

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 :: :: **CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.** :: ::

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POLITICAL PRESSURE DESTROYING CLEAR CHANNELS

"Slowly but surely the 'clear channels' - the very backbone of American broadcasting - are being whittled away", O. H. Caldwell, former Federal Radio Commissioner declares in an attack on the Federal Radio Commission for yielding to political pressure. "One by one, the exclusive wavelengths which have made it possible for radio to reach every small town, rural community and farm in the United States, are being ravaged by political pressure and commercial expediency", Mr. Caldwell warns. "Steadily the structure crumbles. Already five of these forty clear channels are gone as 'rural service' channels."

The former Commissioner explained the breakdown of the clear-channel structure started when the owners of Station WGY at Schenectady carried to the Supreme Court their case demanding the unrestricted full-time operation of Stations WGY and KGO at San Francisco on the same wavelength, - without synchronized frequency control between the two stations, as proposed by the Radio Commission.

KSL at Salt Lake City, Utah, now has its clear channel destroyed by the Commission's authorization of Station WJJD, at Chicago, to operate until 9 P.M., Chicago time.

The frequency assigned as a clear channel to Station KJR at Seattle, Wash., is now authorized for destruction by a 5-kw. transmitter which the Commission has granted permit for the Chicago Federation of Labor station, WCFL, to build at Chicago.

"The National Broadcasting Company operates KJR at Seattle, which will have its service area hemmed in to within a few miles of Seattle when the new WCFL transmitter gets operating, depriving millions of small towns, remote mountain cabins, and ranch owners in the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain states of radio reception from this station", Mr. Caldwell charges. "The matter was referred to the operators of Station KJR, but with the labor group demanding the use of the wavelength, engineering principles were waived and forgotten, and the simultaneous use of the channel conceded. Here was an instance in which the majority of the members of the Federal Radio Commission, sworn to protect the radio rights of the listeners, gave no heed to the loss of radio facilities by remote millions in the mountain area which needs broadcasting service most, and yielded to the importunities of the Senators who control the confirmation of the Radio Commissioners.

"The Radio Commission had previously refused many other applications for facilities to be used in Illinois, because that State was over-quotaed under the Davis Amendment. In fact the Commission recently granted an applicant from Indiana the facilities previously assigned to Station WIBO in Chicago, in order to bring about equalization. This case is now pending in the Court of Appeals, but regardless of all this, the Radio Commission last

month granted additional facilities to Illinois, in the WCFL case, inconsistent with the Commission's own quota rules and regulations, - inconsistent with the mileage separation which the Commission's engineers say is necessary between two five-kilowatt stations, - and also inconsistent with General Order No. 40 setting up clear channels. A powerful bloc - and politics - did the trick."

Clear Channel No. 4 had its doom sealed when the State Department, also charged with the protection of American interests, assented to the simultaneous operation of a 5-kw station in Nova Scotia, on the same wavelength as Station KNX at Los Angeles. In periods of good radio reception, the inevitable heterodyne beating in on this channel from the Canadian border, will convert KNX from a great clear-channel station designed to serve the vast Rocky Mountain territory, into an impotent regional, barely getting out to the San Francisco Bay country without an annoying whistle riding on its carrier.

The fifth clear channel to go into the "ether trash-heap", according to the allegations, is 1100 kilocycles, now occupied under a time-sharing arrangement between Station WPG, the Columbia Broadcasting System's outlet at Atlantic City, and Station WLWL, at New York, the station of the Paulist Fathers, one of the teaching orders of the Catholic Church.

"Destruction of this clear channel was also arranged by the U. S. State Department in completing its recent radio agreement with Canada", the former Federal official asserts. "Our good friends of the north, numbering in population about the same as California or New York City, already had three times as many wavelengths per capita as have citizens of the United States, but the latest adjustment dictated by the State Department grants them four times the radio service per capita, besides ruining two American clear channels in the bargain.

