


HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

INSURANCE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ISSUED TWICE A WEEK AND CONTAINING THE LATEST INFORMATION REGARDING THE RULINGS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION, RADIO LEGISLATION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE REGULATIONS, CHANGES IN WAVELENGTH, CALL LETTERS AND POWER, PATENTS, EXPORTS, FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION RULINGS AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST TO BROADCASTERS AND MANUFACTURERS. :: :: CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION. :: ::

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No. 422

FOUR REPORTS BY EXAMINERS

Determination whether General Order No. 102, prescribing the quotas in broadcasting facilities of the States applies to the request of Station WPTF, at Raleigh, N. C., for an increase in power from 1,000 to 5,000 watts and unlimited hours of operation is left to the Federal Radio Commission by its Chief Examiner, Ellis A. Yost, in a report to the Commission, just made available.

"Should the Commission be of the opinion that General Order No. 102 (prescribing quotas) does not apply in this case", Mr. Yost states, "it is recommended that the application of the Durham Life Insurance Company to operate until local sunset at San Francisco on its present assigned clear channel frequency of 660 kilocycles with an increase of power from 1 kilowatt to 5 kilowatts be granted; provided the Commission is of the opinion that the over-quota status resulting from the State of North Carolina from the granting of this application would not violate the letter or spirit of the Radio Act.

"Should the Commission hold, however, that the provisions of General Order No. 102 apply in this case, it is recommended that this application be denied."

Chief Examiner Yost also recommended denial of the application of Station WRBT, at Wilmington, N. C., for a shift in frequency from 1370 to 1320 kilocycles and an increase in power from 100 to 1000 watts. Although he held the people of Wilmington are entitled to improved reception, which the granting of the application would provide, interference would result, and the terms of the quota order of the Commission be violated.

Because North Dakota now is "over-quota" in broadcasting facilities, Examiner Pratt recommended denial of the application of Station WDAY, at Fargo, for an increase in daylight power from 1,000 to 2,500 watts, with its night power to remain at 1,000 watts.

Recommendation that Station KGBZ, York, Nebr. be denied renewal of its license to operate on the 920 kilocycle channels, with 500 watts evening power and 1,000 daylight for violation of Commission regulations by broadcasting with more than its licensed power, was made by Examiner Pratt. The station also was guilty of violating other regulations, he held.

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MICRO RAY RADIO DEMONSTRATED

Following, in part, is a statement issued by the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation:

"A successful international demonstration of a new ultra short wave telephone and telegraph radio equipment and circuit known as the Micro Ray Radio System between Dover, England, and Calais, France, was made Tuesday by the International Telephone and Telegraph Laboratories of Hendon, England, in cooperation with the Laboratories of Le Materiel Telephonique of Paris, France. The equipment was largely developed by French engineers in the Paris Laboratories. The demonstration was conducted at Dover by engineers of the International Telephone and Telegraph Laboratories and at Calais by engineers of Le Materiel Telephonique.

"The Micro Ray System employs transmitting and receiving antennas only one inch in length, has a wave length as low as 18 centimeters and requires power of only 1/2 a watt, just sufficient to light a flashlight bulb. Micro waves are not subject to fading such as is encountered with other waves, nor are they absorbed by rain or fog as are light waves. The conversations exchanged between Dover and Calais were of high quality, clear, and were well up to the standard of the best telephone conversation."

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CBS EXPLAINS FOUR-STATION TEST

Edwin K. Cohan, Technical Director of the Columbia Broadcasting System, has issued the following statement concerning the recent announcement that Stations WOKO, WHEC, WCAH and WHP would be synchronized.

"On March 24th, the Federal Radio Commission granted permission to Stations WOKO, WHEC, WCAH and WHP experimentally to operate simultaneously at a frequency of 1430 kilocycles during regular broadcast hours as soon as certain special precision frequency equipment could be installed.

"Since the issuance of these permits some confusion has resulted, and I therefore feel that a brief explanation should be given at this time.

"In the first place, this is not a synchronization experiment in the true sense, since the stations are not being controlled by a 'master' fundamental frequency, nor are they being 'monitored' from a central control point.

"The stations will maintain their frequencies through the installation of individual precision frequency control equipment, which will, however, be subject to some frequency variation.

"Secondly, while the stations involved all are affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting System, the experiments are not being conducted under the auspices of our Engineering Department, but independently by the stations themselves.

"We will, of course, watch the results with interest, as well as hope that the experiments will pave the way for another advance in the art of broadcasting."

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BIG PHONE BILL FOR CHAINS

"Around \$3,500,000 in wire charges was the bill paid for network broadcasting last year", according to Variety. "This one item consumed close to 15% of the total income of both major systems, NBC and CBS. It was one reason why NBC in a \$20,000,000 year did not show a profit.

"NBC's \$2,500,000 wire bill went to the A. T. & T. During the same year of leasing its wires for remote control broadcasting the phone company reported a net earning increase of \$1,000,000."

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WOULD TRY TELEVISION BEYOND 23,000 KC.

John V. L. Hogan, of Radio Pictures, Inc., has applied to the Federal Radio Commission for permission to experiment with television reception beyond the recognized limit of 23,000 kilocycles at Station W2XAR, Long Island, N. Y.

The application is to utilize frequencies ranging up to and above 401,000 kilocycles.

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IOWA RADIO COUNT 48.6 PER CENT

Nearly half of the families in Iowa had radio receiving sets on April 1, 1930, the Census Bureau has just reported in its tabulation based on the 1930 decennial count.

Out of a total of 636,905 families, 48.6 per cent, or 309,327 had sets when the census was taken. An average of 3.9 persons was found in a household.

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CALDWELL ATTACKS GENERAL ORDER 102

Criticism of the Federal Radio Commission for its "rigid construction" of the Davis Amendment in promulgating General Order No. 102, which provides for an equal distribution of broadcasting facilities among the Five Zones, was expressed by Louis G. Caldwell, radio attorney, in a bill of exceptions filed in behalf of Station WPTF, of Raleigh, N. C. (See Examiners' reports, Page 2.)

Declaring that the Davis Amendment was adopted by Congress to benefit the Southern Zone, Mr. Caldwell said a rigid construction of the law would have the paradoxical result of harming this same area. This, he said, is contrary to the intention of Congress.

Under its present interpretation, the bill states, the Davis Amendment discriminates in favor of the Northeastern portion, particularly the First and Second Zones, of the United States.

Mr. Caldwell further attacks the equalization plan as to its constitutionality and as to its alleged unsound technique. It actually prevents equality of reception for the listening public, he said.

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NAVY MEASURES COSMIC PHENOMENA

The Naval Research Laboratory, in conjunction with the Bureau of Standards, has been making measurements of the height of the Kennelly-Heaviside layer by means of the "echo" method. The method consists of receiving and recording on an oscillograph, signals from a high power transmitter which sends out pulses of peaks of extremely short duration with relatively long emissions between pulses. Additional pulses or "echoes" appear on the received record between the transmitter pulses.

The measured time interval between the main pulse and the first echo is used to calculate the height of the Kennelly-heaviside layer, from which the echoes come. The Naval Research Laboratory furnished the transmission on two 20 kilowatt piezo-controlled transmitters, one operating on 4045 kcs., and the other on 8650 kcs., each being modulated by means of an unbalanced multivibrator circuit. The records were obtained at the Bureau of Standards field station at Kensington, Maryland, at a distance of 21 kilometers from the transmitter.

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AYLESWORTH TALKS ON RADIO AND NEWSPAPERS

Following are some of the highlights of an interview of M. H. Aylesworth, President of the National Broadcasting Company, appearing in the March 28th issue of Editor & Publisher:

"Radio and newspapers are looked upon as necessary adjuncts to one another in the field of advertising by Mr. Aylesworth, and in the realm of news coverage, he considers the bulletins broadcast by radio stations as a benefit, rather than a drawback, to newspaper circulations. This fact is evidenced by newspapers owned by radio stations, broadcasting news morning and night, he said.

"'Statistics show', Mr. Aylesworth said, 'that the radio industry, and I speak of the manufacturers of sets and accessories, is the third largest national advertiser in newspapers. I would like to call attention to the fact that, if it were not for the National Broadcasting Company and others, there would be no radio industry advertising, for the set is worthless without the entertainment and information we supply.

"'There are many more instances of increased advertising in newspapers on the part of concerns using radio time than there are instances of decreased newspaper campaigns because of the use of radio,' Mr. Aylesworth continued. 'Today national newspaper advertisers in practically every instance where they use radio, make one the complement of the other in their merchandising plan.

"'I have never contended', he pointed out, 'that newspapers should use the name of a product as such in publishing radio programs or should permit any description of a product. I have always contended, however, that a program often becomes symbolical of the product and its sponsor, and therefore, I think, such names as "Lucky Strike Orchestra" or "Maxwell House Orchestra" identify a certain type of entertainment. The reader to whom these programs appeal relies on those names as identifying marks.'

"Mr. Aylesworth was asked if anything is being done to meet the growing tide of protest against lengthy and ever-increasing periods of pure advertising matter injected into broadcast programs by the sponsors.

"'In N.B.C. programs,' he replied, 'there is never more than one and one-half minutes of straight advertising time in every 30-minute program. We tell our advertisers that the first purpose of their program should be to entertain and inform the audience.

"'Nevertheless', he declared, 'there is proportionately much less advertising on the N.B.C. than there is in a newspaper or magazine. Estimating conservatively, I should say 50 per cent of any newspaper is advertising space. There seems to be no objection to this on the part of readers, perhaps because newspaper advertising is more than merely paid space.'"

"Editor and Publisher" commented editorially on the interview:

"Greek Gifts

"In many years' experience we have rarely met in the publicity field a man who is more thoroughly conscious of his own interest, yet more plausible regarding interests which are interfered with by his operations, than M. H. Aylesworth, President of the National Broadcasting Company. We wish that the newspaper industry would develop leadership which would compare in amiability and results with that rendered to radio broadcasting by the subject of this editorial.

"Many striking inconsistencies appear in the interview, but none more remarkable than Mr. Aylesworth's contention that the press owes free publicity to broadcasting because radio equipment has been importantly advertised in the newspapers. We have known, of course, that everybody in this striving age who buys more than ten inches of newspaper space feels that he has bought a claim on editorial or news columns, but until now we had not known that the privilege extended to brothers, cousins and aunts. The National Broadcasting Company is not an equipment manufacturer. Nor does it do any newspaper advertising."

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SPACE TAKEN FOR RMA SHOW

Every prominent radio manufacturer has reserved exhibit space for the Fifth Annual Trade Show of the Radio Manufacturers' Association at Chicago next June, and several new companies will make their debut with exhibits, according to an announcement by Major H. H. Frost, of New York, Chairman of the RMA Show Committee.

There will be more new circuits, new tubes, new speakers, new cabinet designs, and new radio products, including home talkies, television, and other radio devices than were ever before presented in one year at the big annual industry gathering of the RMA.

For his service in behalf of radio interests in connection with the recent Vestal Copyright Bill in Congress, Senator C. C. Dill, of Washington, was voted the thanks of the RMA of the Spring meeting of Directors. A resolution expressing appreciation of Senator Dill's service was adopted unanimously.

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JOLLIFFE SUGGESTS SYNCHRONIZATION CHANGE

Although the synchronization experiments of the National Broadcasting Company have proved technically successful, the "results have been particularly disappointing" outside of the constant service areas of the four stations engaged in the tests, according to Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Chief Engineer of the Federal Radio Commission.

Within the cities in which the synchronized stations are operating - Baltimore, Hartford, and New York - there have been no complaints of poor reception resulting from the tests, and a distinct improvement has been noted during daylight hours, he declared.

Change in antenna design, to curtail the emitted sky-wave and emphasize the ground-wave, is one of the necessities that is evident as a result of the experiments thus far, and should bring about substantial improvement in the synchronized hook-up the Chief Engineer said.

Observations are being made of the results of the experiments by J. H. Barron of the engineering staff of the Commission, who is working his way back to Washington from Boston and also by Radio Supervisors of the Department of Commerce.

Dr. Jolliffe said that at present there is bad fading on all broadcasting stations due to weather conditions and that those making the experiment have been handicapped.

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RADIO CITY PLANS TO BE CHANGED

Criticism of the plans for Radio City, including a complaint by architects that there is little beauty in the modernistic treatment chosen for the \$250,000,000 amusement centre sponsored by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was answered Wednesday night by an announcement that a new architect's model was in preparation, according to the New York Times, which adds:

"The model exhibited last month, showing the general outlines of the vast project, was purely tentative, according to Hugh S. Robertson, of the engineering firm of Todd, Robertson & Todd, in charge of construction. Even had no criticism developed, it was planned to change the model, he said, adding, however, that some of the objections voiced against the present plans might be met in the present revision.

"It is understood, however, that the new design will be no more conventional than the first one. His company was well satisfied with the general plan worked out so far, Mr. Robertson said, and would proceed in general according to the original idea."

S. F. Rothafel (Roxy) on Wednesday became Mayor of Radio City.

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: BUSINESS LETTER BRIEFS :
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"Solar and Magnetic Activity and Radio Transmission", a pamphlet covering experiments at the Bureau of Standards, has just been issued under the signatures of L. W. Austin, E. B. Judson, and I. J. Wymore-Shiel. It is reprinted from the proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers.

Pearly W. Johnson, naprapath, who frequently has denounced the science of medicine and Illinois health authorities in broadcasts over Station WCHI, Chicago, was charged with practicing medicine without a license in an information filed late last week in Lake County court, Chicago. The Illinois Medical Society and the State Department of Registration are cooperating in the prosecution.

Ralph L. Atlass, formerly Vice-President and General Manager of Station WBBM, has bought controlling interest in Station WJKS, of Gary, Indiana, according to Variety.

The photo-electric cell and the invisible infra-red ray may be used as a silent burglar alarm, according to H. L. Haltermann, engineer of the Photolytic Division of the Arcturus Radio Tube Company, Newark, N. J. An invisible infra-red ray shining across the combination lock of a vault causes a signal to be flashed to police headquarters without the thief being aware of the signal.

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FOUR LICENSE DENIALS RECOMMENDED.

Two applications of California stations for license renewals and two applications for construction permits, in Mississippi and Wisconsin, were recommended for denial Wednesday in reports to the Federal Radio Commission.

Examiner R. H. Hyde recommended that Leon P. Tenney be denied a renewal for KZM, Hayward, Calif., chiefly because of obsolete mechanical equipment. Examiner Ralph L. Walker recommended that W. E. Riker be denied a renewal for Station KFQU, Holy City, Calif., for violation of regulations and failure to justify its operation.

Applications of the Delta Broadcasting Company, Inc., for an increase in power for Station WQBC from 300 to 500 watts at Vicksburg, Miss., and of Vernon Wright, Jr., of Mauston, Wis., for a C. P. were recommended for denial by Examiner Elmer W. Pratt.

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RADIO COUNT IN NORTH DAKOTA

With a population of 145,382 families on April 1, 1930, North Dakota has 40.8 per cent equipped with radio receivers, according to a preliminary count just announced by the Census Bureau. The number of families reporting sets was 59,352, and the average number of persons in a household was found to be 4.7.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

March 30 - WOKO, WOKO, Inc., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., license to cover C. P. granted 11/25/30 to move transmitter from Beacon and studio from Poughkeepsie to Albany, N. Y., and install new equipment; John E. Hess, York, Pa., C. P. to erect a new station to use 1500 kc, 100 watts, unlimited hours; WKBN, Warren P. Williamson, Jr., Youngstown, Ohio, modification of license to increase power from 500 watts to 500 watts night, 1 kilowatt day; WOWO, Main Auto Supply Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind., modification of license to change hours of operation from sharing with WWVA to simultaneous daytime operation with WWVA, share with WWVA at night; KGKY, Hilliard Co., Inc., Scottsbluff, Neb., license to cover C. P. granted 2/30/31 for a local move of studio and transmitter; WGN-WLIB, The Tribune Co., Chicago, Ill., license to cover C. P. granted 1/30/31 to change in equipment only.

March 31 - WRDO, Albert S. Woodman, Augusta, Maine, modify C. P. issued 9/23/30 to extend completion date from 12/9/30 to 8/1/31; WWSW, William S. Walker, Pittsburgh, Pa., modification of C. P. to show exact transmitter location as Wilkinsburg, Pa., and studio at Pittsburgh, Pa.; WFDV, Dolies Goings, Rome, Georgia, C. P. to make changes in equipment; Wade H. Dellinger, Charlotte, N. C., C. P. to erect a new station to use 920 kc., 500 watts, unlimited; G. L. Burns, Brady, Texas, C. P. amended to request 1500 kc., instead of 1340 kc.; WGES, Oak Leaves Broadcasting Station, Inc., Chicago, Ill., license to cover C. P. granted 12/16/30 for change in equipment; WCRW, Clinton R. White, Chicago, Illinois, license to cover C. P. granted 1/20/31, for change in equipment.

Applications Other Than Broadcasting

March 30 - W3XAD, RCA Victor Co., Inc., Camden, N. J., renewal of license, 2100 to 2200 kc., 500 watts, visual broadcasting service; The Master Electric Co., Dayton, Ohio, C. P. for new station, 4300 kc., 500 watts, special experimental service; Alaska Washington Airways, Inc., Plane NC-336-H, license to cover aircraft (new) for 2320, 3106 kc., 50 watts; Z Smith Reynolds, Plane R-897-W, new license for aircraft, 5525, 500 kc., 20 watts; The Detroit Police Department, Detroit, Michigan, WPDX, license to cover C.P. for 2410 kc., 50 watts, police service; KGPJ, City of Beaumont, Texas, Beaumont, Texas, license to cover C. P. for 1712 kc., 50 watts, police service; KGPD, Department of Electricity, City of San Francisco, Calif., license to cover C. P. for 1596, 2410 kc.,

400 watts, police and fire service; W2XBS, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York City, C. P. for additional transmitter, 44000-45000, 48500-49500, 60000-61000, 70000-71000, 79000-80000 kc., 750 w., experimental visual broadcasting; KGUV, New York Alaska Gold Dredging Co., Alaska, license to cover C. P., 274, 3160 kc., 50 watts, point-to-point; KSJ, Pacific Coast Cement Co., Alaska, C. P. for new transmitter, 178, 425, 500 kc., 200 w., point-to-point and coastal.

March 31 - W2XBS, National Broadcasting Co., New York City, (Portable), renewal of license for 2100-2200 kc., 5 KW, visual broadcasting. W3XAL, and W3XAK, NBC, Bound Brook, N. J., renewal of licenses for 6100 kc., 20 KW, relay broadcasting (W3XAL), and renewal of license for 2100 to 2200 kc., 5 KW, television (W3XAK); Shortwave and Television Corp., Boston, Mass., C. P. (new) for 35300-36200, 39650-40650, 43000-46000, 48500-50300 kc., 30 watts, visual broadcasting; Robert E. Autrey, Mobile, new C. P. for any two frequencies between 2143-5500 kc., 15 watts, special experimental; Pacific Air Transport, Inc.: Plane NC-439-H, and Plane NC-9653, KHLRI, Plane NC-585-K, Plane NC-215-M, KHLPK and KHIQJ, Plane NC-584-K, new licenses for aircraft, 3106, 3166, 3160, 3172, 3178, 5570, 5660 kc., 50 watts.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

The Commission granted the following applications on March 31st:

KUJ, Paul R. Heitmeyer, Walla Walla, Wash., C. P. to make changes in equipment to conform to G.O.s 91 and 97; WSAR, Doughty & Welch Electric Co., Inc., Fall River, Mass., C. P. to make changes in equipment to conform to G.O.s 91 and 97; KFPW, Southwestern Hotel Co., Fr. Smith, Ark., C. P. to install new equipment to conform to G.O.s 91 and 97, including automatic frequency control; WLTH, Voice of Brooklyn, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., C. P. to make changes in equipment to conform to G.O.s 91 and 97, increasing maximum rated power of equipment from 500 to 1000 watts (this does not increase licensed power of equipment); WLBG, Robert Allen Gamble, Petersburg, Va., C. P. to install new transmitter in conformity with G.O.s 91 and 97, decreasing maximum rated power of equipment from 500 to 250 watts, this does not decrease licensed power of equipment; WOAI, Southern Equipment Co., San Antonio, Texas, C. P. to install auxiliary transmitter 2½ KW composite design to be located at Navarro and St. Mary's Sts., San Antonio.

Also, KLZ, The Reynolds Radio Co., Inc., Denver, Colo., authority for direct measurement of antenna input; KJR, Northwest Broadcasting System, Inc., Seattle, Wash., modification of C. P. to extend commencement date from 1/22/31 to date of final decision of Court of Appeals, D. C. on Docket 5335, and extend completion date from 4/22/31 to 3 months after final decision of Court on appeal of Fisher's Blend Station; WHAD, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis., modification of C. P. to extend completion date to 3/20/31;

WLBC, Donald A. Burton, Muncie, Indiana, modification of C. P. to move transmitter locally in Muncie, and change antenna description; WPSC, The Penna State College, State College, Pa., modification of license to increase time from daytime under G.O. 41 to include night operation after other stations on 1230 have signed off, i. e., WNAC, WFBM and WSBT; WQDM, A. J. St. Antoine, St. Albans, Vt., license covering installation of new equipment and increase of power to 100 w. daytime on 1370 kc.; KTAP, Alamo Broadcasting Co., Inc., San Antonio, Texas, license covering change in equipment, 1420 kc., 100 w., unlimited.

Also, Radiomarine Corp. of America: WLOXAC, WLOXAL, authority to operate 1584 and 2398 kc., 50 w. on March 26th and 27; WCEI, Deisel Trawler, "Illinois", authority to operate for period not to exceed 60 days pending receipt of formal application, calling: 500 kc., working, 400, 425, 468 kc., radio compass 375 kc., 500 w., A2 emission; WCES, "Southern Sun", authority to operate tube transmitter pending receipt of formal application; WSC, Tuckerton, N. J., C. P. for additional transmitter for marine relay service; KHAYB, Transamerican Air Lines, Cleveland, Ohio, license for temporary transmitter to be installed in airplane operated by applicant now licensed on 3106 kc.; WGADU, Robert Hall, Jr., Portable, Glendale, Cal., permission to operate portable amateur transmitter in connection with trip being taken by science class into Death Valley for 30 days (regular amateur band reqs.).

Also, The U. S. Daily Publishing Corp., Washington, D. C. and Detroit, Mich., C. P.s for experimental stations, 4795 kc., and 8650 kc., 250 watts; WJO, Press Wireless, Inc., Little Neck, Long Island, license granted; WNN, Tropical Radio Telegraph Co., Mobile, Ala., licenses granted; Varney Air Lines, NC-10350, license for airplane; Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: WEER, Richmond, Va. KFO, Oakland, Cal., and WEER, Richmond, Va., licenses (aircraft); American Telephone and Telegraph Co.: WLXQ, Bradley, Maine, and WLXR, Portable, renewal of licenses for experimental service.

Set For Hearing

York Broadcasting Co., York, Pa., requests C. P. for new station, 800 kc., 5 KW, daytime; Palmer K. Leberman & Lois C. Leberman, d/b as Radio Distributing Co., Honolulu, T. H., requests C. P. 1420 kc., 100 w., unlimited time, also install automatic frequency control to use KFQW's facilities; Clarence M. Doyle, Philadelphia, Pa., requests C. P. 930 kc., 250 w. share with WIBG; W. S. Shrode & A. E. Stewart, d/b as Shrode and Stewart, Rockport, Ind., requests C. P. 1420 kc., 100 w., unlimited (but in accordance with G.O. 105); William J. Hays, Portsmouth, Ohio, requests C. P. 1310 kc., 100 w., unlimited time; Joseph E. Finch & Curtis P. Ritchie, Trinidad, Colo., requests C. P. 1420 kc., 100 w., unlimited; Kenneth Aubrey Taylor, Boston, Mass., requests C. P. 1500 kc., 100 w., night, 250 w. day, share with WLOE; WOW, Woodmen of the World Life Insurance Assn., Omaha, Neb., requests C. P. to install new equipment increasing maximum rated power of equipment from 1 to 5 KW and increase licensed power to 5 KW; KCHL, Northwestern Auto Supply Co., Inc., Billings, Mont., requests C. P. to move studio from outside to city of Billings, make changes in equipment, increasing maximum rated power of equipment to 2½ KW and increase day power to 2 KW.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

INSURANCE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ISSUED TWICE A WEEK AND CONTAINING THE LATEST INFORMATION REGARDING THE RULINGS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION, RADIO LEGISLATION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE REGULATIONS, CHANGES IN WAVELENGTH, CALL LETTERS AND POWER, PATENTS, EXPORTS, FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION RULINGS AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST TO BROADCASTERS AND MANUFACTURERS. :: :: CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION. :: ::



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No. 423

ROBINSON SPEAKS HIS MIND

Breaking a prolonged silence on radio matters, Judge Ira E. Robinson, veteran member of the Federal Radio Commission, has sent a memorandum to his colleagues, together with editorial clippings, stating that the public has finally awakened to uses and abuses of broadcasting.

Commissioner Robinson has long been a foe of advertising and commercialism on the radio and has pronounced his views at meetings of the Commission and before Committees of Congress.

"I have always favored better uses of radio than mere commercialism", he said in connection with his memorandum. "The Federal Radio Law is based on the public utilities concept. To my mind the radio is the voice of the public and it ought to be used in an educational and uplifting way, as well as for commercial use, just as the natural voice is used for various purposes."

In his memorandum to the other Commissioners, the former Chairman said: "These editorial clippings show that the public is at last understanding the right uses and abuses of radio - that radio is a public utility, open to free speech - belonging to all and not to the few."

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COMMISSION DENIES WESTINGHOUSE PETITION

Upholding the recommendations of Chief Examiner Ellis A. Yost, the Federal Radio Commission has denied the application of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburgh, for permission to operate its 40,000 watt short wave station, W8XK, on a commercial basis.

The action for the time being will serve to discourage the agitation of short wave station operators for the removal of the experimental restriction.

At a hearing on October 17th, Westinghouse representatives declared Station W8XK had created audiences in several countries, that its programs were in demand, and asked that it be permitted to operate on a commercial expense to defray the expenses.

In his his recommendation, the Chief Examiner held that short wave broadcasting is still in an experimental stage and pointed out that the number of frequencies assigned for relay broadcasting is limited,

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RCA VICTOR NEW SUPERETTE

The following announcement has been received from the RCA Victor Company, Inc.:

"Two of the most famous trade marks in radio are combined for the first time in history in a new 8-tube superheterodyne receiver housed in a miniature cabinet, which the RCA Victor Company at Camden will announce soon.

"The new instrument, which will be known as the RCA Victor Superette, embodies all the advantages of full-fledged superheterodyne performance, with improved tone color control, and employs two new super-control tubes, the announcement stated. The new super-control tubes are said to reduce cross-talk interference from nearby broadcasting stations, and make possible smooth, distortionless volume control without the use of a local-distance switch.

"The Superette is not a limited range radio receiver of the so-called midget type, but a full-fledged superheterodyne instrument containing every important feature of modern radio design, in addition to advantages inherent in its size', said Ernest H. Vogel, Domestic Sales Manager of the RCA Victor Company. 'This receiver was designed to provide selectivity and sensitivity comfortably in excess of normal broadcast reception requirements, and it is expected to set a new standard in the "small radio" field.'"

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RADIO STATION HAS NEWS STAFF

"Newspapermen are watching with interest the first genuine attempt on the part of a radio station to report news on a scheduled, day-to-day basis, utilizing its own news-gathering forces", Editor and Publisher reports. "The attempt is being made in Los Angeles where news gathered by the Radio News Service of America is broadcast three times daily over Station KMPC, Beverly Hills, owned by the MacMillan Petroleum Corporation.

"Ivan Johnson, former Los Angeles Examiner reporter, is editor and business manager; Glen N. Wilkinson, former City News Service reporter, is 'news editor in charge of the staff and broadcasts'; and Kenneth Taylor, former assistant drama editor of the Los Angeles Express, is assistant news editor.

"The organization first went on the air December 22, 1930. 'It was started', Mr. Johnson told Editor & Publisher, 'with a staff of ten persons covering all regular news beats in Los Angeles in friendly competition with metropolitan newspaper staffs. It also has out-of-town correspondents.'"

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MICRO-RAYS SEEN AS AID TO TELEVISION

Visual broadcasting, aeronautical radio, and commercial communication shall all benefit greatly by the micro-ray radio, which was demonstrated in a test over the English channel last week, in the opinion of Dr. J. H. Dellinger, Chief of the Radio Section of the Bureau of Standards.

The experiments, which were called highly successful, were conducted by the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation between Dover, England, and Calais, France. A miniature short wave set, employing ether waves only seven inches long, aerials less than one inch long, and only enough power to light an ordinary flashlight bulb were used. The waves, it was reported, are not subject to fading.

This vast new band of wave lengths reaches as high as 1,700,000 kilocycles. They are so high, Dr. Dellinger explained, that they may be considered in terms of light beams as well as radio waves.

Radio engineers believe, continued Dr. Dellinger, that with these extremely high frequencies, it will be possible for television stations to cover local, but not distant areas. Since these waves are similar to light, he explained, anything that falls within their path would have the effect of blocking off the light impulses.

"It appears likely", he said, "that with these extremely high frequencies, television stations should be located at great heights above the ground, so that the antenna actually can be seen from any point in its service area. Thus these light waves would be unobstructed and picked up by receivers within what might be termed the vision of the station itself. This probably will not work over any great distance, since the waves, like ordinary light beams, can be seen only over a limited distance."

Curvature of the earth also affects use of micro-ray radios Dr. Dellinger added. Over any appreciable distance unless the aerials are sufficiently high, reception would be impossible. Unlike ordinary radio waves, these waves do not pass freely through obstacles, but must travel in a straight line, unimpeded.

These new frequencies, according to Dr. Dellinger, should be well adapted to secret communications, since a beam of these rays can be focused sharply in a given direction. Such communication should be possible over short ranges, between aircraft, ships and land.

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RCA ANNOUNCES PENTODES; KAUER RECALLS

The RCA Radiotron Company, of Harrison, N. J., has announced four new types of tubes, two of which are pentodes. The statement follows, in part:

"The type which will immediately find the widest application is the RCA-247, a pentode, which has been developed for use in the audio power-output stage of AC receivers designed for its use. This RCA Radiotron is capable of giving a large power output with a relatively small input signal voltage.

"In comparison with three electrode power amplifiers of the same plate dissipating, the pentode is capable of producing greater power output, with the added design feature of much higher amplification and without serious sacrifice in power output.

"Three of these new tubes - RCA-236, RCA-237, and RCA-238, - are designed primarily for DC use in automobile receivers or sets operated from the direct current house supply lines.

"The new screen grid RCA Radiotron, RCA-236, is particularly recommended for operation as a radio-frequency amplifier in circuits especially designed for it. It may also be used effectively as a screen-grid detector.

