

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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EDITOR DECLARES NEW RADIO CONTROL SYSTEM NEEDED

It is quite possible that the whole broadcast system in the United States is on the wrong basis and that some other form of organization must be developed to control radio broadcasting in order that the right of free speech by means of radio broadcasting may be preserved and made accessible to all, E. H. Harris, Chairman of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association declared addressing the National Editorial Association.

"Foreign governments have found the solution in government ownership or government control, and it is possible that we also may be compelled to adopt this policy before the radio actually is used in the 'public interest, convenience and necessity'", Mr. Harris, who is the publisher of the Richmond, (Ind.), Palladium averred.

"It is not within my province to recommend that there should be government ownership of radio, but I am urging every editor to study the points which I have attempted to present in reference to a proper and equitable method of handling radio broadcasting in the United States.

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"There are many dangers apparent in private ownership of radio, and perhaps as many dangers lurking in government ownership, but you have before you the experiences in our country with private ownership and the experiences of foreign countries with government ownership from which you may draw your own conclusion."

Mr. Harris said that "the press of the United States does not operate through any special grants by the government; it has no exclusive privileges; it stands or falls upon its service to the people of the United States as a means of defending, preserving and championing their civil and political rights.

"This right cannot be abridged by Congress. There are only a limited number of radio channels for public broadcast purposes. If Congress delegates the exclusive use of these channels to private capital for profit, how can we have freedom of speech over the radio so long as the holders of these exclusive privileges are the sole judges of what can and what cannot be broadcast?

"When the constitution was drafted, its authors envisaged a man speaking in a building or on a street corner before an audience that was within the sound of his voice", the speaker continued. "When radio broadcasting was removed from the scientist's bag of tricks, the range of his voice was multiplied infinitely and the number in his audience was increased by hundreds of thousands. Now he stands before a microphone and his voice carries from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This audience is potentially present and this audience is able to hear him because the government has granted to some one the exclusive right to use something which belongs to all people of the United States, namely, a cleared channel.

"You will recall that in the last campaign, Senator Glass spoke on the banking situation over one of the large chains", Mr. Harris said.

"It is reported that Ogden Mills, then Secretary of the Treasury, brought sufficient pressure to bear on the officials of the broadcasting company to cause them to cancel the broadcast time of the client immediately following Senator Glass, in order that the Secretary might take the Senator's audience and offer a rebuttal to his argument. The broadcasting officials, of course, knew that it would be unwise to refuse Secretary Mills' request after they had permitted Senator Glass to present one side of the subject. It must be kept in mind, however, that the broadcasters were not compelled to grant time to the Secretary, because it was entirely optional with the broadcasting chain officials as to who would and who would not be allowed to talk.

"The broadcasting company officials would have been entirely within their rights if they had politely informed either of the gentlemen with whose views or policies they did not agree that the program time was sold, that they were very sorry, and that they could not change the contract with other clients. From a legal standpoint no appeal could have been taken. The broadcasting company was the sole judge as to what constituted the operation of the station in the 'public interest, convenience and necessity.'"

Mr. Harris declared it was becoming more apparent that Congress, through the Federal Radio Commission in the granting of a monopoly to private interests, has unwittingly endangered the right of free speech over the radio.

"Since a large majority of the cleared channels of the United States have been given over to the two large chains, it places our government in the position of having gratuitously handed over to one or two groups of private capital a valuable asset which belongs to the people of the United States", the newspaper publisher continued. "The Federal Radio Commission has further protected that gift by creating a monopoly so that the gift cannot be used by any other agency. In addition to this gift to private interests, a part of the cost of governmental supervision of radio broadcasting is borne by the government in

the form of a subsidy to broadcasters, and you will find in the 1934 Federal budget an item of over \$600,000 coming out of the public treasury for the supervision of radio broadcasting in the United States."

