

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 :: :: **CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.** :: ::

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STATIONS GUARD AGAINST LIBEL IN POLITICAL ADDRESSES

The broadcasters are now in the midst of the busiest days of this year. And in addition to the greatly increased activity in the broadcasting studios in all parts of the country caused by the last-minute rush of political speakers to microphones, the broadcasters must be constantly on the lookout for libelous statements during the last few days of the campaign. Station owners are apprehensive that in the last hours of the most bitterly fought contest in years, political speakers may digress from their prepared addresses and inject libelous statements, thinking they will be able to get away with it unnoticed.

While the key stations of the networks have legal departments which may be called upon to pass on whether or not a statement is libelous, there is seldom occasion for the chains to refer speeches to their lawyers. One explanation is that the networks deal with the more responsible candidates in both parties -- men who realize that attempts to further their own cause by defamatory or libelous statements are futile. Then, too, the chains avoid, insofar as possible, having to present a speaker whom they know to be radical in his views and speech.

The reverse is true. It is the smaller, independent stations who have not the protection of legal advisors, who run the most risk of having libelous statements go out over their transmitters. Candidates in the smaller cities and communities who have their state or municipal affairs very close to heart are far more apt to forget themselves and make derogatory remarks about opponents than the nationally-known political speaker.

The laws of libel and slander are basically the same--both concerning injury to a person's or corporation's name, reputation, credit or business.

Generally speaking, if a man holds a public office or is a candidate for such office, his political opponent may criticize his conduct in office and his general qualifications for the office. In such instances, if a libel or slander suit is filed, the speaker or the radio station could plead privilege. If the speaker goes beyond his privilege, however, and makes derogatory remarks about the personal life and habits of his political opponent, the privilege is destroyed. Speakers do frequently overstep this line in political campaigns and it is the lookout of the broadcasters to keep such statements off the air.

The broadcasters, acting upon an interpretation of the section of the Radio Act of 1927 having to do with political broadcasts, argued before the Supreme Court of Nebraska, have declared they will do all in their power to keep defamatory and libelous statements by political speakers off the air. Actually, until there is a ruling once and for all, their position is uncertain.

The section of the Radio Act referring to political broadcasts reads:

"If any licensee shall permit any person who is a legally qualified candidate for any public office to use a broadcasting station, he shall afford equal opportunities to all other such candidates for that office in the use of such broadcasting station, and the licensing authority shall make rules and regulations to carry this provision into effect: Provided, That such licensee shall have no power of censorship over the material broadcast under the provisions of this paragraph. No obligation is hereby imposed upon any licensee to allow the use of its station by any such candidate."

When this section was written it is believed the sole idea of the committee which framed the Act was to secure fair treatment for all political speakers and that it did not realize that the line, "Provided, That such licensee shall have no power of censorship over the material broadcast under the provisions of this paragraph" might place the broadcaster in such position that, should one of the politicians thus protected insist upon being allowed to go on the air with a statement which the broadcaster knew to be defamatory or libelous, he might be adjudged guilty and assessed damages.

7 The Supreme Court of Nebraska held that the radio broadcasting station is liable for defamatory statements uttered by a political speaker and broadcast by the company's station, notwithstanding the above statutory provision prohibiting censorship of material broadcast. In view of this decision, which is the broadcasters only guide at present, any speaker submitting a speech which contains statements believed to be defamatory or libelous, will have the fact pointed out to him. Should he decline to make any change in his copy, the station will refuse him the use of their transmitter, preferring to have the political speaker carry his case into the courts, rather than to permit the libelous statement to be broadcast. Should an extemporaneous speaker start to utter a defamatory statement, the microphone will be switched off as soon as the station management recognizes what the speaker is about.

This whole situation was aired in the Nevada courts in the case of Sorensen vs. Wood, et al. C. A. Sorensen, who was a candidate for reelection as attorney general brought action for \$100,000 damages against Richard F. Wood, who was the speaker, and against KFAB Broadcasting Company, owner and operator of the station over which the speech was broadcast from Lincoln, Nebraska. The jury found in favor of Mr. Sorensen as against Wood, assessing damages at one dollar, and found in favor of the defendant company. Judgment was entered on the verdict against Wood for one dollar, absolving the broadcasting company from liability and awarding it execution for its costs. Mr. Sorensen appealed.