"The sorry spectacle thus taking place in the collapse of the clear channels is known to radio engineers and to all who follow the Washington wavelength assignments, but while all privately lament the progress of the destruction, few can be found to raise their voices in protest. Unhappily those informed seem too busy or concerned with their own individual situations, to protect the general commonwealth of radio. And the majority of the Federal Radio Commission, continuously pounded by political pressure, find that they must grant concessions to properly accoutred applicants, while radio principle and the rights of farm and rural listeners go into the discard.

"What clear channels will go next, is a matter for conjecture. WEAf, WABC, WLW, KDKA, WGN, WMAQ - call-letters all sacred in the minds and memories of American listeners, - may within the next twelve months follow the others over the plank to oblivion, and become merely high-powered locals, each serving a few counties, but lost to rural listeners outside a few miles range.

"Perhaps by the time the U. S. State Department concludes its negotiations with Mexico there won't be any clear channels left!"

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NEW COLUMBIA P. D. IS KANSAN

Like Sam Pickard, Senator Capper, and others of prominence in the radio world, Paul White, new Publicity Director of Columbia, hails from Kansas.

White has been conneced with the Columbia Publicity Department as news editor since December, 1930, coming from the New York staff of the United Press. He was for seven years with the U.P., and he was one of its star reporters. He joined the U.P. upon being graduated in 1923 from the Columbia School of Journalism. Before that, he was telegraph editor of the Kansas City Journal.

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RCA EQUIPS NEW LINERS

Announcement was recently made by Charles J. Pannill, Executive Vice President of the Radiomarine Corporation of America, that the four new passenger vessels of the Grace Line and Panama Mail Steamship Company will be completely outfitted with RCA equipment.

Two of these ships, the "Santa Rosa" and "Santa Paula", were recently launched at The Federal Shipbuilding Company's plant at Kearny, N. J., where their sister ships, "Santa Lucia" and "Santa Elena", are still on the way. When these new steamers are commissioned, they will be placed in the Grace-Panama Mail Central American service and the radio transmitting and receiving apparatus will be of such a type and power that continuous communication can be maintained throughout the voyage with the Radiomarine Corporation's high power short wave stations at Chatham, Mass., and San Francisco, Calif.

Each of the ships will have a main set consisting of a 500/750 watt combination short and intermediate wave transmitter and an auxiliary 50-watt intermediate wave transmitter which operates from a storage battery. Two receivers will be used for operation in the short, intermediate and long wave bands, and an RCA radio direction finder will enable the vessels to take bearings on shore points and on other ships at all times.

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N. Y. PLEASED WITH POLICE RADIO

Police Commissioner Mulrooney announced his complete satisfaction with the police radio broadcasting system installed in New York City last February. The radio patrol cars in the five boroughs have answered approximately 5,000 alarms.

"In the period June 1 to June 14th, they answered 550 calls and from June 15th to July 4th, they answered 981", the Commissioner said, "and the efficiency keeps increasing. The radio has helped us make a number of arrests that would not have been made without the new alarm system."

The radio cars were used in 145 arrests in Manhattan, 112 in Brooklyn, 20 in the Bronx and 18 in Queens. Originally 180 cars were in use; now there are 238. The number will be increased as soon as department engineers have completed experiments with a new type of receiver which will overcome electric interference on Broadway and the poor reception in the financial district.

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LIFTING OF JAPANESE BAR ON SHORT-WAVE RADIO SEEN

Increasing public interest in international broadcasts, usually handled by short-wave transmission, seems to indicate that eventually the Japanese government ban on the short wave may be modified, according to Assistant Commercial Attache William S. Dowd, Tokyo. It is to be hoped, Mr. Dowd says, that the use of the short-wave sets will be permitted, because such action would, in all probability, stimulate imports from the United States.

At the present time, Japanese manufacturers supply almost exclusively the large demand for long-wave sets, consisting mostly of three and four tube sizes. There is no production of short-wave sets because of lack of demand, and if the government objection were withdrawn, the supply would necessarily, for the time being at least, come from America.

The total number of receiving sets in operation in Japan at the end of April was 1,103,548, there being 58,951 permits approved in that month alone. All sets in the hands of private operators pay a monthly assessment of 25 cents.

