

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

WCS

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 :: :: **CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.** :: ::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. 453

ZONE RADIO QUOTAS NEARER EQUALIZATION

Equalization of radio facilities among the Five Zones - the goal of radio legislation and the Federal Radio Commission since the latter was created - was more nearly approached during the past four months, according to tabulations just made available. Only one zone moved further away from its quota, while another remained stationary. The three others were brought nearer to their quotas.

The single zone showing a change in quota status contrary to the effort being made toward equalization is the Third, or Southern Zone, which at the time of the last compilation, on March 3, 1931, was 15 per cent overquota. The new compilation, as of June 30, 1931, shows this zone to be 16 per cent overquota by virtue of an increase in facilities.

The First, or Eastern Radio Zone, which was 6 per cent underquota four months ago, was reduced to 5 per cent underquota. The Second Radio Zone, comprising the East-Central tier of States, was reduced in underquota status from 11 per cent in March to 10 per cent.

A 2 per cent reduction in the overquota status of the Fourth, or Middlewestern Zone, was recorded. This zone, the most overquota in the country, was reduced from 27 per cent to 25 per cent in the four month period. The Fifth, or Western Zone, remained practically constant, being 16 per cent overquota.

The tabulation showed that of the 48 States, 25 were underquota in facilities, while the remaining 23 had more than their proportionate share of facilities. This compared with the situation last March when 23 States were overquota and 25 underquota.

To make effective the provisions of the Davis Equalization Amendment, the Commission last year adopted a unit system, under which each of the zones is entitled to 80 units with 400 units set as the maximum for the country.

A unit is the equivalent of a 1,000 watt regional station operating full time on a regional channel, with other classes of stations rated in units or fractions thereof accordingly. A station operating on a cleared channel with 5,000 watts power or more, full time, is credited as five units.

While the maximum number of units established for the country is 400, the tabulation disclosed that 433.36 units actually are assigned. The objective of the Commission's system eventually is to reduce the number of units to 400 with 80 assigned to each radio zone.

In so doing it plans to equalize the distribution of facilities among the States within each zone as nearly as possible, based on the respective populations of the States, upon which their facility allowances are reckoned.

The new tabulation shows that the First Zone is assigned 75.76 units, or, in other words, is lacking the equivalent of a little better than four stations of 1,000 watts power each, operating full time. The Second Zone is assigned 72.31 units, being approximately eight 1,000 watt stations beneath its quota.

The other three zones are substantially overquota. The Third Zone has 92.54 units, or 12.54 more than the amount to which it is entitled; the Fourth Zone 99.72, an excess of nearly 20 units, or four exclusive cleared channel stations operating with the maximum power or less, and the Fifth Zone 93.03, or slightly more than 13 units overquota.

Illinois is the most over-quota State in the country in point of units. By its population it is entitled to 22.50 units but has 33.84, making it 11.34 units overquota. Texas is 6.55 units beyond its quota of 16.22; Washington, 5.64 units over; Tennessee, 5.54 units over; Florida, 4.26 units; Iowa, 4.15; and New York 4.10.

Pennsylvania is the most delinquent State in facilities. Whereas it is entitled to 27.64 units, it has but 20.24, lacking 7.40 units, or the equivalent of about seven and one-half 1,000 watt stations. Porto Rico is minus 3.92 units, South Carolina minus 3.12, Michigan minus 2.48, and Indiana minus 2.05.

Under Commission regulations, facilities may not be accorded to States now having more than their quota of facilities, while States delinquent in facilities, upon proper showing, automatically may wrest from over-quota areas facilities assigned them. Rigid rules, however, govern such shifts, subject to full hearing before the Commission.

The additional quota figures follow: Total due, A; assigned, B; net amount over or under quota, units, C; per cent D:

<u>Zone 1</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
New York	35.10	39.20	+4.10	+12
Massachusetts	11.85	9.98	-1.87	-16
New Jersey	11.21	11.53	+ .32	+ 3
Maryland	4.56	4.10	- .46	-10
Connecticut	4.46	3.55	- .91	-20
Porto Rico	4.32	.40	-3.92	-91
Maine	2.22	2.20	- .02	- 1
Rhode Island	1.91	1.40	- .51	-27
Dist. of Columbia	1.33	1.30	- .03	- 2
New Hampshire	1.31	.80	- .51	-39
Vermont	1.00	.60	- .40	-40
Delaware	.67	.70	+ .03	+ 4
Virgin Islands	.06	----	- .06	-100
Total	80.00	75.76	-4.24	- 5