The Nevada Court held (1) the Federal Radio Act confers no privilege to broadcasting stations to publish defamatory utterances; (2) when one writes libelous words concerning another and reads them before the microphone, with the consent of the owner of the broadcasting station and such owner broadcasts those words, the reader and owner unit in the publication of a libel and may be joined as defendants in an action for damages; (3) an action to recover damages for the broadcasting of a defamatory writing is based on libel and not on negligence; (4) that a licensee of a radio broadcasting station is a common carrier within the meaning of the interstate commerce act is not available as a defense under the issues and evidence of the case.

The Federal Radio Commission is also receiving complaints about the coverage obtained by political speakers due to use of different powers. For instance, one candidate may go on the air in the afternoon over a station which uses 1000 watts power during the day. His opponent will use the same station at night, when the power has been cut down to 500 watts. The Democrat then complains that the Republican candidate had a larger audience due to the higher power, or vice versa. Charges of favoritism are being received from both parties.

The Commission can only reply to Republicans and Democrats alike that the speakers will have to look out for themselves in such matters. The Commission has found it necessary to reduce night-time power on several dozen stations in order to accommodate all the broadcasters. Therefore, if one candidate goes on in the daytime and gets a wider coverage than would be the case at night, it is up to the opponent to secure a daytime period in order to obtain equal coverage.

So far there have been no suits brought against broadcasters for slanderous, libelous and defamatory statements this year, but the campaign goes merrily on and the broadcasters will not cease their vigilance until Election Day is history.

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NEW ANTENNA MAKES APPEARANCE IN GERMANY

The new broadcasting station in Braslau, Germany, has an antenna of entirely different design. A bronze cross 10 meters in diameter is the base for a 140-meter wooden tower, said to be the highest in Europe. This single very high mast is said to give the broadcasting station greater distance. Experiments were made in the laboratories of the Telefunkengesellschaft before the construction was commenced.

The new Berlin transmitter will be modeled after the Braslau station, save that the tower will not be quite so high.

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POLICE RADIO RIGHTS IN STATE CONTESTED

The Federal Radio Commission is pondering over testimony submitted favorable to and opposing the application of Station WHP, Harrisburg, Pa. for the facilities of Station WBAK, operated by the Pennsylvania State Police, which now shares daytime hours with WHP.

The permission given the State Police Department to operate Station WBAK, Douglass D. Storey declared on behalf of Station WHP, represents a clash between the fundamentals of the European system of radio operation by the government and the American commercial system. He contended further that Station WBAK is being used for propaganda purposes to capitalize the various departments of the State government.

Denial that any question of State monopoly is involved was made by Horace L. Lohnes, on behalf of Station WBAK, who pointed out that WBAK operates but 16 hours weekly while WHP is on the air 98 hours. Replying to the contention by Mr. Storey that no legislative authority had been given in Pennsylvania for such radio operation, Mr. Lohnes told the Commission that the Attorney General had decided that the appropriation acts conveyed ample authority for maintenance of the station.

While Station WHP seeks a modified license permitting it to take over the time of WBAK, the police-controlled station requests renewal of its license. The cases were first heard last June. Station WHP proposes to make its facilities, provided WBAK's time is allotted to it, available to the State for broadcasting of such "important matters as are now broadcast over Station WBAK."

Mr. Storey pointed out that the sharing of time with WBAK handicaps Station WHP in its activity as a part of the Columbia network.

Mr. Lohnes told the Commission that the police have point-to-point stations for exchange of information, and contended that whether or not the State had granted authority for the station was beyond the jurisdiction of the Federal agency.

The report of the examiner, Elmer W. Pratt, to the Commission had recommended denial of WHP's request and the granting of WBAK's application for continued operation. Mr. Pratt concluded further that, although under the present time-sharing division, WHP is precluded from giving a full time "regional" chain program service to the Harrisburg area, the same service is available from other existing stations. While assignments of more time to WHP would result in better service to the community from that station, the benefit would not be such as to offset the elimination of WBAK's service, he said. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, he pointed out, has a substantial investment in WBAK, of which it should not be deprived without compelling reasons.