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MODERN RADIO TUBE HAS 200 MILE HIGH VACUUM

While flying at high altitude on one of his numerous trips, George Lewis, prominent tube engineer and Vice-President of the Arcturus Radio Tube Company, of Newark, N. J., calculated the height it would be necessary for a balloon or plane to rise before encountering the degree of vacuum attained in a radio tube.

"As an aviator flies upward", says Mr. Lewis, "the air he breathes becomes rarer and rarer, slowly approaching a vacuum. When the flier rises three and six-tenths miles, he has left half the earth's atmosphere below him.

"While it has not been accomplished to date, should man reach an altitude of thirty-one miles, he will find that the atmospheric pressure has dropped to one-seventh thousandth that of sea level. But even this degree of rarification is negligible in comparison with the degree of vacuum attained in a good radio tube. This pressure is equal to seven thousand microns, and a good radio tube has a vacuum of about five to seven microns - a thousand times better.

"It is difficult to estimate just how high one must go before encountering a vacuum comparable to that in a radio tube. Up to thirty-one miles, the density of the air decreases in a simple mathematical proportion - the logarithm of the pressure varying inversely with altitude. Above this altitude each molecule of air must be considered as a tiny satellite of this planet, and engineers have been unable to calculate the manner in which the atmosphere becomes more rarified.

"Probably", concludes Mr. Lewis, "if an aviator could take a tube up two hundred miles, and there empty out the air, he would have a perfectly fine vacuum suitable for radio uses."

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COLUMBIA HAS BIG MAIL INCREASE

For the year ending July 1, 1932, the total number of letters written by listeners and addressed to the New York outlet alone of the Columbia network, according to a statement by that organization, amounts to 3,316,025. For a representative month, March, 1932, the total approached 736,512 letters - or a daily average of close to 25,000.

The current year's figure presents a marked contrast to that of the previous year. For in that period, ending July 1, 1931, the fan mail received totalled 479,942 letters, showing an unprecedented increase of 2,836,083 letters.

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A. T. & T. EARNINGS \$4.02 A SHARE

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company reported for the six months ended on June 30th, a net income of \$75,044,346, equal to \$4.02 a share on 18,660,970 average number of shares outstanding during the period, comparing with \$89,213,357, or \$.89 a share, in the first half of 1931. The report is subject to minor changes when final figures for last month are available. To continue dividends at the annual rate of \$9 a share, the company called upon surplus for \$8,875,021 in the half-year. In the same period in 1931 there was a surplus of \$9,331,270 after dividend payments.

Total earnings amounted to \$130,846,789, for the six months, against \$150,379,198 in the first half of 1931. Revenues in the form of dividends were \$69,671,264, against \$79,214,738, and interest received was \$13,090,537, against \$14,000,274. No dividends have been received this year from the Western Electric Company, as contrasted with \$10,325,862 received in the first six months of last year, Mr. Gifford said. Western Electric is operating at about 20 per cent of capacity, with a net loss for the first four months of this year, the latest available figures, of \$3,381,000.

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FATHER OF BOND GEDDES DIES

William M. Geddes, former U.S. Treasury officer, father of Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, died in Washington last Thursday. Mr. Geddes had been in failing health since he suffered a stroke three years ago after his retirement from the Treasury Department. Mr. Geddes was in charge of all Government exhibits at national exhibitions since 1889

Born in Zanesville, Ohio, Mr. Geddes began his career as a newspaper publisher, founding newspapers at Pawaw and Amboy, Ill. He later edited and published the Grand Island Independent and South Omaha Sun. He was active in Republican circles in Nebraska for many years, serving seven terms in the city council and one as Mayor of Grand Island, Nebr.

He was elected Chief Clerk of the Nebraska House of Representatives in 1883, when former Senator John M. Thurston was sent to Washington. He was active in Masonry in Nebraska and Washington, being a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Royal Arch, Knights Templar and Shrine, the latter of Almas Temple.

During his latter years of Treasury service, Mr. Geddes was a site agent in the Supervising Architect's office, selecting the sites for many Federal buildings throughout the country. He was also active in the acquisition of property on Pennsylvania Avenue in the Federal development of the Capital.