"The new general purpose RCA Radiotron, designated RCA-237, is useful as a detector, amplifier, or oscillator.

"The new power amplifier, RCA-238, is a pentode designed to give good output volume consistent with the relatively low voltage and limited plate supply battery which can be employed in automobile receivers.

"These new RCA Radiotrons are not interchangeable with any existing types of RCA Radiotrons."

Ernest Kauer, President of the CeCo Manufacturing Company, has issued the following statement relating to the pentode manufactured by his company, which was announced in the Business Letter last week:

"We have heard the news about the pentode with a great deal of satisfaction, tempered maybe with a little regret that it took the industry as long as it has to realize the importance of this development. My recollection goes back to a day in New York over a year ago when we demonstrated our results with the pentode to a group of radio engineers and technical editors in New York City. Their approval and applause was spontaneous and enthusiastic.

"The work of the CeCo Manufacturing Company has not gone unrewarded, for the radio industry has at last taken up the pentode with enthusiasm and all that we claimed for it in January, 1930, is going to be realized.

"It is worthwhile to recall the important claims we made for the pentode when we originally introduced it. We said then that among its principle features were these: (a) Capable of producing higher efficiency; (b) Lowers the number of tubes necessary; (c) Lowers manufacturing costs of sets; (d) Decreases maintenance costs for set owners; (e) Through savings, greatly enlarges radio merchandise market.

"Needless to say, the CeCo Manufacturing Company takes great pride in having done so much to pioneer the pentode. Its fine laboratory facilities here in Providence and its fine engineering staff, headed by Mr. N. O. Williams, and Mr. O. H. Brewster, have performed a service for the radio industry which I daresay will not be appreciated in full due to them for many years to come; not because we are not willing to appreciate it, but because we cannot as yet evaluate the full measure of their work.

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MORE ABOUT CREMO RADIO ADVERTISING

The following appeared in Editor & Publisher under the by-line of Robert S. Mann, in the column "Ad-ventures":

"'Hell' and 'damn' may be barred ether waves, but 'spit' apparently made not a ripple when Cremo cigar began using it twice nightly in its new broadcast program of band music. Confirmed readers of advertising remember that a few years ago the Cremo newspaper copy apologized for beginning to use the 'horrid word.' At the Columbia Broadcasting System's offices this week, it was said that there had been no protest against the Cremo advertising announcements.

"Incidentally, the 20-word limit which Cremo announced for its radio advertising seems to involve a new kind of mathematics. Apparently the way to limit an announcement to 20 words is to begin counting 20 words from the end."

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GRUNOW REPORTED REORGANIZING INDUSTRY

W. C. Grunow, formerly President of the Grigsby-Grunow Company and the Majestic Household Utilities Corporation, with a group of former Grigsby-Grunow officials, plans to incorporate a radio and electric refrigeration company of his own, according to reports from Chicago.

Executive quarters have been opened, it is said, and an experimental laboratory has been started. The organization will probably bear the Grunow name and is expected to carry on manufacturing operations in Chicago.

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BROWN URGES STATE LIBEL LAWS

Col. Thad H. Brown, General Counsel of the Federal Radio Commission, believes that States should enact laws prohibiting "malicious slander or libel" over broadcasting stations. This comment was made in connection with a "model bill" for such a law, which he sponsored and which is now pending in the Ohio legislature.

Col. Brown, a former Secretary of State of Ohio, on March 31st appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the Ohio State Senate in Columbus, in behalf of his bill, which had been introduced in the Legislature by Senator Laurence H. Norton (Rep.) of Cleveland. He offered an amendment which would relieve the broadcaster of responsibility when he has no knowledge or control over the speaker, and which has the approval of the National Association of Broadcasters. The amended measure was approved by the Committee, Col. Brown said.

The bill, as approved by the Committee, follows in full text:

"A bill defining and providing a penalty for the publishing of libelous or slanderous matter by means of radio broadcasting.

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

"Section 1. Whoever utters, or knowingly permits or causes to be uttered, transmitted or published, any false or malicious libel or slander of or concerning other living or deceased persons or person, by means of radio transmission, shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

"Section 2. In prosecutions under this act there shall be a prima facie presumption of malice if other elements of the offense are established."

The Radio Commission has obtained a copy of a letter being circulated among broadcasters by the American Civil Liberties Union, of New York, seeking data on censorship of broadcasting by various organizations and station operators.

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COMMISSION ANSWERS RINES HOTEL PLEA

Denial of the petition of the Rines Hotel Co., of Manchester, N. H., for a stay order restraining the Federal Radio Commission from assigning two New York State broadcasting stations to the 1430 kilocycle channel, for which it has applied, has been requested of the District Court of Appeals by the Commission in its answer to the petition.

Through Thad H. Brown, and D. M. Patrick, General Counsel and Assistant General Counsel, respectively, the Commission claimed that the Rines Company had in no wise been aggrieved. The authorizations to the two New York stations, along with two other stations to operate on the channel was on an experimental basis until April 30th only, for the purpose of determining the feasibility of "approximate synchronization" or matched crystal operation, to eliminate heterodyne interference, it was contended.

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NATIONAL RADIO ADVERTISING, INC., NEW ACCOUNTS

Among the electrical transcriptions being distributed by National Radio Advertising, Inc., 120 West 42nd Street, New York, are:

"Canada on Parade", Friday weekly feature, beginning April 10th, for coast-to-coast distribution.

Lipton's Tea account, series of announcements, began March 30th. Cooperating with William H. Rankin Company, agency.

L. T. Piver, Inc., beauty talk with musical background.

Ollendorf Watch Company widening activity. Making records screen stars, Warner Bros. Fifteen minute program for coast-to-coast distribution.

The Elks Magazine - ritual of 11 o'clock chimes and singing of anthem. Local lodges to buy time on stations. Investigate through Exalted Rulers of lodges.

Garcia Grande Cigar. Sponsoring Mirthquakers, Macy and Brokenshire. Henry Wallace, National Radio Advertising, handling account.

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"CECO SELLER" IS ANNOUNCED

J. C. Buckley, Advertising Manager of the CeCo Manufacturing Company, is Editor of a new weekly publication called the "CeCo Seller." Its circulation is limited to the CeCo organization and CeCo distributors.

In 1930 CeCo tube sales were within two thousand tubes of the 1929 total. Comparing CeCo's statistics with those published by the United States Department of Commerce, it is found that CeCo tubes secured 11 per cent of the replacement tube market during 1930.

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EDUCATION COMMITTEE TO MEET

A special Science Committee consisting of thirteen leading radio engineers and scientists of the country will meet in New York this week in connection with the work of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education.

The engineers will discuss plans for their forthcoming report on the progress of invention in radio and its allied arts, which will be presented before the Council when it meets in New York for its First Annual Convention from May 21st to 23rd. Among the subjects the Science Committee will take up will be television, broadcast station synchronization, wired radio, facsimile transmission and electrical recording.

The Council's plans for developing educational broadcasting in America, for which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the Carnegie Foundation have assured funds for a three-year program have been announced by Levering Tyson, Director of the Council.

Another committee of the Council will meet later to deal with "research." One of the problems will be to discover the respective efficiencies of the eye and the ear as means of transmitting educational matter to children and adults. It is proposed that the committee attempt to ascertain how the two methods of teaching may be joined in the most effective proportion for children in the public schools, as well as for adults.

The Council will undertake to assemble reliable data on educational broadcasting as conducted and developed in this country and abroad and to distribute reports as the need for them becomes evident.

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CONSOLIDATION OF TWO FAMOUS TRADE MARKS COMPLETED

Announcement has just been made of the following promotions and appointments in the Sales and Advertising staffs of the RCA Victor Company, in Camden. E. A. Nicholas, formerly head of the distributing company bearing his name, has been appointed General Sales Manager in charge of all sales excepting the foreign field, and succeeding H. C. Grubbs, resigned; Ernest H. Vogel, formerly Manager of Radiola Sales, has been promoted to Manager of Domestic Sales; Pierre Boucheron, who for eight years was Advertising Manager of the Radio Corporation of America, and later in charge of the Atlanta district office, has been appointed Manager of Advertising and Sales Promotion; L. W. Yule, formerly Pacific Coast District Manager, has been made Assistant Manager of Domestic Sales; William F. Arnold has been appointed Manager of Record Sales; Walter W. Clark, formerly Manager of the Record Department has been placed in charge of Artists and Repertoire; E. M. Hartley is Manager of Service Department, and B. Aldridge and A. R. Beyer have been placed in charge of Distribution Order Routine and general distributor contact.

The new appointments mark the completion of a reorganization consolidating the Victor and RCA Radiola Divisions of the RCA Victor Company. According to the announcement, realignment of the wholesale distribution system of the two divisions has been practically completed, and shipments of the first product bearing the combined RCA Victor trademarks, an 8-tube superheterodyne receiver (with a new super-control tube) to be known as the Superette, have already begun to the trade.

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ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS

The Illinois Press Association at its semi-annual meeting at Peoria adopted resolutions to "urge publishers of Illinois to discourage the use of publicity to promote the interests of radio.

Robert Elzey, publisher of the St. Louis Star, said that newspapers would soon find themselves in the same position as railroads, which ten years ago took no cognizance of bus and truck lines.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY RADIO COMMISSION (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11)

Also, Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: WNAL, near Brookville, Pa., license to cover C. P. for 3160 kc., 400 watts, aeronautical; WEEN, near Stelton, N. J., modification of C. P. for change in location to Linden, N. J., for additional frequencies 4164, 6320 kc., and for change in commencement and completion dates; Lynchburg Flying Service, Inc.: at Lynchburg, Va., new C. P. for 3070 kc., 7½ watts, special; also, license to cover above C. P., special; W9XAO, Western Television Corporation, Chicago, Illinois, renewal of license for 2000-2100 kc., 500 watts, experimental visual broadcasting.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

April 1 - The Bridgeport Herald Corp., Bridgeport, Conn., C. P. to erect a new station to use 890 kc., 100 watts, unlimited hours; WGAR, The WGAR Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, Ohio, modification of C. P. to extend completion date from 4/20/31 to 6/30/31; York Broadcasting Company, York, Pa., C. P. amended to request 1000 kc., instead of 800 kc., and 2½ kilowatts instead of 5 kilowatts; WGBF, Evansville On The Air, Inc., Evansville, Indiana, modification of license to change hours of operation from sharing with WOS and KFRU to simultaneous daytime operation with WOS and KFRU, share with WOS and KFRU at night; KTFI, Radio Broadcasting Corp., Twin Falls, Idaho, license to cover C. P. to change equipment and increase power from 250 watts to 500 watts day, 250 watts night (C. P. granted 9/2/30) on 1320 kc.; KGW, Oregonian Publishing Co., Portland, Oregon, C. P. to install new transmitter and increase power from 1 kilowatt to 5 kilowatts on 620 kc.; KFXV, Mary M. Costigan, Flagstaff, Arizona, C. P. to move transmitter and studio to 117 North Beaver St., and install new equipment.

April 3 - WMBO, George I. Stevens, trading as Radio Service Laboratories, Auburn, N. Y., license to cover C. P. granted 12/19/30 for change of equipment only; WOS, Missouri State Marketing Bureau, Jefferson City, Mo., change hours of operation from sharing with WGBF and KFRU, to operate simultaneously with WGBF and KFRU, until local sunset, share with KFRU and WGBF at night; KSAC, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas, C. P. to make changes in equipment.

Applications Other Than Broadcasting

April 1 - Pacific Air Transport, Inc.: Planes NC-437-H, NC-9655, NC-435-H, new licenses for aircraft, 3106, 3160, 3166, 3172, 3178, 5570, 5660 kc., 50 watts; WRH, American Radio News Corp., Carlstadt, N. J., license to cover C. P. for 5645, 6545, 8250, 11260, 16500 kc., 1 KW, mobile press; Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: WJDU, Aurora, Ill., modification of C. P. for 2482, 2506, 4124, 6215, 6230 kc., 50 watts, aeronautical point-to-point; KSY, Tulsa, Oklahoma, license to cover C. P. for 8015 kc., 400 watts, aeronautical point-to-point; WLXAU, Shortwave and Television Corp., Boston, Mass., license to cover C. P. for 1604 kc., 500 watts, experimental service, also, WLXAV, Boston, renewal of license for 2100-2200, 2850-2950 kc., 500 watts, television; W2XAD, General Electric Co., South Schenectady, N. Y., renewal of license for 15340 kc., 25 KW, experimental relay broadcasting; WLXAZ, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Springfield, Mass., renewal of license for 9570 kc., 10 KW, relay broadcasting.

April 3 - WAL, Wmerican Radio News Corp., Carlstadt, N. J.: license to cover C. P. for 95, 99 kc., 10 KW, point-to-point service W2XBS, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York City, renewal of license for 2100-2200 kc., 5 KW, experimental visual broadcasting; W10XAA, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Plane NC-417-H, modification of license for additional frequencies, 60000-400000 kc., 500 watts, experimental service.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 10)

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

INSURANCE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ISSUED TWICE A WEEK AND CONTAINING THE LATEST INFORMATION REGARDING THE RULINGS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION, RADIO LEGISLATION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE REGULATIONS, CHANGES IN WAVELENGTH, CALL LETTERS AND POWER, PATENTS, EXPORTS, FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION RULINGS AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST TO BROADCASTERS AND MANUFACTURERS. :: :: CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION. :: ::



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No. 424

National Broadcasting Company, Inc.
GENERAL LIBRARY
711 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

NBC REPORTED LEASING STATION WGY

The following appeared in the current Variety under a Schenectady dateline:

"Following conferences here between M. H. Aylesworth, President of the National Broadcasting Company, and Martin P. Rice, General Electric Vice-President in Charge of Broadcasting and Publicity, an agreement was reached for NBC to lease WGY, the G. E. station. First reports were that G. E. would sell, but latest information is that the network will take over WGY on lease similar to others now in effect between NBC and the electrical company on the latter's stations in Denver and Oakland.

"Under terms of the lease, it is understood the national chain takes over the controls, studios and programs, but that the electric retains control of the properties and apparatus.

"G. E. will retain control of the short wave experimental and television experimental stations in operation here."

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COMMISSION DENIES THREE PETITIONS

Two applications for construction permits and one for a modification of license were denied this week by the Federal Radio Commission.

Construction permits were denied the Harlan Radio Broadcasting Company, Inc., of Harlan, Ky., and Milburne O. Sharpe and Robert T. Smith, of Middlesboro, Ky.

C. L. Carrell, of Jackson, Mich., was refused permission to change his frequency assignment from 1370 to 1200 kilocycles and to increase the hours of operation for his station, WIBM, to unlimited time.

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NAB COMMITTEE ON RADIO ADVERTISING

Pointing out that it costs approximately \$75,000,000 yearly to maintain broadcasting in the United States and that this revenue is provided by program sponsors, the Commercial Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters will submit the following recommendations to the Annual Convention of the Association at Detroit, Mich., October 26-28th:

"To further improve broadcasting in America, the Committee recommends that broadcasters conform to the following standards:

"That when broadcasters engage in the sale of time, broadcasting should be treated as a business, and in placing the business on a sound economic basis, the following principles be recognized:

- "(a) That service to the listener is a primary requisite to commercial success.
- "(b) That quality of production should not be sacrificed to commercial expediency.
- "(c) That each advertiser be required to make a contribution to the entertainment or education of the listener, for the privilege of reaching the radio audience with his message.
- "(d) That it should be the objective of each commercial station to maintain itself on at least a self-sustaining basis, since any other basis may be characterized as unfair competition with other stations or other advertising media.
- "(e) That a consistent effort be made by the members of the NAB to improve the technique of broadcast advertising."

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CONNECTICUT RADIO COUNT

Connecticut takes its place among the leaders in the radio count with the announcement of the Census Bureau that 54.9 per cent of its families have radio receivers.

Out of a total of 389,596 families, as of April 1, 1930, the number of families reporting radio sets was 213,821. The average number of persons in a household is 4.1.

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RINES HOTEL GIVEN STAY ORDER

The Federal Radio Commission was restrained this week by the District Court of Appeals from issuing broadcasting licenses to two New York State stations for operation on the 1430 kilocycle channel on any but an experimental basis.

The action was taken on an appeal of the Rine Hotel Co., of Manchester, N. H., which has applied for a construction permit to operate a station on the channel in question. The New York stations involved are WHEC-WABO, of Rochester, and WOKO, of Poughkeepsie.

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FURTHER DEVIATION DECREASE NOTED

A steady increase in the number of broadcasting stations keeping well within the allotted wave-length frequencies has been recorded in the Commerce Department's Radio Division, according to W. D. Terrell, Director. For February, 1931, 27 per cent of the 367 stations measured, were under 100 cycles, as compared with 15 per cent in January, and 10.5 per cent in December, 1930.

Those keeping under the 200 cycle mark were 15 per cent of the stations measured in February, as compared with 28.5 per cent in January, and 19.5 per cent for December last year. As for those going over the 200 mark, 58 per cent of the stations registered such a record, in February, as compared with 56.5 per cent of the previous month, and 70 per cent for December, 1930.

The Radio Division during the month of February measured the frequency-wave length of 367 United States broadcasting stations at standard frequency monitoring stations located in Boston, Mass.; Baltimore, Md.; Atlanta, Ga.; New Orleans, La.; Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; and at its superstation located in Grand Island, Nebr. These stations were checked 5,328 times at various times during day and night. Of the 367 stations, 99 at no time deviated as much as 100 cycles (1/10 of a kilocycle) and 55 kept under the 200 cycle mark. The remaining 213, consequently, deviated over 200 cycles.

It is understood that consideration is being given to reducing the deviation tolerance of broadcasting stations from 500 to 50 cycles.

As during January and February only 365 and 367, respectively out of the 612 broadcasting stations in the United States and possessions were measured, it must be borne in mind that many of those not measured undoubtedly are as efficient as those named above.

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SALTZMAN NOTES TECHNICAL PROGRESS

The numerous General Orders adopted by the Federal Radio Commission affecting the technical side of broadcasting have tended to improve the mechanical operation of broadcasting stations and to decrease interference, Maj. Gen. Charles McK. Saltzman, Chairman of the Commission believes.

"Little by little we are taking the steps we believe necessary to bring about elimination of man-made disturbances which can be directed through better broadcasting methods", he said. "We are taking these steps gradually to cause the least hardship upon the broadcasters."

The Chairman declared that while the Radio Commission could see to it that radio transmission keeps abreast of modern engineering, it is up to the listener to obtain the best service by using up-to-date receiving equipment.

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JOLLIFFE HEADS RADIO DELEGATION

Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Chief Engineer of the Federal Radio Commission, was named Chairman of the American delegation to the meeting of the International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communications to be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in May.

Other delegates are Senator-elect Wallace M. White, Jr., of Maine, and Dr. J. W. Dellinger, Chief of the Radio Division of the Bureau of Standards.

Technical assistants are: Gerald C. Gross, Short Wave Expert of the Radio Commission; Lieut. Commdr. Joseph R. Redman, U.S.N.; Lieut. Wesley T. Guest, U.S.A.; Lieut. Thomas B. Maddocks, U.S.A.; Dr. C. G. Hellormith, Bureau of Standards; Irvin Stewart, State Department.

Capt. Kenneth S. Warner, of the American Radio League, was named Technical Advisor.

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⋮ BUSINESS LETTER BRIEFS ⋮
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The Transformer Corporation of America, manufacturer of the Clarion Radio, is now shipping its pentode-super-heterodyne receiver with the new variable-mu tubes, according to C. J. Callahan, Director of Advertising and Sales Promotion. The price range of all four models is under \$100.00.

Appointment of Merlin H. Aylesworth, President of the NBC, as head of the Radio City project, is said to have been made last week. S. L. Rothafel will have charge of the theaters in the new development.

Radiotelephone service between Australia and the three South American Republics, Argentina, Uruguay and Chile was opened last Wednesday using the radiotelephone circuit which the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation operates, in conjunction with the British Post Office, between Buenos Aires and Rugby, England, and the circuit operated by the British Post Office at Rugby and the Amalgamated Wireless Co., at Sidney, Australia.

Station WLBX, of Long Island City, N. Y., has been given an adverse recommendation by Examiner Ralph L. Walker on its application for renewal of license. The station is operated by John H. Brahy.

The Aeronautics Branch of the Department of Commerce has placed in operation 13 marker radiotelephone stations between New York and Salt Lake City on the transcontinental airway. Sixty-seven more stations are projected and these will be established along the airways when necessary.

Chief Examiner Ellis A. Yost has recommended that the application of the Garvin Furniture Company, of Newton, N. C., for a construction permit be denied.

The KFAB Broadcasting Company, of Lincoln, Nebra., was absolved of blame in a verdict in a libel suit filed by the Nebraska Attorney General, C. A. Sorensen, against Richard F. Wood and Station KFAB. A jury in the District Court of Lancaster County found the plaintiff entitled to \$1 damages against Mr. Wood.

The Attorney General sought \$100,000 against both defendants on account of alleged libelous statements made by Mr. Wood during a political speech.

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NO BASIC CHANGES IN RADIO CITY MODEL

Following, in part, is an article appearing in the New York Times on Wednesday:

"It was asserted definitely yesterday by the engineers and architects who are responsible for the design and construction of the Rockefeller entertainment centre, the site between 48th and 51st Streets, and Fifth and Sixth Avenues, that there would be no substantial change in the general masses and shapes shown in the preliminary model.

"They said they were following the published criticism of this model and were also welcoming the comments of visitors who view it on the twenty-fifth floor of the Graybar Building, where it is on public exhibition. But they have come to the conclusion that the preliminary model, in its undeveloped bareness, has been somewhat misleading."

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THIRD OF NEVADA FAMILIES WITH RADIOS

Every third family in Nevada has a radio receiving set, according to the Census Bureau, which has just announced that 30.6 per cent of the 25,730 families registered on April 1, 1930, were so equipped.

The number of families reporting radio sets was 7,869, while the average number of persons in a household was 3.5.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

April 4 - KID, KID Broadcasting Co., Idaho Falls, Idaho, C. P. to change equipment; Bakersfield Broadcasting Association, Bakersfield, Calif., C. P. amended to request 1420 kc., instead of 580 kc., 100 watts, instead of 50 watts, and unlimited hours instead of daytime hours.

WCAP, Radio Industries Broadcast Co., Asbury Park, N.J., C. P. amended to omit request for increase power from 500 w. to 1 KW, now requests change in equipment only; WOBU, WOBU, Inc., Ruffner Hotel, Charlestown, W. Va., license to cover C. P. granted 2/6/31, to install new equipment and move transmitter locally; WHIS, Daily Telegraph Printing Co., West Virginia Hotel, Bluefield, W. Va., C. P. granted 1/13/31, modified as to equipment; KOCW, Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha, Okla., voluntary assignment of license to J. T. Griffin; KOCW, J. T. Griffin, Muskogee, Okla., C.P. to move transmitter and studio from Chickasha, to Muskogee, Okla., and install new equipment; WIBW, Topeka Broadcasting Association, Inc., Topeka, Kans., C. P. to make changes in equipment; KICK, Red Oak Radio Corp., Red Oak, Iowa, license to cover C. P. granted 2/17/31, for change in equipment and move of transmitter and studio locally; WMBO, Radio Service Laboratories, Auburn, N. Y., license to cover C.P. granted 12/19/30 for change of equipment only; WOS, Missouri State Marketing Bureau, Jefferson City, Mo., change hours of operation from sharing with WGBR and KFRU to operate simultaneously with WGBF and KFRU until local sunset, share with KFRU and WGBF at night; KSAC, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas, C. P. to make changes in equipment.

April 6 - WCOC, Mississippi Broadcasting Co., Inc., Meridian, Miss., C. P. to make changes in equipment; WNBR, Memphis Broadcasting Co., Memphis, Tenn., modification of license to change hours of operation from sharing with WGBC to unlimited time on 1430 kc.; KSTP, National Battery Broadcasting Co., St. Paul, Minn., license to cover C. P. granted 3/14/30 for change of equipment; A. L. Beghtol and Dietrich Dirks, York, Nebraska, C. P. to erect to use 930 kc., 500 watts night, 1 KW day and share time with KMA.

April 7 - WHAD, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis., license to cover C. P. granted 11/7/30 for change in equipment; KRLD, Arkansas Broadcasting Co., Little Rock, Ark., modification of license to change frequency from 1390 kc., to 1430 kc., power from 1 kW to 500 watts night, 1 KW day, and hours of operation from sharing with KUOA to unlimited, synchronizing with WHEC, WOKO, WHP and WCAH; WTAQ, Gillette Rubber Company, Eau Claire, Wis., modification of license to change hours of operation from sharing with KSCJ to unlimited; KFWF, St. Louis Truth Center, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., modification of C. P. granted 1/30/31, requesting change in authorized equipment; KGBU, Alaska Radio & Service Co., Inc., Ketchikan, Alaska, C. P. to make changes in equipment.

Applications Other Than Broadcasting

April 4 - Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.: W8XK, East Pittsburgh, Pa., renewal of license for 6140, 9570, 11880, 15210, 17780, 21540 kc., 40 KW, relay broadcasting; W8XAV, East Pittsburgh, Pa., renewal of license for 2100-2200 kc., 20 KW, experimental visual broadcasting; WPDD, Chicago Police Department, Chicago, Ill., license to cover C. P. for 1712 kc., 500 watts, police; W2XR, Radio Pictures, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y., renewal of license for 2100-2200, 2850-2950 kc., 500 watts, experimental visual broadcasting; W2XCW, General Electric Co., South Schenectady, N. Y., renewal of license for 2100-2200 kc., 20 KW, experimental visual broadcasting.

April 6 - City of Houston, Houston, Texas, C. P. for new police and fire station for 2470 kc., 500 watts; WCC, Radiomarine Corporation of America, Marion, Mass., license for new service (marine relay) on 143, 500, 5525, 11050, 16580, 22100, 111, 117, 125, 129, 137, 141, 406, 6455, 6470, 8430, 12580, 12640, 16740, 21860, 31900 kc., (1) 350 w., (2) 1 KW, (3) 10 KW, (4) 10 KW, (5) 40 KW, (6) 70 KW; W9XAP, Chicago Daily News, Inc., Chicago, Ill., C. P. for 2100-2200 kc., $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW, experimental visual broadcasting; W2XCD, DeForest Radio Company, Passaic, N. J., renewal of license for 2000 to 2100 kc., 5 KW, experimental visual broadcasting; W9XR, Great Lakes Broadcasting Co., near Downers Grove, Ill., renewal of license for 2850 to 2950 kc., 5 KW, experimental visual broadcasting.

April 7 - The Empire Broadcast Corp. of Virginia, Falmouth, Va., new C. P. for 4795 kc., 500 watts, special experimental service; also, new C. P. for 3256 kc., 500 watts, special experimental service; W2XBX, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., Plane NC-952-V, modification of license for additional frequencies, 60000 to 400000 kc., 500 watts, experimental service; WPR, South Porto Rico Sugar Co., Ensenada, Porto Rico, modification of license for additional point of communication - San Juan, P. R., 163 kc., $1\frac{1}{2}$ KW, point to point; W9XAA, Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago, Illinois, renewal of license for experimental relay broadcasting station, 6080, 11840, 17780 kc., 500 w.

Also, W8XAL, Crosley Radio Corporation, near Mason, Ohio, license to cover modified C. P. for 6060 kc., 10 KW, experimental relay broadcasting service; WLXAV, Shortwave and Television Laboratory, Inc., Boston, Mass., C. P. for additional transmitter, 2850-2950 kc., 1 KW, visual broadcasting; W9XG, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, modification of C. P. for extension of time, 2750-2850 kc., 1.5 KW; Electrical Research Products, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., C. P. for new motion picture station, 1554 kc., 50 watts.

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OFFICIALS CLASH ON EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING

Indicative of the strong feeling on the question of educational broadcasting between officials of the Federal Radio Commission and the National Committee on Education by Radio, was a clash this week between Armstrong Perry, Director of the Committee, and Ben S. Fisher, Assistant General Counsel of the Commission.

Charging that educational stations are being driven off the air by commercial broadcasters, Mr. Perry predicted that the Radio Corporation of America and its subsidiaries "will be in control of radio broadcasting in a few years". He pointed out that in 1925 there were 100 educational stations, whereas now only 58 are licensed.

At this point Examiner Ralph L. Walker, before whom the applications of two competitive California stations were being held, interposed that such testimony was not relevant. Assistant General Counsel Fisher declared that it should not be permitted to enter the record unchallenged.

After declaring that the Commission during the past two years had not on its own initiative deleted or changed the assignments of educational stations, Mr. Fisher recalled a recent survey which revealed that while educational stations were licensed to use 1,000 hours, they actually were on the air only 286. On the other hand, he said, commercial stations are broadcasting an average of 3,400 hours of educational programs weekly.

Mr. Perry appeared at the hearing in support of the petition of the Pacific Western Broadcasting Federation, Ltd., of Pasadena, Calif., for extension of permits for both a broadcasting station and a relay station granted in the Fall of 1928.

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YUGOSLAV MARKET FOR RADIO

Following, in brief, is the report of Commercial Attache Emil A. Kekich, of Belgrade, on the Yugoslav radio market:

"The Kingdom of Yugoslavia is a rapidly growing field for radio apparatus and is deserving of serious attention on the part of American manufacturers.

"With a preponderantly agricultural population, who are intensely interested in national lore and music broadcast by the domestic stations, and with, in addition, a large population consisting of the educated middle class, who wish to receive broadcasts from other European countries, the radio has fine possibilities in Yugoslavia.

"At present, according to the best available estimates, there are about 42,000 owners of radio sets in Yugoslavia, less than half of 1 per cent of the total population. Thus Yugoslavia is one of the most undeveloped radio markets in Europe. This general condition, however, is gradually disappearing. Imports of radio apparatus and parts into Yugoslavia have been increasing from year to year, and there has been a lively interest on the part of the public. Imports of radio apparatus and parts now amount to over \$1,000,000 a year, but once the trade is more actively organized, there is no reason why the market should not absorb in the neighborhood of 50,000 sets a year.

"About \$300,000 worth of radio equipment used annually in Yugoslavia is now being furnished by the Netherlands, \$200,000 worth by Germany, and \$180,000 worth by Austria, the remainder coming principally from Hungary, England, Sweden, and France. Until last year the market was more or less dominated by such German concerns as Telefunken and Tungsram, but since that time the Netherlands firm of Philips has created its own organization and gained the major position in the field. This firm is now said to be doing about 40 per cent of the present turnover, Telefunken 15 per cent, and a local firm selling the production of Austrian and German makes chiefly, as well as making battery sets, accounts for about 30 per cent. The remainder is Swedish and other makes.

"American representation in the Yugoslav market has been and is more or less negligible, primarily because of the unfamiliarity of American manufacturers with the conditions and lack of effort to secure business. United States export statistics show that during the year 1930 radio apparatus valued at \$15,972 was shipped to Yugoslavia.