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BELIEVED U. S. WILL LOSE AT MEXICO CITY

A conclusion reached listening to Chairman E. O. Sykes, of the Federal Radio Commission over the radio, though it is known that he proposes to put up a real fight, is that the United States is bound to lose some of its broadcasting frequencies as a result of the Radio Conference at Mexico City which starts on July 10th.

In reply to a question from his interviewer, Martin Codel, as to whether or not we would have to surrender frequencies, Judge Sykes was non-committal but said, "we must recognize the rights of other countries", adding that "our broadcasting stations have no property rights as against the public interest rights determined by the Radio Commission."

Assuming, apparently, that we would lose, Mr. Codel asked whether it meant another big reallocation like the one in 1928 when about 95% of the station locations were changed. Judge Sykes replied:

"I can't really say. We don't want to disrupt things too greatly. One thing is certain, if changes are made, they will be brought about gradually."

Another point apparent as a result of the Judge's broadcast is that a vigorous protest will be made at Mexico City with regard to the high-powered stations which the Mexican government is permitting to locate just across the border for the purpose of broadcasting to the United States. These are American broadcasters who were ordered off the air by us for questionable practices. What Judge Sykes no doubt will ask, diplomatically of course, will be how Mexico justifies such a policy. This may prove one of the major issues of the Conference. On this it is just a matter of whether or not Mexico wants to come into court with clean hands.

The London Economic Conference assembled in a Museum in the British capital will have nothing on the International Radio Conference which will hold its sessions in the Pan American Institute of Geography in Mexico City.

The delegation, headed by Judge Sykes, will leave Washington on a special air-cooled train, Tuesday, July 4th, and will arrive in Mexico City on Saturday, July 8th, the sessions of the Conference starting on Monday morning, July 10th.

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LOUISVILLE GETS ANOTHER STATION

There was victory for Station WFIW, of Hopkinsville, Ky., in its application to move this station to Louisville. It was a hard fought case because of the proposition of the American Broadcasting Corporation which proposed to reconstruct Station WLAF, a local station located at Louisville, to use the regional facilities now allocated to Station WFIW, at Hopkinsville, Ky.

There are at present only two stations in Louisville - WHAS, operated by the Louisville Courier-Journal, and using 25,000 watts power, and Station WLAF, 100 watts. Station WFIW is at present using 1000 watts power at Hopkinsville. The Commission was assured the removal of Station WFIW to Louisville would not leave the residents of the Hopkinsville area without broadcast service as Station WSM, of 50,000 watts power at Nashville, Tenn., and other stations deliver exceptional signals in that area.

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THEY PUT ONE OVER ON DAVE SARNOFF

Now that the cat is out of the bag in connection with Dr. Vladimir K. Zworykin, the inventor, who, it appears, has solved the television problem for the RCA-Victor Co., perhaps it may be permissible to repeat a story David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, told me on his last trip to Washington.

It began by my asking Mr. Sarnoff if it were true that television had struck a snag.

"If so, it is financial, due to the depression, rather than technical", he replied.

Then, without tipping his hand with regard to the sensational Zworykin development, which, of course, he knew all about, Mr. Sarnoff said that tremendous progress had been made toward the perfection of television.

Mr. Sarnoff then told of a television exhibition which had been given for his benefit. He was seated at a receiving set in New York some eight or nine miles away from the scene of action, which, however, he could see perfectly by means of the "electric eye". Different figures were shown and the pictures had a bridge for a background. As Mr. Sarnoff watched the actors, he could see the normal traffic of pedestrians and vehicles moving across the bridge.

All of a sudden he noticed two motor cars approaching each other at a dangerous speed, and forgetting, for the moment, that he was about eight miles away, shouted over the shortwave

transmitter, which connected him with the demonstrators, "Tell those drivers to look out!"

However, before he could hardly get the words out of his mouth, the automobiles collided head-on. No one was hurt but as usual, there was a terrific argument between the two drivers, all of which Mr. Sarnoff could hear as well as see. Having been an eye witness to the affair, he was just about to get into the scrimmage himself when he heard several of the engineers laughing and realized that the whole thing had been a practical joke, a frameup for his benefit, by the television demonstrators.