WJSV OPENING IS NATIONAL EVENT

With congratulatory messages from President Hoover, Governor Roosevelt, Governor Pollard of Virginia, and Governor Ritchie of Maryland, the opening of WJSV, the new Columbia 10,000 watt station, across the Potomac from Washington, assumed national proportions.

"The operation of a broadcasting station presents not only an opportunity but a responsibility to serve the public by carrying to the people authoritative information upon government operation and informed opinion upon issues of great national concern", was the greeting of President Hoover

"Used as a medium for the dissemination of events of national import and as a platform for the discussion of governmental topics", Governor Roosevelt wrote, "WJSV will be performing a great public service in the interests of good government".

Eleventh hour changes had to be made in the musical portion of the dedicatory program of WJSV when the Army, Navy, and Marine Bands were prevented from participating in the broadcast due to objections of the American Federation of Musicians. Leon Brusiloff's orchestra, composed of union musicians, filled in the time allotted to the three service bands.

Union musicians from time to time have protested against the Army, Navy and Marine Bands taking part in parades and other ceremonies of an unofficial character but this is the first time objection has been raised to their broadcasting activities. The action was construed to mean that this might be the beginning of a movement by the union musicians to rule the service bands off the air entirely.

The Columbia network at 10 o'clock through Station WABC, New York, dedicated half an hour to the new station. American theme music was played by Andre Kostelanetz and his Orchestra. This was followed by a "Radio Round-Up", comprising the greatest array of Washington talent ever heard over a local station. Participating also were the famous Mills Brothers, who are playing in a local theatre this week.

The new station will go on the air regularly Friday morning, Oct. 21, taking over the network programs formerly carried by Station WMAL, which today becomes an independent local station.

It is no secret that the National Broadcasting Company would like to work out some satisfactory arrangement with M. A. Leese, local merchant who owns and operates Station WMAL, whereby the NBC-WJZ programs might be brought into Washington. The NBC is understood to have offered to lease the station on a yearly basis but they were unable to reach an agreement with Mr. Leese on the figure. Now that the station is an independent, however, negotiations may be renewed.

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DUTCH CONDUCTOR PRAISES GERMAN SYSTEM

Willem Van Hoogstraaten, conductor of the Portland, Ore. Symphony Orchestra, returning from a summer abroad spoke in high terms of the German plan of disseminating symphony music by radio, under which a two-mark tax is imposed by the State on each radio receiver. This sum meets the expenses for paying the salaries of the musicians and singers and eliminates the advertising talks which are so tiring to the listeners, he explained.

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WABC RULING AFFIRMED

Ruling by the Supreme Court of New Jersey at Trenton that the governing authorities of Wayne Township, Passaic County, had no right to revoke the permit for construction of a 50,000 watt plant of the Atlantic Broadcasting Corporation's Station WABC was affirmed today by the Court of Errors and Appeals. The company obtained a building permit from the municipality three years ago, and after construction had begun, the license was revoked on the ground the high-powered transmitter would interfere with reception from other stations outside the vicinity.

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ALLEN STICKS TO \$250,000 RADIO FIGURE

Despite the assertion of Claude G. Bowers, Democratic speaker, that the Republicans will spend \$2,500,000 on radio during this campaign, Henry J. Allen, Republican publicity director, declares the radio appropriation will not exceed \$250,000.

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YOUNG LITTLEPAGE GRANTED SHORT WAVE PATENT

Thomas P. Littlepage, Jr., of Washington, has just been notified by the Patent Office that his application No. 239,766 has been allowed. This device is a long and short wave receiving set and according to the statement of the inventor, "Comprises means for adapting one receiver to stations both in the broadcast and the short wave bands without sacrificing the efficiency of the receiver in either band."

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GERMAN RADIO EXPORTS SHOW DECLINE

For the first time since 1926, German exports of radio sets and parts declined in the first half of 1932, according to a report from Vice Consul C. T. Zawadzki, Berlin.

