

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 :: :: **CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.** :: ::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. 583

ROOSEVELT ALMOST CERTAIN TO REORGANIZE RADIO COMMISSION

With the Democratic caucus adopting a resolution banning the confirmation of practically all nominations to the Senate between now and March 4, it looks more and more as if President Roosevelt will reorganize the Radio Commission. A prominent Democrat went so far as to say that not only would a Republican appointee have no chance for the present Commission vacancy but if President Hoover reappointed Commissioner Eugene O. Sykes, a Democrat, of Mississippi, whose term expires in February that the Senate might not confirm him even. It is believed no discrimination will be made between Democrats and Republicans.

However, because of the strong backing Judge Sykes is said to have with Senator Pat Harrison and the Mississippi delegation, his chances for reappointment by President Roosevelt would seem to be excellent. If reappointed, Judge Sykes would undoubtedly become chairman of the Commission.

If, as commonly reported, Commissioner Sykes is slated for a Federal judgeship there would be a place for another Southern Democrat. Representative Ewin Davis, of Tennessee, who lost out in the primaries, is being strongly urged by his friends for the place. Thus far, Judge Davis, who is the author of the Davis amendment to equalize radio facilities, has not committed himself on the subject of his availability and has done nothing to advance his candidacy.

The common supposition is that President Hoover did not name a successor to Commissioner Charles McK. Saltzman, Iowa, because he desired to reduce the Commission from five to three members. If President Roosevelt adheres to this idea, it would let both General Saltzman's successor and Judge Sykes out.

However, if President Roosevelt appoints a successor to General Saltzman, he will unquestionably be a Democrat. He would hail from Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas or Missouri which comprises the zone in which the vacancy exists.

If President Roosevelt should cut the Commission down to three members it would take the Democrats some time to get control of the body, as the terms of Commissioners Lafount and Brown, Republicans, do not expire until 1935 and 1938, respectively. However, if President Roosevelt continues the five-man commission, the Democrats could have a majority immediately after March 4th.

However, the new President's course in the matter is one for much conjecture since a statement credited to him was to the effect that he would abolish as many of the commissions as possible.

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COURT RULING REVERSES COMMISSION'S DECISION

The deletion of two broadcasting stations in an over-quota State to assign their frequencies to a station in an under-quota State when those two stations were rendering meritorious service "furnished no substantial justification for the decision" of the Federal Radio Commission. So held the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in reversing and remanding a Commission decision calling for the elimination of Stations WIBO and WPCC, Chicago, in favor of Station WJKS, Gary, Ind.

Had the Court upheld the Federal Radio Commission it is quite likely there would have been a scramble for better facilities by many stations in the under-quota States of the various zones. Certainly the Commission, by this action, would have encouraged all the under-quota States to attempt to secure the facilities they desired from the over-quota States.

The cases were brought before the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia by Nelson Brothers Bond and Mortgage Co. (Station WIBO) and North Shore Church (Station WPCC) on appeal from a decision of the Radio Commission granting the application of the Johnson-Kennedy Radio Corporation (Station WJKS) Gary, Ind., that it be assigned the 560 kilocycle frequency shared by them in Chicago. In reaching the decision, which was written by Associate Justice Robb, the court concluded:

"Station WIBO had been broadcasting for more than two years, and Station WPCC more than three years, when Station WJKS entered the field. The only apparent reason for granting the application of Station WJKS and destroying the other two stations is that Indiana is underquota, which in the circumstances furnishes no substantial justification for the decision of the Commission. As already observed, the evidence discloses that Stations WIBO and WPCC have been and are 'serving public interest, convenience and necessity' certainly to as great an extent as the applicant station. In our view, the conclusively established and admitted facts furnish no legal basis for the decision of the Commission. In other words, the decision is in a legal sense arbitrary and capricious."