<u>Zone 2</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
Pennsylvania	27.64	20.24	-7.40	-27
Ohio	19.05	18.65	- .40	- 2
Michigan	13.88	11.40	-2.48	-18
Kentucky	7.54	7.62	+ .08	+ 1
Virginia	6.94	9.50	+2.56	+37
West Virginia	4.95	4.90	- .05	- 1

Total	80.00	72.31	-7.69	-10
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<u>Zone 3</u>				
Texas	16.22	22.77	+6.55	+40
North Carolina	8.83	7.82	-1.01	-11
Georgia	8.09	7.95	- .14	- 2
Alabama	7.39	6.22	-1.17	-16
Tennessee	7.29	12.83	+5.54	+76
Oklahoma	6.67	9.00	+2.33	+35
Louisiana	5.83	8.50	+2.67	+46
Mississippi	5.60	3.00	-2.60	-46
Arkansas	5.17	4.40	- .77	-15
South Carolina	4.82	1.70	-3.12	-65
Florida	4.09	8.35	+4.26	+104

Total	80.00	92.54	+12.54	+16
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<u>Zone 4</u>				
Illinois	22.50	33.84	+11.34	+50
Missouri	10.72	12.05	+1.33	+12
Indiana	9.53	7.48	-2.05	-21
Wisconsin	8.66	7.95	- .71	- 8
Minnesota	7.59	9.01	+1.42	+19
Iowa	7.30	11.45	+4.15	+57
Kansas	5.56	4.71	- .85	-15
Nebraska	4.08	7.23	+3.15	+77
South Dakota	2.04	3.01	+ .97	+48
North Dakota	2.02	2.99	+ .97	+48

Total	80.00	99.72	+19.72	+25
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<u>Zone 5</u>				
California	36.85	36.43	- .42	- 1
Washington	10.16	15.80	+5.64	+56
Colorado	6.74	9.42	+2.68	+40
Oregon	6.19	9.15	+2.96	+48
Montana	3.48	3.00	- .48	-14
Utah	3.27	6.60	+3.33	+102
Idaho	2.89	2.60	- .29	-10
Arizona	2.83	2.60	- .23	- 8
New Mexico	2.77	4.03	+1.26	+45
Hawaii	2.39	1.40	- .99	-41
Wyoming	1.46	.20	-1.26	-86
Nevada	.59	.80	+ .21	+36
Alaska	.38	1.00	+ .62	+163

Total	80.00	93.03	+13.03	+ 16
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LABOR TELEVISION STATION FAVORED

Favorable action on the application of the Chicago Federation of Labor, operation Station WCFL, at Chicago, for a new experimental television station in that city, was recommended to the Federal Radio Commission last week by Examiner Elmer W. Pratt.

A contract, contingent upon the granting of the application, has been entered into between the applicant and the Sanabria Television Corporation for the use of its television apparatus, Mr. Pratt stated. He said there were two existing television stations in Chicago, using a method of scanning developed in 1929 "which does not conform to modern engineering recommendations."

The assignment requested is that of 2750 to 2850 kilocycles, in the continental short wave band, with 500 watts power and unlimited time. The recommendation will be acted on by the Commission when it reconvenes next Fall.

Denial of the application of Station WBCM, at Bay City, Mich., for a shift in frequency from 1410 to 940 kilocycles, with its present power of 500 watts and unlimited time operation, was recommended to the Commission by Examiner R. H. Hyde. While WBCM undoubtedly is limited seriously by interference on the 1410 kilocycle channel, Mr. Hyde said that the removal required to 940 kilocycles would impair the service of three other stations assigned to that frequency and of one station assigned to an adjacent frequency.

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CBS LAUDS SHORT WAVE TRANSMITTER

Final establishment of short wave transmitters as the solution to the problem of broadcasting events which take place in isolated locations was indicated in figures just released by the Columbia Broadcasting System. These show that almost ninety per cent of all major sport events on the Columbia schedule during the first six months of 1931 were covered by short wave transmission from the point of origination.

Portable transmitters developed by Columbia engineers were shown to be invaluable in several instances. A ninety-pound instrument, for instance, powered at seven watts was so constructed that it could be carried about while in operation by one man.