These exports in the first six months of the year totaled 1,844 metric tons as compared with 3,580 tons in the corresponding period of 1931. Exports in 1926 were 2,980 tons for the full year, and in 1931 totaled 8,103 tons.

According to the report, the decrease in exports was accounted for by decreased shipments to Great Britain. Exports to Italy and the Argentine also dropped sharply in comparison with previous years.

The only important increase in shipments in the first half of the current year was to French buyers who took radio sets and parts valued at 3,390,000 marks (mark equals about 23½ cents at current exchange) as compared with purchases totaling 2,990,000 marks in the first half of 1931.

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SUPREME COURT DENIES TEST IN HAZALTINE PATENT SUIT

Petition to the Supreme Court of the United States for review of a case involving a controversy over the alleged infringement of Hazeltine Patent No. 1553858, relating to radio high vacuum tubes and control of undesired regenerative effects, by means of neutralizing circuits, was denied by the highest court in the Radio Corporation of America vs. Hazeltine Corporation, No. 355.

Respondent sued for the alleged infringement and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit held the patent was valid on authority of its prior decision in Hazeltine Corp. vs. Wildermuth, 34 F. (2d) 635, and Hazeltine Corp. vs. National Carbon Co., 47 F (2d) 573.

The patent of respondent covers, particularly, so-called plate circuit neutralization in which a neutralizing coil is associated with plate of output side of tube, neutralization being effected wholly within the plate circuit.

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Among the members of the Independent Citizens Committee of New York City whose purpose is re-elect United States Senator Robert F. Wagner, is David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America.

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TWO THEATRES FIGHT FOR NAME "ROXY"

Federal Judge Francis G. Caffey reserved decision Wednesday in New York after hearing arguments on cross-motions for preliminary injunctions against the use of the name "Roxy" by either the Roxy Theatres Corporation, of which Harry G. Kosch, is receiver, or by the Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation.

The receiver, supported by attorneys for several committees of security holders, declared that the name "Roxy" was the theatre's most important asset, and that the transfer of the services of Samuel L. (Roxy) Rothafel from the theatre bearing his name to KRO did not justify the latter in using Roxy's name for a theatre it will open in Rockefeller Center in a few weeks.

Alfred L. Rose, attorney for Mr. Kosch, described Rothafel's switch to RKO as a "nefarious scheme by a faithless trustee and corporate officer", explaining that at the time of his resignation the theatre directors had no idea he would carry his prestige into the camp of a competitor.

Bruce Bromley, attorney for Rothafel and RKO, replied that the terms of the former's contract with Roxy Theatres "exploded the dramatic story of a nefarious plot". He read a clause in that contract which meant, he said, that the use of the name "Roxy" was granted only during the life of the contract. This was terminated at Rothafel's request on March 29, 1931.

Mr. Bromley said he believed that the directors had known at the time about Rothafel's plans, but were anxious nevertheless to accept his resignation because he was then being paid \$3,000 a week.

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Information is being secured from all RMA members for compilation and distribution of a new directory of members and their products. This will be a complete directory of radio products of all Association members and will include a roster of all executive personnel. Members who have not replied to the RMA questionnaire for inclusion of their company's products in the new industry directory are urged to send the data at once to RMA Headquarters, 307 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

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RCA SUIT MAY GO TO TRIAL NOVEMBER 15

Apparently well established but unconfirmed reports are in circulation that the suit of the Government against the Radio Corporation of America, et al. will go to trial before Judge Nields in Federal District Court at Wilmington, Del., on November 15. The trial was to have started October 10, but the Department of Justice announced that postponement was necessary due to the illness of Judge Nields.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Applications Granted (Oct. 18, 1932)

WCAU, Universal Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa. granted license 1170 kc., 50 kw., unlimited time, covering move of transmitter from Byberry to Newton, Pa., installation of new equipment and increase in power from 10 to 50 kw; KXYZ, Harris Co., Houston, Tex., granted license, 1440 kc., 250 w., unlimited time, covering change in frequency power and hours of operation and consolidation with Station KTLK; KGU, Marion A. Mulrony and Advertiser Publishing Co., Ltd., Honolulu, T.H., granted license, 750 kc., 2½ kw., unlimited time, covering change in frequency equipment, increase in power and change in hours of operation; also