With regard to the Davis amendment, Justice Robb declares:

"It will be observed that the statute directs the licensing authority to establish and maintain 'as nearly as possible equality of broadcasting service to each of the several zones, and to 'make a fair and equitable allocation of licenses', etc., to each of the States within those zones. The requirement that there shall be an equal allocation to each of the zones, according to population is significant. The fourth zone, in which the stations directly involved in this controversy are located, comprises the States of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota,

North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. Congress declared that the people of all the zones are entitled to equality of broadcasting service, but evidently recognized that the licensing authority might not be able to establish and maintain an exact mathematical equality among the zones, hence the language 'establish and maintain as nearly as possible'. After providing for the establishment and maintenance of nearly equal facilities among the zones, Congress in dealing with the problem evidently anticipated that greater difficulty would arise in undertaking to equalize allocations to the several States within a zone, and therefore provided for, not equal, but 'fair and equitable allocation' to the States within a zone.

"The House committee report on the amendment states, inter alia: "This amendment looks to the future. It declares in terms the duty of the licensing authority to make an equal allocation among the five zones, of broadcasting licenses * * * and provides that within each zone there shall be an equitable allocation among the States thereof in proportion to the population and power. The equality here sought is not an exact mathematical division. That may be physically impossible'.

In a dissenting opinion concurred in by Judge Hitz, Judge Groner said that the majority opinion of the court ignores the findings of the Commission but relies on those of the examiner which the Commission overruled. He declared:

"Summarized, the Commission's findings of fact are that intervenor's (the Indiana station) service was in all respects excellent, and that the granting of the application would extend and enlarge this service; that the effect of the withdrawal of appellants' (the Chicago stations) permits would not militate in any respect against persons (the public) now within the area of the stations, nor the granting of the application (of the Indiana station) increase interference within that area with any other station; that the granting of the application would work a more equitable distribution of broadcasting facilities within that zone, and would serve the public interest, convenience, and necessity. The evidence, I think, sustains these conclusions.

With regard to the Davis amendment, Judge Hitz says:

"If upon an application for a station permit in an underquota State, or for an increase of facilities by an already authorized station, the commission, after hearing, decides the public interest will be served by granting the application, and the evidence reasonably supports the decision, as undoubtedly is the case here, I think it has, under the Davis amendment, not only the right and power to grant the application, but that the plain and explicit language of the amendment requires it to do so, for in no other way can the equalization which Congress has declared should obtain be accomplished."

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PUTS BAN ON "SONG PLUGGING" BY RADIO

One of the first orders from Oswald F. Schuette, director of copyright activities of the National Association of Broadcasters since "absolute powers in copyright activities" were conferred upon him at the St. Louis Convention of the broadcasting industry was that "song plugging" should cease. The order is "directed against the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers which is seeking to exact an extravagant royalty from radio stations at the same time its members are asking broadcasters to advertise their compositions", reads the announcement from the offices of the National Association of Broadcasters here. "The Society has declined to consider a revision of the copyright contract which would release from these royalty demands programs in which no ASCAP music is used".

Mr. Schuette also advised all broadcasting stations to make no further requests for "special permission" to perform music which has been placed on the Society's "restricted list" and to keep such "restrictions" permanent by refusing to restore to their programs any numbers which have once been so "restricted" by the publishers.

"The broadcasting industry must protect itself as well as the public", said Mr. Schuette. "'Song plugging' and the abuses of the 'restricted' lists have become serious nuisances. They have interfered with the artistic compilation of programs. Publishing houses should understand that once they have placed a composition on the 'restricted list' it will remain there, at least until ASCAP has given some evidence of a genuine desire to deal fairly with the broadcasters".

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HARBORD ADVISES INDUSTRIES TO IMPROVE PLANTS

Manufacturers throughout the country must proceed at once to modernize their plants "to put themselves in readiness for the return of better days that are near at hand", Gen. James G. Harbord, chairman of the board of the Radio Corporation of America, told members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at their annual meeting in New York.