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DEFOREST CUTS TRANSMITTING TUBE PRICES

New net list prices have just been announced by the DeForest Radio Company, of Passaic, N. J., covering DeForest transmitting audions. Increased production and a greatly enlarged market in this highly specialized field have made possible some striking downward price revisions, according to DeForest officials.

The DeForest transmitting audion line covers every type from the 15-watt 510 type oscillator to the 10,000 watt water-cooled 507 type oscillator, including screen-grid tubes, mercury-vapor rectifiers, and ultra short-wave oscillators. A copy of the new price list may be had from the DeForest offices.

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WABC NEW 50 KW STATION ABOUT READY

Station WABC's new 50,000 kilowatt transmitter, which puts it in a class with the most powerful broadcasters in the country, will go on the air early next month.

It is located six miles from Paterson, N. J. The installation, designed by the Bell Telephone Laboratories, is said to represent "one of the most noteworthy advances in radio transmitters in the past five years."

A single mast is used. It is higher than the Washington Monument. It is called a half-wave antenna system in that its height is just half of the wave length. The sky wave is practically eliminated. The energy is concentrated in the wave that travels along the ground, so greater power strikes the antennae of listeners. The engineers estimate that the new WABC ground wave will have 42 per cent more energy than the ordinary ground wave of a 50,000 kilowatt station that projects part of its power into the clouds. This system is said to assure a constant and dependable signal strength within a radius of at least 100 miles.

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Commander Eugene F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation of Chicago, one of its most eligible bachelors and an explorer of note, has finally joined the benedicks. His marriage to Miss Elba Riddle, an Oklahoma girl, at Seminole, Okla., July 16th, has just been announced, and after airplaning to Chicago from Oklahoma, their honeymoon is being spent on Mr. McDonald's yacht, the "Mizpah", cruising in the Georgian Bay country.

Oklahoman
The bride, whose father is an official of a local/bank, is a direct descendant of Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the United States.

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HOW RADIO ADVERTISING HAS GROWN

The money spent by commercial concerns on radio advertising with the two major networks, from January 1, 1928, to April, 1931 increased 430 per cent, according to computations by Denney's Agency.

Last year a total of \$26,819,156 was spent with the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System, while during the first four months of this year the advertising bill of the two chains was \$11,539,094.

During the two previous years, 1928 and 1929, the total expenditures were \$10,252,447 and \$14,729,571, respectively.

Monthly expenditures on each of the networks last year and through April of this year follow:

	<u>1930</u>	
	<u>NBC</u>	<u>CBS</u>
January	\$1,418,979	\$571,518
February	1,347,847	524,728
March	1,652,629	642,561
April	1,574,523	624,285
May	1,731,409	568,834
June	1,509,224	524,113
July	1,692,680	381,795
August	1,612,284	347,498
September	1,648,581	474,124
October	1,972,414	701,622
November	1,890,532	686,189
December	2,037,785	684,002

	<u>1931</u>	
January	2,026,860	610,270
February	1,924,778	674,744
March	2,164,434	976,550
April	2,193,263	968,195

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VIRGINIA STILL OPEN MARKET

Virginia takes a rank near the bottom of the list of radio-minded States in the tabulations by the Census Bureau of families equipped with radio receivers.

Out of a total of 530,092 families, only 96,569, or 18.2 per cent, were so equipped when the census was taken in 1930. The estimate of the radio industry prior to the tabulation was 114,000.

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DANCE MUSIC DECREASING ON NBC

Radio broadcasting schedules now devote less time to dance music than a year ago, according to statistics for June, 1931, just made public by the National Broadcasting Company. Only 55 per cent of the daily schedule was given over to dance music this year, as compared to 66.1 per cent in June, 1930.

Musical programs of all types took 63.5 per cent of all broadcast time, according to the same report. Of this apportionment 24.4 per cent was classical and 20.6 per cent semi-classical. The Winter schedule carries more dramatic presentations than musical, but the reverse is true during the rest of the year. This does not include chatter and novelty programs.

Educational features took up 12.9 per cent of the time on the air and special broadcasts events, including sports, were sent to listeners 3.4 per cent of the time. These figures are for the two NBC New York outlets, WEA and WJZ.