"While the price demand for apparatus ranges from \$50 to \$150, turnover is effected in products ranging from \$50 to \$80. The small receiving sets, with dynamic loud speakers, of 4 or 5 tubes, is considered by some dealers to be ideal apparatus for the market. A midget set of this type probably would be able to compete with the European products both in price and quality. While American equipment is known to be of high quality, up to the present it has been considered somewhat expensive and few local organizations would risk imports on any scale as against the relatively easy turnover on European sets.

"At present there are only three private broadcasting stations in Yugoslavia, but the proximity of many excellent European stations counteracts this to some extent. Local broadcasting falls short of the technique found in other countries."

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PATENTS, PATENT SUITS, TRADE-MARK, DESIGNS

The following patents were granted during the week ending April 7, 1931:

- 1,799,148. Sound-Reproducing Machine. Roy B. Bryant, Dallas, Texas. Filed March 28, 1930.
- 1,799,159. Multiple-Modulation System. Lloyd Espenschied, Kew Gardens, N. Y., assignor to American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Filed March 30, 1929.
- 1,799,162. Diaphragm Especially For the Reproduction Of Sound. Rudolf Goldschmidt, Berlin, Germany. Filed May 22, 1938, and in Germany, September 1, 1927.
- 1,799,169. Radio Circuit. Wolf Kaufman, Paterson, N. J., assignor to Samuel E. Darby, Jr., Scarsdale, N. Y. Filed December 3, 1928.
- 1,799,189. Energizing Electron Tubes. Donald F. Whiting, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to Western Electric Company, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed March 15, 1924.
- 1,799,208. Loop Antenna. Ettore Bellini, Paris, France. Filed September 29, 1926, and in France September 30, 1925.
- 1,799,224. Power-Supply System For Radio Transmitters. Louis A. Gebhard, Washington, D. C., assignor by mesne assignments to Federal Telegraph Company. Filed August 19, 1927.
- 1,799,235. Sound-Recording System. Hartley C. Humphrey, Nutley, N. J., assignor to Electrical Research Products, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed August 23, 1929.
- 1,799,238. Radio Direction Finding Means For Airplanes. August Leib, Berlin, Germany, assignor to Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie m.b.H., Berlin, Germany. Filed March 12, 1927, and in Germany, March 20, 1926.
- 1,799,322. Sound-Reproducing Mechanism. Percy A. Robbins, Highland Park, Ill. Filed May 17, 1929.
- 1,799,331. Time-Controlled Switch For Radio Receivers. John Skarbek, Hegewisch, Ill. Filed December 26, 1928.
- 1,799,345. Electron Tube. Wilford J. Winninghoff, East Orange, N. J., assignor to General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Hoboken, N. J. Filed July 2, 1924.
- 1,799,346. Vacuum-Tube Socket. Vincent G. Apple, Dayton, Ohio. Filed June 14, 1928.

- 1,799,378. Method Of And System For Reproducing Sounds. Heinrich Kuchenmeister, Berlin, Germany. Filed September 15, 1926, and in Germany September 22, 1925.
- 1,799,398. Method Of Recording Seismic Waves. Henry Gordon Taylor, Beaumont, Texas, assignor to Geophysical Exploration Co., Beaumont, Texas. Filed April 6, 1928,
- 1,799,507. Low-Impedance Radio Circuit. George K. Gann, St. Paul, Minn., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Program Service Company, St. Paul, Minn. Filed June 7, 1926.
- 1,799,576. Method Of Emitting Radio Signals. Ernest Wildhaber, Rochester, N. Y. Filed July 16, 1925.
- 1,799,634. Wave Transmission. Edward L. Norton, New York, N. Y., assignor to Western Electric Company, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed November 25, 1924.
- 1,799,646. Sound-Emitting Apparatus. Samuel Ruben, New York, N. Y. Filed August 16, 1929.
- 1,799,681. Neutralization Of the Natural Capacitive Coupling Of Adjacent Circuits. James L. Finch, Cranford, N. J., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed September 8, 1927.
- 1,799,726. Method and Apparatus For the Reception of Broadcast Radio Frequencies. Lester H. Butler, Akron, Ohio. Filed February 26, 1926.
- 1,799,795. Sound Recording And Reproducing. Joseph W. Horton, Millburn, N. J., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed May 5, 1928.
- 1,799,799. Sound Reproducer. Warren C. Jones, Flushing, N. Y., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed October 4, 1928.
- 1,799,809. Phonograph. Edward B. Craft, Hackensack, N. J., assignor to Western Electric Company, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed December 17, 1924.
- 1,799,810. Transmission Circuits. Thornton C. Fry, Wyoming, N. J., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed December 5, 1928.
- 1,799,811. Signaling System. John W. Gooderham, Larchmont, N. Y., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed February 24, 1930.
- 1,799,850. Electron-Discharge Device. William F. Hendry, New York, N. Y., assignor to Western Electric Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed February 16, 1928. Renewed August 20, 1924.

- 1,799,853. Control For Generators. Raymond P. Lansing, Montclair, N. J., assignor to Eclipse Machine Company, Elmira Heights, N. Y. Filed October 28, 1927.
- 1,799,942. Sound Transforming and Reproducing Apparatus. Gunther Wurdel and Fritz Spiegel, Berlin, Germany, assignors to Walter Vollmann, Berlin, Germany. Filed September 5, 1928, and in Germany May 5, 1928.
- 1,799,974. Modulation System. Frank Conrad, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. Filed August 7, 1926.
- 1,799,976. Radio System. Frank B. Falknor, Wilkinsburg, Pa., assignor to Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Filed January 6, 1927.
- 1,799,983. Tuning-Control Device. Vernon D. Landon, East Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. Filed June 10, 1925.
- 1,799,992. Inductively Heated Cathode Triode Tube. Joseph Slepian, Swissvale, Pa., assignor to Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. Filed May 7, 1923.
- 1,800,000. Wireless Picture Transmission. Vladimir K. Zworykin, Swissvale, Pa., assignor to Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. Filed May 10, 1929.
- 1,700,031. Continuous Picture Transmission. Fritz Schroter, Berlin, Germany, assignor to Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie m.b.H., Berlin, Germany. Filed April 14, 1928, and in Germany, April 21, 1927.
- 1,800,044. Apparatus For Producing A Varying Light Or Illumination. John Logie Baird, London, England, assignor to Television Limited, London, England. Filed October 7, 1927, and in Great Britain December 3, 1926.
- 1,700,057. Television. Harold P. Donle, Meriden, Conn., assignor to Radio Inventions, Inc., Filed December 26, 1928.
- 1,800,134. Producing Vacuums. Hugh S. Cooper, Cleveland, Ohio, assignor to Kemet Laboratories Company, Inc. Filed December 31, 1929.

Re-Issues

- 18,023. Radio Apparatus. Dorsey F. Asbury, Broomes Island, Md. Original No. 1,605,805, dated November 2, 1926, filed February 19, 1926. Application for reissue filed May 19, 1927.

18,037. Means For Amplifying Electrical Currents Of Audible Frequencies. Walter van B. Roberts, Princeton, N. J., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Original No. 1,759,631, dated May 20, 1930, filed February 26, 1926. Application for reissue filed July 24, 1930.

Patent Suits

1,271,527 (a) M. C. Hopkins, Sound-regenerating machine, D.C., S.D., N.Y., Doc. E 35/312, Lektophone Corp., v. Spartan Electric Corp. Consent order of discontinuance Jan. 28, 1931.

1,271,527 (b) M. C. Hopkins, Sound-regenerating machine; 1,271,529, same, Acoustic device, D. C., S.D. N.Y., Doc. E 25/106, Lektophone Corp. v. Leaf Burkhard Radio Electric Corp. Consent order of discontinuance Jan. 28, 1931.

1,533,858. L. A. Hazeltine, Method and means for neutralizing capacity-coupling in audions, C.C.A., 2d Cir., Doc. - Hazeltine Corp. v. National Carbon Co., Inc., et al. Decree affirmed (notice Feb. 2, 1931).

1,650,395. S. Siegel, Fixed-capacity condenser and method of making same; Des. 82,797, S. I. Cole, Condenser casing, filed Jan. 31, 1931, D. C., S.D.N.Y., Doc. E 57/339, Aerovox Wireless Corp. v. Polymet Mfg. Corp.

1,789,949, /A. Georgiev, Electrolytic Cells, filed February 2, 1931, D.C., S.D., N. Y., Doc. E 57/340, Aerovox Wireless Corp. v. Concourse Electric Co., Inc.

Trade-Mark

Ser. No. 303,908. The Kiel Furniture Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Filed July 28, 1930. "GOLDEN VOICED" for Resonators for Loud-Speakers Applicable to Phonographs or the like. Claims use since August, 1929.

Designs

83,849. Loud-Speaker. George Graham Cromartie, Maplewood, N. J., assignor to Best Manufacturing Co., Irvington, N. J. Filed January 17, 1930. Term of patent 14 years.

83,855. Cabinet for Radio Receivers. John Geloso, Lawrence, Mass., assignor to Pilot Radio & Tube Corp., Lawrence, Mass. Filed Feb. 17, 1931. Term of patent 3½ years.

83,858. Radio Cabinet. Arnold L. Johnson, Turlock, Calif. Filed January 31, 1931. Term of patent 14 years.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

INSURANCE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ISSUED TWICE A WEEK AND CONTAINING THE LATEST INFORMATION REGARDING THE RULINGS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION, RADIO LEGISLATION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE REGULATIONS, CHANGES IN WAVELENGTH, CALL LETTERS AND POWER, PATENTS, EXPORTS, FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION RULINGS AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST TO BROADCASTERS AND MANUFACTURERS. :: :: CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION. :: ::



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No. 425

National Broadcasting Company, Inc.
GENERAL LIBRARY
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LARGE TELEVISION PICTURES DEVELOPED

Large television pictures for the home, two feet square, projected upon a wall screen or a pedestal screen in front of the receiver have been announced by Clem F. Wade, President of Western Television Corporation, Chicago, Illinois.

Previously, pictures produced by home television receivers have been measured in inches. As a consequence they have suffered in comparison with home movies which have already established a minimum size standard. Removal of the size handicap under which the development of the art has been retarded, and the assertion that new discoveries would permit the manufacture of large screen television receivers, at a popular price, provide the two elements needed for the nation wide acceptance of the new entertainment medium.

A two foot square picture was decided upon, the announcement said, as the one best suited for viewing in the average home. A picture four or five foot square was found suited for the average assembly room.

"The same principles of optics and the newly discovered glow lamp, which produce the two foot pictures", Mr. Wade said, "are used by Dr. Lloyd P. Garner, Director of Research, in producing television pictures of sufficient dimensions to fill the largest movie screen."

William S. Hedges, President of the Chicago Daily News' radio and television subsidiary, "WMAQ, Inc.", said that in the near future all television programs broadcast by W9XAP would be received through the ether (not a wire job) and reproduced in ten foot size for the benefit of studio visitors.

The new type television receiver, making use of the Garner discoveries, will approximate a midget radio receiver in size. Behind a pedestal screen it is completely hidden with room to spare. The complete unit for reception of pictures and synchronized sound is to be cased in a small highboy.

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MORE DENIALS URGED BY EXAMINERS

Denial of the application of Station WISJ, of Madison, Wis., for regular assignment to the 780 kilocycle channel with 250 watts power at night and 500 watts during the day has been recommended by Examiner Elmer W. Pratt on the ground that objectionable interference would result to other stations.

Examiner Pratt also recommended the denial of a license renewal to Station WMAJ, of St. Louis, together with petitions for a change in ownership and assignment.

Alfred J. Pote, of Chelsea, Mass., was recommended for denial of a construction permit.

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CUNNINGHAM HEADS RCA RADIOTRON, INC.

Appointment of Elmer T. Cunningham as President of the RCA Radiotron Company, Inc., tube manufacturing subsidiary of the Radio Corporation of America, was announced today by Mr. David Sarnoff, Chairman of Board of Directors of the Radiotron Company.

Mr. T. W. Frech, former President of RCA Radiotron Co., Inc., returns to his former duties with General Electric Company as Vice-President in Charge of the Incandescent Lamp Department.

Mr. Cunningham's election as President of the Radiotron Company brings to the position an outstanding figure in the development of the radio tube business in this country. He has been identified with the manufacture and merchandising of radio tubes on a national scale for more than fifteen years.

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STANLEY LISTS NEW ELECTRICAL TRANSCRIPTIONS

Some of the accounts that are on the air using Stanley electrical transcriptions are:

Thermoid Rubber Co., Trenton, N. J., featuring the Thermoid Brake Doctors through their agency Aitkin-Kynett Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Southern Dairies, Washington, D. C., featuring Sally Sothern Sketches through their agency McKee & Albright, Philadelphia, Pa.

John Ruskin Cigar, Newark, N. J., featuring the John Ruskin Dance Program through their agency Scheck Advertising Agency, Newark, N. J.

Tastyeast Jesters, whom we have had on the air three days a week since April, 1930, and who are adding a number of stations in the southwest and in the west.

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NEW RADIO-TELEGRAPH SERVICE TO CAMAGUEY

The Mackay Radio Company announced the opening last Friday of a new radio-telegraph service between its station in Sayville and the station which the Radio Corporation of Cuba has just completed at Camaguey, which is about 300 miles east of Havana, and is the capital of the Province of the same name.

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COMMISSION ENGINEERS KEEP CHECK

Engineers of the Federal Radio Commission are keeping abreast of progress in the various fields of radio communication by means of personal investigations through a new policy adopted by the Federal body, Commissioner William D. L. Starbuck, in charge of engineering, stated.

Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Chief Engineer, has been in the West inspecting aviation radio communications, while Lieut. E. K. Jett and Gerald C. Gross, short wave experts of the Commission's staff, have been in New York and vicinity checking up on television, trans-oceanic and ship-to-shore communication.

"Our plan is to have our engineers keep abreast of developments in the commercial and experimental applications of radio so that they may have first hand knowledge of such events", Mr. Starbuck said. "Whenever the occasion warrants, the engineers detailed to particular specialized lines will be dispatched to make field inspections."

Observations are being made, he said, in connection with the operation of synchronization. J. H. Barron, Broadcast Engineer, is inspecting the NBC setup for the Commission.

Commissioner Harold A. Lafount, who has just returned from a visit to New York, where he listened in on the NBC synchronized programs, said: "Synchronization is about 85 per cent successful and is improving every day. This is a notoriously poor year for such tests, however, because of sun-spot conditions. Engineers told me that if synchronization experiments had been attempted last year, when meteorological conditions more nearly approached normal, they would have been 100 per cent successful."

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PILOT TUBE CORPORATION REORGANIZES

A complete reorganization of the Engineering Department of the Pilot Radio & Tube Corporation, of Lawrence, Mass., is announced by Charles Gilbert, Vice-President and Manager of Plant Operations.

Wayne W. Cowan, formerly in charge of the Set Department, is now Chief Engineer, replacing John Geloso, resigned. Mr. Cowan has had considerable experience in radio manufacturing, having been connected with the Edison, Splitdorf and Kolster companies.

Kenneth Harkness, well known for the circuits bearing his name, is supervising receiver design. R. F. Shea, formerly with American Bosch and Atwater Kent, is in charge of test and development. Lewis H. Van Billiard, from Radio-Victor, and Edgar Messing, with the Pilot Company for several years, have been assigned to research.

The engineering facilities of the Pilot Company have been greatly enlarged, according to Mr. Gilbert. One complete floor, measuring 75 by 200 feet, has been set aside for laboratories, and several thousand dollars worth of new technical equipment purchased.

A new combination-wave radio receiver of advanced design and construction, known as the "Universal Super-Wasp", is now on the market. It covers the wavelength range of 15 to 650 meters without the use of the plug-in coils that have characterized practically all short-wave sets, the shifting from one wave range to another, in seven steps, being done from the front panel by the mere turning of a knob. It is available for either A.C. or battery operation.

While intended primarily for use on the short waves, for the direct reception of foreign stations, the new instrument is also a good broadcast receiver, and in addition takes in the calling waves used for ship-to-shore radio telegraphic traffic.

Supplied in a handsome walnut cabinet, the Universal Super-Wasp shakes off the laboratory air hitherto associated with short-wave apparatus, and takes on all appearance of a high-grade broadcast set.

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FEBRUARY RADIO EXPORTS GAIN

Exports of radio receiving sets for February totaled \$934,376, a gain of \$236,462 over the same month of last year, the increase for the first two months of this year reaching \$749,832, according to the Department of Commerce.

With the exception of Canada, which took \$254,321 worth of these sets, Italy was the next most important market. Exports to that country were valued at \$123,704. Argentina was the next largest consumer of American radio receiving sets, taking \$97,840 worth. Mexico and Spain each took between \$45,000 and \$50,000 and sets valued at \$38,137 were exported to Switzerland. France and Uruguay took approximately \$31,000 worth each.

Other classes of radio apparatus, including exports of tubes, components, loudspeakers, and other receiving set accessories decreased during the month.

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: BUSINESS LETTER BRIEFS :
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The new WEAJ transmitter at Bellmore, L. I., recently completed at a cost of more than \$300,000, was put on a permanent operating basis Monday by the National Broadcasting System. The transmitter is said to be the most modern and efficient in America. It has 100 per cent modulation, multiplied effectiveness with no increase in power, and greatly improved efficiency.

The association of Samuel L. Rothafel (Roxy) with the establishment of the Rockefeller Radio City was formally announced last week by Hiram S. Brown, President of the Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation. Mr. Rothafel's title is not yet determined.

Station WCOA, of Pensacola, Fla., a municipally-owned enterprise, has been warned that court injunctions would be used if necessary to prevent its use of local and Associated Press news from the Pensacola News and Journal. The station discontinued the practice following the warning.

A demonstration of television apparatus that approached motion pictures in the clearness of its images, according to the Associated Press, was given last week in Chicago by Ulysses A. Sanabria in the back room of a machine shop in the far west side.

Harold Hayes, Federal Radio Supervisor, described the pictures as "marvelous, the best he had seen in three years of watching the growth of television."

Western Electric has issued a booklet explaining its "Radio Telephone Equipment for Itinerant Flyers."

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the RCA Victor Company, Inc., Mr. J. R. McDonough was elected Executive Vice-President of the Company. In addition to his work in his new capacity, Mr. McDonough will continue his duties as assistant to Mr. David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, a position he has held for a number of years.

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UNIVERSAL HEARING IS BRIEF

The Universal Wireless Communications Company, Inc., proved to be unprepared for the hearing on its status held today by the Federal Radio Commission, and consequently the session lasted less than an hour. Testimony was offered by only two witnesses, and they were both members of the Commission's staff.

Edward Everett Gann appeared as counsel for Universal Wireless and asked that the hearing be postponed another 60 days. He said that the refinancing of the Communications Company had not yet been accomplished but was assured. The Commission denied the motion. The hearing had already been postponed once on request of Universal Wireless.

RCA Communications, Inc., Mackay Radio and Telegraph, and Intercity Radio Telegraph were all represented at the hearing and prepared to fight Universal, but they did not have an opportunity to be heard.

James E. Durkee and Lieut. E. K. Jett, of the Engineering Division, testified under the direction of counsel for the Commission. They recounted the history of the original allocation of 40 frequencies to Universal Wireless and recalled the stipulation that the company was to have 10 stations in operation at the end of the first year, and to open three a month for each succeeding year until the quota was reached by December 31, 1931.

When the order was issued to Universal Wireless to cease operations because of its financial condition, 13 stations held operating licenses and the company had 144 construction permits. This was on June 15, 1930.

The consensus of those attending the hearing was that the Commission will revoke the 40 frequencies allocated to Universal Wireless. RCA and Mackay will probably be given a goodly share of the channels.

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S O S SILENCING CALLED UNNECESSARY

A survey has been conducted by Coast Guard Headquarters to ascertain the extent of the interference on the distress frequency (500 Kc.) caused by broadcasting stations. Interference was reported from the following stations only:

WNYC, New York City; WQAM, Miami, Florida; WEEI, Boston, Mass.; WAAF, New York City; WJZ, New York City; WABC, New York City; KTAB, Oakland, Calif.; KFSD, San Francisco, Calif., and KPO, San Francisco, Calif.

"Interference from these stations is noted by Coast Guard units when in the vicinity of the station's transmitter, but no reports have been received which would indicate that they interfere with vessels at sea", the report states. "The opinion seems to be fairly general that the silencing of broadcasting stations during distress is unnecessary and undesirable, insofar as the Coast Guard is concerned, except in certain specific cases."

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RADIO TOPIC AT PUBLISHERS' MEETING

"The approaching annual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association will bring to a focus the deep concern now felt in many newspaper offices over the apparent inroads of radio broadcasting into the national advertising revenues of newspapers", says Arthur T. Robb in the current issue of Editor and Publisher. "At no time in the past 10 years has there been such a widespread, if not generally articulate, tendency to believe that the increases in broadcasting revenues have been diverted directly from the newspapers.

"General advertising outside of the motor field for the past two years has occupied about 22 per cent of the total advertising space of newspapers. Its proportionate production of the total revenue is uncertain, but it probably netted about 25 per cent of the newspaper's total advertising income, deduction of commissions, discounts and selling costs working to bring the differential in revenue between retail and general advertising within comparatively narrow limits.

"Reductions in the newspaper appropriations of many general advertisers were noted during last year, their loss being offset by the return of other advertisers and the advent of copy new to large newspaper campaigns. It has been estimated that the reduction in the space of habituated newspaper advertisers approximately equalled the increase in revenues of the two principal broadcasting chains - a trifle less than \$9,000,000 for the year.

"It is this coincidence that has disturbed newspaper executives to a greater extent than any other phase of the complex newspaper-radio problem. It indicates a direct drain from the newspaper advertising pool by a medium which has always disclaimed any intent to be a primary medium and has always claimed that it has urged its clients to use newspaper space as a necessary part of a radio campaign."

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

April 8 - WILM, Delaware Broadcasting Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., license to cover C. P. for change in equipment; George G. Spratt, Coatesville, Pa., C. P. to erect a new station to use 1210 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time; WFDW, Raymond C. Hammett, Talladega, Ala., C. P. to move transmitter and studio from Talladega to Anniston, Ala., also make changes in equipment; Kirby Lee Horton & Leo Colvin McConnell, Clovis, New Mexico, C. P. amended to request 100 watts instead of 7½ watts and unlimited time instead of hours up to 8:30 P. M. on 1310 kc.; J. G. Burbank, Laramie, Wyoming, C. P. amended to request 780 kc., instead of 600 kc.

April 9 - Charles O. Barr, Jr., Niagara Falls, N. Y., C. P. to erect a new station to use 1340 kc., 100 watts, unlimited hours; WSYB, H. E. Seward, Jr., and Philip Weiss, d/b as Seward & Weiss, Rutland, Vt., voluntary assignment of license to Philip Weiss, trading as Philip Weiss Music Co.; KGCA, Charles Walter Greenley, Decorah, Iowa, license to cover C. P. granted 12/19/30 for change in equipment; KFJY, C. S. Tunwall, Ft. Dodge, Iowa, license to cover C. P. granted 2/13/31 for change in equipment; KFWI, Radio Entertainments, Inc., San Francisco, Calif., C. P. to change equipment and increase power from 500 watts to 500 watts night, 1 kilowatt night, on 930 kc.

April 10 - Blue Grass Radio Corp., Lexington, Kentucky, C. P. to erect a new station to use 1310 kc., 100 watts, unlimited hours; WAIU, American Insurance Union, Columbus, Ohio, C. P. to make changes in equipment; Malcolm H. Clack & Herbert Cook, d/b as Clack & Cook, Lubbock, Texas, C. P. to erect a new station to use 1200 kc., 100 watts, unlimited hours; Austin C. Neely, Zelma Franks, and Bert Saunders, d/b as Neely & Franks Radio Co., Charleston, Miss., C. P. to erect a new station to use 1220 kc., 15 watts, unlimited time; H. J. Porter & Sam A. Fenberg, d/b as Pampa Broadcasting Co., Pampa, Texas, C. P. to erect a new station to use 1310 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time; KGNO, Dodge City Broadcasting Co., Inc., Dodge City, Kansas, C. P. amended to request change in equipment only; KVL, KVL, Inc., Seattle, Washington, license to cover C. P. granted 4/3/31 for change in equipment and local move; KFSG, Echo Park Evangelistic Association, Los Angeles, Calif., modification of C. P. granted 2/13/31, as to equipment, commencement date, and completion date.

April 11 - KTSL, G. A. Houseman, Shreveport, La., C. P. reported 3/26/31, Report No. 197, requested increase in hours of operation from sharing with KRMD to unlimited, in addition to request to move to Laurel, Miss.; WRAF, Charles Middleton, LaPorte, Indiana, voluntary assignment of license to The South Bend Tribune; WRAF, The South Bend Tribune, South Bend, Indiana, C. P. to move station from La Porte, Ind., to South Bend, Ind., and make changes in equipment; Tom A. Terry, St. Louis, Mo., C. P. requesting authority to erect a new station to use 1420 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time; KFI, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., modification of C. P. granted 1/9/31, to extend the completion date from 4/17/31 to 7/1/31.

Applications Other Than Broadcasting

April 9 - W10XL, Radiomarine Corporation of America, Plane NC-9779, renewal of license for 333, 500, 1608, 2326, 3088, 3106, 4188, 4785, 4795, 5525, 6336, 6425, 8390, 8650, 9480 kc., 100 w., 20 w., special experimental service; WPDU, City of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., modification of C. P. for change in commencement date and description of apparatus, 1712 kc., 400 watts, police service; WKDT, Detroit Fire Department, Detroit, Michigan, renewal of license, 1596 kc., 500 watts, fire service; W7XD, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Libbyville, Alaska, renewal of license for 1540, 3184 kc., 50 watts, experimental; Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co. (Portable), Hoboken, N. J., new C. P. for special experimental station for 570 kc., 60 watts; W3XM, Durham Radio Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., modification of C. P. for extension of completion date, 6425, 8650 kc., 500 watts, experimental; KYM, Bristol Bay Packing Co., Kvichak, Alaska, renewal of license for 3490 kc 50 watts, point-to-point; KZV, Alaska Salmon Co., Nushagak, Alaska, renewal of license for 3490 kc., 50 watts, point-to-point.

Also, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif.: KGPL, modification of C. P. for change in transmitter, 1712 kc., 400 watts, police service; also license to cover modified C. P. 1712 kc., 400 watts, police service; Inland Waterways Corporation, St. Louis, Mo., new point-to-point construction permit for 229 kc., 600 w.; W2XAL, Aviation Radio Station, Inc., renewal of license for 6040, 11800, 15250, 21460 kc., 500 w., relay broadcasting; WJS, Press Wireless, Inc., Hicksville, N. Y., license to cover C. P. for 7850, 15700, 15740, 15760, 7925, 15850, 7955, 15910, 7640, 5355, 4965, 4725 kc., 2.5 KW, point-to-point.

April 10 - H. Curab, Inc.: W2XDM and W2XDN, New York City, licenses covering C. P. for 2398, 3256, 4795, 5425, 8650, 12850, 17300 kc., 10 KW, 250 watts when used as portable station, experimental service; KYV, Radiomarine Corporation of America, Pillar Bay, Alaska, C. P. for 222, 262, 274, 460, 425, 500 kc., 200 watts, combined point-to-point and coastal; W2XE, Atlantic Broadcasting Corporation, Jamaica Bay, N. Y., renewal of license for 6120 kc., 50 KW, experimental relay broadcasting Corp.

April 11 - WJN, RCA Communications, Inc., Rocky Point, N. Y., modification of license requesting that transmitter #48 be used instead of #47, 7370 kc., 80 KW, point-to-point; WJU, Press Wireless, Inc., Hicksville, N. Y., modification of C. P. for extension of time, 5285, 5355, 7850, 15700 kc., 5 KW, point-to-point; WOX, New York Telephone Co., New York City, N. Y., modification of C. P. for change in location, frequencies, and completion date, 2550 kc., or some other suitable frequency preferably in the range 2500 to 2600 kc., 400 watts, coastal; WBL, Radiomarine Corp. of America, Buffalo, N. Y., modification of license for additional transmitter and frequencies 143, 410, 5525, 161, 425, 454, 8570 and 4775 kc., 70 and 100 watts.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

INSURANCE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ISSUED TWICE A WEEK AND CONTAINING THE LATEST INFORMATION REGARDING THE RULINGS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION, RADIO LEGISLATION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE REGULATIONS, CHANGES IN WAVELENGTH, CALL LETTERS AND POWER, PATENTS, EXPORTS, FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION RULINGS AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST TO BROADCASTERS AND MANUFACTURERS. :: :: CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION. :: ::

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No. 426

COPYRIGHT HOTEL FIGHT WON BY COMPOSERS

The American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers has won another battle in the copyright war which it has been conducting of recent years with broadcasters. And this was before the highest tribunal, the United States Supreme Court.

Ruling on a question certified to it by the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Eighth Circuit, the Supreme Court in an opinion delivered by Mr. Justice Brandeis this week held that hotels which make musical programs available to their guests by means of central rebroadcasting equipment are "performing" compositions within the meaning of the Copyright Act of 1909.

The question of whether such hotels "perform for profit" and therefore infringe on the copyright was not passed upon by the Court as it was not asked.

The case involved the LaSalle Hotel at Kansas City, Mo., which rebroadcast over its master radio receiving set a copyrighted popular song without permission of the owner. The program was picked up from Station KWKC.

"There is no difference in substance between the case where the hotel engages an orchestra to furnish the music and where, by means of the radio set and loudspeakers, it furnishes the same music for the same purpose", the opinion states. "In each the music is produced by instrumentalities under its control."

Unless such acts were carried on for profit, however, there can be no liability, the Court held, thus the victory of the composers may be only a moral one unless the Circuit Court finds that the hotel was staging a performance for profit.

The Court denied the contention that there can be only one performance for profit each time a copyrighted selection is rendered. Hence there is no reason, it is pointed out, why there may not be more than one liability for broadcasting a copyrighted composition without permission.

The exact question certified to the Supreme Court by the Circuit Court of Appeals was:

"Do the acts of a hotel proprietor, in making available to his guests, through the instrumentality of a radio receiving set and loud speakers installed in his hotel and under his control and for the entertainment of his guests, the hearing of a copyrighted musical composition which has been broadcast from a radio transmitting station, constitute a performance of such composition within the meaning of 17 USC Sec. 1 (e)?"

The provision referred to is Section 1 of the Copyright Act of March 4, 1909, Chapter 320, 35 Stat. 1075, which provides that. "Any person entitled thereto, upon complying with the provisions of this act, shall have the exclusive right; *** (e) To perform the copyrighted work publicly for profit if it be a musical composition and for the purpose of public performance for profit."

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NEW WALDORF-ASTORIA TO HAVE RADIO

The new Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, now going up at 49th Street and Park Avenue, New York City, will be equipped with the largest combination radio, talkie, music reproduction, and public address system ever installed in any building, according to Radio News.

