

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

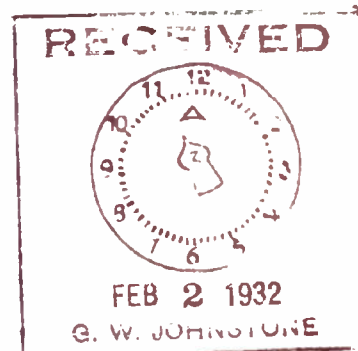
INSURANCE BUILDING

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 :: :: CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.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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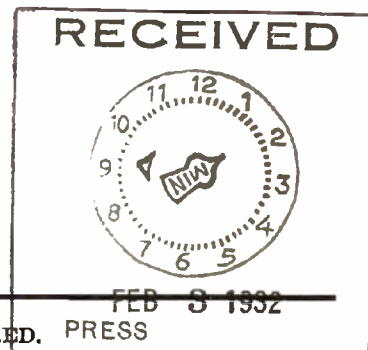
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No. 506



SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$10. PER MONTH. NO CONTRACT REQUIRED.

SEEK TO END INFLATION OF RADIO STATION VALUES

In an effort to check the inflation of values of radio stations, particularly the wave length and license, the Federal Radio Commission adopted a motion providing that in all applications for assignments of broadcasting station licenses, there shall be submitted a sworn statement of the financial and legal transactions involved.

The new ruling, presented to the Commission in the form of a motion by Commissioner Harold A. Lafount, will in some measure curb the selling of license permits for fabulous sums out of all proportion to their value and will be further beneficial to the radio industry and the listening public because it will assure better programs by keeping advertising rates down so more money will be available for employment of talent.

"It has come to the attention of the Commission that there have been many cases of selling license permits", said Commissioner Lafount. "One concern, for instance, will secure a construction permit, build a station, then sell the station and permit for many times their value.

"Other concerns are willing to pay these exorbitant prices because they feel the expense and difficulty of obtaining a new construction permit would probably amount, in time and money, to a greater investment. Then, too, there is always the chance that their requests will be refused, especially with the air overcrowded as it is today.

"For instance, a concern may get a construction permit and build a station costing \$10,000. Another concern wanting a station says it will pay \$25,000 for the station and assignment of license. Naturally, the second concern must charge higher advertising rates to make the station pay for the original investment. Then the second concern might sell for \$50,000, and so on. Such transactions are not at all unusual, and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been involved in recent sales of this sort.

"Such actions place a commercial valuation on wave lengths and licenses, a condition directly in opposition to terms of the Radio Act. The purpose of the new ruling is to give the Commission information by which they may determine whether value is being placed on the wave length and license, or just on equipment.

"In the future, all applications for assignment of license, whether voluntary or involuntary, must be accompanied by sworn statements telling of all equipment to be transferred, of total value of such equipment, and the price to be charged, with terms and condition of the proposed transfer."

The motion, as adopted by the Commission, follows in full text:

"I move that effective today the Federal Radio Commission require all applications for assignment of broadcasting radio station licenses be accompanied by a sworn statement containing the following information:

"(a) A complete list of all assets to be transferred including intangibles and a description of all equipment.

"(b) An itemized statement showing actual cost of replacement of the individual items transferred.

"(c) An itemized statement showing present value of the individual items transferred.

"(d) A financial statement executed by the proposed assignor showing receipts and disbursements, also profit or loss, for the three months preceding the month in which the assignment is requested.

"(e) A financial statement executed by the proposed assignee showing individual items of assets and liabilities.

"(f) Where assignment is voluntary, an executed copy of the contract or lease agreement shall be attached which must provide:

- (1) That the assignee shall have complete control of station equipment and operation, including unlimited supervision of programs to be broadcast from the station.
- (2) Transfer shall be subject to the consent of the Commission.
- (3) Including the price, whether paid or promised, and all terms and conditions of the proposed sale or transfer.

"(g) Where the assignment is involuntary there shall be attached a certified copy of the court order, or legal instrument, effectuating the transfer and showing all the terms and conditions under which the transfer was made.

"(h) A copy of the articles of incorporation of assignee, if a corporation, showing its power to engage in radio broadcasting, certified by the Secretary of State of the State in which assignee is incorporated."

"In support of this motion," Commissioner Lafount suggested that the information now required by the Federal Radio Commission is not complete enough to permit the Commission to determine whether or not value is being placed upon the wave length or license, and as a result, there is considerable commercializing and trafficking in wave lengths and licenses, which I believe to be contrary to both the spirit and letter of the Radio Act."

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EDGE TELLS FRANCE TARIFF STEP UNFAIR

Acting on instructions from Washington, Ambassador Edge and other officials of the American Embassy in Paris visited Louis Rollin, the Minister of Commerce, to enter the protest of the United States against the situation arising from the imposition of quotas on radios and radio tubes, which have virtually put an end to imports of those commodities from the United States.

It is learned that Mr. Edge is considering seeing Premier Laval himself about the quota situation before the Ambassador leaves for the United States on Wednesday of this week.

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TELEVISION FOR N. Y. HOTEL

Arthur Freed, President of the Freed Television and Radio Corporation, announces that the Hotel New Yorker would be the first great metropolitan hostelry to present television to its guests.

Arrangements have been made so that every deluxe suite in the New York will feature with its built-in radio speaker, a small screen on which television pictures will be projected from a complete television receiver which will be built into the wall of the room.

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SPAIN-PORTUGAL-BRAZIL RADIO-TELEPHONE SERVICE

Direct radio telephone service was begun between Spain and Brazil and between Portugal and Brazil Thursday, January 28th, according to a statement issued from the offices of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

The Spanish President exchanged greetings with the President of Brazil, Dr. Getulio Vargas, and the Spanish Foreign Minister talked with the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Communication between Lisbon and Rio de Janeiro was then established through the radio telephone station of the Compania Telefonica Nacional de Espana at Madrid and General Oscar Carmona, President of Portugal, and other Portuguese officials exchanged greetings with Brazilian officials.