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COAST GUARD AWARDS TWO CONTRACTS

The RCA Victor Corporation has been awarded a contract by the U. S. Coast Guard for a new intermediate frequency receiver, type CGR-31. This receiver will be the exact size of the CGR-30, a single control, frequency band 95-550 kilocycles, selectivity at 500 kcs., 7.5 kilocycles wide at a signal ratio of ten times, sensitivity 10 microvolts and will produce 6 milliwatts output which is the equivalent of approximately 11 volts across a pair of WE phones.

The following Coast Guard units will receive this equipment: Traffic stations, cutters, destroyers, communication centers, section bases, and certain patrol boats. CGR-5 and other obsolete intermediate frequency receivers will be withdrawn from service.

The General Electric Company has been awarded the contract for the manufacture of a small portable transmitter - receiver. This equipment consists of a five watt mo-pa transmitter, frequency range 2465-4050 kcs. and a receiver covering the frequencies 2465-2705 and 3500-4050 kc. It will be used for flood and hurricane relief work. Experiments will also be conducted on speed boats, life boats, and various other small craft.

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COLUMBIA'S TRANSMISSION TO NETWORK BETTERED

Recently completed changes in network arrangements have bettered stability and quality of transmission to virtually all of the stations affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting System, according to a statement from that company which reads, in part, as follows:

"The improvement resulted from provision by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company of facilities capable of transmitting a wider frequency range than was hitherto possible. Under former conditions the circuit permitted a frequency range of between 100 and 5,000 cycles to pass the various repeater locations on the line. Today frequencies from 30 to 8,000 cycles can pass with true reproduction and without distortion.

"The new circuit, called the B-22 cable, has been placed in service on Columbia's 'round robin' which runs from New York to Chicago via Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland and Toledo and from Chicago back to New York via Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Dayton, Columbus, Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Harrisburg. Stations located in those cities are not the only ones to receive the benefit of the improved service inasmuch as the introduction of the cable has the effect of reducing the transmission equivalent to all other stations by more than 1,000 miles. In effect this means bringing the stations that much nearer to the originating point of the program and eliminates the overloading of the bass frequencies caused by characteristics of the repeaters formerly used on longer hauls.

"Chicago, for example, now receives programs from New York with the same quality of faithfulness of reproduction as heard by the listeners of WABC, New York. The new circuit between New York and Chicago permits the lower frequencies to pass at the same level as the higher frequencies, without the so-called impulse delay or echo effect. Pleasing overtones are now available and line hum and lightning hits are for the most part a thing of the past. The B-22 cable is to be extended in time to cover Columbia's entire network.

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: BUSINESS LETTER BRIEFS :
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The following comment was made by Robert D. Heintz in the Washington Post:

"William S. Paley, President of Columbia Broadcasting System, qualified himself for membership in the Diplomatic Corps, when, speaking over the radio in that country, he expressed the belief that England and the United States each had the sort of radio system best adapted to its needs. Not only was this the factful thing for Mr. Paley, as a visitor, to say, but it was the truth.

"England's system of taxing individual receiving sets wouldn't any more go in this country than the English would stand for our system of advertising sponsorship.

"Another qualification Mr. Paley has for the Diplomatic Corps is the fact that he speaks so seldom. He is the best listener in the radio industry. Although Mr. Paley heads one of the major broadcasting systems of the United States, and more than anyone else has been responsible for its success, the times he has been heard over the radio could be counted on the fingers of one hand."

Investigations are being conducted by the Bureau of Protection of the Pennsylvania State Department of Forests and Waters regarding the adaptability of radio sets for use in fire observation towers instead of telephones.

The sets for this purpose are of low frequency and the claim of the manufacturers, the Department stated, is that they can be effectively used for both transmitting and receiving. Should they prove satisfactory, it was pointed out, it will mean a great saving in telephone line construction and increased efficiency in reporting forest fires.

Commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the invention of the DeForest audion or practical vacuum tube, the DeForest Radio Company, of Passaic, N. J., has just issued an attractive souvenir booklet. A copy may be had for the asking.

Playing radios too loudly in homes has been declared by the Director of New York City's Noise Abatement Commission to be a "health menace", in a statement protesting against unsubdued radio playing, just issued by the office of the Health Commissioner.

The Director, Edward Fisher Brown, whose duty is to abate the noises of the metropolis, declares that many New Yorkers have complained of radios played too loudly and such playing, he says, is against the law.

Frank A. Arnold, Director of Development of the National Broadcasting Company, opened a new series Sunday night with an address on "Contribution of Radio to the Spiritual and Ethical Growth of the Nation." The series is to be known as "Noted Speakers - Sunday Evenings."