The equipment provides: (1) Facilities for reproducing in various public rooms, recorded programs of music originating in other sections of the hotel; (2) distribution of six programs to all of the 2,000 separate guest rooms, where entertainment can be selected and volume controlled; (3) centralized antenna system enabling patrons of 140 apartments to connect their sets to a common antenna; (4) public address facilities in each important room.

Two towers 600 feet above the street will bear the centralized antenna system. Three antennae will be provided, one for six programs and two for use by the apparatus occupying the area between the 20th and 42nd floors. Approximately 70 apartments will be connected with each of the two antennae.

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WOULD DENY WHA-WLBL CONSOLIDATION

Examiner Elmer W. Pratt recommended this week that the request of Stations WHA, of Madison, and WLBL, of Stevens Point, both in Wisconsin, for permission to consolidate with increased power of 5,000 watts daily, be denied on the ground that the service proposed would be no improvement on that of the two stations as at present.

Station WHA now operates on 940 kilocycles with 750 watts during the day only, while WLBL is operated by the State Department of Agriculture and Markets on 900 kilocycles with 2,000 watts daytime.

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RADIOS SCARCE IN GEORGIA

Radio broadcasting is apparently still a novelty in Georgia as only 9.9 per cent of the families in the State boast receivers.

The Census Bureau has just announced that out of a population of 654,009 families on April 1, 1930, only 64,902 have radio sets. The average number of a family is estimated at 4.5 persons.

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HIGH POWER ARGUMENTS HEARD BY COMMISSION

Counsel and representatives of the 24 stations which have applications pending for 50,000 watts power, reiterated their pleas for the opening of all 40 cleared channels to maximum power transmitters this week in closing arguments before the Federal Radio Commission. While the Commissioners listened attentively to the pleas, they gave little indication of having changed their minds about high power or the order limiting 50,000 watt stations to half of the cleared channels.

The hearings opened Tuesday morning and were still going strong late Thursday. Counsel for applicants in the First, Second, and Third Zones were heard Tuesday and Wednesday, and the Fourth Zone representatives were being heard Thursday. The hearings will probably continue the remainder of the week.

The only unexpected feature of the hearings was an attempt of the Radio Commission to reopen the moot WCFL case, presumably to grant the Chicago Federation of Labor Station 50,000 watts and to thus forestall the Senate from adopting another resolution setting aside a cleared channel for labor with the provision that it be given the maximum power.

After issuing an order to reopen the case with another hearing set for May 18th, the Commission was persuaded to revoke it by Louis G. Caldwell, counsel for Station WGN, the Chicago Tribune station, whose channel WCFL seeks, and other applicants from the Fourth Zone.

Mr. Caldwell filed a motion to vacate the order on the ground that it was entered without notice to Station WGN and that it was inconsistent to the rights of the Chicago Tribune station and the other six applicants of the Fourth Zone.

The order has been issued at the opening of the hearing upon the petition of the labor station, filed by Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor. Oral arguments in the case had been heard last Fall, it was recalled, but the contention was made that Hope Thompson, counsel for WCFL, was ill at the time and that illness now prevented presentation of closing arguments.

Counsel for six of the stations pointed to what they described as the "overwhelming" testimony in favor of a general increase in power adduced at the original hearings before Chief Examiner Ellis A. Yost last Fall. Improved service for listeners, with no increase in interference, as well as reduced expense to the public would result from such a general increase, it was argued.

The National Committee on Education by Radio was granted authority to present objections to the proposed increase in power.

Appearing for Station WHAM, at Rochester, N. Y., operated by the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Co., Bethuel M. Webster, Jr., contested the finding of Mr. Yost that no vacancy actually existed in the First Zone because Station WJZ, of the National Broadcasting Co., now employs 30,000 watts.

The charge that Station WBZ, at Boston, Mass., has abandoned its application for an increase in power to the maximum to "clear the way" for WJZ, in New York, which was recommended by Mr. Yost as the only station in the First Zone to be given the increase, was made by Frank D. Scott, counsel for Station WOR, Newark, N. J., which received an adverse recommendation.

Appearing for Station WJZ, A. L. Ashby, Vice-President and General Counsel of the National Broadcasting Company, asserted he still favored the maximum 50,000-watt power for all qualified cleared channel stations. He pointed out, however, that the NBC station had filed exceptions to the original Yost report, holding that its use of 30,000 watts power in fact entitled it to the use of 50,000 watts.

The view that the Commission would come to the conclusion that its order limiting 50,000-watt stations is "unwise" was expressed by Swager Sherley, representing Station WHAS, Louisville, operated by the Courier-Journal Co., and the Louisville Times Co.

Isaac D. Levy, Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Treasurer of Station WCAU, of Philadelphia, appeared in behalf of WCAU's application. He declared that the station, with its present power of 10,000 watts, is unable to serve the city of Philadelphia.

Stations which presented closing arguments on Wednesday were WAPI, Birmingham; WBT, Charlotte; KVOO, Tulsa; WSM, Nashville, and WSB, Atlanta. The latter two stations were selected by Mr. Yost to fill the two vacant 50,000-watt assignments in the Third Zone. Increases in power to 25,000 watts were recommended for the remaining stations.

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"CRACKED GASOLINE" DECISION AROUSES INTEREST

The sweeping exoneration of the so-called "cracked gasoline trust" by the United States Supreme Court in a suit brought by the Department of Justice has aroused speculation as to its effect on the outcome of the action instituted against the radio Corporation of America and its associates.

There is a similarity in the two cases in that both involved the pooling of patents and cross-licensing. Huge profits were made out of the original cracking patents by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. The Department of Justice will continue its suit against RCA, however, and other alleged trusts.

Many modern day "trusts", it is explained, are the product of patent pooling agreements. The method used by the oil companies was approved by the high court, but it was declared abuses are subject to the Sherman Law, said Justice Brandeis, who gave the opinion:

"Where domination exists, a pooling of competing process patents, or an exchange of licenses for the purpose of curtailing the manufacture and supply of an unpatented product, is beyond the privileges conferred by the patents and constitutes a violation of the Sherman Act."

He added that an agreement for cross-licensing and division of royalties, violates the act only when used to effect a monopoly, or to fix prices, or to impose otherwise an unreasonable restraint upon interstate commerce.

The Government's contention that the oil companies holding the patents had their use free while exacting tribute from others, and thus restrict the product of their rivals, was rejected by the court as "ignoring the privileges incident to ownership of patents." The decision continued:

"Unless the industry is dominated, or interstate commerce directly restrained, the Sherman Act does not require cross-licensing patentees to license at reasonable rates others engaged in interstate commerce."

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TELEVISION STUDIOS NEAR COMPLETION

Alterations are nearing completion atop the Columbia Broadcasting Building at 485 Madison Avenue, New York City, to accommodate a television transmitter and studios, according to the New York Times. The picture broadcaster will be the fifth operating in the New York area. W2XAB, as it will be known, is to be opened about June 1st.

This week marked the first of a series of engineering tests for the new picture-sending station at 655 Fifth Avenue, which is soon to undertake regular dual sending with WGBS. The official opening of WSXCR, the call letters by which it will be identified on the air, is scheduled for about April 22nd.

The beginning of visual programs by the two stations will increase the number of television broadcasters in the New York vicinity to five.

The Columbia picture broadcasters will be used to conduct a series of tests by WABC engineers until a regularly scheduled program of images is called for by people who, in the meantime, become equipped with television receivers.

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WCAU TO BUILD STOKOWSKI STUDIO

One of the largest and most elaborately equipped radio studios in the world is soon to be built in Philadelphia for the use of Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra. This announcement was made by WCAU, CBS outlet in Philadelphia, through Isaac D. Levy, counsel, in a plea to the Federal Radio Commission for 50,000 watts power for the station. Mr. Levy declared the maximum power would be vital, if WCAU is to carry out its plans along the lines they have laid down.

Work will commence shortly on the razing of the roof garden of the Ritz Carlton Hotel in Philadelphia, Mr. Levy said, and three floors will be added for offices and studios of WCAU. The topmost floor is to be the workshop and studio of Dr. Stokowski. It will be large enough for the proper placement of the 100-piece symphony orchestra which he directs.

Dr. Stokowski will spend several weeks in Europe consulting with European engineers, principally on acoustical problems. He has declared his intention of making the new studios and equipment as nearly perfect as possible, believing that radio has now arrived at the stage of development when, through its medium, more beautiful tonal qualities can be produced than can be caught by the unaided ear.

"When the projected Temple of Music is finished", Dr. Levy told the Commission, "Philadelphia will be the musical center of the world. And we expect to draw heavily upon the talent grouped there for world-wide broadcasts."

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RADIO FOR AIR PASSENGERS

Even air-lines are presenting a market for radio today, for aviation companies are using radio as an additional convenience for their passengers and as a means of combating any possibility of monotony in air travel after the take-off. Northwest Airways, Inc., operating between key cities of the Northwest, have just installed Philco-Transitone automobile radios in each of their giant airliners with success.

The loud-speaker is installed on the roof of the cabin and the control panel on the wall of the compartment partition. During tests, it was found that in spite of the noise of the motors, reception was good and distinctly audible up to a height of nearly two miles. Above this height, earphones, which can be plugged in at each seat, can be used, but the planes rarely fly above ten thousand feet.

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: BUSINESS LETTER BRIEFS :
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Volney D. Hurd, Radio Editor of the Christian Science Monitor, will be the principal speaker at the radio session Friday noon, April 17th, of the American Society of Newspaper Editors at the Willard Hotel, Washington.

Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr., Radio Editor of the New York Times, will not be able to be present, nor will Robert D. Heinl, Radio Editor of the Washington Post, who is recovering from an operation. Both were scheduled to speak.

The members of the Pan American Society, assembled for luncheon at the Hotel Biltmore, New York City, heard the addresses of President Hoover and other notables broadcast from Washington last Tuesday, by means of a new receiving system placed at the disposal of the Society for the occasion by the Western Electric Company.

An antenna was set up on the roof of the hotel and, because of the intense interferences arising in that section of the city, was specially shielded to assure smooth reception of the broadcast. The receiving set is a new type recently designed for hotel purposes by the Bell Telephone Laboratories. A large loud-speaker, similar to those used in talking pictures, was placed in the dining hall.

The luncheon centered entirely around the radio program which consisted of addresses by the President, Secretary of State Stimson, and the Mexican Ambassador.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

April 11 - KTSL, G. A. Houseman, Shreveport, La., C. P. reported 3/26/31, report no. 197, requested increase in hours of operation from sharing with KRMD to unlimited, in addition to request to move to Laurel, Miss.; WRAF, Charles Middleton, La Porte, Ind., voluntary assignment of license to the South Bend Tribune; WRAF, South Bend Tribune, South Bend, Ind., C. P. to move station from La Porte, Ind., to South Bend, Ind., and make changes in equipment; Tom A. Terry, St. Louis, Mo., C. P. requesting authority to erect a new station to use 1420 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time; KFI, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., modification of C. P. granted 1/9/31, to extend the completion date from 4/17/31 to 7/1/31.

April 13 - WICC, Bridgeport Broadcasting Station, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., modification of license to increase power from 250 watts to 250 watts night, 500 watts day; WAAB, Bay State Broadcasting Corp., Boston, Mass., modification of license to increase hours of operation from sharing with WSSH to unlimited; WIBM, WIBM, Inc., Jackson, Mich., modification of license to increase hours of operation sharing with WJBK, to simultaneous daytime operation with WJBK, share with WJBK at night; WQAN, E. J. Lynett, (Prop. The Scranton Times), Scranton, Pa., C. P. to make changes in equipment; WHK, Radio Air Service Corp., Cleveland, Ohio, C. P. to move auxiliary transmitter from Cleveland to Seven Hills Village, Ohio; KFJF, National Radio Manufacturing Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., license to cover C. P. granted 5/12/30 to make changes in equipment; Hattie Mizelle, Hotel Houston, Dothan, Ala., C. P. amended to request the facilities of WMBR.

Applications Other Than Broadcasting

April 11 - WJN, RCA Communications, Inc., Rocky Point, N. Y., modification of license requesting that transmitter #48 be used instead of #47, 7370 kc., 80 kw, point-to-point; WJU, Press Wireless, Inc., Hicksville, New York, modification of C. P. for extension of time, 5285, 5355, 7850, 15700 kc., 5 KW, point-to-point; WOX, New York Telephone Co., New York City, modification of C. P. for change in location, frequencies, and completion date, 2550 kc., or some other suitable frequency preferably in the range of 2500 to 2600 kc., 400 watts, coastal; WBL, Radiomarine Corp. of America, Buffalo, N. Y., modification of license for additional transmitter and frequencies 143, 410, 5525, 161, 425, 454, 4775, 8570 kc., 70 and 100 watts.

April 13 - W8XM, Wired Radio, Inc., Lakewood, Ohio, license to cover C. P. and change in call letters, 1604, 2398, 3256, 4795, 6425, 8650, 17300, 12850 kc., 20 Kw, experimental service; WSK, The C. Reiss Coal Co., Sheboygan, Wis., license for new service, 171 kc., 1 KW, marine relay; WNU, Tropical Radio Telegraph Co., New Orleans, La., license covering C. P. for 6785, 10470, 12970 kc., 350 watts, limited public service, also, license covering C. P. for 5525, 11050, 16580, 22100, 4148, 6650, 8550, 12340, 17100, 22340 kc., 350 watts, coastal service; KEA, Adam W. Lipke, Seldovia, Alaska, C. P. for 500; 178 kc., 100 watts, point-to-point and coastal; KFD, Superior Packing Co., Tenakee, Alaska, renewal of license for 500, 460, 3172, 246 kc., 50 watts, coastal and point-to-point; KOR, Northwestern Fisheries Co., Quadra, Alaska, license to cover C. P. for coastal and point-to-point 256, 274, 500, 425 kc., 200 watts.

Also, Radiomarine Corporation of America: WGK, Blue Ash, Ohio, modification of C. P. for extension of completion date, 5525, 4775, 8750 kc., 350 watts, coastal; KPH, Bolinas, Calif., license for new service, Marine relay, 143, 500, 5525, 11050, 16580, 22100, 126, 136, 436, 6500, 8390, 12550, 12730, 16700, 21940, 21980 kc (1) 5 KW, (2) 70 KW, 100 w., 1200 w.; RCA Communications, Inc.: WQZ, San Juan, P. R., modification of license for change in frequency, 15445 kc.,

80 KW, point-to-point; WQT, Rocky Point, N. Y., application for change in call letters and frequency to New Brunswick, N. J., 13885 kc., 80 KW, point-to-point; WIK, Rocky Point, N. Y., application for change in frequency and call letters to New Brunswick, N. J., 13930 kc., 80 KW, point-to-point; WEN, Rocky Point, N. Y., application for change in frequency and call letters to New Brunswick, N. J., 7407.5 kc., 80 KW, point-to-point; WEG, New Brunswick, N. J., application for change in frequency and call letters to Rocky Point, N. Y., 7415 kc., 80 KW, point-to-point.

April 15 - Press Wireless, Inc.: WJG, Philadelphia, Pa., WJM, Washington, D. C., modification of C. P. for extension of completion date to 12/13/31; KGPA, Seattle Police & Fire Departments, Seattle, Wash., modification of C. P. for change in apparatus, and extension of completion date to 5/1/31; WSC, Radiomarine Corp. of America, Tuckerton, N. J., license covering C. P. for 5525, 11050, 16580, 22100, 12820, 13310, 21700, 21780, 21820 kc., 200 watts, marine relay and coastal service; W8XJ, Radio Corporation of America, Ohio Co., West Dover, Ohio, renewal of special experimental license for 3106, 3082, 3088, 3160, 3172, 3178, 5570, 5540, 5660 kc., 350 watts; W2XCR, Jenkins Television Corporation, New York, N. Y., license covering C. P. for 2000 to 2100 kc., 5 KW, experimental visual broadcasting service; The Empire Broadcast Corp.: 2 miles south of Alexandria, Va., new C. P. for 1539 kc., 350 watts, special experimental service; Also, same for Glen Allen, Va., Same Co.

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PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS

The following patents were granted during the week ending April 14, 1931:

- 1,800,210. Indicating Control Means For Variable Electrical Components. George Edward Condliffe, Gerrads Cross, England, assignor to Victor Talking Machine Company. Filed January 23, 1931, and in Great Britain, January 17, 1930.
- 1,800,303. Automatic Regulating Arrangement. Russell H. Lindsay, New York, N. Y., assignor to American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Filed August 26, 1927.
- 1,800,328. Long-Distance Controlling Apparatus. Hermann Sundhaussen, Dusseldorf-Rath, Germany, assignor to Rheinische Metallwaaren-und Maschinenfabrik, Dusseldorf-Derendorf, Germany, Filed June 23, 1930, and in Germany, January 5, 1928.
- 1,800,337. Gas-Filled Photo-Electric Cell. Norman Robert Campbell, Watford, England. Filed February 10, 1928, and in Great Britain, February 25, 1927.
- 1,800,357. Facsimile System. Richard Howland Ranger, Newark, N. J., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed May 3, 1929.
- 1,800,372. Frequency-Translating Circuit. Harold S. Black, East Orange, N. J., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed January 29, 1927.
- 1,800,449. Diaphragm. John Hilfers, New York, N. Y. Filed January 22, 1929.
- 1,800,454. Radio Compass. Frederick A. Kolster, Palo Alto, Calif., assignor to Federal Telegraph Company, San Francisco, Calif. Filed June 2, 1925.
- 1,800,455. Indicator. Frederick A. Kolster, Palo Alto, Calif., assignor to Federal Telegraph Company, San Francisco, Calif. Filed June 26, 1925.
- 1,800,471. Modulating System and Method. Horace E. Overacker, Palo Alto, Calif., assignor to Federal Telegraph Company, San Francisco, Calif. Filed April 4, 1928.
- 1,800,472. Facsimile Transmission. Richard Howland Ranger, Newark, N. J. Filed May 3, 1929, assignor to Radio Corporation of America.
- 1,800,525. Interlocking Switching Arrangement. Clarence W. Hansell, Rocky Point, N. Y., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed March 22, 1927.

- 1,800,536. Transmission Circuit. Gunther Jobst, Berlin, Germany, assignor to Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie m.b.H., Berlin, Germany. Filed February 22, 1927, and in Germany February 23, 1926. Renewed May 11, 1929.
- 1,800,537. Coin-Controlled Attachment for Phonographs. Albert O. Johnson, Kansas City, Mo., assignor to The Rudolph Wurlitzer Manufacturing Company, North Tonawanda, N. Y. Filed September 17, 1927.
- 1,800,559. Signaling System. George E. Morley, Detroit, Michigan. Filed April 8, 1927.
- 1,800,576. Piezo-Electric Crystal Apparatus. Arthur M. Trogner, East Orange, N. J., assignor to Wired Radio, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed December 18, 1928.
- 1,800,577. Piezo-Electric Crystal Holder. Arthur M. Trogner, East Orange, N. J., assignor to Wired Radio, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed January 14, 1929.
- 1,800,591. Acoustic Device With Sonorous Membranes. Marcel Bernard, Paris, France. Filed July 23, 1929, and in France, November 15, 1928.
- 1,800,601. Television Apparatus. Melchor Centeno, V., Boston, Mass. Filed January 7, 1929.
- 1,800,620. Multi-Disk Phonograph Record Selector and Placer. Benjamin L. Gates, Chicago, Ill. Filed April 13, 1929.
- 1,800,645. Record-Handling Mechanism For Phonographs. Charles V. Kissinger, Tulsa, Okla., assignor of twenty per cent to Robert J. Barritt and twenty per cent to Archie S. Sands, Pawhuska, Okla., and twenty per cent to Louise V. Young, Tulsa, Okla., Filed September 19, 1928.
- 1,800,709. Horn For Loud-Speakers. August J. Wiegand, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Grigsby-Grunow Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed August 1, 1925.
- 1,800,719. Electrical Condenser. Stanley S. Cramer, Haddon Heights, N. J., assignor to Radio Condenser Company, Camden, N. J. Filed January 15, 1929.
- 1,800,750. Loop Antenna. Jackson H. Pressley, Long Branch, N. J., Original application filed November 13, 1925, Patent No. 1,747,262, dated February 18, 1930. Divided and this application filed July 24, 1926.
- 1,800,760. Apparatus for Distant Electrical Control. Milton Blake Sleeper, New York, N. Y., assignor to Sleeper Research Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed April 11, 1929.

- 1,800,762. Amplifying Horn. Fred W. Temple, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Temple, Inc., Chicago, Ill. Filed March 15, 1928.
- 1,800,803. Automatic Talking Machine. William R. Moore, Jr., Hagerstown, Md., assignor to Deca-Disc Phonograph Co., Waynesboro, Pa. Filed February 16, 1927.
- 1,800,820. Three-Phase Wired Radio Receiving Circuits. Robert D. Duncan, Jr., East Orange, N. J., assignor, by mesne assignments to Federal Telegraph Company. Original application filed June 5, 1925, now Patent No. 1,592,085, dated July 13, 1926. Divided and this application filed April 20, 1926.
- 1,800,821. Signaling System. William Leslie Edison, Wilmington, Del., assignor to the W. L. Edison Manufacturing Corp., Wilmington, Del. Filed June 27, 1928.
- 1,800,827. Audion Receptacle. Harold E. Fuller, Forest Hills, N.Y., assignor to DeForest Radio Company, New York, N. Y. Filed November 7, 1925.
- 1,800,868. Sound-Reproducing Device. Thomas H. McClain, Cliffside Park, N. J., assignor to Roy O. MacPherson, Framingham, Mass. Filed January 21, 1928.
- 1,800,901. Vacuum-Tube Circuits. Eugene Peterson, New York, N. Y., and Herbert P. Evans, Madison, Wis., assignors to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed November 30, 1927.
- 1,800,926. Glow-Discharge Lamp. John Logie Baird, London, England, assignor to Television Limited, London, England. Filed April 8, 1929, and in Great Britain, May 4, 1928.
- 1,800,962. Electric Circuit. Wilhelm Scheppmann, Berlin-Tempelhof, Germany, assignor to C. Lorenz Aktiengesellschaft, Berlin-Tempelhof, Germany. Filed September 17, 1929, and in Germany September 24, 1928.
- 1,800,996. Wireless Signaling System. Felix Gerth, Berlin-Tempelhof, and Fritz Gutzmann, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Germany. Filed December 21, 1926, and in Germany December 24, 1925.
- 1,801,022. Radio-Receiving Apparatus. Alexis Poncel, Long Island, N. Y., assignor of forty-nine per cent to Paul Desfosse, Brooklyn, N. Y. Filed June 25, 1930.
- 1,801,041. Portable Radio Antenna. Erle H. Hand, New York, N. Y. Filed December 27, 1927.
- 1,801,042. Magnetic Control For Antennae. Erle H. Hand, New York, N. Y. Filed March 10, 1928.

- 1,801,098. Telephone Loud-Speaker. Albert V. Marsik, Jackson Heights, N. Y. Filed January 4, 1928.
- 1,801,123. Photographic Sound-Recording Apparatus. Laurens A. Taylor, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Company. Filed January 31, 1930.
- 1,801,138. High-Frequency-Amplifying Apparatus. Wendell L. Carlson, Schenectady, and Kenneth A. Chittick, Scotia, N. Y., assignors to General Electric Company. Filed June 22, 1928.
- 1,801,139. Radio Log. Joseph W. Chalek, Chicago, Ill. Filed March 31, 1930.
- 1,801,146. Relay for the Selective Reception of Wireless Impulses. William G. H. Finch, New York, N. Y. Original application filed August 18, 1922. Divided and this application filed May 28, 1924.
- 1,801,182. Device for the Maintenance of Telegraph, Telephone, or Signaling Lines. Georges Viard, Paris, France. Filed February 28, 1929, and in France, March 8, 1928.
- 1,801,208. Combined Phonograph, Radio and Picture Projector. Eigil Rasmussen, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. Filed July 15, 1927.
- 1,801,217. Radio Apparatus. Harris Z. Bailey, Elberton, Ga. Filed April 4, 1927.

Trade-Marks

- Ser. No. 305,389. The Clago Radio Corporation, Chicago, Illinois. Filed September 6, 1930. "CUB" for Radio Receiving Sets, Claims use since May 15, 1930.
- Ser. No. 311,297. Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, Illinois. Filed February 20, 1931. "EXPLORER" for Radio Receiving Sets and Parts Thereof. Claims use since February 17, 1931.
- Ser. No. 311,298. Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, Ill. Filed February 20, 1931. "InterOcean" for Radio Receiving Sets and Parts Thereof. Claims use since February 17, 1931.
- Ser. No. 311,299. Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, Ill. Filed February 20, 1931. "Seneca" with "Radio" written beneath same. No claim is made to the word "Radio" as an arbitrary mark apart from the mark shown in the drawing. For Radio Receiving Sets and Parts Thereof. Claims use since February 17, 1931.

Ser. No. 311,300. Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, Ill. Filed February 20, 1931. "ZODIAC" for Radio Receiving Sets and Parts Thereof. Claims use since February 17, 1931.

Ser. No. 311,500. Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed February 26, 1931. "Columaire" for Radio Receiving Sets. Claims use since January 24, 1931.

Trade-Mark Registrations Granted

282,195. Electrical Sound Reproducing and Transmitting Diaphragms, Cordonic Manufacturing Corporation Holland, Mich. Filed October 15, 1930. Published February 3, 1931.

282,196. Electrostatic Sound Reproducing and Transmitting Diaphragms. Cordonic Manufacturing Corporation, Holland, Mich. Filed October 15, 1930. Published February 3, 1931.

282,201. Radio Sending and Receiving Sets and for Television Sending and Receiving Sets. United States Radio & Television Corporation, Marion, Ind. Filed November 19, 1930. Published February 3, 1931.

Trade-Mark Registration Renewed

82,448. Talking Machines. Registered June 27, 1911. Carl Lindstrom, Aktiengesellschaft, Berlin, Germany. Renewed June 27, 1931.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

INSURANCE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ISSUED TWICE A WEEK AND CONTAINING THE LATEST INFORMATION REGARDING THE RULINGS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION, RADIO LEGISLATION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE REGULATIONS, CHANGES IN WAVELENGTH, CALL LETTERS AND POWER, PATENTS, EXPORTS, FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION RULINGS AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST TO BROADCASTERS AND MANUFACTURERS. :: :: **CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.** :: ::



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No. 427

National Broadcasting Company, Inc.
GENERAL LIBRARY
711 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

COMMISSION ALTERS RENEWAL SYSTEM

The Federal Radio Commission has adopted a new policy of renewing licenses of broadcasting stations so that approximately 100 will expire each month instead of having all end on the same date as heretofore. After the stations are properly scaled, each will be licensed for six months instead of three as now.

The more than 600 stations have been apportioned so that the licenses of one group expire on August 1st, while the remaining groups will be given renewals at the first of each succeeding month through January 1, 1932.

For this first period, the longest term licenses have been given low-powered stations.

The text of the Commission's order follows:

"The Commission ordered: That the licenses of radio broadcasting stations expiring at 3 A.M., E.S.T., April 30, 1931, be granted for the periods hereinafter named; that succeeding licenses be for a term of six months.

"Stations operating on the frequencies 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 700, 710, 720, 740, 750, 760, 770, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 850, 860, 870, 970, 980, 990, 1,000, 1020, 1040, 1050, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1100, 1110, 1130, 1140, 1150, 1160, 1170, 1180, 1190 kilocycles will be licensed for a period of three months ending 3 A. M., E.S.T., August 1, 1931.

"Stations operating on the frequencies 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 780, 880, 890, 900, 920 kc., will be licensed for a period of 4 months, ending 3 A. M., E.S.T., September 1, 1931.

"Stations operating on the frequencies 930, 940, 950, 1010, 1120, 1220, 1230, 1240, 1250, 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290 kc., will be licensed for a period of five months ending 3 A. M., E.S.T., October 1, 1931.

"Stations operating on the frequencies 1300, 1320, 1330, 1340, 1350, 1360, 1380, 1390, 1400, 1410, 1430, 1440, 1450, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1490 kc., will be licensed for a period of six months ending at 3 A.M., E.S.T., November 1, 1931.

"Stations operating on the frequencies 1200, 1210, 1310 kc., will be licensed for a period of seven months expiring at 3 A. M., E.S.T., December 1, 1931.

"Stations operating on the frequencies 1370, 1420, 1500 kc., will be licensed for a period of eight months ending at 3 A. M., E.S.T., January 1, 1932."

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R. C. A. SEEKS REVERSAL IN TUBE CASE

The Radio Corporation of America has filed with the Supreme Court of the United States, a petition seeking the Court's review and reversal of the decision enjoining the corporation from enforcing a provision of patent license contracts for radio receiving sets by which the right is reserved to supply vacuum tubes to make the sets initially operative.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, in affirming the decision of the District Court for the District of Delaware, held that the tube provision in the contracts made by the Radio Corporation with some 25 manufacturers of radio apparatus violated section 3 of the Clayton Anti-trust Act, and was therefore void.

Stressing the importance of the case, RCA counsel state in their petition that "it has been asserted in some quarters (although of course the petitioner does not so concede) that the decision, if affirmed, will constitute an adjudication of violation of the anti-trust laws of such a character as to warrant or require the forfeiture of all the licenses covering the Radio Corporation's world-wide system of radio communication."

The suit was instituted by the DeForest Radio Company and four other tube manufacturers, the latter later withdrawing, to enjoin the Radio Corporation from carrying out or enforcing the objected to provision in the patent license contracts.

In granting licenses under patents for radio receiving sets, which patents covered combinations including vacuum tubes, the petitioner states that a provision, known as Clause 9 was inserted in the agreements by which "it expressly reserved to itself the right to participate with its licensees in the manufacture of the completed sets, to the extent of supplying the licensee with the tubes necessary to make initially complete the apparatus manufactured, and bound itself by contract to supply the licensee with the tubes necessary for that purpose."

The lower courts held this provision to constitute a contract for the sale of goods upon condition that the purchaser should not use or deal in the goods of a competitor of the seller and that its effect was to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in the manufacture and sale of radio tubes. Such contracts are prohibited by Section 3 of the Clayton Act.

Claiming that clause 9 is a valid exercise of its rights under the patent laws as licensor of its patents, counsel for the Radio Corporation contend in their petition that "until the decision in the instant case, it had been universally assumed that the owner of a patent covering the manufacture of a given article had the unquestioned right to license others to manufacture that article as a whole, or to license them to manufacture a part only, reserving to the patentee himself the right to manufacture the remainder, the

licensee having the right to assemble and sell the article as a complete unit. This principle was particularly applicable to combination patents, such as the patents here involved."

The lower courts held that "the Clayton Act forbids a patent owner to license others to make a part of a patented combination, reserving to himself the right to supply the remaining part for initial installation and completion before sale."

The Radio Corporation, the petition further states, "held patents, which had been adjudicated and sustained, on the combination of which the tubes were a vital part. It could have made the whole combination itself. It could have licensed others to make the whole combination. It could have licensed others merely to assemble the combination out of parts supplied entirely by it.