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NEW ACCOUNTS AND RENEWALS FROM NBC SALES DEPARTMENT

Some new NBC accounts and renewals have just been released by the National Broadcasting Company Sales Department, and follow:

United Drug Company (Rexall Products), Boston, Mass., Agency - Thompson-Koch Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Contract - 13 weeks; Period - Sunday 7:15-7:30 P.M.; Starts February 7, 1932; Basic WEAf basic network; Program - "The Rexall Radio Party", with Andy Sanella and 18 piece orchestra; Ed Smalle and Jerry Macey as "The Rexall Boys". - New Account.

Affiliated Products, Inc. (Jo-Cur Waveset, Louis Phillipe's Products, Kissproof Lipstick), Chicago, Ill.; Agency - Blackett-Sample-Hummert, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; Contract - Balance of present contract; Period: Monday to Saturday, 10:30 to 10:45 P.M.; Starts, February 15, 1932; Basic WJZ Network; Monday and Friday, "Jo-Cur Waves of Melody"; Tuesday and Thursday, "Paris Night Life", Wednesday and Saturday, "Hollywood Nights" - Renewal.

W. A. Scheaffer Pen Company, Ft. Madison, Iowa; Agency - McJunkin Advertising Agency, Chicago, Ill.; Contract - 13 weeks; Period, Sunday 4:30 to 5:00 P.M.; Starts February 14, 1932; Basic WJZ Network; program undetermined at this time. - New Account.

Quaker Oats Company, Chicago, Ill.; Agency - Lord & Thomas and Logan, Chicago, Illinois; Contract - 26 weeks; Period - Daily except Sunday, 7:45 to 8:00 A.M., P.S.T.; Starts, February 29, 1932; KGO Network, Pacific Supplementary; Program - "Van and Don, the Two Professors". - Renewal.

American Kitchen Products Co. (Steero Bouillon Cubes), 16 Cooper Square, New York City; Agency: Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborne, 383 Madison Ave., New York City; Contract - 33 programs to and including Feb. 24, 1932; Period: Wednesday 10:15-10:30 A.M., Starts Feb. 3, 10, 17 and 24th only; WEAf Network; Program - "Jane Grant's Steero Hour", Cookery Talk; - Renewal.

Walker Gordon Laboratory (Milk), Plainsboro, New Jersey; Agency - The Paul Cornell Co., Inc., 580 Fifth Ave., New York City; Contract - 13 weeks; Period - Wed, 10:45 - 11:00 A.M.; Starts February 10, 1932; WJZ only; Program - Dialogue on properties of Walker-Gordon Milk for Babies, incidental music. - New Account.

Tastyeast, Inc., (Yeasted Chocolate Fudge Candy), Springfield, Mass.; Agency - Federal Advertising Agency, New York, N. Y.; Contract - 6 week renewal; Period - Monday & Thursday 7:15-7:30 P.M.; Starts - January 25, 1932; Network - Split network - WJZ; Program - Tastyeast Jesters, Comedy trio. - Renewal.

Colgate, Palmolive Peet Co. (Supersuds), Chicago, Illinois;
Agency: Lord & Thomas and Logan, Chicago, Ill.; Contract - 52 weeks;
Period - Daily except Saturday and Sunday 10:15 - 10:30 A.M.; Starts
February 15, 1932; Basic WJZ Network;- Program - "Clara, Lu, and Em",
comedy sketch. - Renewal

Manhattan Soap Company (Sweetheart Soap), New York, N. Y.;
Agency - Peck Advertising Co., New York, N. Y.; Contract - 13 weeks;
Period - Monday 5:30-5:45 P.M.; Starts February 8, 1932; Split
Network - WEAf - 11 stations; Program - Beauty talks by Ruth Jordan,
instrumental music with string trio, John Fogarty, soloist - Renewal.

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MARKET FOR RADIO SETS IN PORTUGAL

The Portuguese Government recently opened bids for the installation of a 20-kilowatt broadcasting station, which will lend itself to an increase to 80 kilowatts. This station should be in operation by March, 1933.

According to William W. Brunswick, American Consul at Lisbon, it is expected that there will be a future market for 80,000 medium and low priced sets, the retail price not to exceed \$15 with \$7 for loud speakers. A limited number of crystal receivers will also be in demand. Dealers believe that 1, 2 and 3 tube sets will be the most popular.

The sets now in use in Portugal are of American, Netherland, and German origin and retail at prices from \$75 to \$100, complete with tubes. Dealers prefer to import radio sets, without cabinets and provide cabinets manufactured from native wood. Netherland and German manufacturers give from one to six months credit to dealers and sets are retailed on the installment plan.

Since radio sets are to be used in cities and the rural communities, both battery and electrically operated apparatus will be in demand. The current which is largely used in Portugal is direct, 220 volts, and alternating, 110 and 220 volts, 42 cycles; 3 phase. There is also some use of alternating current, 220 and 380 volts.

A list of radio dealers in Portugal may be obtained from the Commercial Intelligence Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., upon request.

Also information concerning the following "Foreign Trade Opportunities" may be obtained from the same source:

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|--------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|
| Radio apparatus and parts | I56005 | San Juan, P. R. | Agency |
| Radio sets, and television apparatus | £56008 | Johannesburg, South Africa | " |

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NEW STATION FOR BRITISH EMPIRE BROADCASTING

The British Broadcasting Corporation has placed an order for a new Empire short wave broadcasting station with Standard Telephones and Cables Limited, English associate of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. The contract includes two Type No. 4 transmitters and seventeen antennae.

The British Broadcasting Company has for some time past been planning the erection at Daventry of a special transmitting station to be devoted to broadcasts for the British Empire.

The new station has been designed entirely in England by British engineers. The design has been based on the knowledge in short wave working that Standard Telephones and Cables, Limited, has acquired as a result of many years' experience in long distance transoceanic telephony.

It is expected that the equipment will be completed by the Autumn and will be installed and ready for testing by the end of the year.

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NAMES ELEVEN AIR FEATURES FOR STAR CLASS LAST YEAR

A list of eleven air features who, during the last year, reached national star prominence through broadcasting, compiled by Variety, is as follows:

The Boswell Sisters, Bing Crosby, Russ Columbo, Mills Brothers, The Goldbergs, Eddie Cantor, Walter Winchell, Guy Lombardo, Ben Bernie, Cab Calloway, and Sisters of the Skillet.

