 29,904,663 families in 1930, it was reported that 12,048,762 or 40.3 per cent, owned radio sets.

Out of the 17,372,524 urban families in the United States, 8,682,176 or 50 per cent, had a radio set; of the 6,604,637 rural-farm families, 1,371,073, or 20.8 per cent; of the 5,927,502 rural-nonfarm families, 1,995,513 or 33.7 per cent; and of the total number of farm families (6,668,681), including the small number living in urban territory, 1,399,495, or 21 per cent, had a radio set.

In the urban population, 56.3 per cent of the native white families had a radio set, 46.2 per cent of the foreign-born white families, and 14.4 per cent of the Negro families; in the farm population, 24.2 per cent of the native white families had a radio set, 32.2 per cent of the foreign-born white families, and only three-tenths of 1 per cent of the Negro families.

The three states having the highest percentage of families reporting a radio set were New Jersey, with 63.4; New York, with 57.9; and Massachusetts, with 57.6. The three States reporting the lowest percentages were Mississippi, with 5.4; South Carolina, with 7.6; and Arkansas, with 9.1.

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COMMISSIONER'S DAUGHTER AT STATION WRC

The family of Commissioner Harold A. Lafount is radio-minded. Mrs. Elsie Dotson, his daughter, is the new day-time hostess at Station WRC, Washington, while another daughter, Mrs. Leonore Romney, is frequently heard over that station in selected readings.

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"LIVING MUSIC" STRIKES BACK AT RADIO

Striking back at the radio, the mechanization of theatre music and other kinds of entertainment which have been a blow to hitherto employed musicians, several cities throughout the country are staging what is known as "Living Music Day". It is sponsored by the local union of the American Federation of Musicians in each city and the idea is to develop new fields and new outlets for musical talent.

The way "Living Music Day" was put on in one city recently is typical of what will probably be attempted throughout the entire United States. Several hundred members of the local musicians union donated their services for the day. This group included a 40-piece brass band and ten orchestras.

In the morning there was a massed-band parade of the musicians through the main streets of the city. Thereafter at short intervals throughout the day, free concerts were given by dance orchestras in the principal department, music and other stores in the city. Also musical talent was donated for use in the theatres and hotels.

As a grand climax, a massed band concert was given in the evening at the intersection of the two main streets of the city, where a bandstand had been erected especially for the occasion. The concert was followed by a free community dance, with four orchestras playing.

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RADIO SERVICE MEN TO CONVENE

The first intersectional conventions of the Institute of Radio Service Men are being planned. The date for the meeting in Chicago has been tentatively set for January 9, 10 and 11 and negotiations are under way at this time to determine the best time for holding a similar meeting in New York.

The outline of the plan for conventions of the Institute calls for the holding of intersectional conventions at different Section Headquarters cities during the course of a radio season, although it is probable that the New York and the Chicago conventions will be the only ones held during the 1932-33 season, paving the way to more extensive activities the following year.

K. A. Hathaway, of 538 South Clark Street, Chicago, is the Executive head of the Institute.

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SYKES DIRECTS U.S. PLAN ON CENSORED MESSAGES

Judge Eugene O. Sykes, chairman of the United States delegation at the World Telegraphic and Communications Congress, has assumed personal direction of the American proposal for quick checks on censored messages, reads an Associated Press dispatch from Madrid, under date of October 17.

The American proposal is expected to enter the stage of formal debate shortly, and it is understood the project had been unchanged except in minor details.

The American idea revolves about a plan for notification of a sender immediately regarding messages in which words have been deleted or a message halted by a censor.

The American delegation in Madrid have been informed concerning Mexico's recent authorization to Dr. John R. Brinkley, the Kansan who interests himself in radio, the physical well-being, and politics of the country, to construct a 500,000 watt station in Villa Acuna, Mexico.

The American delegates and the Mexican delegates in Madrid may be able to -agree in the matter, thus preventing actual construction of the station, which, it is feared will practically ruin the broadcasting of several American and Canadian stations.

If the Madrid negotiations fail, it is believed the Department of State will invite Canada to join us in informal protests to Mexico City.

These international difficulties are the outgrowth of the removal of Brinkley from the air by the Federal Radio Commission in 1930, after doctors representing the American Medical Association and the Johns-Hopkins University, testified that Brinkley's goat-gland advice and patent medicine sales were a menace to the public health.