"Any one of these things, admittedly, would have been unobjectionable under the patent laws and the Clayton Act, although any one of them would have resulted in a far more rigid maintenance of its patent monopoly than the course adopted. What it did was to license others to assemble the combination out of parts, some of which (the tubes) were supplied by it and the rest of which were supplied by the licensee. In thus subdividing its right to manufacture the patent combination, and in sharing that right with its licensees, petitioner violated no law."

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NO-TUBE RADIO SOLD BY EDINBURG YOUTH

at Franklin, Indiana, recently,
Through court action it was disclosed that
Ernest Patrick, young Edinburg mechanic, had sold a tubeless radio set, his own invention, to four Chicago men.

The contract, filed in Court, indicated that Patrick received \$5,000 for his invention and was assured employment at \$250 a month on radio research. Patrick, recently married, celebrated his 20th birthday April 7th.

Buyers of the invention were Walter Magill, Frank Burton, Martin Flanigan, a radio engineer, and Harold C. Strotz.

In the court action, it was disclosed that a previous contract for sale of the tubeless radio to O. E. Caudell, of Indianapolis had been declared void because Caudell was unable to finance development of the apparatus. Caudell previously had paid young Patrick \$500 cash and \$50 a month for his work as well as supplying material for further radio research, it was reported.

The court action was necessary because young Patrick being a minor, is under guardianship of his father, John Patrick.

A television apparatus, said to have been invented by the Edinburg youth and supposedly containing many improvements on the apparatus now in general use, will remain the property of the young man for further development.

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NEW MEXICO HAS 11,404 RADIOS

Eleven and a half per cent of the families in New Mexico, as of April 1, 1930, had radio receivers, the Census Bureau has announced in its preliminary family count. Out of a total of 98,820 families, 11,404 reported possession of sets.

The average number of persons in a family was found to be 4.3.

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HARBORD SEES VAST CHANGES VIA RADIO

Declaring that radio had already saved the home from many modern influences toward disintegration, General James G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America, predicted in Cleveland last week, that human nature itself would be profoundly altered by new radio devices within 20 years.

He pictured to the Cleveland Engineering Society, in an address, the transformations of society as he envisioned them, asserting that the social effects of devices already being developed would "equal the change wrought in the Western world by the printing press, the Reformation and the invention of the steam engine."

Foremost among transformations which he visualized was that of music. He predicted new instruments which would "challenge the talents of countless thousands who no longer attempt the violin and the piano.

He further predicted:

Living rooms, "built with an eye to acoustics", on the wall of which would be a panel for a television and motion-picture screen.

Homes equipped with a "combined radio, phonograph, sound picture projector, fac-simile and television receiver, a sound recorder and an electrical piano or other purely electrical musical instrument."

Great decentralization of cities as a result of the conduct of business affairs by television, thus decreasing the frequency of many business men's trips to their offices. General Harbord sketched a picture of a meeting by television of a Board of Directors whose members were scattered throughout the country, and who sent radio signatures to important papers.

Promotion of world peace and unity. This, the General said, would be brought about by a rapid spread in knowledge of a few principal languages, and by the ease with which nations' leaders would conduct conferences by radio and television.

Lectures by the world's greatest professors at all colleges through the medium of the talking picture.

Testimony given before juries by means of radio-television and talking pictures.

Business and social letters spoken on phonograph records which could be sent easily through the mail.

A large increase in the effectiveness of political campaigns, and especially in the participation of women in politics, through the broadcasting of speeches.

Presentation of history and literature on the talking screen, with a resultant eradication of bias and misapprehension.

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HEARST HOLDS RADIO NO RIVAL OF PRESS

Following, in part, is a statement written by William Randolph Hearst for Editor & Publisher:

"You ask if newspapers have been adversely affected by the competition of the radio. I do not think they have been.

"The radio has a field of its own. The newspaper's field is largely different.

"The newspaper is a compendium of information and perhaps of entertainment. It is a summary of all the news and out of this careful collection of news reports of all kinds and from every section, of features, of various degrees of information and entertainment, of comment of more or less interest and excellence, the reader selects in a brief hour's reading that which he needs and that which he enjoys.

"Anything that develops advertising must eventually help the newspapers, because the greater part of all advertising will eventually find its way into the newspapers.

"The radio came along to give the people another kind of entertainment, to put them into closer contact with personalities, to give them a larger scope of enjoyment. Consequently it gave the people a more intense interest in many of the events and individuals that the newspapers kept the public informed about.

"I do not think the radio has done the newspapers any harm, nor has the moving picture, nor has the automobile. All these things have merely widened the sphere of human interest and given the newspapers greater opportunity.

"There is one thing mentioned in your telegram which I think is bad business on the part of newspapers, and that is to give free advertising in their columns to advertisers who are paying for advertising in other directions, as is done in the radio columns of most newspapers.

"But after all, that is only one of the many defects in newspaper practice, due to the failure of newspapermen to cooperate for their mutual benefit."

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CHICAGO RMA TRADE SHOW PLANS PROGRESSING

A larger proportion of members of the Radio Manufacturers' Association are exhibiting in the Trade Show at Chicago which opens June 8th, than ever before, according to Major H. H. Frost, of New York, Chairman of the RMA Show Committee, in a statement just issued. Already 128 exhibitors have definitely reserved most of the exhibition space available. Several new manufacturers will make their debut in the exhibits to be seen.

Morris Metcalf, President of the RMA sets forth reasons why every radio dealer and jobber should attend the RMA convention and Trade Show, in the following statement:

"This year's trade show will be the most important from the dealer's standpoint that the RMA has ever held", said Mr. Metcalf. "There will be more new radio products this year in the trade show than ever before, which has become a fixture in many industries and dealers and distributors have come to realize that it saves them many times what they spend to attend it. The opportunity afforded to view new merchandise, styles and trends, to become posted on manufacturing and technical developments, to make personal contacts, get the gossip of the trade, and even buy and sell, is invaluable. It enables the entire selling organization to do in one week what would otherwise take many months.

"The rapid and extraordinary development of the radio industry makes a trade show a necessity, and in my opinion, no individual in the selling, engineering, or manufacturing division of the industry can afford to miss it. Practically everyone of any importance in these branches of the trade will be in Chicago the week of June 8th, and it will take four of Chicago largest hotels to hold them.

"The rapidly growing community of interest between the music and radio trades, and the simultaneous holding of the two conventions in Chicago, makes the importance of both shows doubly great this year, and I think it is not going too far to say that any radio jobber or dealer who is able to and fails to get to Chicago during the week of June 8th, writes himself down as indifferent to his own best interests and his future relations with the radio business."

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EDITORS WARNED NOT TO FIGHT RADIO

The American Society of Newspaper Editors, which met in Washington this past week-end, was advised by Volney D. Hurd, Radio Editor of the Christian Science Monitor and President of the Newspaper Radio Editors' Association, not to fight radio, particularly in the matter of program publication, but rather to seek to build up radio pages to the standard of the theatrical and music sections in an address on "Radio and the Press."

Reminding the editors that the press muffed a great opportunity to gain control of broadcasting in its pioneer days, Mr. Hurd expressed regret that more newspapers nowadays do not operate stations.

"Radio is essentially a public service function", he said. Even today the Federal Radio Commission particularly favors newspaper ownership and operation of radio stations, knowing that newspapers above all other groups have the greatest inheritance of years of public service in informing and entertaining the public, bringing to it good advertising, and safeguarding the public's interest."

While pointing out that the two major chains are controlled by industrial organizations which have been accused of monopolistic tendencies, Mr. Hurd said: "We must congratulate the chains on their restraint so far from propaganda work for their respective backers."

Speaking of radio advertising, the radio editor declared that "the present long-winded advertising talks are rapidly driving away listeners from the radio."

"My own concept of radio advertising can be summed up in the phrase 'Too Brief to Tune Off!'", he said. "The best appeal may not be desired by certain people at certain times. But if it is brief, it will be overlooked."

"That radio is loosing a lot of its listeners may be considered fortunate by many newspapermen but whatever our feelings, I don't think we can afford to take this attitude. We are primarily dedicated to looking out for public interest. Radio is a great gift to mankind and properly used may be of inestimable value. That it should be wasted through misuse and therefore our readers deprived of its possible good, is certainly a concern of ours if we are to carry on our traditional roles."

"We definitely have a duty to perform in radio and that is in controlling it through the power of the press even though we failed to grasp opportunity to control it directly when it was offered a few years ago. Our need is to see that public opinion is sufficiently organized to keep radio at a relatively high level."

"Radio has been treated by the press as a jazz subject. I feel it should be treated seriously. Until it is, we cannot expect to reap the fruits of better radio. I feel sure that if all the newspapers kept their radio pages up to their theater and art standards it would help. On such a page the ordinary publicity has no place and we are seldom expected to use it.

"Coming to the question of radio programs, we are faced with the fact that the programs we published to help radio get started are now of the biggest value to the broadcasters in their sales of time. All efforts at editing them down and cutting out sponsors' names have been rather fruitless.

"That we are playing into the advertiser's hands is obvious. But compared with the free advertising which the press gives the sports industry, our insignificant 6 pt radio program lines are but little blushing violets. The average newspaper today has two to four pages covered with pictures and stories which all have but one end, the passing of customers through the turnstile while the box office cash register rings out a symphony of dollars. Programs are the same as sports. They are free advertising but they, too, are a service to the readers and they build circulation.

"At the same time, I don't feel that we should let radio programs rest at that. Just because we made the mistake of losing the profitable radio broadcasting business and the chance of making money on sports stories, I do not think we should resign ourselves to letting radio programs become a burden.

"Radio is an entertainment, and entertainment should be properly advertised. Some intelligent advertisers have helped their radio programs tremendously by tie-in or spotlight ads, but these have been at regular space rates which come high.

"We must remember that radio advertisers particularly feel they are buying blue sky and that they are feeling their way in this new medium. The great expense of a radio program startles them. At the same time, I feel that it could be shown them that they would gain much by advertising their programs.

"But we ought to make it very easy for them. I think a special study should be made of radio program advertising, and then special space and extremely low rates made for this particular class of advertising.

"Of course there is the alternative that the press should fight radio and throw out the programs.

"Newspapers have reduced their programs down to a minimum, -- six point single line announcements. In answer to this, it has been brought to my knowledge that the head of one of the biggest chains has seriously considered putting out a weekly magazine to all listeners at little or no cost. It would present really complete programs and include all the publicity and advertising which must be left out of the programs at present. Imagine the tremendous circulation of such a magazine! Imagine how valuable it would be

as an advertising medium! One more channel for the diversion of advertising appropriations. Why has this not been done? Only because the head of the Press Relations Department has warned against it in view of the present newspaper and radio cooperation.

"Once let the press challenge radio and such a publication and others like it would doubtlessly be forthcoming. Beautifully set up, picturized and in print large enough to read, such programs would doubtless be cordially received by the listening public. Ask the average listener if he would stop listening if he never saw radio mentioned in the press and he will tell you he would listen anyway. 15,000,000 radio sets would not be silenced by such a campaign."

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ORAL ARGUMENTS CLOSED ON HIGH POWER

A plea by A. L. Ashby, Vice-President and General Counsel for the National Broadcasting Company, that the Federal Radio Commission withdraw the restriction against 50,000 watts power for all cleared channels in order to stimulate business, featured the closing oral arguments in the high power hearings on Saturday. He appeared in behalf of the three NBC stations that are among the 24 applicants for the maximum power.

"To bring business back to normalcy, all Federal, State and local governmental agencies have been making huge appropriations for public works", he said. "Your Commission can take its place by the side of these Federal, State and local governments in bringing back good times by granting to every applicant occupying a cleared channel position construction permits for the installation of new apparatus which will entail the expenditure of several millions of dollars and will give employment to many men in the construction of the apparatus and in the erection of buildings to house the same and for towers and other necessary equipment."

The record in the case of high power will be closed formally on April 23rd, at which time written briefs in answer to the oral arguments are due.

Only two arguments in opposition to increased power were presented during the hearings, both by educational interests. Dr. J. H. McCracken, representing the National Committee on Education by Radio, said the applications of the 24 stations for the privilege of using the maximum power "appears to our Committee to be a step toward a commercial monopoly of all broadcasting channels."

Gross Alexander, of Pasadena, Calif., Director of the Pacific-Western Broadcasting Corporation, an educational radio project, also offered objection to the high-power application on generally similar grounds. His company is an applicant before the Commission for both a broadcasting station and a short-wave relay broadcasting station.

On behalf of Station WGN, of Chicago, recommended for an increase to 50,000 watts, Louis G. Caldwell concluded his arguments on Saturday. He also appeared for Station KPO, at San Francisco, recommended for one of the two vacant assignments in that zone, supporting the Examiner's recommendations in both instances, but pleading at the same time that the present restriction be lifted.

Senator King (Dem.) of Utah, appeared in behalf of the application of Station KSL, Salt Lake City, along with Earl J. Glade, manager of the station.

The Commission on Friday heard a discussion of the Davis Equalization Amendment to the Radio Act, providing for an equitable distribution of broadcasting facilities among the States and Zones, according to population, in behalf of two Chicago stations which jointly occupy the 870 kilocycle cleared channel sought by Station WTMJ, at Milwaukee. These stations, WENR, and WLS, claimed that the Davis amendment, as interpreted by the courts, does not require a "mathematical distribution" of facilities and that public interest is the paramount issue.

Appearing for Station KFAB, Lincoln, Nebr., an applicant for an increase in power from 5,000 to 25,000 watts, and for an increase in operation from three-sevenths time to full time on the 770 kilocycle channel now shared with WBBM, Chicago, Paul M. Segal, former Assistant General Counsel of the Commission, declared that the western portion of the Fourth Zone does not receive adequate service. The eastern area, on the other hand, he said, has facilities which permit the average listener a choice of about 25 stations during a normal evening. He charged that Station WBBM, which it seeks to replace during all evening hours on the 770 kilocycle channel, by admission of its own counsel, is a "revenue producing enterprise."

Answering this argument, Thomas F. Littlepage, counsel for WBBM, cited the history of this station in litigation before the Commission. It has been attacked several times by other stations seeking its assignment, he asserted, and each time has proved its public service, even to the extent of obtaining a court decision in its favor. "It is a successful station because it is a well-managed station", he said, serving as key for the farm network of the Columbia Broadcasting System. This station could use full time and maximum power more advantageously than any other station in the country, he declared.

Defense of Mr. Yost's findings favorable to the application of Station WCCO was made by B. M. Webster, Jr., former General Counsel of the Commission. Established in 1922, he said, the station is the oldest in the Fourth Zone and therefore "has a strong claim, based on priority, to favorable consideration from the Commission." The operation and program of the station, he added, are supervised by men of unusual training and ability, foremost of whom is Henry A. Bellows, an original member of the Commission.

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NOTICES TO VACATE RADIO CITY GIVEN

More than 400 tenants along the easterly Sixth Avenue frontage and in adjoining buildings from Forty-eighth to Fifty-first Streets in New York City, have received notice to vacate by May 1st or June 1st in preparation for erection of the first four buildings in the Rockefeller radio and amusement centre, according to the New York Times.

Despite some criticism of the architectural plans for the radio city, no change will be made in the original plan to get initial construction work under way next month, Todd, Robertson, and Todd, engineers in charge, reported. Work is expected to start in May on the sixty-eight story office building facing a plaza near the centre of the block bounded by Fifth Avenue, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets.

This will be the dominant sky-scraper of the \$250,000,000 development. It will house the executive offices of the Radio Corporation of America and offices of the National Broadcasting Company, including many broadcasting studios.

Other buildings scheduled to be started in May or June are the eighth, ninth and tenth units, comprising two Radio-Keith-Orpheum theatres and an office building along Sixth Avenue. Some of these structures are expected to be ready for occupancy in the Fall of 1932.

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REPORTS BY COMMISSION EXAMINERS

Applications by the New Haven Broadcasting Company of New Haven, Conn., and the Mansfield Broadcasting Association, of Mansfield, Ohio, for construction permits have been recommended for denial to the Federal Radio Commission by Examiner Ralph L. Walker and Chief Examiner Ellis A. Yost, respectively.

The Mansfield Company, which operates Station WJW, sought to shift its frequency from 930 to 1210 kilocycles.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

INSURANCE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ISSUED TWICE A WEEK AND CONTAINING THE LATEST INFORMATION REGARDING THE RULINGS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION, RADIO LEGISLATION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE REGULATIONS, CHANGES IN WAVELENGTH, CALL LETTERS AND POWER, PATENTS, EXPORTS, FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION RULINGS AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST TO BROADCASTERS AND MANUFACTURERS. :: :: **CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.** :: ::



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No. 428

ENGINEERS APPROVE DEVIATION REDUCTION

Radio engineers called together by the Federal Radio Commission this week were unanimous in their approval of the proposal to decrease broadcasting interference by reducing the allowable transmitter deviation from 500 to 50 cycles. General agreement was expressed that the technique of radio had developed sufficiently to make the plan feasible.

Testimony was offered by both governmental and industrial engineers that a broadcasting station nowadays, equipped with a modern transmitter, is able to eliminate practically the "wobbling" which causes objectionable heterodyne interference.

The only opposition offered was by representatives of small stations who asked that the reduction be made gradual instead of from 500 to 50 cycles at one time. Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Chief Engineer of the Radio Commission, said that little would be gained by any reduction less than to 50 cycles.

The proposed deviation limit "would reduce the beat note in modern receivers below audibility", he said, and thus greatly improve reception. This view was concurred in by Dr. J. H. Dellinger, Chief of the Radio Division of the Bureau of Standards, and Lieut. Commdr. T. A. M. Craven, Naval Reserve, consulting radio engineer.

From an engineering point of view, Lieut. Craven said, the plan will not only make possible an improvement in the present service "but it will also lay a foundation for a more economical utilization of the ether in the future."

The proposed order, which would not become effective until a year after its promulgation save in its restriction on new applicants, will not necessarily make room for more stations on the broadcast band at once though it will doubtless ultimately result in a reduction in the required geographical separation of stations on the same channel, some of the engineers stated, while others hold the contrary view.

Dr. Jolliffe declared that 30 broadcasting stations had informed the Commission they approved of the proposed new regulation; that half a dozen favored a reduction, but not to the extreme proposed, and that another group of seven opposed outright any change.

Representing the National Association of Broadcasters, Philip G. Loucks, its Managing Director, read a resolution adopted by its Board of Directors approving the general proposal, provided it is consistent with engineering developments. The Association, he said, includes in its membership, 150 stations of all classes.

Edward L. Nelson, appearing for Bell Telephone Laboratories, testified as to the technical feasibility of strict frequency adherence within 50 cycles. One of the oldest problems of broadcasting, he asserted, is the mitigation of the beat note, which now is construed feasible, and which would be a "noteworthy improvement in general broadcasting."

C. A. Young, representing Western Electric Co., declared the equipment for precise frequency control is produced by that company, and J. B. Coleman, representing RCA--Victor Company, spoke along the same line, as did J. W. Horton, of the General Radio Co.

For Columbia Broadcasting System, A. B. Chambers, Chief Engineer, testified he was in favor of the proposal. A canvass of stations affiliated with Columbia, he declared, showed that 41 were in favor of the proposal, 22 were undecided, and 13 were opposed. Harry C. Butcher, Washington Director of Columbia, also supported the general proposal.

For National Broadcasting Company, C. W. Horn, its General Engineer, declared much good could accrue from the reduced deviation. He said stations associated with the NBC have not been canvassed, but he believed there is little opposition to the plan.

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UNIVERSAL WIRELESS LICENSES REVOKED

As was to be expected, the Federal Radio Commission on Tuesday issued an order revoking all of the licenses and construction permits held by the defunct Universal Wireless Communications Company, Inc. Similar action was taken in the case of the bankrupt Intercity Radio Telegraph Company and Wireless Telegraph and Communications Company.

The Commission's report reviews the history of the Universal Wireless undertaking and its failure to comply with the conditions of the allocations.

The next move of the Commission will be to reallocate the frequencies thus recovered. While RCA Communications Company, Inc., and the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company are expected to be awarded a share of the channels, others will likely be reserved for aeronautical and police services.

All applications, however, will have to be approved by the District Court of Appeals, which ordered the revocation and reassignments.

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RCA RADIOTRON AND CUNNINGHAM REDUCE PRICES

The RCA Radiotron Company and E. T. Cunningham, Inc., have made substantial list price reductions, effective immediately, on twelve popular types of RCA Radiotrons and Cunningham tubes, including the new 235 Super-Control screen-grid amplifier and the new 247 AC Pentode.

Reductions range all the way from fifty cents to \$5.00.

Officials of the two companies described the reduction as a move toward meeting today's pocketbook, in keeping with the general decline in commodity prices. Realizing that the average consumer has come to expect and require equal quality at reduced cost, the two companies have determined to meet the condition squarely.

It is estimated that \$200,000 is spent each day on broadcasting. By making substantial reductions in tube prices at this time, the manufacturers of RCA Radiotrons and Cunningham tubes believe more people will be enabled to enjoy the entertainment offered.

List price on the 235 Super-Control screen-grid amplifier has been reduced from \$3.50 to \$2.20. The 247 AC Pentode will now list for \$1.90 instead of \$3.00.

List price on the UY-224, Screen-Grid Radio Frequency Amplifier, has been reduced from \$3.30 to \$2.00.

List price on the UY-227, Detector Amplifier, has been reduced from \$2.20 to \$1.25.

List price on the UX-245, Power Amplifier, has been reduced from \$2.00 to \$1.40.

List price on the UX-280, Full-Wave Rectifier, has been reduced from \$1.90 to \$1.40.

New and old prices on other tubes affected follow:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Old Price</u>	<u>New Price</u>	<u>Reduction</u>
UX-210	\$9.00	\$7.00	\$2.00
230	2.20	1.60	.60
231	2.20	1.60	.60
232	3.30	2.30	1.00
UX-250	11.00	6.00	5.00
UX-281	7.25	5.00	2.25

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HOTEL FEES PLANNED BY COMPOSERS

The American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, jubilant over its recent victory in the United States Supreme Court, is reported to be preparing a radio-entertainment licensing scheme under which hotels and other institutions operated for profit will be assessed for picking up copyrighted radio programs for their guests.

This action follows the decision of the Supreme Court in the LaSalle Hotel (Kansas City) case in which hotels which make radio programs available to their guests by means of central receiving equipment are staging a "performance."

The society now collects huge sums from broadcasting stations every year for permission to use copyrighted music, and this new move, if successful, will bring in a double revenue in some instances though the fee assessed against the hotel will obviously be much smaller than that charged the station.

Col. Thad H. Brown, General Counsel of the Federal Radio Commission, in commenting on the decision warned owners of receiving sets in public places to be on their guard against picking up copyrighted musical broadcasts which were not authorized by the copyright owners.

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A. P. DISCUSSES BROADCASTING OF NEWS

Discussion of radio broadcasting of news consumed the afternoon session following the Associated Press annual luncheon at New York City Monday.

Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of The New York Times, suggested that the remedy lay in the hands of the newspapers individually.

Col. Robert R. McCormick of The Chicago Tribune said he believed "news is a small percentage of the competition we feel" from radio stations, and said the Tribune did not publish radio programs. He suggested other newspapers might refrain from publishing programs except as paid advertising.

Walter M. Harrison, of the Oklahoma City Times and the Oklahoman expressed the conviction that broadcasting news increased newspaper circulation.

Several publishers said they believed the broadcasting of news involved factors outside the realm of The Associated Press and suggested that since the subject was to be taken up this week by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, a group from that body might communicate its conclusions to The Associated Press and other press associations.

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DeFOREST ANSWERS RCA IN TUBE SUIT

The Radio Corporation of America, by inserting a limitation provision in its patent licenses and by entering into agreements with several company, which "purported to pool all the patent rights of all the companies relating to radio", created "an admitted monopoly of 88.35 per cent of the vacuum tube market", the DeForest Radio Company charges in a brief filed in the United States Supreme Court.

The DeForest Company filed its brief in opposing the review by the Supreme Court sought by the Radio Corporation of a decision holding that the provision in question, known as Clause 9, constituted a violation of Section 3 of the Clayton Anti-trust Act, and was therefore void.

Clause 9 of the license agreements is said in the brief to compel "the receiving set manufacturers to buy from petitioner all tubes needed to make their sets work. On its face the clause is prohibitory. It prohibits the set manufacturers from purchasing tubes from anyone other than the petitioner, or from selling their sets with tubes acquired from anyone other than the petitioner.

"The vice of Clause 9, which brings it within the prohibition of Section 3 of the Clayton Act, is not that petitioner sought to reserve to itself the right to sell audion tubes to its licensees, as petitioner asserts, but is, as held by the courts below, that fact coupled with the fact that petitioner has, by written agreement, made it compulsory on manufacturers representing a minimum of 88.35 per cent of the total market of the United States to acquire from petitioner the unpatented vacuum tubes necessary to make their sets initially operative.

"Section 3 of the Clayton Act makes it illegal for petitioner to enter into a contract for the lease or sale of goods, whether patented or unpatented, on the condition that the lessee or purchaser shall not use or deal in the goods of others where the effect of such lease, sale or contract for sale, or such condition, agreement, or understanding is to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce. That is precisely what petitioner has done."

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AMATEURS ARE OFF FREQUENCY

The following statement appeared in the Radio Service Bulletin published by the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce:

"It has been observed during the past few months that a considerable number of operators of amateur radio stations are failing to operate within the band of frequencies allocated for their operation. Serious interference is therefore being caused to commercial and Government communications in this country. There is

also the possibility of causing interference with foreign stations.

"It is incumbent upon amateurs as well as other stations to operate in accordance with the terms of their licenses and the requirements of the radio laws and regulations.

"Supervisors of this office throughout the country have been instructed to observe the operation of amateur stations closely. Any stations reported for violations may expect to be penalized as provided for under the Radio Act of 1927."

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SCHUETTE PROTESTS HIGH POWER GRANTS

The following telegram was addressed to Chas. McK. Saltzman, Chairman of the Federal Radio Commission, by Oswald F. Schuette, of the Radio Protective Association:

"Super-power stations now on air are already causing interference on intervening channels. Before granting applications now pending, respectfully suggest you have Radio Inspectors make actual test of dialings in various sections of country. To protect rights of independent broadcasters we again request that all stations in excess of five thousand watts be grouped at one end of the dial and that not more than one such station in any zone be permitted simultaneously to broadcast same program."

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NEW WORLD STATION LIST READY

The International Bureau of the Telegraph Union, Radiotelegraph Service, Berne, Switzerland, now has available for distribution to the public, a new list of radio stations of the world in order of frequencies, dated January, 1931. This document contains 445 pages and may be brought up to date by recapitulative monthly supplements. The price of the list and supplements which will be issued until November of the current year is 25 Swiss francs (\$4.83) postage included. All remittances should be made direct to the Berne Bureau by International money order.

Other international lists of radio stations of the world distributed by the Berne Bureau and their selling price including supplements and postage until the issuance of a new edition are as follows: Fixed and Land (edition March, 1930), \$1.85; Ship (edition March, 1930); \$2.90; Land and Ship, alphabetically by call signals (edition November, 1930), ordinary copy without index \$1.41, on heavy paper with cardboard cover and index, \$1.93; Broadcasting (edition June, 1930), \$1.36; performing special services - radio-compass, radiobeacon, and stations transmitting weather reports, time signals, etc. (edition May, 1930), \$2.13; Aircraft (edition June, 1930), \$1.16.

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: BUSINESS LETTER BRIEFS :
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The Federal Radio Commission has issued another General Order (No. 111) amending General Order 97 so as to change the effective dates from January 31st to April 30th. In all other respects General Order 97, which has to do with modulation of transmitters, remains the same.

A small, economical record playing instrument which will transform practically any radio into a modern electric phonograph-radio combination and serve as a useful end table when not in use has just been announced by the RCA Victor Company.

The new instrument includes all the equipment necessary for playing records through the amplification system of any modern electric radio receiver. It consists of an ingenious pick-up device with a convenient radio-record transfer switch and a small control knob for regulating volume.

Advertising, from a disreputable beginning, when it was so untruthful that honest merchants refused to have anything to do with it, has grown up to be "one of the most honest parts of business", Frank A. Arnold, Director of Development of the National Broadcasting Company, told the Washington Advertising Club this week.

H. W. Balsley, of North Liberty, Ind., tuned in and made a verified report of 150 broadcasting stations in the 12-hour period between 3 P. M., March 2nd, and 3 A. M., March 3rd, using a stock model Majestic radio.

Thousands of Majestic dealers competed during the same period. Of the 229 logs sent to Chicago for final judging, 55 showed over 125 stations tuned in; another 99 had more than 100 stations. Japanese, Australian, Russian, Swedish, German, and South American programs were received.

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PUBLISHERS SEE NEED FOR RADIO RESTRICTION

Radio broadcasters are competing on an unfair basis with newspapers in many departments, including news, editorials, features and advertising, according to views expressed yesterday by publishers from all parts of the United States and Canada at the Forty-fifth Annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in New York City.

While their discussion was behind closed doors, it became known that the consensus of those who expressed opinions on the matter was that something must be done about unfair competition from radio broadcasters. Some of those who spoke suggested that there should be government regulation of radio broadcasting similar to the restrictions imposed upon newspapers.

A group of resolutions on the subject will be offered at the session at 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning. They will embody many of the suggestions made during the discussion of the Radio Committee report, presented by Elzey Roberts, publisher of the St. Louis Star, and Chairman of the Committee.

Speakers who proposed remedies for what they called unfair competition on the part of radio broadcasters, suggested not only government regulation but the elimination of radio programs from newspapers except in the form of paid advertisements.

Several publishers who own and operate their own radio broadcasting stations maintained that it would be inadvisable for the Association to make an active fight on the broadcasters as such. While some of the publisher-broadcasters advised the Association to proceed cautiously, they explained that their interests, first and last, lay with their publications rather than with their radio stations.

One publisher announced that he had closed his broadcasting station because he had found that it was taking business away from his newspaper.

"A compilation by Media Records, Inc., entitled, 'Are Newspapers Paying the Broadcasting Bill?' shows that the 107 leading radio advertisers cut their newspaper appropriations 12½ per cent in 1930 over 1929 while increasing their radio expenditures 63 per cent and increasing their magazine expenditures 6.3 per cent. This group of advertisers cut their newspaper lineage from nearly 200,000,000 lines in 1929, to 175,000,000 lines in 1930. They increased their radio time expenditures from \$12,000,000 in 1929, to nearly \$20,000,000 in 1930, not including cost of talent, program or wire charges. Instead of applying the same reduction to magazines, these advertisers increased their expenditures from \$56,000,000 in 1929, to \$59,600,000 in 1930, doubtless due to the fact that magazine publishers do not obligingly supply free publicity.

"The conclusion is inescapable that a large part of the 25,000,000 lineage loss of newspapers is the price paid by them for the privilege of over-exploiting radio."