Radio's holdover stars were "Amos 'n' Andy", Rudy Vallee, Morton Downe, Kate Smith, Paul Whiteman, Seth Parker, Ted Husing, Phil Cook and Tony Wons.

The 13 whose status is adjudged by Variety as having declined below their previous national rating, or to have backed out of the coast to coast picture altogether, were Little Jack Little, Floyd Gibbons, Henry Burbig, Vaughn DeLeath, Jessica Dragonette, Olive Palmer, Paul Oliver, Gladys Rice, Happiness Boys, Graham McNamee, Breen and DeRose, Vincent Lopez, B. A. Rolfe, A. & P. Gypsies.

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NO ACTION ON THAD BROWN NOMINATION

Consideration of the nomination of Thad Brown to fill the vacancy on the Federal Radio Commission left by the resignation of Judge Ira E. Robinson is still held up at this writing.

"President Hoover's desire to reward a devoted political follower is being blocked by Senator Couzens (R., Mich), who is indefinitely delaying Senate action on the confirmation of Thad H. Brown for membership on the Federal Radio Commission," writes Leo R. Sack, correspondent for the Cleveland Press, Cincinnati Post and other Ohio Scripps-Howard newspapers.

"Brown, former Ohio Secretary of State, is the man to whom President Hoover addressed his formal letter four years ago announcing his willingness to be a candidate for President. Thus he entered the strategic Ohio primaries against the late Senator Willis.

"Senator Couzens says Brown is a 'politician', and he objects to the practice of filling Commissions with politicians. He so informed the President, but Hoover, upon the advice of Postmaster General Brown, nominated Thad Brown anyway.

"Couzens is assembling data which he hopes will convince other Senators that Brown should not be confirmed. Democratic Leader Robinson is reported to share his views.

"Meanwhile Couzens refuses", Mr. Sack concludes, "to be hurried into fixing a date for a hearing on the nomination by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee of which he is Chairman."

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NEW YORK TIMES CUTS RADIO SPACE

The New York Times, which heretofore printed the programs of every New York City station in full, today (Monday) condensed its program announcements to a box two columns in width and about a half column in length, captioned, "Today On The Radio", containing only what Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr., Radio Editor, considers the outstanding features. It was indexed according to time and contained only reference to about 45 features.

The New York Times has been devoting three pages on Sunday to advance radio station programs, but beginning two weeks hence this space has been cut to two pages.

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ZENITH PASSES UP SIDE-LINES

The following letter has been sent by Paul B. Klugh, Vice-President and General Manager of the Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, to all Zenith distributors:

"During the past three years we have spent considerable time and money upon the subject of refrigeration. Several times during this period we were on the verge of going into refrigeration but for one reason or another were delayed, for which we are now thankful.

"Because of the great number of people now in refrigeration and the imminence of undesirable competition, we have definitely decided not to go into refrigeration, but to place all of our resources and energies on Zenith. We believe that the manufacture and sale of radio sets is a man-sized job requiring the undivided attention of the best minds we can bring into our organization. Today, more than ever before, specialization is necessary and we don't believe it is possible to divide attention between radio and refrigeration and do a good job with either. We feel that the concentration of thought which comes from thinking, studying, analyzing and living Zenith radio twenty-four hours a day, three hundred sixty-five days a year, will produce good results and will mean much in the years to come.

"We are making this announcement to our distributors because many of them know that we have been seriously considering refrigeration and we feel that they are entitled to a definite announcement from us. We likewise feel that they will applaud our decision and our announced policy because it assures them that the Zenith Radio business will be developed persistently and aggressively."

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RADIO NOT HURTING SHEET MUSIC DEALER DECLARES

The contention of certain members of the song-writing fraternity that radio broadcasting has seriously affected the sales of sheet music and thus cut into their incomes is not altogether borne out by the testimony of store owners specializing in that commodity. There are a number of these small stores along Broadway and on other busy thoroughfares which do day after day a "land office" business, according to the New York Times.

"No falling off in the sale of sheet music that I can see", the proprietor of one of them remarked recently, climbing a ladder to reach a piece on a rack near the roof. "Of course, we sell records and various instruments, but the sheet music is our best item. Here's a dandy new item, for instance, the music publishers are always getting out something new."

The storekeeper had in his hand a music album containing "forty famous blues.". "It's just what the people wanted", he said. "They've been coming in here asking for books of the 'blues' for the longest time. The trouble with these song writers is a lot of them never write a real hit. But there are more hits - as they would be reckoned by sales volume - today than there ever were. Where there used to be one real hit song at a time - you know, something that got into the messenger-boy whistling class - now there are three or four."

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TELEVISION MERGER IS CONTEMPLATED

Absorption of remaining stock of the Jenkins Television Corporation by the DeForest Radio Co., is contemplated and stockholders of both companies have been asked to approve such acquisition.

If this plan is carried out, the present DeForest Co. will operate under the corporate name of DeForest-Jenkins Radio and Television Corporation. Although both companies have been operating as separate entities, DeForest owns a controlling interest in Jenkins. The majority stock was acquired several years ago. C. Francis Jenkins, television inventor, is minority stock owner in the DeForest Company.

Jr. Jenkins views the contemplated transaction favorably, believing it will supply the necessary impetus to develop television. Leslie S. Gordon, President of the DeForest Company revealed that his company has been obliged to finance the Jenkins Corporation recently, resulting in a growing indebtedness. This indebtedness would be cancelled by absorption of the Jenkins assets and the subsequent activities of an enlarged organization, Mr. Gordon explained.

Mr. Gordon points out that the commercial development of television has been slower and more costly than was originally contemplated. The valuation of Mr. Jenkins' patents has been set at \$2,000,000.

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: BUSINESS LETTER BRIEFS :
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The regular Sunday afternoon lecture audience at the workhouse on Welfare Island heard M. H. Aylesworth, President of the National Broadcasting Company, sketch the history of radio, offer opinions as to its future, yesterday afternoon.