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KLUGH BELIEVES BROADCAST BAND WILL BE WIDENED

Paul B. Klugh, of Chicago, representing the Radio Manufacturers Association, at Madrid, cables that the conference was deadlocked by the votes of each country entitled to representation, but that his opinion was that there was a good chance of success in the effort to broaden the radio broadcast waveband.

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Two valuable reports on radio interference, advising the industry and also the public on interference prevention, prepared by the Joint Committee of the RMA, NELA, and NEMA, will be distributed soon to members of the three Associations.

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NEW "COLD LIGHT" TELEVISION TUBE DEMONSTRATED

A new radio tube, heralded as a practical source of unlimited "cold light" with which television screens can be flooded, was demonstrated in New York last week by the Myers Electrical Research Laboratory in the Chrysler Building. The engineers asserted the bulb had overcome a tremendous obstacle in television by responding instantaneously and completely to the rapid fluctuations of radio waves that carry images.

The lamp generates 250,000 candle-power of light, and that, according to research engineers, is what television needs to flood the screen with illumination that clarifies the pictures. The efficiency of the new lamp is estimated by the engineers as twenty times that of the best incandescent lamp and from six to seven times as brilliant as the carbon arc lamp. It is called a "cold" light because most of the electric energy goes to produce light and not heat, as is the case with an incandescent lamp.

It was pointed out that the incandescent lamp gives a mean illumination of approximately 1.67 candlepower to the watt. The arc lamp (yellow) generates about 2.94 candlepower to the watt, and the "cold" bulb produces upwards of twenty candlepower for each watt of electricity consumed. So little heat is generated that the "cold" tube in operation can be held in the hand. It can be used in all processes of recording or projecting film pictures without heat-protective devices. There is no radiant heat to shrink the film.

"An adequate source of light of great brilliancy and quick responsiveness has been the limiting factor in television", said Elman B. Myers, the inventor. "The mechanics of television have been fairly well established, but a satisfactory light source was lacking."

The new tube is known as "an inductively energized lamp", which creates light by the disassociation of the mercury atom. This is accomplished by placing the lamp inside a coil of copper tubing through which a high-frequency current circulates. Vacuum tubes generate the current.

The lamps vary in size from an inch in diameter to about two and a half inches. The larger lamps are capable of greater illumination. The small lamp is employed in the television circuit. A thimbleful of mercury is used inside of each bulb.

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B.B.C. TRANSMITS TELEVISION

The first television transmissions were sent out by the British Broadcasting Company recently, according to a report by Trade Commissioner F. E. Sullivan, London.

Previously, television programs were provided by a private company, mainly from its own studio. However, the British Broadcasting Company has now entered into a two-year contract with the company for a series of experimental transmissions.

At the present time it appears that the Baird process will continue to be the basis of the experiments, but the British Broadcasting Company reserves the right to use any system it wishes.

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ROUGH SLEDDING FOR EDUCATIONAL STATIONS

Educational broadcasting stations are having a desperate struggle in trying to make a go of it financially these days. Some have resorted to selling time and others may have to go out of business. Most of them have a hard year ahead of them, according to the Federal Office of Education.

The number of these stations has declined until there are now only 46 stations owned and operated by schools, colleges, universities, and municipal, State and Federal agencies, and other organizations of an educational nature. In 1925 there were 122 educational and civic stations.

"Much attention has been given in recent years to the decline in the number of educational broadcasting stations", according to the Federal Education Office. "These now are but 7.6 per cent of the total number of stations on the air.

"The Federal Radio Commission recently furnished information showing that 23 of these stations had been assigned voluntarily at the request of the educational institution to a person or corporation engaged in commercial enterprise; 18 had been deleted by reason of voluntary abandonment; and 10 had been deleted for cause. The statistics of the Commission were based on information concerning licenses granted to 95 of the stations between Feb. 23, 1927, and Jan. 1, 1932.

In 1925 the 122 educational and civic stations represented 20.9 per cent of the total stations on the air. The decline has been as follows: In 1926 there were 105; in 1927, 104; in 1928, 98; in 1929, 78; in 1930, 65; in 1931, 58; and at present there are 46. It will be observed that during this period educational stations declined from 20.9 per cent of all stations to 7.6 per cent.

As the educational stations have faced increasing financial difficulties, the commercial stations in turn have extended to them greater facilities. Commercial stations have shown increasing cooperation and sympathy with them. In addition to this, the commercial organizations continue to move forward in experimentation with the radio for a variety of educational programs of their own. Here again they solicit the educator and a variety of talent for consummating educational features of value and continuity."