WCBS, Charles H. Messter and Harold L. Dewing, Springfield, Ill., granted consent to voluntary assignment of license to WCBS, Inc.; KVOO, Southwestern Sales Corp., Tulsa, Okla., and WAPI, Broadcasting Corp., Birmingham, Ala., granted authority to operate simultaneously Tuesday, Nov. 8 from 6 p.m. to midnight, and if desired by either or both stations to continue until 3 a.m., CST, Wednesday, Nov. 9, with 1 kw power, in order to broadcast election returns (Stations are licensed to share time on 1140 kc., with 5 kw. power); and

KGEW, City of Fort Morgan, Colo., granted authority to discontinue operation until Dec. 1; KSO, Iowa Broadcasting Co., Des Moines, Ia., granted mod. of CP to change type of equipment authorized by CP and approval of transmitter and studio location at 715 Locust St., Des Moines; KUJ, Walla Walla, Wash., granted special authorization to operate unlimited time on Oct. 25 and Nov. 11; WMBH, W. M. Robertson, Joplin, Mo., granted special authorization to operate from 9:30 p.m., Nov. 8 to 1 a.m., Nov. 9, CST; KFBJ, Marshall Electric Co., Inc., Marshalltown, Ia., granted special authorization to operate from 9 p.m. to 12 midnight, CST, Nov. 8; also

KGQZ, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Municipal Airport, San Diego, Calif., CP for aviation, aeronautical service, for new transmitter and increase in power to 400 w.; frequencies. Red chain mobile, 3,162.5, 3,172.5, 3,182.5, 3,322.5, 5,572.5, 5,582.5, 5,592.5, kc.; Brown chain, mobile, 3,232.5, 3,242.5, 3,257.5, 3,447.5, 3,457.5, 3,485, 5,602.5, 5,612.5, 5,632.5 kc.; W.G.H. Finch, portable and mobile, New York City, granted CP for general experimental service, frequencies, 1,594, 2,398, 3,492.5, 4,797.5, 6,425, 8,655, 12,862.5, 17,310, 23,100, 25,700, 2,600 kc., 50 w.; also

WHG, Aeronautical Radio Inc., Columbus, Ohio, granted CP to change location of transmitter to TWA, Hangar, Municipal Airport, Port Columbus, Ohio; Police Department, Shreveport, La., granted CP for police service, 2,430 kc., 50 w.; WIXF, Chas. Newton Kraus, Police Car, E. Providence, R.I., granted gen. exp. license, frequencies 60,000-400,000 kc., 4 w.; and

WAS, Tropical Radio Telegraph Co., Hialeah, Fla., granted public coastal telegraph license, covering additional transmitter; KIEO, Airfan Radio Corp., Ltd., San Diego, Cal. (portable) granted license for temporary broadcast pick-up service, 2,342 kilocycles, 15 w.; W2XC, Federal Telegraph Co., Newark, N.J., granted renewal of general exp. license, frequency 34,600, 41,000, 51,400, 80,000-300,000, 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 kc., 500 w. power. Also granted mod. of license to change from fixed station to portable and mobile station; also

WAX, Tropical Radio Telegraph Co. Hialeah, Fla., granted mod. of marine relay license to use additional transmitter, 2 kw. power; KGPH, County of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, Okla., granted mod. of police license for increase in power from 15 to 250 w.; Pan American Grace Airways, Inc. granted aviation aircraft license, frequency 333 kc., 1,708, 2,870, 3,082.5, 5,692.5, 8,220, 12,330, 16,440, kc. 12 w.; WIEH, WIEG, Knickerbocker Br. Co., Inc., portable, granted renewal of temporary broadcast pickup license, 1,518 kc., 100 w. Granted renewal of license 2,342 kc., 2.4 w.; and