Such, General Harbord declared, was the immediate program of President Hoover's Committee on Industrial Rehabilitation.

"Equipment can be purchased and installed today at costs much below normal", General Harbord pointed out. "For every dollar spent for rehabilitation of plants and for every dollar spent to repair or replace worn-out equipment in an office, a warehouse or a store three dollars will be spent in consumer goods and materials industries, and more people will be put to work and speed the recovery of general business."

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LUMBER RADIO TOWER ADVANTAGES CITED

Recent research and experimentation by the Engineering Department of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association opens the way for the development of a large market for wood radio and power transmission towers. It is calculated that the new transmission tower design will save 15 per cent of the power required to run a station, as no special insulation is needed with wood towers, as with steel towers. Insulation in the case of steel costs from 20 to 30 per cent as much as the tower itself, and in the required heights of from 100 to 300 feet often more, the lumber manufacturers declare.

It is necessary that the wood used in such a tower be decay resistant or thoroughly creosoted and that it be a high grade of structural material, practically clear. This permits the use of narrow sections which result in reduced wind pressure area and in a smaller load on the structure.

Many radio stations now use pairs of towers of from 200 to 300 feet in height, but with the use of a 150-foot wood tower type, 6 to 8 shorter towers could be substituted for two of the taller steel ones. As the steel towers are galvanized they do not require painting and it will be necessary for the wood towers to be suitably painted. About 100 such towers are already built in this country but practically every one is of steel, although wood is more economical and absorbs less of the transmission power. The new National Lumber Manufacturers Association wood design provides a 150-foot tower such as is used for directional antennae. It is intended to be supported on a single footing and guyed from a point half way up. This tower requires 3400 feet of lumber and about \$180 worth of bolts, fittings and guy lines. It is estimated that it can be erected for around \$700; the cheapest known price on a 150-foot steel tower is \$988, according to the lumber people.

The 300-foot transmission tower is anchored at the base and requires no guys. It is designed to be built entirely of wood. This tower requires 32,000 feet of lumber and about \$400 worth of bolts and fittings. The lowest known price for a corresponding steel tower is \$2,634. It is thought that the lumber industry can easily meet this price.

"Here is believed to be an opportunity for aggressive lumber concerns, seeking business, to cultivate a new field. The N.L.M.A. has opened the way in this direction, as in many others, through its engineering service, but it is up to the individual companies to reap the practical harvest," the lumber interests declare. "Not long ago a radio station on Long Island tried desperately and futilely to get suitable wood members for two 380-foot broadcasting towers. It finally turned to steel. Armed with the design described here and explanatory data, any one of a dozen lumber dealers in the metropolitan area could fill the order for lumber within 24 hours and the completed job could be turned over to the radio company in three to four weeks."

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WSM HAS TALLEST RADIO TOWERS IN AMERICA

Fourteen miles out of Nashville, a new vertical radiator type antenna, of latest design, rises 878 feet in the air-- the tallest radio tower in America. This tower is part of the new WSM-- a tangible symbol of Station WSM's increase in power from 5000 to 50,000 watts-- an increase which has both widened and intensified WSM's audience.

WSM operates full time on a cleared channel, and is owned and managed by the National Life & Accident Insurance Company of Nashville, Tenn. It is an associated station of the NBC Southcentral group and the eleventh 50,000 watt on the NBC networks.

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DENVER POST RESTORES RADIO LISTINGS AFTER THREE DAYS

The Denver Post left out all radio listings for three days to see if they were really of use to readers. Their switchboard was swamped with calls, as were the telephones at KLZ and KOA.

"The paper reinstated the daily programs", reads the Variety account, "and is giving them more in detail, convinced that it is cheaper to print the lists than to hire more phone girls. Before the break, the Post referred to many programs with the words 'studio' or 'network', but now they are elaborating on these features and are giving names. The stations, having had nothing to do with the experiment, are deriving a good deal of satisfaction from the results.