Several questions about "Amos 'n' Andy" were answered by Mr. Aylesworth. He also predicted the steady rise of television and told several anecdotes.

As an extension of its recently inaugurated frequency checking service for broadcast stations, R.C.A. Communications, Inc., is planning the erection of a laboratory on the West Coast similar to that now in operation at Riverhead, Long Island.

For several years RCA has maintained the Riverhead laboratory to keep close check of the frequencies on its own trans-oceanic stations and those of foreign correspondents.

Australia believes the outlook for radio imports, particularly low-priced units, is good.

A clock constructed by David Olson, an engineer at the Bofors factory, Stockholm, tells besides ordinary time the course, rising and setting positions of the sun and moon, also dusk and dawn, phase of the moon, the year, the month, the week, the date and owner's name day and astronomic indications.

A rotating star map shows movements of the firmament and two revolving globes give the exact hour in different parts of the world. The clock has a radio apparatus, a loudspeaker and a gramophone that are started automatically at a certain minute.

The Magnavox Company, Ltd., of Chicago, and its subsidiaries will move thier executive and sales offices to Fort Wayne, Ind., and consolidate them with the production, engineering and purchasing offices.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

January 28 - WAAT, Bremer Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N. J., C.P. to install new transmitter and increase power from 300 w. to 500 w.; KGNF, Great Plains Broadcasting Co., North Platte, Nebr., modification of license to increase power from 500 w. to 1 KW; KVL, KVL, Inc., Seattle, Wash., C.P. to make changes in equipment; KSEI, KSEI Radio Service Corp., Pocatello, Idaho, C.P. amended to request 250 w., 750 w., local sunset, instead of 250 w., 500 w. local sunset; KXRO, KXRO, Inc., Aberdeen, Wash., determine license power by direct measurement of antenna input.

Applications, Other Than Broadcasting

January 28 - WLD, Pere Marquette Railway Co., Ludington, Mich., special license to test field strength of station on 410, 425 kc., 100 w. for one week only; WPI, Inland Waterways Corp., Memphis, Tenn., license covering C.P. for 3105, 3120, 4780, 6210, 6250, 438, 229 kc., 100 w., 250 w., 1 KW, public coastal; WQDQ, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., New Orleans, La.; KGUD, San Antonio, Tex. KGUA, El Paso, Tex.; KGUB, Houston, Tex.; KGUH, Waco, Texas; WQDP, Atlanta, Ga., modification of point-to-point aeronautical license for decrease in power to 150 w.

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DECISIONS OF THE RADIO COMMISSION

The Commission on January 28th granted the following applications:

WSHB, Inc., New Orleans, La., C.P. to move transmitter and make field tests to determine new location; WHO-WOC, The Central Broadcasting Co., Davenport, Des Moines, Iowa, modification of C.P. for approval of equipment and increase in power to 50 kw; WDEL, WDEL, Inc., Wilmington, Del., license covering local move of transmitter and studio, 1120 kc., 250 w., 500 w., local station, unlimited time; WBOW, Banks of Wabash, Inc., Terre Haute, Ind., license covering move of transmitter locally, 1310 kc., 100 w., unlimited time; WJMS, Johnson Music Store, Ironwood, Mich., license covering erection of new station 1420 kc., 100 w., daytime; WRBL, WRBL Radio Station, Inc., Columbus, Ga., license covering change in equipment 1200 kc., 50 w., unlimited time; KERN, Santa Maria Radio, Santa Maria, Calif., modification of license to change name of licensee to The Bee Bakersfield Broadcasting Company; KFWI, Radio Entertainments, Ltd., San Francisco, authority to measure antenna; WHN, Marcus Loew Booking Agency, New York City, permission to conduct field intensity surveys to determine new site for transmitter of their station; KWCR, Cedar Rapids Broadcast Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, modification of license to increase hours of operation to sharing with KFGQ; WNBW, Home Cut Glass & China Co., Carbondale, Pa., license covering changes in equipment and installation of automatic frequency control, 1200 kc., 10 w., unlimited time.

Also, W9XAA, Chicago Federation of Labor, Navy Pier, Chicago, modification of C.P. to change location and extend completion date to July 24th; WJT, R.C.A. Communications, Inc., San Juan, P.R., renewal of point-to-point license; WGA, Globe Wireless, Ltd., Garden City, L. I.; KGX, Cypress, Calif.; KGS, Island of Oahu, T.H., KGQ, Musselrock Calif., renewal of point-to-point licenses; WFCC, Radio-marine Corp. of America, New York, 30-day authority to operate station aboard vessel "Porto Rico" as 3rd class service; KDWR, authorized to operate station aboard vessel "Invader", for period not to exceed 60 days; KUCJ, KUCD, Mackay Radio & Tel. Co., San Francisco, 60-day authority to operate station KUCJ aboard vessel "Point Reyes" and KUCD, aboard vessel "Point Arena"; KFAC, Los Angeles Broadcasting Co., Los Angeles, Calif., authority to continue temporary use of full time after Feb. 1 on 1300 kc., 1 kw.

Renewal of Licenses

The following stations were granted regular renewal of licenses: KFBI, Milford, Kans., and KJR, Seattle, Wash.

Set For Hearing

WAWZ, Pillar of Fire, Zerephath, N. J.; KARK, Ark. Radio & Equipment Co., Little Rock, Ark.; KNOW, Kut Broadcasting Co., Austin, Tex., renewal of license; Jack Prichard, Terre Haute, Ind., renewal of amateur license

Applications Dismissed (Applicants' Request)

Western Michigan Broadcasting Co., Muskegon, Mich., C.P. 1500 kc., 100 w., share with WKBZ; The Ann Arbor Railroad Co., Frankfort, Mich., assignment of license.

Synchronization Tests Extended

WBAL, Consolidated Gas Electric Light Co., Baltimore, Md., extended for 90 days from Feb. 1, 1932, synchronization tests with WJZ New York on 760 kc., during period when channel 1060 kc., is being used by WTIC, Hartford, Conn.; WTIC, Travelers' Broadcasting Service, Hartford, Conn., extended for 90 days from Feb. 1, 1932, synchronization tests with WEAF, Belmore, N. Y., on 660 kc., during period when channel 1060 kc., is being used by WBAL, Baltimore, Md.