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PREDICTS LITTLE CAMPAIGN RADIO BEFORE FALL

"National Broadcasting Company spent money into six figures to cover the two conventions. The cost includes loss of revenue from advertising contracts, as well as payments to performers under contract whose services could not be used", James McMullin writes in the "National Whirligig" published by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate, New York City, and subscribed to by more than 100 newspapers.

"The all-night session of the Democratic convention was a pain in the neck to the radio exchequer.

"The net result is to put radio executives in position to ask the politicians to pay for any more time they want. Where the big money required is coming from is another question. One radio official believes there will be little activity along these lines before October.

"Both the large broadcasting chains have suffered sharp losses in commercial accounts recently. Hundreds of employees have been laid off in an economy drive."

To this the following confidential note, not for publication, is added by Mr. McMullin:

"It is understood here that both the Republican and Democratic organizations are anxious to make maximum use of the radio for speeches delivered by the candidates themselves. Radio conceals President Hoover's apparent inability to look an audience squarely in the eye, just as it conceals Gov. Roosevelt's physical handicap. Both men are apt to make a better impression on the radio than in person."

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

July 15 - WTAG, Worcester Telegram Publishing Co., Inc., Worcester, Mass., direct measurement of antenna power; WRNY, Aviation Radio Station, Inc., New York, N. Y., modification of license for increase in hours of operation; facilities of WQAO-WPAP, New York; KFRU, Stephens College, Columbia, Mo., voluntary assignment of license to KFRU, Inc.; JAMES M. CALDWELL, Goodland, Kans., C.P. for new station amended to request 1310 kc., share with KGEW, Kearney, Nebr., instead of 1500 kc., share with KGKY, Scottsbluff, Nebr., still requesting 100 w. power.

July 13 - W3XR, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., Menham Township, N. J., renewal of special experimental license for 278, 3415, 5592.5, 5642.5 kc., 400 w. and 10 w.; W1XAK, Westinghouse

Electric & Manufacturing Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass., renewal of special experimental license for 990 kc., 50 kw.; WEJ, WQE, WQY, WEL, WPE, RCA Communications, Inc., Rocky Point, N. Y., modification of license for change in normal transmitter number and change in points of communication, point-to-point telegraph service; Tropical Radio Telegraph Co., Hingham, Mass., C.P. for new transmitter, 6770, 12940, 17580, 10460, 12955, 10450, 677.5 kc., 1 kw., point-to-point telegraph service.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

In a decision of July 11th, it was announced that the experimental clause had been removed from the license of Station WCFL, Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago. A correction of July 15th states that the Commission took no such action.

Applications Granted (July 15, 1932)

KGBU, Alaska Radio & Service Co., Inc., Ketchikan, Alaska, C.P. to install new equipment and move station locally; change specified hours of operation to as follows: 10 A.M. to 2 P.M., 5 to 7 P.M., 10 P.M. to 3 A.M.; WTIC, The Travelers Broadcasting Service, Corp., Hartford, Conn., authority to install automatic frequency control equipment; WBAK, Pennsylvania State Police, Harrisburg, Pa., authority to install automatic frequency control equipment; KFJI, Broadcasters, Inc., Klamath Falls, Oreg., authority to install automatic frequency control equipment; WMBO, WMBO, Inc., Auburn, N. Y., license covering local move of station, 1310 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time; WMBC, Michigan Broadcasting Co., Detroit, Mich., license covering local move of station and installation of new equipment, 1420 kc., 100 w., 250 w., local sunset, unlimited time; KICA, W. E. Whitmore, license covering erection of new station, 1370 kc., 100 watts, shares with KGFL; KPCB, Queen City Broadcasting Co., Inc., Seattle, Wash., license covering construction of temporary auxiliary transmitter, 650 kc., 100 w., auxiliary purposes only; KRSC, Radio Sales Corp., Seattle, Wash., license covering changes in equipment and increase in power from 50 to 100 watts, 1120 kc., 100 w. daytime.