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WOULD GIVE HARTFORD STATION POWER BOOST

A recommendation has been made by Ellis A. Yost, Chief Examiner of the Federal Radio Commission, that the power of Station WDRC, at Hartford, Conn., be increased from 500 to 1000 watts, unlimited time on 1330 kc. frequency.

Examiner Yost found that the people residing within the service area of Station WDRC are entitled to the improved and enlarged broadcasting service which the granting of the increase would provide. The State of Connecticut and the first zone are now assigned less than their quota of broadcasting facilities.

Franklin N. Doolittle, President of the New Haven Broadcasting Company (owner of Station WDRC), manager and treasurer of the station, testified that the stock of WDRC, Inc., is owned as follows:

New Haven Broadcasting Co. - 50 shares; Professor Doolittle - 1 share; Three officials of the Columbia Broadcasting System - 249 shares.

The stock of the New Haven Broadcasting Co. is owned as follows: Professor Doolittle - 60%; W. B. Haas - 20% and Italo Martino - 20%.

Professor Doolittle, before entering the broadcasting business was connected with Yale University for six years as Professor of Electrical Engineering, including radio engineering. He is a graduate of Yale University with a degree of Ph. D. The transmitter now in use is a 1 KW transmitter constructed by Professor Doolittle and Professor Adams, under a construction permit from the Federal Radio Commission; has the necessary equipment and apparatus to maintain its frequency within 50 cycles, and is capable of 75% modulation.

Station WDRC carries programs of the Columbia Broadcasting System and the Yankee network. Approximately 75% to 80% of the programs broadcast over Station WDRC are chain programs, the remainder of the time being devoted to local and spot advertising programs

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COMMISSION TO MOVE TO NEW QUARTERS

The Federal Radio Commission will move to new quarters on or about Thursday, July 6th. They will thereafter be located in the Architect's Building, a 10-story commercial structure, located at 18th and E Streets, a block south of their present location in the Interior Department Building at 18th and F Streets.

The move was occasioned by the fact that the Bureau of Mines needed the space in the Interior Department Building. It was the first intention of the Commission to move to the new Department of Commerce Building but it was found that Secretary of Commerce Roper desired to give General Johnson, of the National Industrial Recovery Administration, additional space, so they could not be accommodated there.

This is about the 6th move of the Federal Radio Commission in as many years.

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POWER INCREASE RECOMMENDED FOR WTAG AND WOBV

An increase of night-time power from 350 watts to 500 watts has been recommended by Chief Examiner Ellis A. Yost, of the Federal Radio Commission for Station WTAG, operated by the Worcester (Mass.) Publishing Company, and WOBV, of Charleston, W. Va. These stations are on the same frequency, 580 kc.

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RADIO EXPORTS INCREASE

Increase in exports of American radio during April, 1933, is reported by the Electrical Division of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The April exports were \$1,510,897. compared with \$1,397,861. for March. There was a reduction, however, as compared with exports in April, 1932, which were \$1,875,716.

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RAPID PROGRESS ON RADIO INDUSTRY CODE

Rapid progress is being made toward formulating a code of fair practice for the radio industry and its separate divisions, for presentation soon to the National Industrial Recovery Administration at Washington. That all Radio Manufacturers' Association members will have ample opportunity for consideration and full discussion of the proposed radio code before its submission to the Government, is the assurance of Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President.

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NEWSPAPERS WIN BAN AGAINST NEW ORLEANS STATION

Sustaining a suit filed by the daily newspapers of New Orleans, Judge Walter L. Gleason of Civil District Court in that city Friday ordered issuance of an injunction to prevent radio station WDSU from broadcasting news taken from the columns of the newspapers here.

The ruling in favor of the newspapers was announced in brief form with the notation that a written opinion was in process of preparation.

The injunction authorized would prevent the radio station from using any news from the papers for broadcast purposes for 24 hours following first publication, the court holding that the papers were entitled to "full protection of their news for a 24-hour period."