Action On Examiners' Reports

Harry Byron Lee, Lamar, Colo, denied C.P. for new station to operate on 1310 kc., 100 w., daytime hours, sustaining Examiner Walker; KFUP, Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., denied voluntary assignment of license and C.P., sustaining Examiner Walker; KFXJ, Western Slope Broadcasting Co., Grand Junction, Colo., denied by default modification of license, bur renewal of license granted, sustaining Examiner Walker; John E. V. Jasper, Sherman, Tex., denied by default C.P. for new station 1500 kc., 50 w., share with KGKX, sustaining Examiner Yost; The Voice of Montgomery, Montgomery, Ala., denied by default C.P. for new station 1500 kc., 100 w., share with KGKB daytime, sustaining Examiner Yost.

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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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FEB 5 1932

F. A. ANNOLD

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No. 507

GOVERNMENT ISSUES FRAUD ORDER AGAINST MEXICAN STATION

Although radio listeners are apparently not aware of the fact, Postmaster General Brown has issued a fraud order against Station XED, of Reynosa, Mexico, operated by the International Broadcasting Company. The Post Office Department alleges this station engaged in conducting a scheme for the distribution of prizes by lot or chance through the mails.

Subsequently, fraud orders were also issued against B. Ramos, Government supervisor and Government inspector, and M. Sayas, Government supervisor at Reynosa. Later, fraud orders were issued against M. Flores, J. Cruz, M. Ortiz, and K. Sanchez of the same place.

The fraud order was based on the record and investigation made to the Solicitor of the Post Office Department by F. W. Reuter, Inspector in charge of St. Louis. He said in his memorandum to the Solicitor that on August 12, 1931, at 9:30 P.M., he heard over his radio a program broadcast from XED, at Reynosa, Mexico. The musical program was preceded and followed by the announcement that a lottery would be held at Reynosa under the supervision of State authorities, Inspector Reuter reported.

It stated that drawing of numbers would be held in public under conditions which made fraud impossible and that the persons holding the lucky numbers would be paid in gold. It was stated that tickets were one dollar each and that persons in the United States could purchase as many tickets as desired by sending to the International Broadcasting Company at Reynosa, Mexico, a letter by United States mail on which the postage was but two cents, and enclosing currency or a United States postal money order in a corresponding amount to which should be added five cents to cover the cost of issuance and mailing of a receipt. These same detailed instructions were repeated several times, at each instance stating the money should be sent by United States mail and that the lottery was perfectly legal as it was authorized by the laws of Mexico and under supervision of Mexican officials.

The announcer further stated that the program would be repeated, or the announcement concerning the lottery repeated every Wednesday and Saturday night from the same station. Persons who sent the dollar for the lottery tickets were issued receipts for their money, which were returned to the United States through the mails. On this evidence, submitted by Inspector Reuter, the fraud order was issued against this broadcasting station.

The Post Office Department has not taken any action on Station XER, at Del Rio, known as the "Doc" Brinkley "Goat gland" specialist station, at this place, also reported to be conducting lotteries. The Solicitor acts only on complaints received by those who have knowledge that such a lottery is being conducted over a radio station.

"It is against the postal laws and regulations for persons in the United States to participate in any lottery even in foreign territory", Isaac Gregg, Chief of the Information Service at the Post Office Department, explained, "and the use of the United States mails cannot be employed for such purpose either in the transmission of money orders or other forms of payment for lottery tickets or for the receipts sent for the purchase of such tickets."

While the laws forbid the sending of money through the mails for the purchase of lottery tickets, it is apparently being done constantly. Whenever postal authorities are able to detect it, they mark the letters "Fraudulent" and return them to the sender.

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RADIO POLICE CALLS AVERAGE TWO MINUTES

The Chief of Police of Los Angeles, R. E. Steckel, is enthusiastic about the application of radio short waves to their work.

"We have continued to make many quick and important arrests by reason of our radio system", Chief Steckel told Radio Commissioner Lafount. "In the month of December, our radio motor patrol made 346 felony arrests, and 1086 misdemeanor arrests. We answered 11,975 calls, the average time per run being 2 minutes, 39 seconds, and there were only 36 calls not received by our cars. Our equipment is functioning perfectly, and our signal strength was greatly improved by establishing a thorough ground and adopting a Marconi type of antenna."

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NEW NBC SALES DEPARTMENT RADIO ACCOUNTS

Neet, Inc., (Div. of Affiliated Products), Chicago, Ill., Product - Depilatory; Agency - Blackett, Sample, Hummert, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; Contract - 13 weeks; Period - Wednesday 10:00-10:15 A.M.; Starts February 3, 1932; Basic WJZ Network and Canada; Program - "Beatrice Mabie" in Beauty Talks - A new program - Old Client.

The Maytag Co., Newton, Iowa; Product: Washing Machines; Agency - The Gramer-Krasselt Co., Milwaukee, Wisc.; Contract - 52 weeks; Period - Monday, 9:00-9:30 P.M.; Starts February 22, 1932; Basic WJZ network; Program - "The Maytag Orchestra", 19 piece orchestra under the direction of Clarence Wheeler; Merrie-Men Quartette. - Renewal.

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ATWATER KENT ANNOUNCES FIVE NEW MODELS

Taking advantage of the very latest advances in radio science, and the work of his own laboratories, A. Atwater Kent is making announcement of five new models in his 1932 line of radio receiving sets.

Outstanding among the new improvements now available, is the Neon tuning light which accurately gauges reception and indicates when the various factors entering into reception are at perfect peak.

With this new scientific addition, tuning is made noiseless until the station desired is tuned perfectly, then the volume control may be turned on. This eliminates dial juggling with its accompanying discordant noises when different stations are passed in tuning. In absolute silence, the station is tuned in with perfect accuracy and the volume can then be increased to suit the ear of the listener.