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STATIONS MUST HAVE CALIBRATION CHECK

The Federal Radio Commission will not extend further the working of Rule 145, which requires stations to keep within 50 cycles of their assigned frequencies, to those stations having installed approved frequency monitors, but having failed to obtain a satisfactory check of the calibration.

The Commission statement follows:

The Commission, on Oct. 4, decided not to extend further the working of Rule 145 in case of broadcast stations that have installed approved frequency monitors but that have not obtained a satisfactory check of the calibration. All stations in this class should proceed immediately to obtain the necessary check. This must be done before it can be considered that the frequency monitor is in all details operating according to the requirements of Rule 145. However, if an approved monitor is installed and due diligence is being exercised in obtaining a check and the required calibration, Rule 145 may be considered satisfied.

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WEATHER INFLUENCES SOUND ABSORPTION

During the past two years a study has been made at the Bureau of Standards of the sound-absorbing properties of air under varying conditions.

When air is very dry, sound is absorbed much more readily than when the air is full of moisture, it was found. Also when the temperature is high, sound is absorbed better than when it is cold. This increased absorption is most pronounced for sounds of high pitch. Thus the conditions for maximum absorption are those prevailing on a hot, dry day. Under these conditions it has been found that sound can not be heard as far as on a cool, damp day. This problem is of considerable interest to broadcasting studios where an attempt is made to keep the absorption constant. This can be done by the use of an air conditioning system, and in many studios such control has been installed.

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CANADIANS PREPARE TO INAUGURATE GOVERNMENTAL RADIO

One of the first moves on the part of the new Canadian Radio Commission was to set in motion a machine for the collection of the \$2 annual license fee on radio receiving sets. The Canadian radio law, like that of Great Britain, requires that each set owner take out a license.

Up to this time the listeners have not been forced to pay the fee. Now, however, local dealers will be allowed to sell the licenses to new set buyers. A license must be produced before a service man is allowed to make repairs on a set. And a fine of \$50 or a three months' prison sentence is the penalty for failure to pay this tax.

The Canadian radio commission is composed of Hector Charlesworth, chairman, formerly editor of a Toronto weekly; Thomas Maher, of Quebec, an editor; and Lieut. Col. W. A. Steel, of Ottawa, a government radio engineer. Gladstone Murray, Canadian-born vice president of the British Broadcasting Corporation, will be a special assistant to the Commission.

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R.M.A. BOARD TO MEET FRIDAY

There will be a meeting of the Radio Manufacturers Association board of directors in New York on Friday. There will be a discussion of the holding of the Annual R.M.A. Trade Show.

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BAR ASSOCIATION OPPOSED TO BROADCASTING OF COURT TRIALS

The American Bar Association has gone on record as being opposed to the broadcasting of court trials. When a sensational murder trial in Los Angeles, Calif., was broadcast, the Los Angeles bar association disapproved, investigated and protested to the national group. The Professional Ethics and Grievances Committee reported on the question last week at the Association's annual convention, submitting a resolution opposing such broadcasting.

Comment on this resolution is hardly necessary", the report read. "It would seem incredible that such an invasion of the sanctity of a court room could be thought to be compatible with the dignity which should surround administration of justice according to law."

Radio was the subject of another long committee report, which condemns radio lotteries, horoscopes, fortune telling, etc., and recommends reform in objectionable radio advertising features, but opposes possible Government ownership or direct control of stations and broadcasting as impracticable.

It was also held that radio stations should be subject to the same lottery restrictions and penalties as newspapers.

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NBC NEW ACCOUNTS AND RENEWALS

NEW - Silent Glow Oil Burner Corp., Hartford, Conn.;
Agency - Charles W. Hoyt, Inc.; Started- Oct. 6 - 13 weeks,
Daily except Sunday, approximately 1:00 p.m., EST., WGY only,
weather report.

NEW - Buick Motor Car Co. (Autos), Detroit, Mich.;
Agency - Campbell Ewald Co., General Motors Bldg., Detroit;
Starts - October 24, for 23 weeks, Mondays - 9:30-10:00 p.m.,
EST, Basic red, NW SE SC NW Mt. Orange KFSD KTAR; Program -
"The Buick Travelers" - Paul Whiteman and his Orchestra.