The report cited 212 advertisers who reduced their newspapers appropriations about \$22,400,000 from 1929 to 1930, while increasing their radio appropriations \$8,500,000 and their magazine appropriations \$6,000,000.

"Where was the great mistake newspaper men and the early broadcasters who figured that radio would never be a direct advertising medium?" the report asked.

"They were not wrong in their analysis of human nature. The American mind does resent having anything forced on it. Perhaps that is why, almost without exception, American newspapers do not run advertising on their front pages. And that is why, in the United States, advertising is a greater force than in any other country in the world.

"The mistake must have been in not recognizing the power of the press to popularize radio even to the extent that it would carry direct advertising. In considering future radio competition we must look at it in two ways:

"First, radio continuing to develop unregulated, unrestrained, nurtured by the press, assisted with free publicity, receiving free news for which we pay vast sums of money and otherwise aided in its growth in every conceivable manner by newspapers.

"Second, radio properly regulated, subject to the same laws of lottery and other Federal restrictions as newspapers, subject to the same restrictions in plainly labeling advertising as such, radio bearing its own burden of the news-gathering expense, and radio recognized by the newspapers for what it is, namely, a formidable competitor in news, entertainment, editorials, features and advertising.

"If radio of the future is to develop under the first plan outlined above, then it will probably compete with newspapers in about the way that buses and trucks are now competing with railroads. The railroads ridiculed this new competition in its early stages and today it presents their greatest problem.

"During the early years when radio was a novel thing, it was perhaps right to exploit it and tell about it in every detail. Today, however, radio has taken its place as a major industry and there is no more reason for newspapers to exploit it than for radio to exploit newspapers. "

The Radio Committee report was signed by Mr. Robert, John S. Cohen, publisher of the Atlanta Journal, and J. R. Knowland, Oakland (Cal.) Tribune.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

April 17 - WJO, Press Wireless, Inc., Hicksville, N.Y., modification of C. P. for change in power from 5 KW to 3 KW, point-to-point service; W3XJ, Jenkins Laboratories, Inc., Washington, D. C., license covering C. P. for 1604 kc., 50 watts, experimental service; City of Beaumont, Texas, Portable, Jefferson Co., Texas, C. P. for 2470 kc., 50 watts, emergency police service.

April 18, - WLO, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Lawrenceville, N. J., modification of license to include Rio de Janeiro in points of communication; WPDR, City of Rochester, N. Y., Rochester, N. Y., license covering C. P. for 1712 kc., 200 watts, emergency police service; Northern Radio Telegraph Co., in or Juneau, Alaska, new C. P. for one frequency in each of the following bands: 5855-5990, 4924-5365, 4004-4100, 3242-3412, 3154-3190, 3076-3100, 2402-2470 kc., 750 watts, coastal, point-to-point, and aeronautical service; West Virginia Broadcasting Corp., West Va., exact location to be determined, C. P. for authority to make tests on 1160 kc., 5 KW,

Broadcasting Applications

April 17 - KGMP, Homer F. Bryant, trading as Bryant Radio & Electric Co., Elk City, Okla., voluntary assignment of license to D. R. Wallace; WBIG, Harry Clendenin, Receiver, North Carolina Broadcasting Co., Inc., Greensboro, N. C., involuntary assignment of license and C. P. from North Carolina Broadcasting Co., Inc.; John E. V. Jasper, Baton Rouge, La., C. P. to erect a new station to use 1420 kc., 50 watts, share with WJBO, exact location of transmitter and studio to be determined; WMBH, Edwin D. Aber, Joplin, Mo., modification of license to change frequency from 1420 kc., to 930 kc.; KPJM, A. Pp Miller & Geo. R. Klahn, d/b as Miller & Klahn, Prescott, Arizona., C. P. to make changes in equipment; KWJJ, KWJJ Broadcast Co., Inc., Portland, Oregon, license to cover C. P. granted 1/23/31 for change in equipment.

April 18 - WHOM, New Jersey Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N. J., C. P. to move transmitter locally, exact location to be determined; WHBD, F. P. Moler, Mt. Orab, Ohio, license to cover C. P. granted 3/10/31, for change in equipment; WWNC, Citizen Broadcasting Co., Inc., Asheville, N. C., move transmitter to Sunset Mt., and studio to Page Ave., Asheville, N. C., and install new transmitter.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

The following applications were granted April 17th:

WGBS, General Broadcasting System, Inc., New York City, C. P. to install new equipment to conform to G.O.s 91 and 97; WRBL, David Parmer, Columbus, Ga., C. P. to make certain changes in equipment to conform to G.O.s 91 and 97; WRBQ, J. Pat Scully, Greenville, Miss., KFBK, Jas. McClatchy Co., Sacramento, Cal., KMO, KMO, Inc., Tacoma, Wash., granted C.P.s to make changes in equipment to conform to G.O.s 91 and 97; WKBS, Permil N. Nelson, Galesburg, Ill., C. P. to make changes in equipment to conform to G.O.s 91 and 97, decreasing maximum rated power of equipment from 150 to 100 watts; KFUP, Fitzsimons General Hospital, U. S. Army, Denver, Colo., C. P. to move transmitter from present location to 300 ft. away, and make changes in equipment to conform to G.O.s 91 and 97; KSL, Radio Service Corp. of Utah, C. P. to add an additional modulator tube in order to increase the percentage of modulation and install new rectifier; WOKO, WOKO, Inc., Albany, N. Y., license covering moving of transmitter, 1440 kc., 500 w. shares with WHEC-WABO; WDEL, WDEL, Inc., Wilmington, Del., license covering move of studio, change in equipment and increase in day power - 1120 kc., 250 w. night, 500 w. LS, unlimited.

Also, WMBC, Michigan Broadcasting Co., Detroit, Mich., license covering installation of new equipment 1420 kc., 100 w. night, 250 w. LS, unlimited; WGH, Hampton Roads Broadcasting Corp., Newport News, Va., license covering re-location of transmitter and studio within same building, 1310 kc., 100 w., unlimited; WTOC, Savannah Broadcasting Co., Inc., Savannah, Ga., license covering changes in equipment, 1260 kc., 500 w. unlimited; WJBL, Commodore Broadcasting Co., Inc., Decatur, Ill., license covering installation of automatic frequency control, 1200 kc., 100 w., divide with WJBC; WHA, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., license covering changes in equipment 940 kc., 750 w., daytime only; KFJI, KFJI Broadcasters, Inc., Astoria, Ore., license covering changes in equipment, 1370 kc., 100 w., unlimited; KGA, Northwest Broadcasting System, Inc., Spokane, Wash., license covering changes in equipment, 1470 kc., 5 KW, unlimited; WLEY, Carl S. Wheeler, d/b as The Lexington Air Stations, Lexington, Mass., license covering installation of new equipment 1370 kc., 100 w., 250 w. LS, half time on channel.

Also, WLBG, Robert Allen Gamble, Petersburg, Va., 10 days' extension of test period from April 22nd; WBEO, Charles MacLeod, Marquette, Mich., modification of C. P. covering approval of transmitter location to a site adjoining Marquette city limits; change type of transmitter and extending completion date from April 26th to June 1, 1931; KFKU, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, authority to suspend its programs and remain silent during regular vacation period of school year, from June 15 to September 15; WGAR, WGAR Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, O., extension to April 30th of license to operate in present location; KGIR, KGIR, Inc., Butte, Mont., authority to operate for 30 days with reduced power of 100 w., until damage done to transmitter by fire in adjacent

building can be repaired; KGPJ, City of Beaumont, Texas, license for police service, 1712 kc., 50 watts; WOBI, Oglethorpe University, Tifton, Ga., C. P. to move transmitter and studio from Tifton to Oglethorpe University, Ga., extend completion date for 30 days from May 16th, and change equipment; KFJR, Ashley C. Dixon, d/b as Ashley C. Dixon & Son, Portland, Oregon, license covering changes in equipment 1300 kc., 500 w., divides with KTBR; WCFL, Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago, Ill., license covering installation of new equipment 970 kc., 1½ KW, limited time; KGPI, City of Omaha, Neb., Omaha, Neb., license for police service, 2470 kc., 400 watts; WBEN, Edward H. Butler, et al, d/b as Buffalo Evening News, Buffalo, N. Y., extension of C. P. to April 30th.

Also, W2XDL, Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., Newark, N. J., authority to operate on 2368 kc., 50 watts, on airplane No. 9608, April 18th, pending receipt of formal application; W2XDA, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York City, permission to continue operation to include April 18th in connection with special tests with Army aircraft; WCEY, Fishermen, Ltd., vessel "Fortitude", special temporary authority for period not to exceed 60 days, to operate transmitters pending receipt of formal application 500, 410, 375 kc., 1 KW; Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: WQDU, Aurora, Ill., modification of C. P. to extend completion date for 90 days from April 6th; WEEN, near Stelton, N. J., modification of C. P. to change location from near Stelton to near Linden, N. J., and extend completion date to June 15th; KSY, Tulsa, Okla., license 8015 kc., day only, 400 w.; WNAL, near Brookville, Pa., license 3160 kc., 400 watts.

Also, Maurice W. Collins, Sailplane "Glider" G-10118, license for period of 90 days, 3106, 2368 kc., 7½ watts; Pacific Air Transport, Inc., granted 5 new licenses for aircraft; Alaska-Washington Airways, NC-336-H, granted license; WCEZ, Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co., Inc., on board SS Exeter, temporary authority to operate radio transmitter to be installed on board "EXETER" now being built at plant of N. Y. Ship Building Corporation at Camden, N. J.

Applications Denied

Applications from Virginia Miner Blackford, F. R. Lamb and Lamar Chamber of Commerce, asking that they be made parties intervenors in the application of Harry Byron Lee of Lamar, Colo, for a new broadcasting station in that city; WNAC, Shepard Broadcasting Service, Inc., Boston, Mass., denied request to be made parties intervenors in application of John H. Dolan of Boston, who is asking for a new station to operate on 1370 kc., in Boston; Wayne M. Nelson, High Point, N. C., denied motion to vacate Commission's order and designate case for rehearing (This case was regularly heard and Examiner's report denying application was sustained by Commission on April 3rd; WFLA-WSUN, Clearwater Chamber of Commerce, Clearwater, Fla., denied request to postpone hearing set for May 11th until Fall, on the matter of the 620 channel, also denied request that City of Jacksonville, operating station WJAX, be made a party to the proceeding.

Action on Examiners' Reports

WLBC, Donald A. Burton, Muncie, Ind., denied C. P. to change frequency from 1310 to 1420 kc., change power from 50 to 100 watts night, 125 w. until local sunset, and change hours of operation from sharing with WJAK to unlimited, sustaining Examiner Pratt; WBBZ, C. L. Carrell, Ponca City, Okla., denied C. P. 1200 kc., 250 w. daytime, 100 watts night, unlimited hours of operation, change equipment and change location of transmitter to 8 miles north of Ponca City, sustaining Examiner Pratt; Claude M. Gray, Anniston, Ala., denied C. P. for new station 1500 kc., 100 watts, unlimited hours, sustaining Examiner Pratt; F. Clement, Java, S. Dakota, denied C. P. for new station 1310 kc., 100 watts, unlimited hours, sustaining Examiner Pratt; KFJM, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota, denied C. P. to change frequency from 1370 to 1230 kc., and increase power from 100 to 500 watts, unlimited hours, sustaining Examiner Yost; George B. Bairey, Valley City, North Dakota, denied C. P. for new station 1310 kc., 50 watts, unlimited, hours of operation, sustaining Examiner Yost; Clarence M. Keen, Pastor, Braintrim Baptist Church, Laceyville, Pa. denied C. P. for new station 920 kc., 50 watts, hours 10 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. Sundays only, reversing Examiner Yost.

Set For Hearing

Kirby Lee Horton & Lee Colvin McConnell, Clovis, N. Mex., requests C. P. for new station, 1310 kc., 100 w. time unlimited; J. G. Burbank, Laramie, Wyo., requests C. P. for new station 780 kc., 250 watts, unlimited; Alfred L. Setaro, Vicksburg, Miss., requests C. P. for new station 1420 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time; J. C. Penn, d/b as Penn Broadcasting Co., Greenwood, Miss., requests C. P. for new station, 1310 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time; WEEI, The Edison Electric Illuminating Co., of Boston, Mass., requests C. P. to install new equipment and increase licensed power to 5 KW; WMBC, Michigan Broadcasting Co., Detroit, Mich., requests C. P. to move studio and transmitter locally, and install new equipment; KGFW, Central Nebraska Broadcasting Corp., Ravenna, Neb., requests C. P. to move transmitter and studio from Ravenna to Kearney, Neb., and make changes in equipment to conform to G.O.s 91 and 97;

Also, Inland Empire Broadcasting Corp., Moscow, Idaho, requests C. P. 1310 kc., 100 w. daytime (new station); WBNX, Standard Cahill Co., Inc., requests C. P. to make changes in equipment to conform to G.O.s 91 and 97; and increase operating power from 250 to 500 w., also requests modification of license to increase hours of operation from 26 to 56 hours per week; KOIN, KOIN, Inc., Portland, Ore., requests modification of license to increase power from 1 KW to 5 KW; WEEI, The Edison Electric Illuminating Co., of Boston, Boston, Mass., requests modification of license to increase power from 1 to 5 KW.

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PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, PATENT SUITS, DESIGNS

The following patents were granted during the week ending April 21, 1931:

- 1,801,268. Apparatus for Reproducing Sound Records. Frank L. Dyer, New York, N. Y. Filed January 2, 1929.
- 1,801,276. Electric Phonograph Reproducer. John Kelly Johnson, New York, N. Y. Filed June 14, 1929.
- 1,801,352. Electrical Coupling System. Frederick A. Kolster, Palo Alto, Calif., assignor to Federal Telegraph Co., San Francisco, Calif. Filed March 23, 1926.
- 1,801,404. Device for Cutting Grooves in Phonograph Records. Carl H. Will, Minneapolis, Minn., assignor of one-third to Orville S. Caesar, Chicago, Ill., and of one-third to Carl E. Wickman, Minneapolis, Minn. Filed March 28, 1929.
- 1,801,430. Optical System. Charles E. Huffman, Montclair, N. J., assignor to Jenkins Television Corp., Jersey City, N.J. Filed November 7, 1929.
- 1,801,455. Inductance System. Edwin L. Powell, Washington, D. C., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Federal Telegraph Company. Filed June 11, 1928.
- 1,801,466. Electrical Method of and Means for Observing Objects in Motion. Clinton Blake Townsend, New York, N. Y. Filed April 3, 1929.
- 1,801,472. Sound-Reproducing System. Delmar A. Whitson, Los Angeles, Calif., assignor to Whitson Photophone Corp., Los Angeles, Calif. Filed July 30, 1928.
- 1,801,479. Distortion in Radio Receiving Circuits. Earle W. Ballentine, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Gilby Wire Co., Newark, N. J. Filed March 12, 1928.
- 1,801,521. Loud-Speaker Horn. Joseph W. Milnor, Maplewood, N. J. Filed July 18, 1927.
- 1,801,636. Piezo-Electric-Crystal Stabilizer Modulator. Alexander McLean Nicolson, New York, N.Y., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Federal Telegraph Co. Filed January 18, 1927.
- 1,801,657. Selecting System. Anton Buyko, Berkeley, Calif. Filed January 23, 1929.

- 1,801,657. Selecting System. Anton Buyko, Berkeley, California. Filed January 23, 1929.
- 1,801,663. Radio Indicating Device. Ernest G. Danielson, San Francisco, Calif., assignor to Gray & Danielson Mfg. Company, San Francisco, Calif. Filed July 22, 1929.
- 1,801,756. Television. Frank Morse Robb, Belleville, Ontario, Canada. Filed May 22, 1929.
- 1,801,774. Radio Signaling System. Marius Latour, Paris, France, assignor to Latour Corporation, Jersey City, N. J. Filed August 19, 1921, and in France Sept. 27, 1915.
- 1,801,814. Recording System. Joseph W. Legg, Wilkinsburg, Pa., assignor to Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Filed April 11, 1927.
- 1,801,843. Grid-Bias Battery. William E. Brindley, Wilkinsburg, Pa., assignor to Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Filed September 8, 1923.
- 1,801,870. Radio Transmitting System. Donald G. Little, Edgewood, Pa., assignor to Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Filed August 11, 1927.
- 1,801,867. Translating System. Bernard J. Kroger, New York, N. Y., assignor to Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Filed January 16, 1928.
- 1,802,077. Indicating Device for High-Frequency Currents. William Dubilier, New Rochelle, N. Y., assignor to Dubilier Condenser Corp, New York, N. Y. Filed October 8, 1925, renewed August 29, 1930.
- 1,802,118. Modulator and System of Modulation. Frederick B. Llewellyn, Montclair, N. J., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed Nov. 26, 1927.
- 1,802,152. Automatic Phonograph. William H. Marr, Port Arthur Texas, Filed April 18, 1925.
- 1,802,183. Electrical Impulse Generator. Robert H. Park, Scotia, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Company. Filed December 17, 1927.
- 1,802,185. Mercury Arc Rectifier. John Carley Read, Rugby, England, assignor to General Electric Company. Filed June 10, 1929, and in Great Britain, June 21, 1928.
- 1,802,187. Tuning Scale for Wireless Apparatus. Louis Rottenburg, Glasgow, Scotland. Filed October 20, 1930, and in Great Britain, November 7, 1929.

Patent Suits

- 1,173,079. E. F. Alexanderson, Selective tuning system; 1,618,017, F. Lowenstein, Wireless telegraph apparatus, filed Jan. 26, 1931, D. C., E.D., N. Y., Doc. 5389, Radio Corp. of America et al v. Airplane & Marine Direction Finder, Inc.
- 1,231,764, F. Lowenstein, Telephone relay; 1,426,754, R. C. Mathes, Circuits for electron-discharge device; 1,465,332, H. D. Arnold, Vacuum-tube amplifier, filed January 26, 1931, D.C., E.D., N.Y., Doc. 5390, Radio Corp. of America et al. v. Airplane & Marine Direction Finder, Inc.

Trade-Marks

- Ser. No. 310,776. Samuel Roth, doing business as Acratest Products Co., New York, N. Y. Filed Feb. 5, 1931. Trade-Mark: "Acratest" in script. For Radio Receiving Sets and Parts - namely radio and audio transformers, resistances, condensers, induction coils, radio vacuum tubes, electric pick-ups, loud-speakers, loud-speaker units, dry and storage batteries, Claims use since January 1, 1931.
- Ser. No. 311,405. Weber Machine Corporation, Rochester, N. Y. Filed February 24, 1931. "Syncrofilm" for electrically operated sound heads adapted for use in combination with projection apparatus. Claims use since August, 1930.
- Ser. No. 310,861. Electromatic Record Changer Corp., Chicago, Ill. Filed February 9, 1931. "Electromatic" for Phonograph-Record Feeder and Changer. Claims use since May 29, 1930.

Trade-Mark Registrations Granted

- 282,330. Radio Tubes - namely, rectifier tubes. National Radio Tube Co., San Francisco, Calif. Filed November 4, 1929. Published February 10, 1931.
- 282,405. Phonographs and Phonograph Records and Phonographs adapted for combination with Radio Receiving Sets. Henry Developments, Ltd., London, England. Filed November 3, 1930, and published February 10, 1931.
- 282,560. Radio Receiving Sets and parts thereof. General Motors Radio Corporation, Dayton, Ohio. Filed December 22, 1930. Published February 10, 1931.

Designs

- 83,956. Radio Cabinet. Edward L. Combs, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to Philadelphia Storage Battery Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed February 28, 1931. Term of patent 7 years.
- 83,957. Radio Cabinet. Edward L. Combs, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to Philadelphia Storage Battery Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed February 28, 1931. Term of patent 7 years.
- 83,975. Combined Radio Cabinet and Desk. William C. Kinggett, Oakland, Calif. Filed February 18, 1931. Term of patent 14 years.

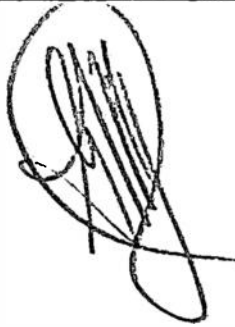
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

INSURANCE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ISSUED TWICE A WEEK AND CONTAINING THE LATEST INFORMATION REGARDING THE RULINGS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION, RADIO LEGISLATION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE REGULATIONS, CHANGES IN WAVELENGTH, CALL LETTERS AND POWER, PATENTS, EXPORTS, FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION RULINGS AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST TO BROADCASTERS AND MANUFACTURERS. :: :: CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION. :: ::



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No. 429

National Broadcasting Company, Inc.
GENERAL LIBRARY
711 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

RADIO DISCUSSION DOMINATES PUBLISHERS' MEETING

Radio's competition in the news field was the leading topic of conversation among the more than 500 newspaper publishers who met in New York City last week for the Forty-fifth Annual Meeting of their organization, the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. The Association adopted three resolutions outlining its program of action.

The most drastic of these measures for defense against radio competition was the second resolution, which follows:

"Whereas newspapers pay for the creation of all Press Association reports, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the president appoint a committee to take up with the Press Association the question of the broadcasting of news reports with the object of:

"1. Confining broadcasting of news reports to Press Associations and newspapers.

"2. Bringing about proper regulations of such news broadcasting by Press Associations and newspapers.

"And whereas, with few exceptions, radio programs as published in newspapers relate solely to advertising in one form or another, therefore be it

"Resolved, That such programs, if published, should be handled as paid advertising."

The first resolution endorsed in principle the proposed amendment to the Radio Act, offered by its Committee on Federal Laws, imposing upon radio broadcasters restrictions covering the advertisement of lotteries and gifts similar to those applicable in newspapers. It reads:

"Resolved, That this convention endorse the efforts of its Committee on Federal Laws to impose upon radio stations the same restrictions regarding lottery advertising now applying to newspapers, and be it

"Further Resolved, That this convention endorse in principle the following amendment offered by its Committee on Federal Laws to the radio bill, as follows:

"No program of any kind containing any advertisement of any lottery, gift enterprise, or scheme of any kind offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance or containing any list of prizes drawn or awarded by means of any such lottery, gift enterprise or scheme, shall be broadcast by any station operating under a license of the United States to broadcast. Whoever shall knowingly broadcast or cause to be broadcast in violation of the provisions of this section, or shall knowingly

deliver, or cause to be delivered, by mail or otherwise, any prizes herein forbidden, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than two years or both; and for any subsequent offense shall be imprisoned not more than five years. Any radio station which broadcasts anything herein forbidden shall have its license revoked in addition to the penalties hereinbefore specified. Any person violating any provision of this section may be tried and punished either in the district in which the unlawful broadcast occurred, or in any district wherein such broadcast was heard."

The third resolution follows:

"Whereas the press of the United States, from the inception of the Republic, has faithfully performed its function as the assembler and distributor of public information and commercial publicity, and by reason of this has created an industry which serves, community by community, the entire country; and has through confidence in the American principle of unrestrained trade invested vast sums in this industry

"Resolved, That the directors be instructed to investigate the question of the legality of radio broadcasting of direct advertising under exclusive Government franchise of wave lengths in competition with other advertising media not enjoying similar governmental protection, a report of their findings to be presented to the Association."

In discussing radio competition, Col. Robert R. McCormick, of the Chicago Tribune, said:

"Radio has certain advantages over newspapers of which it cannot be deprived. We can stop no public speaker from using this instrument nor can we compete in time with the broadcast of athletic events. In this respect the newspaper has been forced to take second place.

"Also, items of startling interest will continue to be broadcast and nothing can stop it. Beyond that, however, how great is the value of radio as a disseminator of news?

"The Chicago Tribune devotes fifteen minutes each evening to the reading of news bulletins over the air. If the broadcast of news would be forbidden by law, I don't think that any radio station would suffer much because the basis of the radio appeal is music.

"Everybody wants cheap advertising, but the cheapest advertising that anybody can get is to buy an hour of advertising on the air and get his program on the air advertised free in almost every newspaper in the United States. Radio, in itself, is not a good buy. But the matter presented in the newspaper in connection with radio programs is a good buy.

"I suggest that we publishers do not allow radio broadcasters to collect cash for advertising we are giving their clients."

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PLAN RADIO'S USE IN HEALTH EDUCATION

The United States Public Health Service will be represented in a discussion of promotion of public health by radio at an International Conference on Education to be held in Vienna, Austria, late this Summer.

Levering Tyson, of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, who is preparing the program, has announced that four major topics will be considered at the conference. They are:

The use of the radio as a means of direct education, the indirect educational influence of broadcasting, the technique of broadcasting the spoken word, and the relationship between the broadcaster and the listener.

Under the head of direct educational usage of the radio, there will be discussed its uses in combatting illiteracy, supplementing professional and technical education, promoting health and hygiene, teaching of languages, and musical education.

Under the head of indirect educational uses, the topics of political education, dissemination of news, dramatic broadcasts, and non-vocational talks of an informative and stimulating character, will be discussed.

Under consideration of the technique of broadcasting the spoken word, the conference will discuss forms, such as straight talks, discussion, debates, running comments, and "showmanship."

Under the topic of relationship between the broadcaster and the listener, the conference will consider the form of programs, the relationship between the eye and the ear, the "wireless discussion groups", correspondence courses over radio, and contacts with other educational groups.

The Service has already undertaken a survey of the use of radio in health education in the United States by questionnaires sent to all State, county and municipal health officers, and this information is being gathered for use in contribution of the Public Health Service to the conference.

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MAINE RADIO COUNT 39 PER CENT

Maine takes its place in the middle ground among States in which radio receivers have been tabulated by the Census Bureau. Out of a population of 198,372 families, 39.2 per cent, or 77,803 reported radios on April 1, 1930.

The average number of persons in a household was 4 in the Maine count.

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AYLESWORTH REPLIED TO PUBLISHERS

In a radio address on "Radio and the Press" delivered before the School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University, Merlin H. Aylesworth, President of the National Broadcasting Company, said:

"According to the proceedings of the newspaper publishers during the past week and the resolutions adopted by them in New York, radio must be handled as a serious and dangerous competitor for circulation and advertising.

Broadcasting makes no attempt to deny its great debt to the press. Its struggling infancy, rapid development and present position in our national life have been fostered by the invaluable support of the public prints. Only since the broadcasting art definitely stepped from an uncertain experimental existence into the brighter domain of a firmly established public service have some newspaper men changed their sentiments towards radio progress.

"A study of the many statements already issued by the spokesmen of the newspaper opposed to further cooperation with broadcasting, reveals three fundamental complaints: 1. Radio news bulletins compete with the primary function of newspapers and take away from newspaper circulation. 2. Radio programs now published as editorial matter should be treated as advertising copy and paid for by broadcasters or program sponsors. 3. Radio advertising takes away from the advertising income of newspapers, thereby creating a definite threat to the financial welfare of the press. The sum and substance of the newspaper viewpoint is that broadcasting can no longer be considered a normal editorial subject but, rather, must be handled as a serious and dangerous competitor for advertising and circulation patronage.

"Let us consider the first complaint registered against broadcasting. The only interruptions permitted in radio programs are those caused by the broadcasting of spot news bulletins supplied by the Associated Press, United Press and International News Service. The National Broadcasting Company is provided with the machines of the press associations and receives whatever news bulletins their editors believe should be broadcast for the benefit of the public. It is this practice which "Editor & Publisher", working for what it believes to be the best interests of newspaperdom, decries most forcibly in recent issues.

"In answering this serious complaint, it is necessary first to remind ourselves that the primary function of both newspaper and broadcaster is to serve the public. That public demands news. It insists on 'hot' news. It is for the purpose of furnishing such news that newspapers and their news gathering associations utilize telephone, cable, telegraph and transoceanic radio facilities. Through these communication channels the news of the world is flashed into editorial rooms with minimum delay. The transmission of news throughout the civilized world has far outstripped the speed of the mechanical processes required in converting news

into reading matter placed in the hands of the public. It is in the typewetting, stereotyping, press work and distribution of newspapers that journalism today faces its greatest remaining problem in reducing the elapsed time between event and reader. Consequently, if radio broadcasting can serve the public with certain kinds of news sooner than the newspapers, thereby solving the 'extra' edition problem, are we to ignore the public's best interests?

"Newspapers are and must always remain the backbone of the news distributing structure, combining speed with thoroughness. Broadcasting is the fastest of the news vehicles, but lacks in the matters of detail and of reference value.

"We come to the second complaint. A few newspapers from time to time have eliminated radio programs from their columns. Immediately they began losing circulation. Aside from the front page and the sports page, the radio page draws most readers. Hence the newspapers out of their own good judgment may be expected to serve their readers rather than to force radio sponsors into paying for radio program notices.

"The National Broadcasting Company receives more than 600,000 letters a month. Such a voluntary correspondence indicates public interest in radio. We must, therefore, assume that information about radio programs and radio entertainers is legitimate news. We always make it plain to our clients that they should not expect free news items in the papers because they are advertisers. The two roles are entirely unrelated.

"In Great Britain, the British Broadcasting Corporation publishes radio program magazines which have gained a wide circulation among British people. While we have never considered such a procedure in this country and while we have no desire to engage in the publishing business, we might be forced to enter that business if the public prints were to discontinue their present program and radio news service to the people. Certain it is that the public will get its information, if not through the logical medium of the newspapers, then through a new medium created for the purpose.

"The final complaint is to the effect that radio advertising reduces the advertising revenue of newspapers, thereby constituting a serious threat to the financial welfare of publishers.

"Referring to that bible of newspaperdom, 'Editor & Publisher', we note in one of its recent editorials that newspaper advertising dropped 10 to 15 per cent during 1930 as contrasted with the previous year, while radio advertising increased 40 to 50 per cent in the same period. The editor then goes on to explain the implied transfer of advertising appropriations by estimating the amount diverted from newspaper to radio during 1930 as \$11,000,000. This, mind you, is not my estimate. It is that of a publication dead set against radio.

"On the other side of the ledger is, still according to this editorial, \$31,000,000 spent to advertise radio products in the newspapers. In other words, the radio industry as represented

by set, tube and accessory manufacturers, has used the newspapers to advertise its wares so extensively that newspapers are the gainers by \$20,000,000.

"Suppose, as this editorial then goes on to state, radio advertising should drop off, largely through the efforts of the press to suppress radio programs and other radio news. What then? Quite obviously, many of the finest programs would be off the air. It follows that there might be no sponsors, no money for broadcasting, no worthy programs, no use for radio equipment in the average home, no radio industry, and no income to the press of \$31,000,000.

"As regards the decrease in space advertising and the increase in radio appropriations already referred to, does it really mean that radio is taking funds away from newspapers? I think not. A survey of radio advertisers by industries will show, I believe, that the largest users of radio are likewise the largest users of space; that an increase in radio appropriations has been accompanied by an increase in space appropriations in most instances; and that when radio is employed for the first time, its appropriation is not taken from space but rather from an additional appropriation.