Refinements in the five new sets announced include new chassis, with sets of seven, eight and ten tubes, a four-gang condenser in each A.C. model, including the lowest priced compact, a new sensitivity switch assuring maximum performance on either local or distant stations, automatic volume control, tone control and static reducer, pentode and variable mu tubes, quick-vision dial, improved electro-dynamic speaker. Every model is a super-heterodyne, installed in cabinets of genuine American walnut.

In addition, five sets previously announced are available, including the automobile set.

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ROXY THEATRE LOSES \$163,571 IN YEAR

An operating loss of \$163,571 in 1931 was reported to stockholders of the Roxy Theatre Corporation in New York. Many of those attending were indignant when they were informed that under their contract with S. L. (Roxy) Rothafel, the name of the theatre would have to be changed as a result of his departure to accept the management of the Radio City amusement activities.

It was revealed that since Roxy's departure, his salary of \$150,000 had been supplanted by a contract with the Fox Theatre Corporation whereby the latter received 3 per cent of the gross receipts, but not to exceed \$3,000 in any week, for managing the theatre. The Fox Corporation owns a controlling interest in the common stock of the Roxy Theatre Corporation.

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WOULD BAN SUNDAY RADIO ADVERTISING

Evidently taking his cue from a similar effort in Canada, Representative Thomas R. Amlie, a Progressive Republican, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill into the House whereby advertising over the radio on Sunday would be barred. The bill would amend Section No. 19 of the Radio Regulation Act of Feb. 23, 1927, by adding the following provision:

"Provided, however, that on Sundays there shall be no commercial announcements, whether direct or indirect, broadcast by any radio station, except that the name of the sponsor of the program may be given at the beginning and at the end of each program and with a minimum period of one hour between such announcements."

"I do not see why radio stations and networks should seek to commercialize every minute on Sunday as well as on the rest of the week", Representative Amlie declared. "Business on the whole respects the Sabbath. Why should not broadcasters be made to respect our finer sensibilities on that one day of the week even though their earnings for that day be slightly reduced."

Representative Amlie is serving his first term in Congress. He hails from Elkhorn, Wis., and succeeds a veteran, the late Representative Henry Cooper, of Racine.

In Canada the campaign is directed not only at Canadian stations but network programs which originate in the United States also. The movement is backed by the Canadian Lord's Day Alliance.

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BRINKLEY MAY SEEK GOVERNORSHIP

Dr. J. R. Brinkley, "goat gland specialist", of Milford, Kans., announced in Del Rio, Texas, yesterday (Feb. 2) he was renouncing his connection with radio station XER at Villa Acuna, Mexico, and would return to Kansas, where he is expected to be an Independent candidate for Governor.

He said he would continue to broadcast over XER until his contract expired, although he did not make clear when that would be. Before Brinkley became associated with the new radio station at Villa Acuna, the Federal Radio Commission revoked the permit of a station he operated at Milford, Kans., and the Kansas Medical Board deprived him of a medical practice license in that State.

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CLAIMS FEW LISTENERS KNOW PROGRAM NAMES

Based upon what is described as a new method by Prof. George H. Gallup, of Northwestern University, Chicago, of determining actual radio coverage, a critical article on radio advertising appears in the January 30th issue of the Editor & Publisher, and reads in part as follows:

"Professor Gallup observed that all of the direct checks on radio programs which have been made during the past year point to the small actual coverage offered by the radio to the advertiser, in contra-distinction to the rosy picture presented by questionnaires and by a number of radio's staunchest advocates. Actual surveys of radio listeners show the advertiser that his dreams of reaching multitudes of listeners usually have no foundation of fact.

"'In other words, while the potential audience is all, or very nearly all, that enthusiasts claim, the actual audience is but a small part of this', said Professor Gallup. 'Of every 100 typical American families, roughly a fifth are not at home on a given evening; a fourth of these do not own radio sets. Half of the remaining 60 haven't their sets turned on. The audience represented by the 30 families who are listening, is divided among all the programs on the air; and only a small proportion of those 30 listeners can identify the sponsor of the program to which they are listening, or the product advertised.'

"Professor Gallup's surveys show that 30 to 40 per cent of both men and women read the radio programs printed in newspapers.

"A typical report on an actual radio listening survey made over the telephone by Professor Gallup, four consecutive evenings during the past month between 8:30 and 9:30 o'clock in one city shows the following results:

"How many calls were made? 110.
"How many failed to answer the phone, showing nobody home? 18.
"How many refused to talk at all? 1.
"How many said they owned a radio set? 76.
"How many said they were listening to the radio when called? 37.
"How many said they were not listening? 39.
"How many who were listening were able to name the station? 23.
"How many could not name the station? 14.
"How many could name the thing being advertised, or the advertiser? 8.
"How many did not know what the program was advertising? 29."

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: BUSINESS LETTER BRIEFS :
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The official hotels for the annual gathering of the Radio Manufacturers' Association at Chicago May 23-26, will be the Stevens and the Blackstone. The RMA will have no connection with the Congress or other hotels.

The 1931 net income of WOR is estimated at more than \$400,000.

Two radio articles appear in current magazines - one is "I'm Signing Off: A Radio Announcer Betrays His Profession" in the January "Forum". The second is "A Day With The Radio" by Robert Lytell in this month's "American Mercury".

A deluxe four-page folder in colors has been issued by the Capehart Corporation of Fort Wayne, Ind., setting forth the desirabilities of the Capehart "400" Series which are described as "the world's most luxurious musical instrument". The combination phonograph and radios described are "The Capehart 400" (Chippendale), and "The Capehart 402" (Adam).

General James G. Harbord, President of the National Republican Club, will preside during the Lincoln Day dinner and broadcast, during which President Hoover will deliver an address.

An all-wave receiver, covering 18 to 550 meters, employing a nine-coil super-heterodyne circuit, which is tuned by a single knob, has been announced by the Pilot Radio and Tube Corporation of Lawrence, Mass. The receiver will be priced at \$59.50.

It is called the "Dragon", and represents the results of five years' laboratory development in an effort to simplify the mechanical and electrical design in order to combine broadcast and short-wave reception in a low-priced receiver.