"Only the programs of the chain outlets here, KOA of NBC and KLZ of Columbia, are used by the dailies. Programs of KFEL and KFXF are not printed."

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AIRPORT RUNWAYS MARKED BY RADIO

Designation of airport runways by radio beacons from underground antennas has been perfected by the Aeronautics Branch of the Department of Commerce.

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OBJECTED TO USE OF WORD "CHINK"

The Chinese Vice-Consul at Los Angeles, Yi-sen S. Kiang, called up a broadcasting station in that city to admonish them for using the word "Chink" as a nickname for Chinaman. It had been used in a popular song. The Vice-Consul requested that hereafter the reference be omitted.

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TO RULE ON RADIO WRIT

Decision was reserved by Federal Judge John C. Knox on the motion to return the suit of the Torquay Company against the General Electric Company, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and the Radio Corporation of America to the State courts, from which it was recently transferred.

The suit is to enjoin the defendants from distributing 7,500,000 shares of Radio Corporation stock among the General Electric and Westinghouse stockholders and to compel them to show cause why a receiver of the stock should not be appointed.

Judge Knox also reserved decision on a motion for a temporary injunction to compel such restraint on order of the Federal Court. Nathan Burkan, attorney for Torquay company, owner of 100 B shares and 100 common shares of the Radio Corporation, indicated he would bring proceedings before Federal Judge Nields in Delaware to prevent distribution of the stock. It was Judge Nields who signed a consent decree dissolving the so-called radio monopoly and directing the distribution.

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ARCTURUS TUBES USED BY PRESIDENT OF SPAIN

President Azana, of Spain, according to the Arcturus distributor in that country, uses Arcturus tubes in his radio receiver.

Added in a postscript to the letter the distributor states, "These tubes have been sold, not presented". This is an addition to the list of ruling heads of foreign nations who, by using Arcturus tubes, pay tribute to American-made products.

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"ROXY" MAY TAKE HIS NAME TO RADIO CITY

S. L. Rothafel and the Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation are entitled to use the name "Roxy" on the new RKO motion picture theatre in Radio City, Addison S. Pratt, special master, ruled in a report which he turned over to Federal Judge Francis G. Caffey. Mr. Pratt recommended that the court decide the dispute over the use of the name in favor of Mr. Rothafel and RKO by granting a writ restraining the Roxy Theatres Corporation from using that name on the Roxy Theatre at Seventh Avenue and 50th Street.

RKO has announced that the Radio City motion picture theatre will be opened to the public on Thursday, December 29, under the name RKO Roxy.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Applications Granted

KMJ, James McClatchy Co., Fresno, Calif., granted mod. of CP to extend comp. date to Dec. 22, 1932; KFJM, University of North Dakota, granted ext. to Dec. 31, of the working of Rule 145; WBBC, Brooklyn Brdcastg. Corp., Brooklyn, N.Y., granted license covering changes in auxiliary transmitter, 1400 kcs., 500 w.; KFJB, Marshall Electric Co., Inc., Marshalltown, Ia., granted auth. to install automatic freq. control; WHAS, Albert S. Moffat, Springfield, Mass., granted auth. to take direct measurement of antenna power; KREG, J. S. Edwards, Santa Ana, Calif., granted renewal of license, 1500 kc., 100 w., unlt'd. time, also granted consent to voluntarily assign license to The Voice of the Orange Empire, Inc., Ltd.; and

KRKD, Dalton's Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., granted authority to operate 30-day program test period in accordance with terms of CP without operating the usual 10-day equipment test period; KFSG, Echo Park Evangelistic Association, Los Angeles, Calif., granted auth. to use transmitter of Station KRKD during program test period, and pending filing of formal application to use equipment of KRKD as main transmitter, and present equipment of KFSG as an auxiliary; WDEV, Harry C. Whitehill, Waterbury, Vt., granted 30-day ext. of program test period, pending action on license application; KSO, Iowa Brdcastg. Co., Des Moines, Ia., granted 30-day ext. of program test period, pending action on license application.