NEW - Chevrolet Motor Car Co. (Division of General
Motors), Detroit; Agency - Campbell Ewald & Co., Detroit;
Starts - Nov. 18 for 39 weeks; Fridays, 10:00-10:30 p.m., EST,
Basic red NW SE SC SW Mt. Orange KFSD KTAR - Program - "Big
Six of the Air with Al Jolson" - Al Jolson, quartet and or-
chestra.

RENEWAL - General Electric Co. (Electrical Appliances),
120 Broadway; Agency - Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborne,
383 Madison Avenue; Started- Oct. 10, 1932; Mon. Wed. and Fri-
days, 5:45-6:00 p.m., EST; WEA, WTIC, WTAG, WJAR, WESH, WLIT,
WFBR WGY WVEN WCAE WTAM WWJ WSAI WENR KSD WOC WHO WOW WDAF
(WEEI MON & WED.) (WRC WED. ONLY) WTMJ WIBA KFJR KOA KDYL
ORANGE; Program - G.E. Circle; Program: Mon. Albert Payson
Terhune; Wed. Mrs. Littledale; Fri. Madame Sylvia; Every broad-
cast - Grace Ellis, Heywood Brown, Theodore Webb, Eddie Dunham
Ted Jewett.

CHANGE in Schedule - Carnation Milk Co., "Contented Pro-
gram" - Mondays 10:00 - 10:30 p.m., on WEA network. The
last program on old schedule will be given Oct. 24, 1932,
8:00 to 8:30 p.m., on WJZ.

NEW STATION LIST - Basic red exc. WEEI WTIC WJAR WTAG
WESH Phila. WFBR WRC; NW exc. WIBA WDAY; SE exc. WWNC WIS;
SC exc. WAPI, WJDX WSMB; SW exc. KTHS KTBS.

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CBS NEW AND RENEWED CONTRACTS

Jo-Cur, Inc., Chicago, Ill., (wave setting lotion);
Agency - Blackett-Sample-Hummert and Gardner, NYC; Starts,
Oct. 16; Program - Musical; Basic network- 14 stations, 1
supplementary.

International Silver Co., Meriden, Conn.; Agency -
The Ralph H. Jones Co., NYC; Starts Nov. 10. Program - Tony
Wons; Basic network - Don Lee, Florida group, plus 17.

Buick-Oldsmobile-Pontiac Sales Co. (Div. of General
Motors), Detroit (Motor cars); Agency - Campbell Ewald Co.,
Detroit; Starts Jan. 5, 1933; Program - Musical; Basic net-
work, Florida group, Don Lee.

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Applications Received

WRC, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Washington, D.C. CP to make changes in auxiliary transmitter; WGLC, O. T. Griffin and G. F. Bissell, Glenn Falls, N.Y., CP to move station to Hudson Falls, N.Y., and install new equipment amended as to equipment and increase in operating power from 50 w. to 50 w. night, 100 w. day; New, The Building Industries Broadcasting Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, CP for new station to use 900 kcs., 250 w. daytime. This application supersedes application 2-P-B-2659, filed in name of The Building Industries Exhibit, Inc.; also

WAMC, Raymond C. Hammett, Anniston, Ala., install automatic frequency control; KOB, New Mexico College of Agriculture, Albuquerque, N. Mex., license to cover CP issued Aug. 5, 1932, for change location from State College, N. Mex., change equipment and decrease operating power from 20 to 10 kw.; WMCA, Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York City, license to cover CP issued March 11, 1932, change location transmitter to Flushing, N.Y.; WGY, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y., modification of license to use old 50 kw. transmitter as auxiliary at same location as main transmitter; and

WICC, Bridgeport Broadcasting Station, Bridgeport, Conn., modification of license to change from specified hours to unlimited hours except for those specified on license of Station WCAC, WICC, CP to move transmitter to Stratford, Conn.; WSPA, The Voice of South Carolina, Spartanburg, S.C., modification of license to change frequency and power from 1420 kc., 100 w. night, 250 w. LS, to 590 kc., 250 w., resubmitted, without change; WCSC, The South Carolina Broadcasting Co., Inc., Charleston, S.C., modification of license to change frequency and power from 1360 kcs., 500 w., to 1450 kcs., 500 w. night, 1 kw. day, facilities of WTFI resubmitted and amended to request change of frequency only; also

WTFI, Liberty Broadcasting Co., Athens, Ga., construction permit to change location transmitter and studio to Greenville, S.C., change equipment, change frequency and power from 1,450 kcs., 500 w. to 1,360 kcs., 500 w. night, 1 kw. day, facilities to WCSC resubmitted and amended to omit request for increase power and facilities of WCSC, location to be determined but not more than 5 miles from Greenville, S.C., equipment also amended as to antenna system.