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COMMISSION FRAMES NEW AMATEUR REGULATIONS

The Federal Radio Commission has adopted a new set of amateur regulations which will be effective October 1, 1933. The complete regulations will not be available for distribution for sometime to come, but a synopsis made for the press is now available.

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NO FOURTH OF JULY ISSUE

Because of the closing of the Federal Radio Commission and Government departments on that day, there will be no issue of the HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER, Tuesday, July 4th, unless something of special importance should transpire.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Applications Granted (June 30)

WSAI, The Crosley Radio Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio, C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase operating power from 500 w. night and 1 KW day, to 1 KW night and 2½ KW day; KGIZ, Grant City Park Corp., Grant City, Mo., consent to voluntary assignment of license to KGBX, Inc.; KGBX, KGBX, Inc., Springfield, Mo., modification of license to change hours of operation from unlimited to one-half time; KGIZ, Grant City Park Corp., Grant City, Mo., C.P. to move station from Grant City to Springfield, Mo., install new transmitter, change frequency from 1500 to 560 kc., increase power from 100 to 500 watts, and decrease time from unlimited to daytime; KFOR, Cornbelt Broadcasting Corp., Lincoln, Neb., C.P. to make changes in equipment; Hilo Broadcasting Co., Ltd., Haili Tract, Hilo, T. H., C.P. for new station to operate on 1210 kc., 100 watts, 8 hours daily; KNOW, KUT Broadcasting Co., Austin, Tex., modification of C.P. to change location of transmitter locally in Austin, install new equipment, extend commencement date to 30 days after this date, and completion date to 90 days after this date.

Also, KFAB, KFAB Broadcasting Co., Lincoln, Neb., modification of C.P. extending commencement date to Dec. 1, 1933, and completion date to July 1, 1934; WPFB, Hattiesburg Broadcasting Co., Hattiesburg, Miss., authority to remain silent from July 1 to August 1, 1933; WBAL, Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Co., of Baltimore, permission to operate 1 KW auxiliary transmitter at new site of main transmitter; KFNE, Henry Field Co., Shenandoah, Ia., extension of special authority from July 1 to Aug. 1, to use time assigned but not used by KUSD and WILL; WIND, Johnson Kennedy Radio Corp., Gary, Ind., permission to conduct tests for new location beginning June 30 and continuing for 10 days.

Also, WHE, WHE Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo., special authority to operate for 90 days experimentally on 1120 kc., with 500 watts power from midnight to 6 A.M. to make tests for field intensity measurements; WHP, WHP, Inc., Harrisburg, Pa., special temp. authority to operate from 1:30 to 2:30 P.M. EST, July 6 provided station WBAK remains silent; WFDV, Rome Broadcasting Corp., Rome, Ga., special temp. authority to operate from 9 P.M. to 12 midnight, CST, July 7, 1933; KGCX, M. E. Krebsbach, Wolf Point, Mont.

special authority to operate from 3 to 6 P.M. MST, July 12, 14 and 15; WMBM, M. W. Robertson, Joplin, Mo., special temporary authority to operate from 9:30 to 11:30 P.M. CST, July 4, 1933.

Also, KFAC, Los Angeles Broadcasting Co., Los Angeles, Cal., authority to use ultra high frequency general experimental transmitter for broadcast pickup purposes over station KFAC July 1 to 4 incl; Township of Haverford, Brookline, Pa., C.P. for general experimental service, 34600 kc., 15 watts; RCA Communications, Inc.: WQO-WHR, Rocky Point, N. Y., modification of C.P. to extend completion date to Sept. 21, 1933; WKP, Rocky Point, N. Y., modification of license to change normal transmitter #49 to #CX and #38 and change primary point of communication to Caracas; WEA, WQV, Rocky Point, N. Y., modification of licenses to delete Berlin and Vienna respectively as communicating point; WDW, WEU, WEO, WQI, modification of license to add Geneva, Mexico City Managua and Guatemala City respectively as communicating points.