"Radio broadcasting is complementing, not supplanting, the printed word in advertising. Radio broadcasting is creating greater acceptance and effectiveness for the printed word. Radio broadcasting, as we practice it, is insisting that sponsors engage in printed advertising, in order that the moulding of public opinion, begun by the sponsored program, may be brought to a successful consummation by the mention of quality and price in tie-in advertising copy.

"Let me stress my belief that the radio and the newspaper each has its distinctive field. Radio is a profound evidence of progress.

"Gutenberg's conception of printing coupled with Marconi's perfection of the radio has armed society with its greatest weapon against darkness. Radio extends the hand of fellowship to its brothers of the press and seeks the combining of two of humanity's mightiest forces.

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N. Y. TESTING RIGHT TO REGULATE RADIO

A test case to determine whether the State may regulate broadcasts from radio stations in which advertising is part of the program is now before the New York courts.

The action is begin taken in behalf of the State Insurance Department. The International Broadcasting Corporation, operators of Station WOV, of New York, entered into a contract with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Des Moines, Iowa, by which it was to broadcast its programs. The State officials contend that this insurance company has not conformed to the New York State insurance law and therefore is not authorized to do business in New York State.

As a result, action was started against Station WOV and last Thursday a hearing was held in the Yorkville Court before Magistrate Weil, who reserved decision and asked for briefs by May 12th.

The International Broadcasting Corporation contended that the radio is an instrumentality in interstate commerce and that therefore is subject only to regulation of Congress and the Federal Radio Commission. The Attorney General's office holds that the application of 1199 of the Penal Law and 50 of the Insurance Law is a proper exercise of the power of the State to protect its citizens from frauds. He also pointed out that it has already been decided by the courts that the State has a right to act in interstate commerce cases.

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AGENDA OF RADIO PARLEY ANNOUNCED

Twenty-one topics for discussion or action by the International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communications at its meeting in Copenhagen, Denmark, May 27th - June 8th, have been announced by the State Department. They are:

1. What are the most suitable methods, from a technical standpoint, to insure the good organization of a commercial radio-telephone service, especially long-distance, connecting mobile stations - and particularly passenger-carrying vessels - to the public telephone networks?

2. Coordination of radiotelephony between fixed stations with the telephony on the land networks, particularly as concerns the following questions:

- (a) What is the most suitable method for measuring noise levels under the special conditions of a radiotelephone circuit?

What should be the maximum tolerable limit of the noise level measured by this method?

(b) What instrument would be suitable to permit the special operator who is situated at the junction point between the radio-telephone connection and the metallic circuit to measure the voice level?

3. The study and perfecting of methods technically available for maintaining constant the stability of a transmitter.

4. The study and perfecting of methods for the comparison of frequency standards.

5. Calibration of wave meters.

6. The study of methods to be adopted to reduce interference in the bands shared by fixed and mobile above 6,000 kilocycles (wave lengths below 50 meters).

7. The study of technical possibilities of reducing the frequency band occupied by a transmitter, by the partial suppression of the frequency-band transmitted (that is, the emission of a single side band only or of a side band and the carrier wave) for various tunes of transmission and types of service.

8. What measures are necessary to suppress harmonics of transmitters, and what is the permissible tolerance for the intensity of these harmonics? (Germany).

9. What tolerance of overmodulation can one permit in telephone transmitters? (Germany).

10. It would be desirable that the significance of the term "efficiency value of the current" appearing in the definition of the power of a transmitter, given by the C.C.I.R. in opinion No. 5 at its first meeting, and the manner of measuring this value be clearly and precisely stated. (Germany).

11. What bands of waves, in accordance with recent progress in radio technique, are the most appropriate for the particular needs the various radio services must meet, taking into account wave propagation factors? (Spain).

12. Methods to be followed to cancel negative currents in arc transmitters. (Poland).

13. Methods to be followed to cancel parasitic currents in receivers. (Poland).

14. It is desirable to reserve some frequency bands exclusively for intercontinental long distance radio-telephone. (Dutch Indies).

15. It would be desirable to modify the second opinion expressed by the C.C.I.R. (telephony) concerning the coordination of radiotelephony and telephony with wire in the international telephone service, which opinion is added as an annex to Opinion No. 29 expressed at the first meeting of the C.C.I.R. at The Hague, in this sense as in the case of unfavorable radio electric conditions, it would be permissible to make prolongations in the radio-telephone connection by circuits of four wires. (Dutch Indies).

16. Precision with which frequencies in kilocycles and wave lengths in meters should figure in the list of frequencies and in other official documents published by the International Bureau of the Telegraph Union. (Italy).

17. Revision and clarification of the table of frequency tolerances given in the 14th recommendation of the first meeting of the C.C.I.R. at The Hague. (United States).

18. Revision and clarification of the 19th recommendation of the C.C.I.R. at The Hague relative to the information to be published by the International Bureau. (United States).

19. The relation of the selectivity and frequency stability of radio-receiving systems used for various classes of service to the frequency separation between transmitting stations (United States).

20. The study of technical possibilities for suppressing emissions which are not essential to the type of communications conducted by stations of various classes. (United States).

21. Formulation of the proposals of the C.C.I.R. to be submitted to the Radio Conference at Madrid. (Denmark).

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WELK UPHELD FOR CENSORING "HELL"

Federal Radio Commission officials were quoted Monday by the Associated Press as stating that Howard Miller, operator of Station WELK, Philadelphia, was within his rights in cutting Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler off the air Saturday night for using the word "hell" in a humorous speech before the 312th Field Artillery Association.

Mr. Miller explained that he was afraid of disciplinary action by the Radio Commission if he permitted profanity to be broadcast over his station.

It was rumored at the Commission offices, however, that the incident would have probably passed unnoticed had not the broadcast been halted.

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: BUSINESS LETTER BRIEFS :
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Lightning struck the antenna of the new transmitter of Station WEAJ, at Bellmore, Long Island, Sunday afternoon and caused suspension of broadcasting for approximately an hour. Fire broke out but was soon extinguished.

With the addition of three more stations, the Columbia Broadcasting System network now numbers eighty-two outlets, considerably more than any other network in the world.

The newcomers are WAAB, Boston, Mass.; WNOX, Knoxville, Tenn., and WIS, Columbia, S. C. The first-mentioned station will serve as an alternative outlet to WNAC.

Opening of a new trans-Atlantic radio telephone circuit by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company to operate on low frequencies has been authorized by the Federal Radio Commission. The long wave channel of 68 kilocycles, formerly assigned to the Government for its long-range communications, has been transferred to commercial service to enable its allocation to the company.

The new circuit will parallel that maintained by the A. T. & T. on the long wave channel of 60 kilocycles and will supplement three such services maintained on high frequencies which link the United States with every continent.

The Court of Customs and Patent Appeals has affirmed the decision of the Board of Patent Appeals in acknowledging priority of inventing a filter system for loudspeakers to Adolph A. Thomas as against John P. Minton and Abraham Ringel.

Denials of construction permits to Kent's, Inc., of Petersburg, Va., and the Appleton High School Association, Appleton, Minn., were recommended by Examiner Ralph L. Walker, in reports to the Federal Radio Commission.

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RADIO LAW MODERNIZATION TO BE SOUGHT

The radio law should be studied thoroughly and then brought up to date by Congress at its next session, Senator William H. King, Democrat, of Utah, announced following a personal investigation into the progress and problems of radio administration.

Television will bring numerous other problems, he said, and consequently should be anticipated in the Radio Act revision. The Senator also stated that Congress should look into the charges of monopoly in broadcasting.

"Television is so new and so important in its public aspects as to stagger the imagination", he said. "Few are aware of its potentialities and for that reason Congress should become acquainted with it so as to safeguard and protect its development in the interest of the people.

"I am not prepared at this time to say whether there should be censorship of television, just as the motion pictures are censored. That, too, is a matter to be considered from all angles.

"I have been devoting attention to monopolies in general, and there seems to be a matter embracing monopoly in radio broadcasting", he continued. "Whether action should be taken by Federal authorities is a matter to be determined, and for that reason I am in favor of a study by the Congress into the general situation."

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SUPREME COURT DENIES RCA WRIT

A petition for a writ of certiorari was denied by the United States Supreme Court in the case of the DeForest Radio Company vs. the Radio Corporation of America today, the RCA

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PUBLISHERS ASK LOTTERY BAN

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association today requested the Federal Radio Commission to promulgate a general order forbidding the broadcasting of advertising programs which involve the advertising of lotteries or other schemes of chance in which the prizes depend, in whole or in part, upon chance.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

April 23 - WHAZ, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., C. P. amended to omit request for increase power to 1 kilowatt, now requests change in equipment only; Olney Broadcasting Co., Olney, Ill., C. P. amended to request daytime hours instead of specified hours, on 1370 kc., 100 watts; KFRU, Stephens College, Columbia, Mo., license to cover C. P. granted 2/10/31 for change in equipment; also, modification of license to change hours of operation from sharing with WOS and WGBF (KFRU has certain specified evening hours assigned) to simultaneous daytime operation with WGBF and additional specified evening hours; KGMB, Honolulu Broadcasting Co., Ltd., Waikiki, Honolulu, T. H.; C. P. amended to request 250 watts operating power instead of 187.5 watts; KFUM, The Reynolds Radio Co., Inc., Colorado Springs, Colo., C. P. amended to omit request for increase power, application now requests change in equipment only; KPSN, Pasadena Star-News Publishing Co., Pasadena, Calif., modification of license to request certain specified hours of operation, present license for 1/4 time, sharing with KGER.

April 24 - WAAT, Bremer Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N. J., install automatic frequency control; Robert A. Sylvester, F. Jerome Whitney and Chas. A. Milson, d/b as Anthracite Broadcasting Co., Pottsville, Pa., C. P. to erect a new station to use 1420 kc., 100 watts, unlimited hours; Dothan Broadcasting Co., Inc., Dothan, Ala., C. P. amended to request 1310 kc., instead of 1210 kc., and simultaneous daytime operation with WRBI, share with WRBI at night, instead of unlimited; KFOR, Howard A. Shuman, Lincoln, Nebr., C. P. amended to request unlimited hours instead of sharing with KGBZ; KPQ, Wescoast Broadcasting Co., Wenatchee, Wash., license to cover C. P. granted 2/16/31 for change in equipment; KOL, Seattle Broadcasting Co., Seattle, Wash., license to cover C. P. granted 12/19/30 for change in equipment; KVOS, KVOS, Inc., Bellingham, Wash., license to cover C. P. granted 12/16/30 for change in equipment.

Applications Other Than Broadcasting

April 22 - KGVT, Continental Oil Co., Portable #6, license covering construction permit for 1600, 1652, 1664, 1680, 1704 kc., 7.5 watts, geophysical service; Fort Motor Company, NC-3041, license for aircraft on 3172 and 5660 kc., 50 watts; Electrical Research Products, Inc., Portable, C. P. for 1552, 1554, 1556 kc., 50 watts, temporary service for motion pictures; KUP, Examiner Printing Co., San Francisco, Calif., modification of license to use one Type 571 tube in place of two 204-A's previously authorized.

April 23 - KUP, Examiner Printing Co., San Francisco, Calif., C. P. for new transmitter on 5585, 6530, 8230, 11170, 16460 kc., mobile press service, 2 KW; also, C. P. for new transmitter on 5585, 6530, 8230, 11170, 16460 kc., 2 KW; Northern Radio Telegraph

Co., in or near Ketchikan, Alaska, C. P. for one frequency in each of the following bands, 5855-5990, 4924-5365, 4004-4100, 3232-3412, 3154-3190, 2402-2470, 3076-3100 kc., 750 watts, coastal, point-to-point and aeronautical service; County of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, Okla., C. P. for 2452 kc., 125 watts, emergency police service; City of Tulsa, Okla., Tulsa, Okla., C. P. for 1712 kc., 100 watts, emergency police service; W8XJ, Radiomarine Corp. of America, West Dover, Ohio, renewal of special experimental license for 3106, 3082, 3088, 3160, 3172, 3178, 5570, 5540, 5660, kc., 350 watts; Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: KMP, Omaha, Nebr., modification of C. P. to extend period of construction 90 days from 5/19/31; KTU, Redding, Calif., modification of license to permit the deletion of one transmitter;

Also, W3XAA, Universal Broadcasting Co., Portable in Pa., license covering C. P. for 1170 kc., 50 watts, special experimental service; Boeing Airplane Company, NC-10339, new license for aircraft on NCW 3106, 3160, 3166, 3172, 3178, 5570, 5660 kc., 50 watts; The Wilson Transmit Co., on Steamer "Wm. C. Atwater", license for radio on board steamer, frequency to be designated by Commission, 1 to 2 watts, special experimental service; Polin, Inc., Portable C. P. for 60000-400000 from 401,000 kc., up, 250 watts, experimental service; The Kunsky-Trendle Broadcasting Corp., C. P. for visual broadcasting service, frequency and power not specified.

April 24 - American Radio News Corp., near Mills Field, Calif., C. P. for 7625, 7640, 9650, 9670, 9850 kc., 5 KW, for multiple address radiotelegraph; also at Tinley Park, Ill., C. P. for 7625, 7640, 9650, 9670, 9850 kc., 5 KW, for multiple address radiotelegraph; Monumental Radio, Inc., Baltimore, Md., C. P. for 2000-2100, 2100-2200, 2750-2850, 2850-2950 kc., 500 watts, visual broadcasting service; Greater St. Louis Broadcasting Corp., Kirkwood, Mo., C. P. for 2850-2950 kc., 500 watts, visual broadcasting service; P. E. Harris & Co., False Pass, Alaska, renewal of license for 227, 252, 425, 500 kc., 100 watts coastal and point-to-point service; W9XF, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., 3/5 miles south of Downer's Grove, Ill., renewal of experimental relay broadcasting license for 6060 kc., 5 KW; WGT, RCA Communications, Inc., San Juan, P. R., modification of limited public license for change in frequency to 137505 kc.; New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., in or near Boston, Mass., C. P. for 2598 kc., 400 watts, coastal service; KMT, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Libbyville, Alaska, renewal of coastal and point-to-point license for 125, 143, 158, 167, 179, 180, 219, 256, 272, 425, 500 kc., 2 KW; City of Syracuse, New York, Syracuse, N. Y., C. P. for 1712 kc., 400 watts, police service.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

The Commission on April 24th took the following action:

Applications Granted

WIBX, WIBX, Inc., Utica, N. Y., WQAN, E. J. Lynett, Prop., The Scranton Times, Scranton, Pa., WTAW, Agr. and Mech. College of Texas, College Station, Texas, WFVD, Dolies Goings, Rome, Ga., WCOC, Mississippi Broadcasting Co., Meridian, Miss., KSCJ, Perkins Bros. Co., Publishers, Sioux City Journal, Sioux City, Ia., KFGQ, The Boone Biblical College, Boone, Ia., KSAC, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans., KPJM, A. P. Miller & George R. Klahn, d/b as Miller & Klahn, Prescott, Arizona, KID, KID Broadcasting Co., Idaho Falls, Idaho - all granted C. P.s to make changes in equipment to conform to G.O.s 91 and 97.

Also, WJBI, Monmouth Broadcasting Corp., Red Bank, N. J., C. P. to make changes in equipment to conform to G.O.s 91 and 97, decreasing maximum rated power of equipment from 500 to 100 w. (this does not decrease licensed power of transmitter); KGKO, Wichita Falls Broadcasting Co., Wichita Falls, Texas, C. P. to make changes in equipment to conform to G.O.s 91 and 97, and increase maximum rated power of transmitter from 500 to 1000 watts (this does not increase licensed power of transmitter); WRBT, Wilmington Radio Association, Inc., Wilmington, N. C., C. P. to move studio and transmitter locally in and near Wilmington, and make changes in equipment to conform to G.O.s 91 and 97; KGNO, Dodge City Broadcasting Co., Inc., Dodge City, Kansas, C. P. to make changes in equipment to conform to G.O.s 91 and 97 and install automatic frequency control; KDB, Dwight Faulding, Santa Barbara, Cal., C. P. to make changes in equipment to conform to requirements of G.O.s 91 and 97 and decreasing maximum rated power of equipment from 250 to 100 w.

Also, WSYR-WMAC, Clive B. Meredith, Syracuse, N. Y., modification of C. P. to extend completion date from 4/9/31 to 4/30/31 and make changes in equipment; WMRJ, Peter J. Prinz, Jamaica, N. Y., license covering move of transmitter and studio, 1210 kc., 100 w. divides with WCBB, WJBI, WCOH; KGKY, Hilliard Co., Inc., Scottsbluff, Neb., license covering moving of transmitter and studio locally, 1500 kc., 100 w., unlimited; WGN-WLIB, The Tribune Co., Chicago, Ill., license covering changes in equipment 720 kc., 25 KW, unlimited;

Also, American Telephone and Telegraph Co., State of Maine, C. P. telephone band 66.5 to 69.5 kc., centered at 68 kc., 125 KW radiated watts; Bell Telephone Laboratories: W3XR, Needham Twp., N. J., authority to use frequency 278 kc., 10 w., for special experimental station W3XR; W3XR, Needham Twp, N. J., W2XBX, NC-952-V, W2XDE, portable mounted on truck to be used principally in N. J.; W10XK, portable on ship, W10XAA, Plane NC-417-H - all renewal of licenses; National Broadcasting Co., Inc.: W2XBS, New York City, C. P. for additional transmitter; also renewal of license; W6XG, Oakland, Cal., renewal of license; Shortwave and Television Corp.:

Portable, also Boston, Mass., C. P. for experimental visual broadcasting station; WLXAU, Boston, Mass., granted license; WLXAV, Boston, Mass., renewal of license; KGUV, New York Alaska Gold Dredging Corp., lower Kuskowin River, Valley, Alaska, granted license; W9XAO, Western Television Corp., Chicago, Ill., W2XR, Radio Pictures, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y., W2XAD and W2XAF, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., WEY, Fire Dept., Boston, Mass., WCF, Fire Dept., City of New York, WRDN, Fire Dept. of City of N. Y., Brooklyn, N. Y., - all renewals of licenses.

Action taken April 23:- KMA, May Seed and Nursery Co., Shenandoah, Iowa, the Commission decided to allow this station to operate on 710 kc., until April 30th, when KMA is to be put back on 930 kc., pending hearing on its application to go to 710 kc.; WLL, Missouri Broadcasting Corp., St. Louis, Mo., hearing on application for full time on 1200 kc., continued to May 8th, at request of KFWF.

Set For Hearing

KROW, Educational Broadcasting Corp., Oakland, Cal., requests C. P. to make changes in equipment to conform to G.O.s 91 and 97, decreasing maximum rated power of equipment from 5 KW to 2½ KW (not to decrease licensed power of equipment.

Renewal of Licenses

(For period ending July 1, 1931)

In the following cases, renewal licenses were granted on a temporary basis beginning 3 A.M. E.S.T., April 30th, and ending 3 A.M., E.S.T., July 1, 1931, each of said licenses to contain the following clause: "This license is issued on a temporary basis subject to such action as the Commission may take after hearing on the licensee's pending application for renewal of license. No authority herein contained shall be construed as a finding by the Federal Radio Commission that the operation of this station is or will be in the public interest beyond the date of expiration of this license."

KEQU, W. E. Riker, Holy City, Cal.; KEQW, Seattle, Wash., KGBZ, Dr. George R. Miller, York, Neb.; KZM, Leon P. Tenney, Hayward, Cal.; WEVD, Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc., New York City; WIBR, George W. Robinson, Steubenville, O.; WLBZ, Maine Broadcasting Co., Inc., Bangor, Me.; WMBA, LeRoy Joseph Beebe, Newport, R. I.; WREC-WOAN, WREC, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.; KGEF, Trinity Methodist Church, S., Los Angeles; KMPC, R. S. MacMillan, Beverly Hills, Cal.; KTNT, Norman Baker, Muscatine, Ia.; WDAE, Tampa Publishing Co., Tampa, Fla.; WFLA-WSUN, Clearwater Chamber of Commerce and St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, Clearwater, Fla.; WLBX, John N. Brahy, Long Island City, N. Y.; WLOE, Boston Broadcasting Co., Boston, Mass.; WNJ, Radio Investment Co., Inc., Newark, N. J.; WTMJ, The Journal Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

In the following cases, licenses were granted for a term less than the regular license term due to investigations by the Commission which were commenced but not concluded before the date of issuance of this license; also if application for renewal of license is filed, the same must be received at the office of the supervisor of Radio in charge of the District in which the station is located not later than June 1, 1931:

WEXL, Royal Oak Broadcasting Co., Royal Oak, Mich.; WFDW, Raymond C. Hammett, Talladega, Ala.; WGST, Georgia School of Tech., Atlanta, Ga.; WJDX, Lamar Life Insurance Co., Jackson, Miss.; WMBR, F. J. Reynolds, Tampa, Fla.; WPAD, Pierce E. Lackey and S. Houston McNutt, d/b as Paducah Broadcasting Co., Paducah, Ky.; WSEN, The Columbus Broadcasting Corp., Columbus, Ohio; KFXM, J. C. Lee and E. W. Lee, Lee Bros. Broadcasting Co., San Bernardino, Cal.; KOY, Nielson Radio & Sporting Goods Co., Phoenix, Arizona; KVOA, Robert M. Riculfi, Tucson, Arizona; KREG, Pacific-Western Broadcasting Fed. Ltd., Santa Ana, Cal.

Also, KWKH, Hello World Broadcasting Corp., Shreveport, La.; WHBY, St. Norbert College, Green Bay, Wis.; WMAZ, Macon Junior Chamber of Commerce, Macon, Ga.; WOCL, A. E. Newton, Jamestown, N. Y.; WSAI, Crosley Radio Corp., Lessee, Cincinnati, Ohio; WWAE, Hammond-Calumet Broadcasting Corp., Hammond, Indiana; KGFG, Oklahoma Broadcasting Co., Inc., Oklahoma City, Okla.; KTFI, Radio Broadcasting Corp., Twin Falls, Idaho; KRE, First Congregational Church of Berkeley, Berkeley, Cal.; KSOO, Sioux Falls Broadcasting Association, Inc., Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

In the following cases, licenses are issued for a term less than the regular license term due to failure to comply with the provision of General Order 97 prior to the date of issuance of this license; if it is desired to file an application for renewal of license, the same must be received at the office of the Supervisor of Radio in charge of the district in which the station is located not later than June 1, 1931:

KBPS, Benson Polytechnic School, Portland Oregon; KFBL, Leese Bros., Everett, Wash.; KFIU, Alaska Electric Light & Power Co., Juneau, Alaska; KFQD, Anchorage Radio Club, Inc., Anchorage, Alaska; KFXR, Exchange Avenue Baptist Church, Oklahoma City, Okla.; KCRJ, Chas. C. Robinson, Jerome, Ariz.; KFDY, South Dakota State College, Brookings, South Dakota; KFJM, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota; KFWI, Radio Entertainments, Inc., San Francisco; KFXV, Mary M. Costigan, Flagstaff, Arizona; KGBU, Alaska Radio & Service Co., Inc., Ketchikan, Alaska; KGCU, Mandan Radio Association, Mandan, North Dakota; KGFI, Eagle Broadcasting Co., Inc., Corpus Christi, Texas; KFUL, Will H. Ford, Galveston, Texas; KGHI, Berean Bible Class, First Baptist Church, Little Rock, Ark.; KGMB, Honolulu Broadcasting Co., Ltd., Honolulu, T. H.; KIDO, Boise Broadcasting Station, Boise, Idaho; KJBS, Julius Brunton & Sons Co., San Francisco, Cal.; KMCS, Dalton's, Inc., Inglewood, Cal.; KOOS, H. M. Hanseth, Inc., Marshfield, Oregon; KV, Doubleday-Hill Electric Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; KRMD, Robert M. Lean, Shreveport, La.; KSMR, Santa Maria Radio, Santa Maria, Cal.

Also, KTBS, Tri State Broadcasting System, Inc., Shreveport, La.; KTW, The First Presbyterian Church of Seattle, Seattle, Wash.; KUT, Rice Hotel, Austin, Texas; KWKC, Wilson Duncan Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo.; WABI, Pine Tree Broadcasting Corp., Bangor, Me.; KGCR, The Greater Kampeska Radio Corp., Watertown, S. D.; KGDA, Mitchell Broadcasting Corp., Mitchell, South Dakota; KGFX, Dana McNeil, Pierre, South Dakota; KGFH, Curtis F. Ritchie & Joe E. Finch, Pueblo, Colo.; KGIX, J. M. Heaton, Las Vegas, Nevada; KGY, St. Martin's College, Lacey, Wash.; KIT, Carl E. Haymond, Yakima, Wash.; KLX, The Tribune Publishing Co., Oakland, Cal.; KOCW, Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha, Okla.; KPPC, Pasadena Presbyterian Church, Pasadena, Cal.; KQW, Pacific Agricultural Foundation, Ltd., San Jose, Cal.; KSEI, KSEI Broadcasting Association, Inc., Pocatello, Idaho; KSO, Berry Seed Co., Clarinda, Iowa; KTHS, Hot Springs Chamber of Commerce, Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas; KUSD, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota.

Also, KWEA, Hello World Broadcasting Corp., Shreveport, La.; WABZ, Samuel D. Reeks, New Orleans, La.; WBAA, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana; WBBC, Brooklyn Broadcasting Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y.; WBNX, Standard Cahill Co., Inc., New York City; WCAT, South Dakota State School of Mines, Rapid City, South Dakota; WCAX, The University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.; WCKY, L. B. Wilson, Inc., Covington, Ky.; WDWF-WLSI, Dutee Wilcox Flint & Lincoln Studios, Inc., Providence, R. I.; WGBC, Memphis Broadcasting Co., Memphis, Tenn.; WHAZ, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.; WJBO, Valdemar Jensen, New Orleans, La.; WKAQ, Radio Corporation of Porto Rico, San Juan; WKAU, Laconia Radio Club, Laconia, N. H.; WLBL, State of Wisconsin, Dept. of Agriculture & Markets, Stevens Point, Wis.; WNBW, Home Cut Glass & China Co., Carbondale, Pa.; WOAX, WOAX, Inc., Trenton, N. J.; WPOE, Nassau Broadcasting Corp., Patchogue, N. Y.; WSOC, WSOC, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.; WWNC, Citizens Broadcasting Co., Inc., Asheville, N. C.

Also, WBBL, Grave Covenant Presbyterian Church, Richmond, Va.; WBOW, Banks of Wabash, Inc., Terre Haute, Ind.; WAIU, American Insurance Union, Columbus, Ohio; WCCO, Northwestern Broadcasting Co., Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.; WCLS, WCLS, Inc., Joliet, Ill.; WELL, Enquirer-News Co., Battle Creek, Mich.; WHAS, The Courier-Journal Co., Louisville, Ky.; WIBG, St. Paul P. E. Church, Elkins Park, Pa.; WJBW, Charles C. Carlson, New Orleans, La.; WKAR, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan; WKBV, William O. Knox, d/b Knox Battery Co., Connersville, Ind.; WMAK, Buffalo Broadcasting Corp., Buffalo, N. Y.; WNBZ, Smith and Mace, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; WPAW, Shartenberg & Robinson Co., Pawtucket, R. I.; WPSC, The Penna State College, State College, Pa.; WSSH, Tremont Temple Baptist Church, Boston, Mass.; WCOD, Keystone Broadcasting Corp., Harrisburg, Pa.

In the following case the Commission designated application for hearing. A license will be issued on a temporary basis ending July 1, 1931, said license to contain the following clause: "This license is issued on a temporary basis subject to such action as the Commission may take after hearing on the licensee's pending application for renewal of license. No authority herein contained

shall be construed as a finding by the Federal Radio Commission that the operation of this station is or will be in the public interest beyond the date of expiration of this license";

WMBC, Michigan Broadcasting Co., Detroit, Michigan.

In the following cases, licenses were granted to July 1, 1931, and applicants notified as follows: (1) that the license is issued for a term less than the regular license term; (2) due to investigations by the Commission which were commenced but not concluded before the date of issuance of this license; (3) due to failure of the licensee to comply with the provisions of General Order 97 prior to the date of issuance of this license; (4) that if it is desired to file an application for renewal of license the same must be received at the office of the Supervisor of Radio in charge of the district in which the station is located not later than June 1, 1931:

WASH, WASH Broadcasting Corp., Grand Rapids, Mich.; WRBJ, Woodruff Furniture Co., Inc., Hattisburg, Miss.; WWVA, West Virginia Broadcasting Corp., Wheeling, West Virginia; WCHI, People's Pulpit Association, Chicago, Ill.; WJAZ, Zenith Radio Corp., Prospect, Ill.; KWSC, State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.

Renewal of Licenses
(For period ending June 1, 1931)

In the following cases the Commission recently granted consent to Voluntary Assignment of licenses, and the present licenses will be extended for a period of 31 days ending 3 A.M., E.S.T., June 1, 1931, pending receipt and action on renewal applications from present licensees:

WKBI, WKBI, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; WTFI, Toccoa Falls Broadcasting Co., Toccoa, Ga.; KTBI, Los Angeles Broadcasting Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; WMMN, Holt-Rowe Broadcasting Co., Fairmont, West Virginia; KGFF, KGFF Broadcasting Co., Inc., Alva, Okla.

Temporary Authority Granted

WISJ, Wisconsin State Journal Broadcasting Co., Madison, Wis., granted temporary authority to June 1, 1931, to continue operation on 780 kc., 500 w. day and 250 w. night, unlimited on experimental basis; WGAR, WGAR Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, Ohio, granted extension to June 1, 1931, of temporary use of new transmitter in its present location, while complying with C. P. in selecting site for its transmitter to be approved by Commission.

The licenses of all stations in good standing were renewed for periods of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 months, in keeping with the plan announced April 16, 1931.

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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. :: ::



National Broadcasting Company, Inc.

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No. 430

COMMISSION ASKS LEGAL ADVICE IN RCA CASE

The question of whether the Radio Corporation of America and its subsidiaries are compelled to relinquish their radio broadcasting and communication licenses is now up to the Legal Division of the Federal Radio Commission. This announcement was made following an executive session of the Commission Tuesday afternoon.

Refusal of the United States Supreme Court to review the decision of the DeForest Radio Company's suit against the Radio Corporation, thereby making final the ruling that RCA has violated Section 3 of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, has stirred widespread speculation in Government and industrial circles.

The very uncertainty of the outcome has aroused complications which, among other things, will delay further the assignment of cleared channel stations to the remaining 50,000 watt vacancies. As the National Broadcasting Company has several applicants among those seeking the maximum power, the Radio Commission probably will postpone the whole matter until the status of the Radio Corporation is settled.

WTMJ Acts Quickly

Meanwhile, the likelihood that stations desiring NBC wavelengths will get their bids in early appeared with the motion of counsel for WTMJ, Milwaukee, that the 870 kilocycle channel, now occupied by WENR, recently acquired by NBC and by WLS, both stations of Chicago, should be assigned to WTMJ.