A. F. Ewing, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Canada, was named in Ottawa commissioner to investigate the control by the Canadian Performing Rights Society of Toronto of musical rights in broadcasting and the fees charged to broadcasting stations. Authority for permission to broadcast musical works, numbering more than two million, is claimed by the Society.

A "Key to Changes in Radio Law", embodied in Federal Radio Commission Rules and Regulations adopted November 7, 1931, and effective February 1, 1932, has been compiled in loose-leaf form by Frank Stollenwerck, 1112 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C., in association with former Representative W. D. Jamieson, and Carl H. Butman, formerly Secretary of the Federal Radio Commission.

The same group plans to issue a "Key to Radio Law, Regulations and Procedure" which will connect up the Court decisions with all the radio administrative law with loose-leaf supplementary service.

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TWO PUBLISHERS LEAVE RADIO MUSIC

Carl Fischer, Inc., and Leo Feist, Inc., music-publishing companies which were taken over two years ago by the Radio Music Company, a subsidiary of the National Broadcasting Company, have repurchased their stock holdings in the radio organization and will again function on an independent basis, according to a recent announcement. The change becomes effective as of January 1, 1932.

No substantial change in the internal organization of either of the companies affected will result from the transfer of stock ownership, according to the announcement, which points out that since they have been associated with the Radio Music Company, they have been operated virtually as independent units.

E. C. Mills, President of the Radio Music Company, declared that although the merger had been due to business conditions, the results of the combination had not been entirely satisfactory.

"The production of musical works by composers and authors, the relationship between these creators and their publisher and the exploitation of their works by the latter", Mr. Mills said, "involves such highly individualized and personal efforts and relationships as makes impracticable subjection to the formulae of practice which underlies the theory and operation of merged organizations."

The Radio Music Company was organized at the beginning of 1930, when it took over the two other companies. It will now continue as a separate organization.

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GRIGSBY-GRUNOW PERSONNEL

Larry E. Coen, formerly connected with the Cincinnati Electric Club, the Union Gas & Electric Company and the Union Light, Heat and Power Company, has recently joined the Grigsby-Grunow Company in the capacity of Director of Public Utility Relations.

W. L. Galt, better known as "Poke", who for the last several months has served as Grigsby-Grunow Company, District Manager in New England, has recently been called in to the Grigsby-Grunow headquarters to assume new duties as Radio Sales Promotion Manager for the entire company. Mr. Galt has had a long experience in radio merchandising and brings to his new position, in addition to skill for conceiving, planning and promoting unusual and successful advertising and selling campaigns, a thorough background of knowledge of merchandising problems.

J. P. Lonergan has recently been appointed to cover the territory surrounding Detroit and Cleveland for the Grigsby-Grunow Company in the capacity of Refrigeration Field Representative.

Another addition to the group of Grigsby-Grunow District Managers is Paul Richardson.

In general charge of all Majestic refrigerator sales is Mr. John Ditzell, who joined the Grigsby-Grunow forces in September 1931. His title is General Sales Manager of Refrigeration

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MORE THAN 100 AFFILIATED NEWSPAPER STATIONS

There are now 104 newspaper radio stations according to the 1932 International Year Book issued by the "Editor & Publisher" in New York. Forty newspapers own their stations outright and the remainder are affiliated with the stations.

Sometimes the operation of the station is directly under the eye of the newspaper editorial and business executive; sometimes it is in the hands of separate personnel, cooperating with

the newspaper whenever opportunity offers. In a few cases, the newspaper's radio station is in charge of a separate but closely related corporation.

In a few other cases, the newspaper leases a station, the technical operation remaining in the hands of the owner while the newspaper arranges and directs programs.

Twelve Canadian newspapers are affiliated with radio stations, 9 of which own them.

The Year Book also gives an up-to-date list of radio editors of newspapers. It is indexed by States and cities.

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THAD BROWN STILL UNCONFIRMED

The nomination of Col. Thad Brown still hangs fire. As time goes on the impression seems to gain ground that he will be confirmed.

There is, however, nothing definite to base this on. Senator Couzens who is opposing Brown has not indicated that he will change his mind about Brown's eligibility as a Radio Commissioner.

Nor has any date been set by the Interstate Commerce Committee, of which Senator Couzens is Chairman, and to which the nomination was referred by the Senate, as to when it may take the matter up.

A story prevalent sometime ago of the opposition of Chairman Charles McK. Saltzman to Colonel Brown has been revived, i.e. that if Brown becomes a Commissioner, he (Saltzman) will resign, but this is being discounted.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

January 30 - New England Broadcasting Co., Boston, Mass., C.P. for a new station to use 1500 kc., 100 watts, 250 watts LS, one-half time; WNBW, Home Cut Glass & China Co., Carbondale, Pa., voluntary assignment of license to WNBW, Inc.; WSM, National Life & Accident Insurance Co., Nashville, Tenn., modify C.P. for 50 KW, requests approval of proposed equipment and transmitter location 12 miles on Franklin Road, Nashville, Tenn.; WIS, South Carolina Broadcasting Co., Inc., Columbia, S. C., C. P. to install new transmitter; WDBO, Orlando Broadcasting Co., Inc., Orlando, Fla., modification of license to change from one-half time to unlimited; WDSU, Joseph H. Uhalt, New Orleans, La., install automatic frequency control; KPO, Hale Brothers Stores & The Chronical Publishing Co., San Francisco, Calif., voluntary assignment of C.P. and license to National Broadcasting Co., Inc.

February 1 - WMT, The Waterloo Broadcasting Co., Waterloo, Iowa., C.P. to move station from Waterloo to Des Moines, Iowa, and utilize a special antenna system; also change from 250 w. plus 250 w. on experimental basis, to 500 watts; WCAJ, Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln, Nebr., modification of license to change from 500 w. to 1 kilowatt; WAAT, Bremer Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N. J., license to cover C.P. for new equipment; WGBB, Harry H. Carman, Freeport, N. Y., modification of C.P. to extend completion date to 3/1/32

The following applications have been returned to the applicant:

WTMJ, The Journal Co., Milwaukee, Wis., automatic frequency control (request of applicant); KGVO, Mosby's, Inc., Missoula, Mont., increase hours of operation (request of applicant).