Also, WPFE, City of Reading, Pa., Police Dept., modification of C.P. to extend completion date to July 15, 1933; WPFJ, City of Hammond, Ind., modification of C.P. extending commencement date of police service C.P. to Aug. 13, 1933, and completion date to Sept. 13, 1933; WIXL, State of Conn. Dept. of Agr. Portable on any aircraft initially on NS-367-H, modification of license to change frequencies to 23100, 25700, 26000, 27100, 34600, 41000, 51400 kc.; WPED, Town of Arlington, Mass., modification of police license to increase power from 50 to 100 watts; W6XAC, Fred W. Christian, Jr., Portable in 6th Dist. Initial location Los Angeles, modification of general experimental license to add frequency 34600, 41000, 60000 to 400000, 51400 kc.; W2XEK, Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., Inc., Portable & Mobile, license for general experimental service, 60000-80000 kc., 1 watt.

Also, W2XEL, Dept. of Public Safety, Town of Eastchester, Portable, mobile, Eastchester, N. Y., general experimental license 60000-400000 kc., 4.5 watts; Roland Reed, NC-8-H, general experimental license 60000-400000 kc., 0.5 watts; W2XEJ, Donald B. Whittemore, Yonkers, N. Y., general experimental license 34600, 41000, 51400, 60000-400000 kc., and above, 20 watts; KIZG, Gulf Research & Dev. Corp., Portable, mostly SW, U.S., two geophysical licenses, frequencies: 1602, 1628, 1652, 1676, 1700 kc., 10 watts; KIGV, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Koggiung Moored Tally Scow III #1, Alaska, fixed public point-to-point license, 3190 kc., 4 watts; W6XE, Pioneer Mercantile Co., Bakersfield, Cal., special experimental license, 1550 kc., 500 watts; KDD, Copper River Packing Co., Nellic Juan, Alaska, renewal of public coastal telg. license, 460 kc., 200 watts, also granted renewal of fixed public point-to-point telg. license; KVP, City of Dallas, Dallas, Texas, renewal of police license; 1712 kc., 150 watts.

Also, W2XAI, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., Portable & Mobile, renewal of special experimental license; any frequency within band 1594-12852.5 kc., at any time during 24 hours; power 3 watts, peak 200 watts; National Broadcasting Co., Downer's Grove, Ill., special experimental license to use transmitter now licensed for exp. relay broadcasting under call W9XF, 6100 and 6425 kc., 5 KW; Radiomarine Corp. of America, near Savannah, Ga.,

Marine Relay license to use transmitter already constructed and now licensed to WSV for coastal service, calling: 143, 500 kc; working 137, 170, 408 kc., 500 watts; RCA Communications, Inc.: New Brunswick, N. J., Fixed public point to point telg. license to communicate primarily with Port-au-Prince; Santo Domingo, Curacao, Parimaribo; and with any other point specifically named in point-to point telg. station licenses for fixed public service granted by Com. to licenses herein; WQL, license, 14815 kc., 40 KW, same points of communication as above.

Renewal of Licenses

For regular period: WAGM, Presque Isle, Maine; WGL, Fort Wayne Ind.; WRAK, Williamsport, Pa., KPJM, Prescott, Ariz.

Action on Examiners' Reports

KTAR, KTAR Broadcasting Co., Phoenix, Ariz., special experimental authority was granted KTAR to operate on 620 kc., with 500 watts power at night, in addition to regular licensed power, and the record to remain open to enable practical observations to be made while applicant operates experimentally with use of additional power; WNBO, John Brownlee Spriggs, Silver Haven, Pa., denied modification of C.P. to move station from Silver Haven to Monongahela, Pa., sustaining Examiner R. H. Hyde; WCAE, WCAE, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., granted to move transmitter locally, sustaining Examiner Hyde; WHBC, Edward P. Graham, Canton, Ohio, C.P. granted to install new equipment, sustaining Examiner Hyde; Copper Electric Co., Inc., Lowell, Ariz., C.P. for new station granted to install new equipment, sustaining Examiner Hyde; W3FZ, Dean Schuyler Young, Washington, D. C. granted modification of amateur radio station license to operate station in Washington, D. C. Station was formerly licensed to operate at Ft. Defiance, Va., sustaining Examiner Ellis A. Yost.