Also, WHA, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., modification of C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase power from 750 w. to 1 KW; WFI, Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa., consent to voluntary assignment of license to WFI Broadcasting Co.; WAPI, WAPI Broadcasting Co., Birmingham, Ala., consent to voluntary assignment of C.P. and license to WAPI Broadcasting Corp., WHOL, Tupper Lake Broadcasting Co., Inc., Tupper Lake, N. Y., renewal of license 1420 kc., 100 w., daytime; KFYO, Kirksey Bros., Abilene, Texas, renewal of license 1420 kc., 100 w., 250 w., local sunset, unlimited; WDAY, WDAY, Inc., Fargo, N. Dak., authority to install additional type 228-A tube in power amplifier stage to be employed as an auxiliary. A switching arrangement is provided so that it

is impossible for more than one tube to be in use at the same time; KPJM, A. P. Miller, Prescott, Ariz., authority granted Scott and Sturm, purchasers of Station KPJM at a foreclosure sale, to operate the station pending receipt and action on formal application for voluntary assignment of license; KELW, Magnolia Park, Ltd., Burbank, Calif., authority to reduce power to 200 w., for a period not to exceed 10 days (action taken July 13); Wade H. Dellinger, Charlotte, N. C., C.P. for general experimental purposes, frequencies 4100, 51400, 60000 to 100000 kc., 15 w.

Also, Harvard Seismograph Station, two portables, C.P. for geophysical service, 1602, 1628, 1652, 1676, 1700 kc., 10 w.; Harry Shaw, portable to operate on mobile units, granted 3 C.P.s for general experimental service 41000, 51400 and 60000 to 400000 kc., 50 w., granted 3 licenses for general experimental service, 41000, 51400 and 60000 to 400000 kc., maximum power, 50 w.; KIED, Warner Brothers Broadcasting Corp., portable, granted license for broadcast pickup service, 1518, 2342 kc., 250 w.; Grand Trunk Milwaukee Car Ferry Co., on vessel "C Madison", on vessel "City of Milwaukee", experimental license 484 kc., 1 w.; W2XBB, Radio Corporation of America, New York, general experimental license for additional transmitter; frequencies 3492.5, 4797.5, 6425, 8655, 12862.5, 17310 and 25700 kc., 1 kw; W2XDU, Atlantic Broadcasting Corp., New York City, modification of general experimental C.P. to extend completion date to Dec. 1, 1932; W6XAD, Whitford & Ausman, San Francisco, Calif., consent to voluntary assignment of license to Vickerson Radio Laboratories; WDM, Walter S. Franklin and Frank C. Nicodemus, Jr., receivers of Wabash Radio Corporation, Menominee, Mich., modification of fixed public-telegraph and public coastal license to make minor change in hours of operation.

Also, Tropical Radio Telegraph Co.: WBF, Hingham, Mass., modification of coastal telegraph license for change in transmitters and modification of marine relay license to replace one transmitter; also, at Boston, Mass., 60-day authority to operate vessel "Laperia" as third class (action taken July 12); Western Air Express, Inc., modification of aircraft licenses for 8 planes, for additional points of communication; KFT, Pacific Communication Co., Everett, Wash., modification of coastal telegraph license to change hours of operation from unlimited to 6 to 10 A.M., 4 to 8 p.m., PST; KGSA, City of St. Louis, Robertson, Mo., extension of time to complete construction of airport station to 60 days after July 24th; Louisiana State Bureau of Identification and Investigation, Shreveport, La., 90-day extension of time in which to complete construction, and 60-day authority to use 100 w., portable transmitter on frequency 1574 kc., to determine suitable site for a replacement transmitter; KGQH, Van Camp Sea Food Co., Inc., Terminal Island, Calif., 60-day authority to operate radio station aboard vessel "Chicken of the Sea" (action taken July 11th); WJEH, Radiomarine Corp. of America, New York City, 60-day authority to operate 200-w transmitter aboard steamtug "Salvor", frequency 375 to 500 kc., (action taken July 11th).

Renewal Of Licenses

The following stations were granted renewal of licenses for the regular period: WBAL, Baltimore; WBAP, Fort Worth, Tex.; WBBM-WJBT, Chicago; WFAA, Dallas, Texas.; WHB, Kansas City, Mo.; WLS, Chicago; WLWL, New York; WOV, New York; WTIC, Hartford, Conn.; KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa.; KFI, Los Angeles; KFI (auxiliary); KMMJ, Clay Center, Nebr.; KMPC, Beverley Hills, Calif.; KNX, Los Angeles; KPO, San Francisco; KSL, Salt Lake City, and KVOO, Tulsa, Okla.