According to a United Press dispatch, a new tube for receiving sets operating from direct current has just been introduced in Berlin, after years of research. It is expected that the discovery will outdate hundreds of thousands of sets now in operation, since its installation in an old receiver would be too costly.

The new tube is designed to permit the taking of full 220 volts direct current into the set without the use of a rheostat, which hitherto has been necessary to reduce the current to the necessary 3.5 volts per tube. With alternating current, this reduction is done through a transformer.

When King George opened the new King George Hospital last Saturday at Ilford, a new microphone was especially prepared for his exclusive use. It has silver fittings with the royal cypher in gold. It rests on a chromium-plated pedestal carrying a silver panel, embellished with the royal arms in gold, on which will be engraved the dates when the instrument is used.

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RADIO AIDS IN REDUCING ILLITERACY

The widespread development of radio broadcasting is credited with a large share of the responsibility for the marked reduction in illiteracy in the United States, reflected in figures just compiled by the Census Bureau, by William John Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education.

Statistics disclosed that only 4.3 per cent of the population of 10 years of age and over was illiterate last year as against 6 per cent in 1920. The actual decrease in illiteracy over the period was 13 per cent since the population increased 16.1 per cent.

"Experiments conducted by educators have shown that unquestionably radio has been an influential factor in reducing the number of illiterates both directly and indirectly", Dr. Cooper said.

The decrease in illiteracy during the past ten years, he said, has been concurrent with the progress of radio.

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STATION REDUCTION SEEN IN FALL

A general thinning out of inferior broadcasting stations, some of which have been on the air for several years, is foreseen this Fall and Winter as a result of the recent Federal Court opinion that broadcasters have no vested property in the ether.

While the Federal Radio Commission has granted very few applications for new facilities, within the past year or so, due to the congestion on the broadcast band, it has been rather hesitant to abolish established stations, admittedly inferior, unless some major charge had been lodged against them.

The opinion of the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Seventh Circuit in Chicago sustained the judgment of the Federal District Court and the Radio Commission in removing the former WMBB-WOK, of Chicago, from the air in 1928 because of congestion. The American Bond and Mortgage Company, which operated the station, challenged the constitutionality of the Commission's action on the ground that it had a vested right in the frequency allocated to it.

The Court held that broadcasting stations do not have a vested right in the channels assigned them by the Radio Commission but that the right is "permissive".

This decision "lends a greater sense of security" to the actions of the Commission, Col. Thad H. Brown, General Counsel, commented, and it will strengthen the regulatory body's hands to such an extent that a number of stations which have outlived their usefulness will be removed.

The Commission, when it reconvenes in September, will be confronted almost immediately with the question of deleting at least four stations, and in embarking upon a policy pursuant to this new legal interpretation of the law.

A typical example of the sort of station that the Radio Commission is desirous of abolishing is seen in the recommendation of Examiner Ralph L. Walker that a license renewal be refused Station WMBA, operated by LeRoy Joseph Beebe, at Newport, R. I.

The station was granted a license by the Department of Commerce prior to the creation of the Radio Commission after the Attorney General had held that it was mandatory upon the Secretary of Commerce to grant licenses to all applicants.

"The evidence established that Station WMBA, came into existence during the so-called breakdown of the radio law", the report states. "The equipment has not been maintained in keeping with the advancement of the radio art. Applicant has not made full use of the assignment licensed to him, either as to the hours of operation or power used by him.

"Although the American system of operation of broadcasting stations by private interests under license from a Federal body, a reasonable return upon a licensee's investment may be anticipated, nevertheless, the standard of public interest, convenience, and necessity is paramount, and the licensee must recognize the interest of the public above his own interests."

Examiner Elmer W. Pratt, in recommendations to the Commission urged the elimination of two stations in New Jersey, and one in St. Louis as a means of better serving the public.

Mr. Pratt recommends that Stations WMJ, at Newark, and WKBO, at Jersey City, be removed from the air, and that their time be given to Station WHOM, at Jersey City, holding that the latter station is better qualified to serve the public. These three stations, along with WBMS, at Hackensack, N. J., divide time four ways on the 1450 kilocycle channel, each with 250 watts power. The latter station, under the recommendation, would retain its one-fourth time.