Action On Application Heard Before Commission En Banc

Press Wireless, Inc., Chicago, Ill., granted application of Press Wireless, Inc., for modification of license for new points of communication - Amsterdam, Berlin, Rio de Janeiro, the Hague, Brussels and Santiago.

Ratifications

KEVM, Radiomarine Corp. of America, New York City, granted 60 day authority to operate additional transmitter aboard vessel "Nishmaha", pending receipt of formal application (Action taken June 24); Action taken June 26: WIEH, Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, authorized to operate station on 1518 kc., from June 27 to July 1, incl. 8:15 to 9:00 P.M.; W4BNK, John Perry Bryan and W4BLP, Donald B. Middleton, Palatka, Fla., authorized to operate amateur station at Lamon and 4th Sts. and at Municipal Airport, for 2 days, July 3 and 4. Action taken July 27: WIEX, National Broadcasting Co., Washington, D. C., authority to operate mobile transmitter granted during period June 29 to July 13, for test purposes; frequencies 1566 kc. and 2390, 50 w.; Same Co., - Portable and Mobile - Granted C.P. and license, frequencies 15760, 17880, 19980, 21260 kc., 10 watts.

Applications Dismissed

The following applications were dismissed at request of applicants: Radiomarine Corp. of America, New York, applications for modification of license of Stations WBL, and WGO, heretofore set for hearing were dismissed at applicants' request; KGEK, Elmer C. Beehler, Yuma, Colo., application to move station, heretofore set for hearing, dismissed at request of applicant.

Set For Hearing

Brooklyn & Queens Transit Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y. C.P. for Gen. Exp. service, 27100, 34600, 41000, 51400, 60000-400000 kc., 100 watts; WJR, WJR, The Goodwill Station, Inc., Detroit, Mich., C.P. to move transmitter from Pontiac, Mich., to a location to be determined, to make field strength surveys; install new equipment and increase power from 10 to 50 KW (To be heard before Commission en banc on Oct. 4, 1933); Ray M. Thompson, Youngstown, Ohio, C.P. 1370 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time (facilities of WHBD, Mt. Orab, Ohio); d/b as Greater Muscle Shoals Broadcasting Co., Sheffield, Ala., C.P. 1500 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time (Facilities of WAMC, Anniston, Ala); d/b as Acme Broadcasting Co., Huntington Park, Cal., C.P. for new station, 1300 kc., 500 watts, share with KFAC (facilities of KFAC); WBBC, Brooklyn Broadcasting Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., modification of license to increase hours of operation from 1/4 time sharing with WLTH, WARD and WFOX to 3/4 time sharing with WLTH only (facilities of WARD and WFOX).

Also, WODX, Mobile Broadcasting Corp., Mobile, Ala., modification of license to change frequency from 1410 to 1380 kc., and increase hours of operation from simultaneous day with WSFA, sharing night with WSFA, to unlimited; WKBB, Sanders Bros. Radio Station, East Dubuque, Ill., modification of C.P. to change transmitter and studio location; install new equipment and change specified hours of operation to other specified hours; also to change frequency from 1310 kc. to 1420 kc.; WEHS, WEHS, Inc., WHFC, WKBI, Cicero, Ill., modification of licenses to change frequency from 1420 to 1310 kc.; WCLS, WCLS, Inc., Joliet, Ill., modification of license to change frequency from 1310 to 1420 kc.

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Probably the first artist to control his own volume will be the organist in the Skinner Organ Studios, New York, where WOR recently installed a volume control meter on the console of the firm's demonstration organ. The artist hears his own music from a loudspeaker, only. The installation was made under the supervision of J. R. Poppele, Chief Engineer of the station.

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