Applications Granted - Other Than Broadcasting

American Radio News Corp., portable and mobile, New York City, granted CP and license for temporary broadcast pickup service; frequencies 1518, 2342 kc., 50 w., to use transmitter already constructed and now licensed for general exp. work under call letters W2XBF to W.G.H. Finch.

KGZJ, Police Department, Phoenix, Ariz., granted spec. auth. to operate on frequency 2410 kc., for period not over 30 days; KDAG, KDAA, Tropical Radio Telegraph Co., Newport News, Va., granted 60-day auth. pending receipt of formal applications to operate vessels "Cartago" and "Parismina" as third-class stations; KUDC, Radiomarine Corporation of America, New York City, granted 60-day authority pending receipt of formal applications to operate aboard vessel "Tuscan", 375-500 kc., 200 w.; WHM, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., granted aviation aeronautical construction permit to move transmitter locally to Indianapolis; WSDK, same company, Memphis, Tenn., granted mod. of CP extending commencement date to Dec. 12, 1932, and completion date to March 12, 1933; WGV, Radiomarine Corp. of America, Galveston, Tex., granted mod. of marine relay license to change hours of operation from unlt'd. to 8 a.m. to 12 p.m. and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. daily, local standard time, plus such additional hours as occasional traffic conditions necessitate. Also granted mod. of coastal telegraph license as above.

WHADW, Pan American Airways, Inc., granted aviation aircraft license; frequencies 333 kc. to be used only beyond limits of United States and Alaska, and then only for communication between aircraft and foreign stations; 500 kc., international calling and distress frequencies for ships and aircraft overseas; 1,708 kc., for direction finding purposes, 2870, 3082.5, 5692.5, 8220, 12,330, 16,440 kc., unlimited, and 5404 kc. day only, 12 w.

Shell Aviation Corp., granted aviation aircraft license, 3105 kc., 2 w.; American Airways, Inc., granted aviation license; frequencies, 3222.5 day only, not to be used within 300 miles of Canada or Mexico; 4917.5 day only, not to be used within 600 miles of Mexico; 3232.5, 3242.5, 3257.5, 3447.5, 3457.5, 3485, 5602.5, 5632.5 and 3105 kc., 500 w.; Western Air Express, Inc., granted aviation license; frequencies 3105, 2906, 3072.5, 3082.5, 3088, 4967.5, 4987.5, 5510, 5540, 5672.5 kc., 50 w. (available to March 1, 1933 only); WND, American Telephone and Telegraph Co., Hialeah, Fla., granted fixed public point-to-point telegraph license; frequencies 4097.5 kc., 400 w., directed toward Bahama Islands.

Set For Hearing

The Building Industries Broadcasting Co., Cincinnati, O., requests CP, 900 kc., 250 w., daytime hours of operation.

Broadcasting Applications Received

Radio Investment Co., Newark, N.J., CP for new station to use 1450 kc., 250 w., shares with WHOM, to use one-fourth time; requests facilities of WBMS, Hackensack, N.J.; WRBX, Richmond Development Corp., Roanoke, Va., mod. of license to change hours from shares equally with WHIS to share time with WHIS, resubmitted without change; International Broadcasting Corp., Shreveport, La., CP for new station to use 850 kc., 10 kw. Hours now used by KWKH which are: Daily, exc. Sunday, 6 a.m. to 8 a.m., 8:30 p.m. to 12 midnight; Sundays, 7:45 p.m. to 12 midnight; Sundays during Lent, 9 p.m. to 12 midnight. Requests all facilities of KWKH, Shreveport, La.