In the St. Louis case, Mr. Pratt recommended that Station WIL, of that city, be given the time of KEWF, which now shares the 1200 kilocycle channel with it. The latter station, operated by the St. Louis Truth Center, Inc., is being used "primarily for the dissemination of the views of certain religious teachers", he said.

"This, in the Examiner's opinion, results in the devotion of public facilities to private use and, in view of the limited facilities available for broadcasting purposes, is contrary to sound application of the standard of public interest, convenience or necessity", he said.

Declaring that WIL is a commercial station devoted to rendering a public service to the St. Louis area, Mr. Pratt concluded that time-sharing arrangements "are a handicap to stations involved financially, and from an operating standpoint. A consolidation of assignments in a successful, well-managed and modern station seeking to improve its service, such as WIL, through the elimination of stations which are not devoted to rendering a public service, such as KEWF, will best serve the public interest, convenience and necessity, he asserted.

The application of the WRAX Broadcasting Company, operator of WRAX, of Philadelphia, for permission to increase its power from 250 to 500 watts was reported unfavorably by Chief Examiner Ellis A. Yost.

KYW-WKFX, of Chicago, opposed the application on the ground that additional interference would result during the daytime.

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AGENCIES REFUSE CBS NEWS PICTURES

Several requests of the Columbia Broadcasting System for news pictures, to be transmitted upon the opening of its new television station W2XAB, in New York City Tuesday night, have been refused by news agencies, according to Editor & Publisher. Mayor Walker will officially open the station at 10:15 P.M., E.D.T.

Says Editor & Publisher:

"Acme P. & A. recently received a request to furnish news pictures to Columbia to be televised, but turned the proposition down. Walter Howie, manager of International News Photos, said his agency had had a similar experience and had given the same answer. The Associated Press Picture Service has not received the request as yet, but would turn it down in case it is received, Editor & Publisher was told. Times Wide World, in case it is asked for pictures would submit the question to those 'higher up' to establish a policy in the situation.

"Columbia did not want to buy the pictures, but was willing to send a credit line over the ether along with the pictures.

"Jesse Butcher, Publicity Director for Columbia, said that after Columbia had found news pictures could be televised, they had made requests to picture agencies, but when they found the agencies inimical to the idea, the plan was dropped.

"'We do not want to tread on anyone's toes in these programs', he said, 'and as soon as we found there were serious objections, we decided we would not attempt to televise news pictures for the present.' In the case some particular newspaper offered a picture to the Columbia System to be broadcast, the station would be glad of the opportunity to present it, he added.

"'The newspapers', he said, 'are scared to death of television.

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COLUMBIA GETS McCORMACK

John McCormack, the tenor, has signed a contract through his personal manager, Dennis F. McSweeney, to come under the direction of the Columbia Concerts Corporation, subsidiary of the Columbia Broadcasting System, it was announced yesterday (Sunday) by Arthur Judson, president of the corporation.

Mr. McCormack is at present in Hollywood, Cal., where he is spending the Summer. The contract was negotiated in New York, sent to McCormack for approval by air mail, discussed over the telephone and returned by air mail with the tenor's signature. It covers his activities until 1935 for both concert and radio.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

WCS

July 17 - WSAZ, WSZA, Inc., Huntington, W. Va., to determine license power by direct measurement of antenna input; WRR, City of Dallas, Texas, Dallas, Texas, to determine license power by direct measurement of antenna input.

July 18 - W. G. Jasper, Texarkana, Ark., C. P. to erect new station to use 1420 kc., 50 watts, and to share time with Station KTAP (KABC); Austin C. Neely, Zelma Franks, and Bert Saunders, d/b as Neely & Franks Radio Company, Charleston, Miss., C. P. resubmitted, amended to request 1500 kc., instead of 1220 kc.; WCAJ, Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln, Nebr., C. P. amended to request 500 watts instead of 1 kilowatt; KROW, Educational Broadcasting Corp., Oakland, Calif., C. P. amended as to equipment requested.