Set For Hearing

George F. Bissell, Glens Falls, N. Y., requests C.P. 1370 kc., 50 w., unlimited time (facilities of WESG); Edward Tomajke, Sr., Greensburg, Pa., requests C.P. for new station, 620 kc., 250 w., daytime only; KDG, Press Wireless, Inc., Diamond Head T. H., requests modification of license for additional frequency 19340 kc.; WCOC, Mississippi Broadcasting Co., Inc., Meridian, Miss. WCRW, Clinton R. White, Chicago, Ill., WNAX, The House of Gurney, Inc., Yankton, S. Dak., WNOX, Inc., Knoxville, Tenn., renewal of licenses set for hearing because facilities have been applied for.

Application Dismissed

The following application was dismissed at request of applicant: Richmond J. Morrow, and Ronald F. Brill, Roseville, Calif., C.P. for 1500 kc., 100 w., specified hours.

Action On Examiners' Reports

Sayles & Stewart, Gillette, Wyo., denied, C.P. for a new station to operate on 1310 kc., 100 w., 6 to 10 P.M., daily, sustaining Examiner R. H. Hyde; Matheson Radio Co., Inc., Boston, Mass., application of WHDH to move transmitter from Gloucester to Saugus, Mass., sustaining Chief Examiner Ellis A. Yost and rescinding Commission's decision of March 4, 1932, denying this application; Black Hills Broadcasters, Sturgis, S. Dak., denied C.P. for a new station to operate on 1200 kc., 100 w., share with WCAT, sustaining Examiner R. H. Hyde.

Oral Argument Granted

The Commission granted petition of Peter J. Prinz for oral argument to be heard Sept. 7, 1932, in re Examiner's Report No. 380, which recommended that the application of Prinz for renewal of station license to operate Station WMRJ, Jamaica, N.Y., on 1210 kc., with 100 w. power be denied, and granting the application of Peter Goelet for the erection of a new station at Chester Township, N. Y., to operate on 1210 kc., with 50 w. specified hours.

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RADIO LEGISLATION LEFT OVER BY CONGRESS

Several radio bills went over until December with the adjournment of Congress. They will be considered by the 73rd Congress without reintroduction. Among them are:

A bill (H.R. 7716) passed by the House and favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, after which it was recommitted, providing for establishment of a system of license fees to be paid by all users of the ether. Approximately \$600,000 was to be realized from these license fees, which would be imposed upon broadcasters, commercial radio operators, and all other branches of radio.

Two bills (H.R. 12844 and H.R. 12845) introduced by Rep. LaGuardia (Rep.) of New York, providing for regulation of reasonable license fees for patented radio equipment, and for establishment of reasonable fees for radio advertisement.

A bill (S. 4933), introduced by Senator Metcalf, (Rep.) of Rhode Island, providing that the sum of \$10,000 be appropriated annually for four years to the Radio Commission, for the purpose of cooperating with States in development of education by radio broadcasting. This measure also provides that every applicant for a broadcasting license shall be required to file with the application an agreement to set aside not less than five per cent of its authorized broadcasting hours for the purpose of broadcasting educational programs in cooperation with a State director of education who shall cooperate with the Commission.

The report of the Commission on advertising and education in radio broadcasting, requested in the bill (S. 129) was recently submitted to the Senate, which has taken no action with regard to information contained in the report.

Other pending legislation includes the Commission's petition to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, asking that the court clarify its mandate ordering allocation to certain short-wave communication companies of 40 frequencies left vacant when the Universal Wireless Communications Company, Inc., became insolvent. The Commission, in its brief to the court, cited "economic distress" in the communications field as the basis on which new hearings should be held before these vacant frequencies are reallocated.

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Those interested in the musical copyright-radio situation, may find chapters of interest in "Musical Copyright" by Alfred Shafter, just published by Callaghan & Co., of Chicago

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