WTAQ, Gillette Rubber Co., Eau Claire, Wis., mod. of license to change hours from shares with KSCJ to same hours 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. in order to provide for simultaneous day operation with KSCJ to local sunset; KXL, KXL Broadcasters, Portland, Oreg. license to cover CP issued Aug. 30, 1932, to move main transmitter different room, same building; New, Copper Electric Co., Lowell, Ariz., CP for new station to use 1110 kc., 50 w., unlt. hours, resubmitted and amended as to transmitter and studio location, frequency, power and hours. Now requests 1200 kc., 100 w. daytime. (Studio location previously requested was Bisbee, Ariz.)

The following application for renewal of license has been resubmitted:

WBAL, Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Co., of Baltimore, Baltimore, Md., 1060 kc., 10 kw., shares WTIC.

New, John E. McGoff, Julius Schaeffer, Francis Thurston, Newport, R.I., c.p. for new station to use 1500 kc., 100 w., nine hours per day; WGAL, Inc., Lancaster, Pa. CP to make changes in equipment and change power from 100 w. to 100 w. night, 250 w. day power to be reduced two hours prior to local sunset; New, Altoona Brdcastg. Corp., Altoona, Pa., CP for new station to use 620 kcs., 1 w. daytime hrs.; WAZL, Herman G. Halsted, Hazelton, Pa., vol. assignment of CP granted Sept. 13, 1932, for new station to Hazelton Brdcastg. Service, Inc.; WFBC, Virgil V. Evans, Greenville, S.C., vol. assignment of CP granted Nov. 22, 1932, to Greenville-News-Piedmont Co.; New, Kathryn Jones, Florence, Ala., CP for new station to use 1420 kcs., 100 w. daytime;

KWWG, Brownsville, Tex., install frequency control; WJBO, Valdemar Jensen, New Orleans, La., vol. assignment of lic. to Baton Rouge Brdcastg. Co.; with CP to the latter for removal of transmitter and studios to Baton Rouge, install new equipment; WBBC, Brooklyn Brdcastg. Corp., Brooklyn, N.Y., mod. of lic. to change hours of operation from share with WLTH, WCGU and WFOX to share with WLTH and WFOX; requests facilities of WCGU, Brooklyn, N.Y.; New, News-Times Pub. Co., El Dorado, Ark., CP for new station to use 1500 kcs., 50 w., daytime; KTHS, Hot Springs Chamber of Commerce, Hot Springs, Ark., spec. auth. to operate on 970 kcs. daytime; 1040 kcs. night; eight hours daytime; share KRLD night, experimentally; amended to eliminate request to be allowed to operate minimum of five hours daily during time using 970 kcs.; WSB, Atlanta Journal Co., Atlanta, Ga., mod. of CP issued Nov. 17, 1931, to extend date of completion to March 17, 1933; New, W. L. Gleeson, Salinas, Calif., CP for new station to use 1210 kcs., 100 w., unlimited hours; quota units formerly assigned to KMJ, Fresno, Calif., resubmitted and amended to omit request for quota units formerly assigned KMJ; KGFL, Inc., Raton, N. Mex.; mod. of cp issued May 17, 1932, to change location of transmitter and studio to Roswell, N. Mex., amended to give exact transmitter location 511 W. Sixteenth Street and studio 120 East Third Street, Roswell, N. Mex.

Applications- Other Than Broadcasting

WEEX, American Radio News Corp., Tinley Park, Ill.; mod. of CP for ext. of compl. date to Aug. 1, 1933; point-to-point telegraph station; KGTU, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Butte, Mont., license covering CP for 2906, 3072.5, 3082.5, 3088, 5510, 5540, 5672.5, 5692.5 kcs., 400 w., aero station; W8XW, Victor George Martin, Rochester, N.Y., license covering CP for 41,000, 51,400, 60,000-400,000 kcs., 50 w., gen. exp. station; New, Police Department, Phoenix, Ariz., license covering CP for 2430 kcs., 100 w., municipal police station;