Applications Other Than Broadcasting

July 17 - W2XA, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Rocky Point, N. Y., renewal of special experimental license for 45 to 75 kc., except 46, 48, 51, 54, 56, 58, 64, 66, 72, 75 kc., 190 KW, special experimental service; Atlantic Broadcasting Corp.: W2XDA, portable, initial location, New York City, renewal of special experimental license for 1544 kc., 50 watts; Also, at New York City, 2 C. P.s for new station for experimental service, above 23,000 kc., 50 watts and 1 KW, respectively; National Battery Broadcasting Co., Portable, initial location, Minneapolis, Minn., special license for 2368 kc., 7.5 watts, from July 24 to July 28th inclusive; Radiomarine Corporation of America: WBL, Buffalo, N. Y., renewal of marine relay license for 143, 410, 5525, 161, 425, 454, 4775, 5525, 8570 kc., 100 watts and 750 watts; KPS, Laxy Bay, Alaska and KWR, Port Moller, Alaska, renewal of coastal licenses for 500, 425 kc., 200 watts; also same stations, renewal of limited public licenses for 222, 252, 268 kc., 200 watts.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

The following applications were granted July 17, 1931:

WRDO, Albert S. Woodman, Augusta, Maine, modification of C. P. to extend commencement and completion dates from June 9, 1930, to July 15, 1931, and from Aug. 1, 1931, to Nov. 15, 1931, respectively; WQBC, Delta Broadcasting Co., Inc., Vicksburg, Miss., license to cover C. P. 1360 kc., 500 watts, daytime; KWG, Portable Wireless Telegraph Co., Inc., license to cover C. P. 1200 kc., 100 watts, unlimited; WRDO, Albert S. Woodman, Augusta, Maine, consent to

voluntary assignment of C. P. to WRDO, Inc.; WBAA, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind., authority to use direct measurement of antenna input.

WSDE, Birmingham, Ala.,

Also, Aeronautical Radio, Inc.; /license to cover C. P., 3484 kc., unlimited 5630 kc., day only, 400 watts, A1, A2 and A3 emission, to communicate with Brown Chain stations, subject to provisions of G. O. 99 as amended; WEEN, near Linden, N. J., license to cover C. P., 4164 kc., unlimited, 6320 kc day only, 350 watts power, A1 emission, to communicate with Green Chain stations, subject to provisions of G.O. 99 as amended; KGOZ, San Diego, Calif., KQX, Bakersfield, Calif., and KFM, Sacramento, Calif., licenses to cover C.P.s, 3160, 3166, 3172, 3178 kc., unlimited, 5570, 5660 kc., day only, 50 watts, 400, and 400 watts respectively, A3 emission, to communication with aircraft flying Red Chain, subject to provisions of G. O. 99 as amended; KNWB, Fargo, N. D., KNWA, St. Paul, Minn., and KNWC, Pembina, N. D., licenses to cover C.P.s, 3004 kc., unlimited, 5375 kc., day only, 400 watts power, A1, A2 and A3 emission, to communicate with aircraft flying Brown Chain, subject to provisions of G. O. 99 as amended, and G. O. 112; KNWB, KNWC, and KNWA, licenses to cover C. P. 2680 kc., unlimited 400 watts power, A1 emission, to communication with Brown Chain stations, subject to G. O. 99 as amended and G. O. 112.

Also, Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: WSDF, Louisville, Ky., modification of C. P. as follows: (1) frequencies: (a) (Mobile), 3238, 3244, 3452, 3460, 3468, 3484 kc., unlimited, 5600, 5630 kc., day only, (b) Point-to-point 2326, 2344, 4140 kc., unlimited, 6260, 6275 kc., day only (2) all the terms of existing C. P. to remain unchanged; KFM, Sacramento, Calif., authority to remove 9A Western Electric transmitter from Station KFM, Sacramento, Calif., for a period not to exceed 15 days and to operate 8-A Western Electric transmitter at this station during this 15 day period, subject to terms of existing license in all other respects; New - Duluth, Minn., C. P. 3004, 5375, 2680 kc., 400 watts; at Kansas City area, also, permission to use Blue Chain day frequencies until 10:00 P.M., in Kansas City area, due to severe atmospheric disturbances.

Also, Eastern Air Transport, Inc.: NC-728-K, NC-726-K, NC-727-K, NC-626-V, licenses, 3070, 3076 kc., unlimited, 5690 kc. day only, 15 watts power, A1, A2 and A3 emission, to communicate with green chain stations, subject to provisions of G.O. 99 as amended; W2XDQ, Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., Inc., Hoboken, N. J., license to cover C. P., 570 kc., 60 watts; KHG, Alaska Packers' Association, Clarks Point, Alaska, license to cover C. P. in conformity with G.O. 79, coastal, calling 500 kc., working 460 kc., point-to-point 272 kc., with WZE, Kananak, 246 kc. with other stations, 50 watts power; A1 and A2 emission, equipment: RCA-Type ET 3627-B, Serial No. 13580, license to expire October 15, 1931; KFB, Hood Bay Canning Co., Hood Bay, Alaska, renewal of license, in conformity with G.O. 79, frequencies: coastal, calling 500 kc., working 460 kc., point-to-point, 246 kc., with WXA, Juneau, 212 with other stations, 50 watts power; A1 emission, equipment composite, master oscillator VT-CW, license to expire October 15, 1931.