Elisha Hanson, who filed the motion, alleged that the tube case decision "makes illegal the further operation of Station WENR by the National Broadcasting Company under license from the Federal Radio Commission."

Although there is a possibility that the Commission may await the outcome of the Department of Justice suit before acting under Section 13 of the Radio Act, the matter meanwhile is up to Col. Thad Brown, General Counsel.

Section 13 of the Radio Act states that the Radio Commission is directed to refuse licenses to "any person, firm, company, or corporation, or any subsidiary thereof, which has been finally adjudged guilty by a Federal Court of unlawfully monopolizing or attempting unlawfully to monopolize, after this Act takes effect, radio communication, directly or indirectly, through the control of the manufacture or sale of radio apparatus, through exclusive traffic arrangements, or by any other means or to have been using unfair methods of competition."

RCA Has 1409 Licenses

Counsel for RCA have argued that this provision relates only to criminal adjudications of guilt, whereas the "Clause 9" case was a civil proceeding. Moreover, RCA has contended that Section 13 is unconstitutional. Opponents of RCA, on the other hand, have contended that the provisions are applicable to any adjudication under the anti-monopoly laws.

A tabulation of the licenses for all modes of radio held by RCA and related enterprises, made available April 28th by the Commission, shows that it has a grand total of 1,409 such licenses. Records show that altogether there are 25,000 licenses issued, but of these some 19,000 are issued to amateurs for purely experimental non-commercial operations.

RCA Communications, Inc., with trans-oceanic circuits in more than 30 foreign nations, has 121 point-to-point station licenses, 16 experimental, 2 special experimental and 1 marine relay. National Broadcasting Company holds 7 broadcasting station licenses, which serve as the nucleus for its broadcasting networks, 2 visual broadcasting or television; 9 general experimental, and 3 special experimental. Radiomarine Corporation of America has 1,175 ship station licenses, 22 coastal stations, 16 marine relay, 11 point-to-point and 11 coastal in Alaska, 2 aircraft and 4 experimental. RCA Victor has 2 experimental, 1 special experimental, and 1 visual broadcasting.

As to the possible effect of the adverse Court action in the tube case, RCA, in its petition for the writ of certiorari filed with the Supreme Court, brought out that under Section 13 of the Radio Act, "it has been asserted in some quarters (although of course the petitioner does not so concede) that the decision below, if affirmed, will constitute an adjudication of violation of the anti-trust laws of such a character as to warrant or require the forfeiture of all the licenses covering the Radio Corporation's world-wide system of radio communication."

RCA brought out also that the adverse decisions of the lower courts had been "seized upon" by 17 different radio manufacturers who have treble damage suits under the Clayton Act. In all of these suits in which claims have been served, the total damages claimed "aggregate the fantastic sum of \$48,350,000."

Statement By Davis

The following statement was issued by John W. Davis, chief counsel of the Radio Corporation:

"The denial by the United States Supreme Court of the writ of certiorari sought by the Radio Corporation of America concerning the so-called 'Clause 9' provisions of the Radio Corporation's licensing agreements, in no way affects the agreements as now in force between the Radio Corporation of America and its licensees. The provisions contained in 'Clause 9' as a matter of fact have not been in force since July, 1928. The relations between the Radio Corporation and its licensees therefore remain unchanged.

"The specific issues involved in the adjudication of 'Clause 9' were initiated by the DeForest Radio Company, which is not licensed under the patents of the Radio Corporation of America. The parties plaintiff in the so-called 'Clause 9' damage cases have yet to establish their rights to do the kind of business referred to in their claims, or that they suffered any damage whatever by reason of the 'Clause 9' provisions which have not been in operation in any event since July, 1928.

"The so-called 'Clause 9' case involved no issue and resulted in no adjudication of the kind contemplated by Section 13 of the Radio Act which relates to the matter of licenses granted by the Federal Radio Commission for the operation of radio transmitting stations."

Statement By Schuette

Oswald F. Schuette, Executive Secretary of the Radio Protective Association, said, in part:

"The defeat of the Radio Corporation of America at the hands of the United States Supreme Court should result in an immediate request by the Department of Justice for a temporary injunction against other illegal operations by the Radio Trust in the dissolution suit brought by the United States Government against that combination in the United States District Court at Wilmington, Delaware.

"Besides settling legal questions involved in more than fifty million dollars worth of triple damage suits already filed against the Radio Corporation of America, the Supreme Court's decision is a mandate to the Federal Radio Commission to stop at once all grants of broadcasting or communication licenses to the Radio Corporation of America, National Broadcasting Company, R. C. A. Communications, Inc., and Radiomarine Corporation of America.

"This decisive victory should put an end to the necessity of the victims of the illegal combination of carrying on their own court battles to secure protection. That protection should be obtained for the industry and for the public by the Attorney General. The way to get that protection is now to ask for an immediate temporary injunction against the illegal practices of the radio patent pool made up of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, General Electric Company, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Radio Corporation of America and General Motors Corporation, and particularly against further institution or prosecution of patent suits by that pool against its competitors in the independent radio field."

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FEW RADIOS IN WEST VIRGINIA

The preliminary tabulation of radio receiving sets in West Virginia, as announced by the Director of Census, shows that only 23.4 per cent, or 87,469, of the 374,646 families in the State had sets when the census closed on April 1, 1930.

The average number of persons in a household was 4.6.

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DENIAL OF WREC RENEWAL RECOMMENDED

Examiner Elmer W. Pratt has recommended to the Federal Radio Commission that the application of WREC, Inc., of Memphis, Tenn., for a renewal of its broadcasting license be denied on the ground of failure to observe regulations of the Commission.

WREC has been operating on 600 kilocycles with 1,000 watts during the day, and 500 watts at night, unlimited hours of operation.

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CBS SYNCHRONIZATION DELAYED

Extension until July 1st of the special experimental authorization granted four stations associated with the Columbia Broadcasting System to engage in simultaneous operation on the 1430 kilocycle channel, has just been granted by the Federal Radio Commission. Equipment for the stations designed to maintain strict frequency adherence, will not be ready for installation for 60 days, and will be operated 30 days thereafter, the Commission announced in taking the action.

The stations which propose to employ matched crystal controls as a means of maintaining their frequencies without objectionable interference are WHEC, Rochester, N. Y., WHP, Harrisburg, Pa., WOKO, Inc., Albany, N. Y., and WCAH, Columbus, Ohio.

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PRINCIPLE INVOLVED IN LOWELL-DUNMORE SUIT

Judge John P. Niels of the United States District Court at Wilmington, Delaware, this week decided in favor of the Federal scientists as against the Government with respect to rights under inventions and patents under the conditions of employment which usually exist in Government laboratories.

The case involved the invention of Percival D. Lowell and Francis W. Dunmore, who were employed by the United States Bureau of Standards during the time that they solved the problem of operating radio receiving sets from the alternating current lighting socket in the usual residence instead of using dry or storage batteries. The suit was brought against the Dubilier Condenser Corporation, as exclusive licensee under the patents.

Their invention revolutionized the radio industry. Lowell and Dunmore patented their invention and many independent radio manufacturers obtained licenses for use of the patents. However, the Radio Corporation of America refused to recognize Lowell and Dunmore's invention. It was necessary for the inventors in order to sustain their rights under the patents to sue the Radio Corporation of America. The infringement suit was decided in favor of the inventors by Judge Hugh M. Morris, of the United States District Court, Wilmington, Delaware, who held the Lowell and Dunmore patent valid and infringed. As one of the defenses to the bill of complaint, the Radio Corporation of America alleged that the Radio Corporation had a right to practice the invention due to the fact that the inventors were employed by the Government when they made their discovery.

Lowell and Dunmore were thrown into interference proceedings in the Patent Office by the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., associated with the interests of Radio Corporation of America, wherein the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., claimed that Michael I. Pupin had made the invention prior to Messrs. Lowell and Dunmore. The Latour Corporation, the Murad Radio Laboratories, and Wired Radio, Inc., also entered the interference claiming priority of invention over Lowell and Dunmore. Throughout the years of interference proceedings in which Lowell and Dunmore were awarded priority before the Examiner of Interferences, the Government representatives made no claim to the invention but stood by while Lowell and Dunmore contested the interference and asserted their rights to the invention.

It was only after Lowell and Dunmore had been awarded priority that the Government stepped in with a claim of title to the patents and that the inventors were confronted by the Government with a bill in equity to compel an assignment of the patent to the Government. The theory of the Radio Corporation of American defense in the infringement suit had been that if the title to the patent could be placed in the Government, the Radio Corporation of America could escape a payment of royalty under the patent.

The principal witness for the Government was Dr. J. H. Dellinger, Chief of the Radio Laboratory of the Bureau of Standards. At the trial, the inventors both took the witness stand. Other witnesses testified on behalf of the Government scientists including Frederick A. Kolster, formerly Chief of the Radio Laboratory of the Bureau of Standards and predecessor to the present Chief.

Judge Niels found in his opinion that in the midst of certain aircraft problems, the inventors, impelled solely by their own scientific curiosity, conceived the idea of eliminating batteries in broadcast receiving sets and operating such sets from the alternating current lighting circuit. The invention was not suggested or assigned by Dr. Dellinger or by any other superior as a task to be solved by either Lowell or Dunmore. After Lowell and Dunmore completed their invention, Dr. Dellinger asked for an explanation of the invention and was informed how the batteries would be eliminated and the radio receiver operated from the lighting circuit.

In commenting upon the rights of the Government scientists' in inventions, Judge Niels said:

"The Bureau of Standards has upon its staff a large number of employees engaged in specific fields of activity and to a certain extent engaged in research work. To hold that every invention made by one of these research workers under the facts disclosed in this case automatically became the property of the United States would, I think, be not only contrary to the law as laid down by the Supreme Court, but have a strong tendency to destroy the morale of the Bureau and take away a just incentive on the part of its employees to make inventions, that is, a personal reward for their efforts, bearing always in mind that the Government is entitled to the full use of all such inventions.

"Under such conditions should the normal reward of inventors be withheld from research workers in the Bureau of Standards? I think not. To do so would measurably crush the inventive genius, enthusiasm and spirit of the employees. It would drive unusual men out of the public service and correspondingly lower the efficiency of the Bureau. If the rules of law heretofore prevailing are to be extended to bring about this result, resort should be had to the Congress and not to the Courts.

"The bills of complaint must be dismissed."

John B. Brady, Washington patent attorney, represented the inventors.

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DEVIATION CONTINUES TO DECREASE

Continued improvement in the ability of the country's broadcasting stations in staying within the allotted wave lengths lead to the belief that they are becoming more familiar with technical means of operations, according to W. D. Terrell, Director of the Commerce Department's Radio Division.

Stations are allowed to deviate 500 cycles either way on their frequencies but many stations have now become so proficient as to permit deviations of only 50 cycles. The month of March saw 65 of the country's stations in this category, while 63 were under the 100 mark, 77 under the 200 mark, and 132 ranging at 200 cycles and over. Only 337 stations out of the total 612 were measured during March.

The frequencies of these stations were measured for an aggregate of 6,137 times. In comparison with the measurements made during December of last year, improvement was shown, Mr. Terrell stated.

The measurements were made at standard frequency monitoring stations located in Boston, Mass.; Baltimore, Md.; Atlanta, Ga.; New Orleans, La.; Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; Los Angeles, Calif.; San Francisco, Calif.; Portland, Oreg., and at the super-station in Grand Island, Nebr.

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RADIO ANTI-TRUST SUIT EXPLAINED

Judge Warren Olney, Special Assistant to the Attorney General in charge of the Department of Justice's prosecution of the Radio Corporation of America and its associates in the United States District Court at Wilmington, Del., has returned to Washington after gathering more evidence in California.

Stating that the suit would probably be brought to trial in the Fall, Judge Olney explained that there had been some misunderstanding as to the purpose of the Department of Justice.

The suit does not seek dissolution of the Radio Corporation, he said, but only to dissolve the combination "whereby the RCA, General Electric, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and certain other companies have sought to restrain competition."

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

April 27 - WCGU, United States Broadcasting Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., license to cover C. P. issued 11/21/30 for change in equipment; WMIL, Arthur Faske, Brooklyn, N. Y., license to cover C. P. issued 12/15/30 to move station from Long Beach, N. Y. to Brooklyn, N. Y.; WSAZ, WSAZ, Inc., Huntington, W. Va., modification of C. P. amended to request extension of completion and commencement of construction; WBBL, Grace Covenant Presbyterian Church, Richmond, Va., C. P. to install new transmitter; The Starr Piano Company, Richmond, Ind., C. P. amended to request 1500 kc., instead of 1120 kc., 100 watts instead of 500 watts, and share with WKBV, instead of unlimited; KWLC, Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, license to cover C. P. granted 12/19/30 for change in equipment; KLX, The Tribune Publishing Co., Oakland, Calif., C. P. to make changes in equipment; Bruce Dennis, owner, Evening Herald and Morning News, Klamath Falls, Oregon, C. P. amended to request 1210 kc., instead of 1390 kc.; KGEK, Elmer G. Beehler, trading as Beehler Electric Equipment Co., Yuma, Colo., modification of C.P. to increase power from 50 watts to 100 watts and extend commencement and completion dates to 5/5/31 and 6/25/31 respectively (C.P. issued 2/13/31).

April 28 - WBZA, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass., modification C. P. to extend completion date to 8/5/31; WABI, Pine Tree Broadcasting Corp., Bangor, Maine, C.P. to change frequency from 1200 kc., to 1180 kc., increase power from 100 watts to 500 watts, change equipment and move transmitter to a location to be determined in Penobscot County, Maine; WPAW, Shartenberg & Robinson Co., Pawtucket, R. I., C. P. to make changes in equipment; WAAB, Bay State Broadcasting Corp., Boston, Mass., license to cover C. P. granted 4/3/31 to move transmitter to Quincy, Mass.; KQV, Doubleday-Hill Electric Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., C. P. to install new equipment; D. R. Wallace, Tulsa, Okla., C. P. to erect a new station to use 1210 kc., 100 watts, unlimited hours; KRLD, KRLD Radio Corp., Dallas, Texas, license to cover C.P. granted 12/19/30 for new equipment; WKBH, Jos. Callaway, trading as Callaway Music Co., LaCrosse, Wis., change hours of operation from sharing with KSO, to unlimited to 7 P. M., divide remaining hours with KSO (hours specified).

Also, KFLV, Rockford Broadcasters, Inc., Rockford, Ill., license to cover C. P. granted 1/20/31 for new equipment; KGFX, Dana McNeil, Pierre, S. D., C. P. to make changes in equipment; KGIZ, Grant City Park Corp., Grant City, Mo., license to cover C.P. granted 1/13/31 for change in equipment; KSO, Berry Seed Co., Clarinda, Iowa, modification of license to change hours of operation from sharing with WKBH to unlimited daytime until 6 P.M., divide with WKBH at night (hours specified); KXRO, KXRO, Inc., Aberdeen, Wash., modification of C. P. to move transmitter and studio locally; KUJ, Paul R. Heitmeyer, Walla Walla, Washington, license to cover C. P. granted 3/31/31 for change in equipment.

Applications Other Than Broadcasting

April 25 - Lawrence E. Dutton, Miami Beach, Fla., C. P. for 6000, 9600, 11800, 15100 kc., 2.5 KW, relay broadcasting service; KDG, Press Wireless, Inc., Honolulu, T. H., modification of C. P. for extension of completion date to 12/31/31; KPD, P. E. Harris & Co., Hawk Inlet, Alaska, renewal of license for 425, 500, 217, 246 kc., 100 watts, coastal and point-to-point service; W9XAA, Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago, Ill., C. P. for 2750 to 2850 kc., 500 watts, visual broadcasting service.

April 27 - Alamo Broadcasting Co., Inc., Portable, Bexer Co., Texas, C. P. for 1420 kc., 100 watts, special experimental to be used in ascertaining suitable location for broadcasting station KTAP, San Antonio, Texas; KOE, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Cheyenne, Wyo., modification of C.P. for extension of construction period to 90 days after 5/11/31; Standard Shipping Co., on ship "Standard", license for radio on ship, frequencies to be determined by Commission, 1 to 2 watts, special experimental service; Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc NC-999-Y, NC-933-Y, NC-942-Y, NC-947-Y, NC-961-Y - licenses for aircraft on 3106, 3070, 3076, 3082, 3088, 5510, 5540 kc., 50 watts; Belcher Abstract & Title Co.; at Crescent City, and Eureka, Calif., new C. P.s for 3400 kc., 50 watts, point-to-point service.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

The following applications were granted on April 28th:

WSAZ, WSAZ, Inc., Huntington, W. Va., modification of C.P. to change location of transmitter from City of Huntington to outside of city limits, and extend commencement date to 3/15/31; KFI, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Cal., modification of license to extend completion date of C.P. from April 17th to July 1st; WTIC, WBAL, WEAF and WJZ, granted authority to operate synchronously to May 31, 1931; Lynchburg Flying Service, Inc., Lynchburg, Va., license and C.P. 2368 kc., 7½ watts, to be used for pick-up purposes, on April 29th; WOBT, A. F. Titsworth, d/b as Titsworth's Radio & Music Shop, Union City, Tenn., C. P. to move studio and transmitter from Union City to Jackson, Tenn., and use portable to test for location; Radiomarine Corp. of America: SS "Middlesex", temporary authority to continue operation of radio equipment pending action on formal application; KRUI, SS "Santa Flavia", authority to operate modified tube transmitter on board Santa Flavia pending action on formal application; W9AHJ, Ralph B. Phillips, Delavan, Wis., authority to operate amateur station at Burlington, Wis., for period not to exceed 30 days from April 25th.

Set For Hearing

The Advent Christian Church, Portsmouth, N. H., requests C.P. 1310 kc., 100 w., share with WKAV; The Owosso Broadcasting Co., Inc., Owosso, Mich., requests C. P. 950 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time; Knoxville Journal Co., Knoxville, Tenn., requests C. P. 1330 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time; First Baptist Church, R.S. Beal, Pastor, Tucson, Ariz., requests C.P. 1420 kc., 100 w., 19 hrs. per week, also automatic frequency control; WMCA, Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York City, requests modification of license to increase power from 500 w. to 1 KW; KFLV, Rockford Broadcasters, Inc., Rockford, Ill., requests modification of license to increase hours of operation from dividing with WHBL to simultaneous day operation with WHBL, share with WHBL at night; KFH, Radio Station KFH Co., Wichita, Kans., requests modification of license to increase hours of operation from sharing with WOQ to unlimited.

Also, WJAY, Cleveland Radio Broadcasting Corp., Cleveland, O., requests modification of license to change frequency from 610 to 590 kc., increase hours of operation from daytime only, to unlimited; The Empire Broadcast Corp., Alexandria, Va., requests C.P. 1539 kc., 350 w., 1 A.M. to 6 A.M. daily; Same Co., at Glen Allen, Va., same request; Same Co., at Falmouth Va., requests C. P. 3256 kc., 500 watts, 1 A.M. to 6 A.M. daily, and C.P. 4795 kc., 500 w., 1 A.M. to 6 A.M. daily.

Application Denied

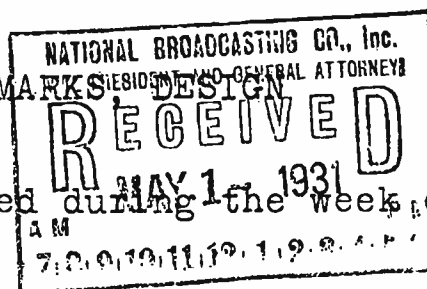
WGBS, General Broadcasting System, Inc., New York City., denied authority to operate until 11 P.M., E.S.T. on evening of April 30th, in order to broadcast political speeches.

Action On Examiner's Reports (Action taken April 27, 1931)

WBBS, Boston Broadcasting Co., Boston, Mass., application for renewal of license denied, sustaining Chief Examiner Yost; WLOE, Boston Broadcasting Co., Boston, Mass., application for modification of license so as to have unlimited time, denied, sustaining Chief Examiner Yost; KGER, C. Merwin Dobyns, Long Beach, Cal., application for unlimited time, from sharing with KPSN, Pasadena, granted, sustaining Examiner Pratt; KPSN, Pasadena Star News Publishing Co., Pasadena, Cal., application for renewal of license sharing time with KGER on 1360 with 1 KW power, denied, effective April 30th, sustaining Examiner Pratt; WHEC-WABO, Hickson Electric Co., Rochester, N. Y., WHP, WHP, Inc., Harrisburg, Pa., WOKO, WOKO, Inc., Albany, N. Y., WCAH, Commercial Radio Service Co., Columbus, Ohio, granted extension to July 1, 1931, of special authorization to operate simultaneously on frequency 1430 kc.

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PATENTS, PATENT SUITS, TRADE-MARKS



The following patents were granted during the week ending April 28, 1931:

- 1,802,345. Portable Radio Apparatus. William M. Heina, Long Island City, N. Y., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Transi-tone Automobile Radio Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed February 9, 1928.
- 1,802,371. Electromagnetic Device. Francis J. Bullivant and Fred A. Miller, St. Louis, Mo. Filed August 3, 1928.
- 1,802,420. Method of Utilizing a Wide Frequency Range for Signaling Channels. Estill I. Green, East Orange, N. J., assignor to American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Filed January 30, 1930.
- 1,802,441. Television Apparatus. George H. Morse, Harrisburg, Pa. Filed April 6, 1929.
- 1,802,470. Synchronizing System. August Karolus, Leipzig, Germany, assignor to Radio Corporation of America, Filed May 28, 1929, and in Germany June 13, 1928.
- 1,802,480. Sound-Amplifying Apparatus. Harrison W. Rogers, New York, N. Y. Filed January 9, 1928.
- 1,802,504. Synchronized Photographic and Sound Recording and Reproducing Mechanism. Charles W. Ebeling, New York, N. Y., assignor to Harrison W. Rogers, Inc. Filed October 29, 1927.
- 1,802,555. Signaling-Circuit Arrangement. Walter Hahnemann, Berlin-Merienfelde, Germany, assignor to C. Lorenz Aktiengesellschaft, Berlin-Tempelhof, Germany. Filed March 24, 1927, and in Germany March 19, 1926.
- 1,802,563. High-Frequency Current-Generating System. Ludwig Kuhn and Erich Geissler, Charlottenburg, near Berlin, Germany, assignors to The Firm: Dr. Erich F. Hugh, G.M.B.H., Berlin, Germany. Filed January 23, 1924, and in Germany January 24, 1923.
- 1,802,595. Automatic Photographic Sound-Reproducing Mechanism. Lee de Forest, New York, N. Y., assignor to DeForest Phonofilm Corporation, New York, N. Y. Filed Feb. 18, 1928.
- 1,802,677. Electric-Power-Translating Device. Joseph Slepian, Wilkinsburg, Pa., assignor to Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Filed January 2, 1924. Renewed September 12, 1929.

- 1,802,688. Beam Network System. Marcel Wallace, St. George, N.Y., assignor of one-third to Edward L. Corbett, Bronx County, N. Y. Filed May 6, 1930.
- 1,806,699. Light Valve. Sidney Bloomenthal, New York, N. Y., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed December 12, 1929.
- 1,802,728. Supervisory-Control System. James L. McCoy, Wilkesburg, Pa., assignor to Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Filed March 1, 1924.
- 1,802,734. Indicator for Telephony Transmitters. Hans Muth, Berlin, Germany, assignor to Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie m.b.H., Berlin, Germany. Filed May 2, 1927, and in Germany May 5, 1926.
- 1,802,736. Radio Transmitting System. Richard H. Ranger, Newark, N. J., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed January 15, 1926.
- 1,802,738. Electrical Network. Walter van B. Roberts, Princeton, N. J., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed October 8, 1928.
- 1,802,742. Phase Indicator for Feeble High-Frequency Currents. Georg Von Arco, Berlin, Germany, assignor to Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie m.b.H., Berlin, Germany. Filed July 2, 1926, and in Germany July 13, 1925.
- 1,802,745. Dot Multiplex. James N. Whitaker, Yonkers, N. Y., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed September 29, 1928.
- 1,802,747. System for Recording Electrical Fluctuations. Vladimir K. Zworykin, Swissvale, Pa., assignor to Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. Filed April 12, 1927.
- 1,802,760. Method of and Means for Separating Desired from Undesired Electric Currents of Different Frequencies. Edward G. Gage, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Filed November 2, 1927.
- 1,802,767. Oscillation Circuit. Wilhelm Kummerer, Berlin, Germany, assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed Aug. 18, 1925, and in Germany Oct. 1, 1924.
- 1,802,780. Piezo-Electric Device. Charles B. Sawyer, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, assignor, by mesne assignments, to the Cleveland Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed May 6, 1927.

- 1,802,781. Piezo-Electric Device. Charles B. Sawyer and Charles F. Brush, Jr., Cleveland Heights, Ohio; the Cleveland Trust Company, executor of said assignments, to The Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Filed May 6, 1927.
- 1,802,782. Piezo-Electric Device. Charles B. Sawyer, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed May 6, 1927. - assignor, by mesne assignments, to The Cleveland Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio.
- 1,802,783. Piezo-Electric Device. Charles B. Sawyer, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, assignor, by mesne assignments to The Cleveland Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed October 14, 1927. Renewed November 18, 1930.
- 1,802,802. Television Device. Frank Ellison Best, Seattle, Wash. Filed October 17, 1927.
- 1,802,803. Device for Transmitting Vision Electrically. Frank Ellison Best, Seattle, Wash. Refile of application filed January 7, 1926. This application filed March 1, 1928.
- 1,802,826. Sound-Reproducing Means. Adriaan Nagelvoort, Wilmington, Del., assignor to Delaware Chemical Engineering Co., Wilmington, Del. Filed July 3, 1929.
- 1,802,830. Machine for Automatically Playing Phonograph Records. George H. Pittman, Jackson Heights, N. Y. Filed September 7, 1926. Renewed July 23, 1929.
- 1,802,831. Phonograph. George H. Pittman, Jackson Heights, N. Y. Filed July 15, 1927.
- 1,802,910. Vibrating Member for Loud-Speakers. Gerrit Henri de Jongh, Eindhoven, Netherlands, assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed May 2, 1927, and in the Netherlands, May 14, 1926.
- 1,802,950. Vacuum Tube. Walter Louis Krahl, Montclair, N. J., assignor to Arcturus Radio Tube Company, Newark, N. J. Filed June 6, 1928.
- 1,803,000. Manufacture of Photo-Electric Cells. Norman Robert Campbell, Watford, England. Filed January 3, 1929, and in Great Britain, January 7, 1928.
- 1,803,017. Electrical Circuit. Frederick Kenneth Herschmann, New York, N. Y. Filed April 1, 1927.
- 1,803,038. Sound-Reproducing Mechanism. Percy A. Robbins, Highland Park, Ill. Filed May 17, 1929.
- 1,803,040. Voltage Supply and Power Amplifier Unit. Louis G. Pacent, Winfield, N. Y., assignor to Pacent Electric Company, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed November 15, 1926.

- 1,803,060. Method for Mechanically Recording Sound Waves in a Cold Way on Plane Sound Carriers that are Harder than Wax. Felix Wilfried Freitag, Wernigerode-Harz, Germany. Filed December 20, 1927, and in Germany, July 30, 1927.
- 1,803,133. Facsimile System. Richard Howland Ranger, Newark, N.J., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed May 3, 1929.
- 1,803,161. High-Frequency Signaling System. Edward Austin, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Co. Filed April 18, 1922
- 1,803,184. Method and Apparatus for Converting Electric Power. Louis A. Hazeltine, Hoboken, N. J., assignor to General Electric Company. Original application filed July 5, 1923, and in Great Britain July 4, 1924. Divided and this application filed January 20, 1927.
- 1,803,247. Oscillating Heterodyne Detector. Jesse M. Grigg, Chicago, Illinois. Filed September 10, 1928.
- 1,803,273. Phonograph Pick-Up. Charles B. Sawyer, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, assignor, by mesne assignments, to The Cleveland Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed July 25, 1929.
- 1,803,274. Piezo-Electric Device. Charles B. Sawyer, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, assignor, by mesne assignments, to The Cleveland Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Original application filed May 6, 1927, Serial No. 189,443. Divided and this application filed January 14, 1930.
- 1,803,275. Piezo-Electric Device. Charles B. Sawyer, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, assignor, by mesne assignments to the Cleveland Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed Nov. 3, 1930.
- 1,803,278. High-Frequency Control of a Kerr Cell. Theodore Willard Case, Auburn, N. Y., assignor to Case Research Laboratory Inc., Auburn, N. Y. Filed July 23, 1928.

Patent Suits

- 1,533,858. L. A. Hazeltine, Method and means for neutralizing capacity coupling in audions, D.C., Del. Doc. E. 695, L.L. Jones v. Hazeltine Corp. et al. Dismissed with prejudice Feb. 12, 1931.
- 1,522,814. F. J. Seabolt, Phonograph, D.C., E.D., Ill. (Danville), Doc. 282-D, The Capehart Corp. et al. v. F.D. Nellis et al. (Cairo Novelty Co.). Dismissed without prejudice Feb. 20, 1931.

1,688,478, A. J. Weiss, Electrical condenser, C. C.A., 2d Cir.,
Doc. 11181, Dubilier Condenser Corp. v. Aerovox Wireless
Corp. Decree affirmed (notice Feb. 16, 1931).

Patent Reissue

18,055, Radio Receiving Circuit. Thomas H. Berkland, Chicago,
Ill., assignor to Western Electric Company, Inc., New York
N. Y. Original No. 1,679,597, dated August 7, 1928, filed
July 13, 1925. Application for reissue filed July 31, 1930.

Trade-Marks

Ser. No. 309,245. Kinney Bros. & Sipprell, Everett, Wash. Filed
Dec. 22, 1930. "Acremeter" for Radio Tube Testers. Claims
use since August 20, 1930.

Ser. No. 312,425. General Talking Pictures Corporation, New York,
N. Y. Filed March 23, 1931. "Phonodisc" for apparatus for
the recording and apparatus for the reproduction of talking
pictures and the parts thereof. Claims use since April 20, 1929.

Trade-Mark Registrations Granted

282,706. Radio Receiving Sets. Grigsby-Grunow Co., Chicago, Ill.
Filed July 7, 1930. Published February 17, 1931.

282,707. Electric Loud-Speakers. Grigsby-Grunow Company, Chicago,
Ill. Filed July 2, 1930. Published February 17, 1931.

282,750. Radio Receiving Sets. First National Radio Corporation,
New York, N. Y. Filed August 9, 1929. Published November
12, 1929.

Print

13,154 - Title: Simplifying 1931 Circuits. For Radio Tubes.
Arcturus Radio Tube Company, Newark, N. J. Published
March 10, 1931.

Design

84,052. Phonograph Pick-Up Unit. John A. Rancorn, Camden, N. J.,
and John P. Barnes, Springfield, Pa., assignors to RCA
Victor Company, Inc. Filed Feb. 24, 1931. Term of patent
3½ years.

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