WNC, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Hialeah, Fla., lic. covering CP for 15,055 kcs., 400 w., pt.-to-pt. telephone station; WAC, RCA Communications, Inc., New Brunswick, N.J. Mod. of CP for ext. of comp. date to Dec. 11, 1932; pt.-to-pt telegraph; Pennsylvania Air Lines, Inc., license for aircraft on 2906, 3072.5, 3082.5, 3088, 5510, 5540, 4967.5, 4987.5, 5,672.5, 5,692.5 kcs., 50 w.; New, Wilber E. Gemmill, CP for 2442-2500 kc., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ w. spec. exp. station; WRK, WRM, WPJ, WPK, WJP, WJQ, WRP, WEE, WHI, WHL, WJS, mod. of license for additional pts. of communication. Pt.-to-pt. telegraph.

The following applications for renewal of existing licenses have been received:

WAIU, Assoc. Radiocasting Corp., Columbus, Ohio, 640 kc., 500 w., unlimited time; WBBM-WJBT, WBBM Brdstg. Corp., Chicago, Ill., 770 kc., 25 kw., simultaneous day, shares night with KFAB (main transmitter); 770 kc., 25 kw., auxiliary purposes (aux. transmitter); WBZ, WBZA, Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass., 990 kc., 1 kw., unlimited when synchronized with WBZ; WCAZ, Superior Brdstg. Service, Inc., Carthage, Ill., 1070 kc., 50 w., spec. hrs.; WCBD, Wilbur Glenn Voliva, Zion, Ill., 1080 kc., 5 kw., limited WBT, shares with WMBI; WDGY, Dr. Geo. W. Young, Minneapolis, 1180 kc., 1 kw., limited time KEX AND KOB; WEAF, National Brdstg. Co., Inc., New York, 660 kc., 50 kw., unlimited hrs.; WENR-WBCN, National Brdstg. Co., Inc. k Chicago, Ill., 870 kc., 50 kw., shares equally with WLS; WGY, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y., 790 kc., 50 kw unlimited hours; WHB Brdstg. Co., Kansas City, Mo., 860 kc., 500 w. daytime; WJZ, National Brdstg. Co., Inc., New York, 760 kc., 30 kw., unltd. hrs.;

WLS, Agricultural Brdstg. Co., Chicago, 870 kcs., 50 kw., shares WENR-WBCN equally; WLW, The Crosley Radio Corporation, Cincinnati, 700 kcs., 50 kw., unlimited hrs.; WLWL, Missionary Soc. of St. Paul, New York, 1100 kcs, 5 kw. spec. hrs.; WMAQ, Natl. Brdstg. Co., Inc., Chicago, 670 kcs., 5 kw., unltd. hrs.; WMBI, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Ill., 1080 kcs. 5 kw., limited time; WBT shares with WCBD; WOI, Iowa State College of Agr., Ames, Ia., 640 kcs. 5 kw. daytime; WOR, Bamberger Brdstg. Service, Newark, N.J. 710 kcs. 5 kw., unltd. hrs.; WRAM, Wilmington Radio Association, Inc., Wilmington, N.C., 1370 kcs. 100 w., unltd. hrs.;

WSB, The Atlanta Journal Co., Atlanta, Ga., 740 kcs. 5 kw., unltd. hrs.; WSM, Nashville, Tenn., 650 kcs., 50 kw. unltd. hrs.; WTAM, Natl. Brdstg. Co., Cleveland, 1070 kcs., 50 kw., unltd. hrs.; WBPS, Portland, Oreg., 1420 kcs., 100 w. shares KXL; KDKA, West. Elec. & Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, 980 kcs., 50 kw., unltd. hrs.; KEX, Portland, Oreg., 1180 kcs., 5 kw., simultaneous day; shares night with KOB; KGO, Natl. Brdstg. Co., 790 kcs. 7500 w. unltd. hrs.