Also, Radiomarine Corporation of America: KJK, King Cove, Ala., KFX, Zachar Bay, Alaska, KXW, Ikatan, Alaska, renewals of licenses in conformity with G.O., 79, frequencies, calling, 500 kc., working 425 kc., 200 watts, power, A1 and A2 emission, equipment: RCA ET 3627-B, serial No. 8132, license to expire Oct. 15, 1931; Same stations, renewals of licenses in conformity with G. O. 79, frequencies and points of communication: 268 kc., point-to-point with WZA, Kodiak, 252 kc., point-to-point with WZF, Squaw Harbor, 222 kc., point-to-point with other stations, 200 watts power, A1 and A2 emission, equipment: RCA ET-3627-B, Serial No. 8132, license to expire Oct. 15, 1931.

Also, KGWV, Fox Film Corp., portable, renewal of license in exact conformity with license which is sought to be renewed; frequencies: 1552, 1554 and 1556 kc., 250 watts power, A1 and A2 emission on 1552 and 1556 kc., A3 on 1554 kc., subject to restriction that transmitter is not to be used without the express authority of the Federal Radio Commission; Universal Air Lines, Inc.: KHQBY, c/o American Airways, Inc., Plane NC-804-E, and KHQAZ, Plane NC-652-E, modification of license, 3106, 3238, 3244, 3452, 3460, 3468, 3484 unlimited, 4915, 5600, 5630 kc., day only, 50 watts power, A3 emission, 3106 kc., for communication with any ground station, all other frequencies with Brown Chain stations, except 4915 kc. with Brown Chain stations between Chicago and St. Louis, subject to provisions of G.O. 117 and 99 as amended.

Also, WNB, American Tel. & Tel. Co., Lawrenceville, N. J., modification of C. P., 6755, 10675 kc., all other terms of permit to remain the same, action on application with respect to frequency 5875 kc., to be suspended pending settlement of litigation now in Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia; WSF, Mackay Radio & Tel. Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., modification of C. P. as follows: location of transmitter 67 Broad St., New York City, all other terms of permit to remain the same; WPEC, City of Memphis, Police Department, Memphis, Tenn., modification of C. p. as follows: change location locally, all other terms of existing C. P. to remain unchanged; KMT, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Libbyville, Alaska, modification of C. P. as follows: 200 watts power, all other terms of permit to remain the same.

Also, American Radio News Corp.: WAI, Atlanta, Ga., modification of C. P. as follows: date of commencement of construction 9/2/31, date of completion of construction 12/31/31; KGRU, Denver, Colorado, modification of C. P. as follows: date of commencement of construction 9/5/31, date of completion of construction 1/3/32; KIP, S. San Francisco, Calif., modification of C. P. as follows: date of commencement of construction 8/1/31, date of completion of construction 11/30/31 - Equipment for all: DeForest V.T.-CW-ICW, 103, 104 and 105 respectively, all other terms of permit to remain the same; KGPM, City of San Jose, San Jose, Calif., modification of C. P. for extension of C. P. from 6/9/31 to 12/9/31.

The Commission also granted the following renewal licenses:

WABZ, Samuel D. Reeks, New Orleans, La., 1200 kc., 100 watts;
KGIX, J. M. Heaton, Las Vegas, Nevada, 1420 kc., 100 watts, unlimited;
WGST, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., 890 kc., 250 watts
night, 500 watts LS, unlimited time; KGCU, Mandan Radio Association,
Mandan, N. D., 1200 kc., 100 watts, unlimited; KGFG, Oklahoma
Broadcasting Co., Inc., Oklahoma City, Okla., 1370 kc., 100 watts;
WCFL, Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago, Ill., authority to
operate the first two hours after sunset at Seattle, Wash., subject
to revocation in case such operation results in interference with
Station KJR, Seattle, Wash., for period ending February 1, 1932.

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