The following applications for renewal of license have been received: WJBW, Charles C. Carlson, New Orleans, La., 1200 kc., 100 w., shares WABZ; WHBC, Edward P. Graham, Canton, Ohio, 1200 kc., 10 w., special hours; WNBW, Inc., Carbondale, Pa., 1200 kc., 10 w., unlimited; KRMD, Inc., Shreveport, La., 1310 kc., 100 w., special hours; KFXD, Frank E. Hurt, Nampa, Idaho, 1200 kc., 100 w., unlimited; KGEZ, Donald C. Treloar, Kalispell, Mont., 1310 kc., 100 w. unlimited; KCRJ, Charles C. Robinson, Jerome, Ariz., 1310 kc.; WIBU, William C. Forrest, Poynette, Wis., 1210 kc., 100 w., unlimited; WSBC, World Battery Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill., 1210 kc., 100 w., special hours.

WCOA, Pensacola Broadcasting Co., Pensacola, Fla., 1340 kc., 500 w., unlimited; KID Broadcasting Co., Idaho Falls, Idaho, 1320 kc., 250 w. night, 500 w. local sunset, unlimited;

The following renewal applications have been resubmitted:

WLBG, Inc., Petersburg, Va., 1200 kc., 100 w. night, 250 w. local sunset, unlimited; WCOD, Keystone Broadcasting Corp., Harrisburg, Pa., 1200 kc. 100 w., shares WKJC; WROL, Stuart Broadcasting Corporation, Knoxville, Tenn., 1310 kc., 100 w., unlimited; WKJC, Lancaster Broadcasting Service, Inc., Lancaster, Pa., 1200 kc., 100 w., shares WCOD; WDAH, Tri-State Broadcasting Co., El Paso, Texas, 1310 kc., 100 w., shares KTSM; KVOS, Inc., Bellingham, Wash., 1200 kc., 100 w., unlimited; WCLS, Inc., Joliet, Ill., 1310 kc., 100 w.; WFDF, Frank D. Fallain, Flint, Mich., 1310 kc., 100 w., unlimited; WEBQ, Harrisburg Broadcasting Co., Harrisburg, Ill., 1210 kc., 100 w., S.H.

Applications Other Than Broadcasting

National Broadcasting Co., Inc., portable and mobile, new general experimental CP for 34,600, 41,000, 51,400, 60,000 to 400,000 kc., 5 w.; Northern Radio Co., portable in State of Wash., new general experimental CP for all experimental frequencies and power up to 1,000 w.; Charles J. Paine, new exp. aircraft license for 60,000 kc., 1 w.; WLXX, Westinghouse Elec. and Mfg. Co., portable and mobile, initial location Chicopee Falls, Mass., license to cover CP for 1,594, 2,398, 3,492.5, 4,797.5, 6,425, 8,655, 12,862.5, 17,310, 23,100, 25,700, 26,000, 27,100, 34,600, 41,000, 51,400, 60,000 to 400,000, 401,000 and above. 100 w. general exp.;

WLXH, New England Tel. & Tel. Co., Boston, Mass., license to cover CP for special exp. station on 2,322 kc., 50 w.; KHK, Mutual Telephone Co., Wahiawa, Oahu, T.H., modification of coastal telegraph license to change frequencies and frequency range for transmitter No. 502 to Calling 8280; working 8,580 (Transmitter No. 502 - 5,000, 9,000 kc.); WAE, RCA Communications Inc., Rocky Point, N.Y., modification of point-to-point telegraph CP to change frequencies to 7,400, 14,800 kc., and to change emission. WAD, modification of point-to-point telegraph CP to change frequencies to 4,050, 13,465 kc., and to change emission.

City of Muskegon, Michigan, new CP for 2,414 kc., 50 w., municipal police; Bayonne Police Dept., mobile, Bayonne, N.J., new CP for 43,000-52,000, 63,000-72,000 kc., 6 w., general experimental; KGQZ, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., San Diego, Calif., CP for new transmitter and increase in power to 400 w., aeronautical station; W8QZ, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Suffield, Ohio, license covering CP for 3,492.5, 4,797.5, 6,425, 8,655 kc., 150 w., gen. experimental; WIEH, Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., portable, renewal of broadcast pickup license for 1,518 kc., 100 w.

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