KIEL, Fishers Blend Station, Inc., portable in Washington State, granted renewal of temp. broadcast pickup license, 2,342 kc., 2.4 w.; WMR, WSE, Mackay Radio & Tel. Co., West Palm Beach, Fla., and Montauk, N.Y., granted authority to operate two public coastal telegraph stations for 90 days on coastal frequency, 472 kc.; Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc. (Blue chain sta), granted mod. of 20 licenses for additional frequencies of 2,907, 3,072.5, 3,082.5, 3,088, 3,105, 4,967.5, 4,987, 5,510, 5,540, 5,672.5, 5,682.5 kc.; Aeronautical Radio, Inc., (blue chain), granted mod. of license for 19 stations for additional frequencies 4,467.5 and 4,987.5 kc., KSW, City of Berkeley, Berkeley, Cal., granted authority to operate portable station on 2,422 kc., 100 w. to determine source of shadow effect on signals for KSW, and to determine possible site for auxiliary transmitter.

Set For Hearing

WPRO-WPAW, Cherry and Webb Br. Co., Providence, R.I. requests CP to move transmitter from Cranston to near Graystone, R.I., change frequency from 1,210 to 1,260 kc., increase power from 100 to 250 w., install new equipment and antenna system; WHBC, Edward P. Graham, Canton, O., requests CP to install new equipment with maximum power of 100 w. and to increase power from 10 to 100 w.

Applications Denied And Dismissed

KGW, Oregonian Pub. Co., Portland, Oreg., denied request that Commission reconsider its action of Oct. 6, which denied request of KGW to have Station KTAR, Phoenix, operate after midnight, so that interference that might be expected by the increase in power of KTAR from 500 to 1,000 w. might be determined.

WCAH, The Commercial Radio Service Co., Columbus, O. dismissed request that the application for renewal of license for auxiliary transmitter of this station be denied, and that authority be granted to dismantle this transmitter; Wabash Valley Broadcasting Co., Attica, Ind. dismissed from hearing docket, without prejudice, at request of applicant, app. for CP, 1210 kc., 100 w., unlimited time; and

XXL Broadcasters, Portland, Oreg., dismissed from hearing docket, without prejudice, at request of applicant, app. for CP, 1410 kc., 250 w., unlimited time; Virgil V. Evans, Spartanburg, S.C., denied motion filed by his attorney to dismiss application of W.T. Hamilton for CP for new station at Greenville, S.C., to operate on 1240 kc., 250 w. night, 500 w. day, unlimited time, This application to be heard on Nov. 21, 1932.

Miscellaneous

WERE, Erie Dispatch-Herald Br. Corp., Erie, Pa., remanded to docket for purpose of hearing applicant concerning financial ability only. Case to be heard by Commission on Nov. 16. Oral argument scheduled for Oct. 19 canceled.

Ratification Of Acts Of Commissioners

Action taken Oct. 8 - WFDA, Fishermans Produce Co., Inc., San Francisco, granted authority to operate station aboard "Lansing", 50 w., frequencies 375, 425, and 500 kc.

Action taken Oct. 10 - KTAR, KTAR Broadcasting Co., Phoenix, Ariz.; WTMJ, The Journal Co., Milwaukee, Wis., hearing date continued to Nov. 29, 1932.

Action taken Oct. 11 - WLEIZ, Arnold B. Friedman, Greenwich, Conn., granted authority to operate amateur station at Greenwich, N.Y.M.C.A.; KWKH, Hello World Broadcasting Co., Shreveport, La., granted permission to take depositions in its application for renewal of license, hearing on which is set for Nov. 28; R.C. Powell & Co., Inc., New York, granted authority to submit another monitor to Bureau of Standards for test.

Action taken Oct. 12 - W8BQZ, Francis J. Coyte, Pittsburgh, Pa., granted authority to operate amateur station at radio show in Pittsburgh; KQEO, Mackay Radio & Tel. Co., San Francisco, granted 60-day authority to operate pending receipt of application for modification of license to operate high freq. transmitter aboard "Pointancha"; WJSV, Old Dominion Br. Co., Alexandria, Va., equipment test extended for period of 10 days from Oct. 13.

Action taken Oct. 14 - KPOF, Pillar of Fire, Denver, Colo., authorized to remain silent during afternoon and evening of Oct. 14.

The Commission also granted licenses for 293 amateur stations, of which 110 were new, 162 renewals, and 21 modifications.

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