February 2 - WFEA, New Hampshire Broadcasting Co., Manchester, N. H., license to cover C.P. granted 6/26/31 for a new station on 1430 kc.; Steubenville Broadcasting Co., Steubenville, Ohio, C.P. to erect a new station to use 1420 kc., 100 watts, unlimited; KFXV, Albert H. Schermann, Flagstaff, Ariz., C.P. to move station to Yuma, Ariz.; KERN, The Bee Bakersfield Broadcasting Co., Bakersfield, Calif., license to cover C.P. granted 10/23/31 to move station from Santa Maria, Calif. to Bakersfield, Calif.

Applications Other Than Broadcasting

February 1 - R.C.A. Communications, Riverhead, N. Y., new C.P. for 25700, 34600, 51400, 60000-400000 401000 and above, 250 watts, experimental service; KGUG, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Big Springs, Texas, modification of license for reduction in power to 150 watts, aeronautical point-to-point; Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co.; WJT-WJZ-WKT, Sayville, N. Y., licenses covering C.P. for additional transmitter 9290 (WITO 14680 WJZ) 17700 (WKT) 20 KW; WJU-WJV,-WKR, license covering C.P. for additional transmitter,

10170 (WIU) 13960 (WJV) 17140 (WKR) 20 KW; WMZ-WJH-WKI-WMY, license covering C.P. for additional transmitter 5990 (WMZ) 13015 (WJH) 14710 (WKI) 20980 (WMY) 20 KW; WID-WIW-WKS, license covering C.P. for additional transmitter 7730 (WID) 10810 (WIW) 17660 (WKS) 20 KW.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Applications Granted (February 2, 1932)

KRKD (formerly KMCS), Dalton's, Inc., Los Angeles, Cal., permission to use old transmitter at Inglewood as auxiliary for 30 days while new transmitter is operating, to check defects that may develop in new transmitter; KMLB, J. C. Liner, Monroe, La., authority to operate unlimited hours for period of 10 days from Jan. 29th, because of flood conditions; WKAR, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich., renewal of license, 1040 kc., 1 KW, hours - 12 M. to 12:45 P.M. daily except Sunday; 3 P.M. to 4:15 P.M. daily except Saturday and Sunday, 1:30 to 2 P.M. Mondays only; KGPY, State of Louisiana, Bureau of Identification & Investigation, Shreveport, La., license police service, 1574 kc., 100 watts, unlimited.

Also, W2XAD, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., modification of relay broadcasting license to change frequency; WMO, Municipal Police, City of Highland Park, Highland Park, Mich., 30 day extension of time to complete construction; KDWH, Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., aboard "Munargo" temporary authority not to exceed 60 days, to operate pending receipt of formal application; EGK, Radiomarine Corp. of America, Blue Ash, Ohio, 30 day authority to continue test operation; WHOM, New Jersey Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N. J., authorized to use time heretofore assigned to WKBO, Camith Corp., Jersey City, since Court of Appeals of D.C. has dismissed the appeal of WKBO (at its request) from decision of Commission deleting this station; this order gives WHOM $\frac{1}{2}$ time, WNJ, Newark, $\frac{1}{4}$ time and WBMS, Hackensack, N. J., $\frac{1}{4}$ time on 1450 kc.; Pan-American Grace Airways, Inc., regular renewal licenses granted, since by-laws of Co. have been amended making comptroller an employee instead of an officer or director.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

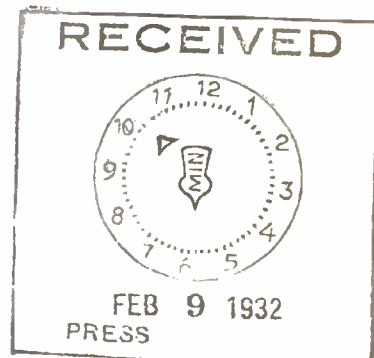
INSURANCE BUILDING

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.
GENERAL LIBRARY
711 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

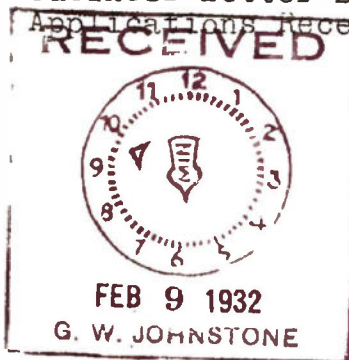
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No. 508



TREATY PROTECTION FOR U. S. RADIO SOUGHT

The Department of State would be requested to negotiate treaties with Cuba, Canada and Mexico for allocation of radio wave channels to avoid interference under the terms of a resolution (S. Res. 163) offered by Senator C. C. Dill, Democrat of Washington.

"At the present time we are spending about \$500,000 a year for a Radio Commission", Senator Dill said, in offering the resolution, "in an attempt to make it possible for our radio stations to broadcast so that there will not be serious interference between them, in order that radio listeners may have the benefit of the various programs. Under that arrangement tremendous amounts of money have been invested in radio stations, and over 12,000,000 radio receiving sets have been bought. At the present time, there is nothing to prevent the building of any number of stations along the Mexican border and in Cuba. Those stations go on any wave length they can secure permission from the Mexican or Cuban Governments to use. They interfere, and will interfere more and more, with American stations while stations in those countries have no protection against stations in this country.

"The State Department has done nothing to stop this practice, except to conduct some negotiations. I have offered this resolution because I think it is absolutely necessary if the money this Government is spending to assure good radio service in this country is to bring any real benefit to the American people and not prove to be largely a waste of funds.

"I have not asked for immediate consideration of the resolution by the Senate, because I want it to go to the Committee in order that we may call before us the members of the Radio Commission and officials of the State Department to explain their side of the question before asking the Senate to take action.

"The resolution was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce. It follows in full text:

"Whereas radio broadcasting stations in Mexico and Cuba are using frequencies being used by radio broadcasting stations in the United States and thereby causing interference with the service of said stations to the American people, and it is reliably reported that a number of additional radio broadcasting stations are planned and under construction near the American border of Mexico; and

"Whereas there is no international agreement or treaty dividing the use of frequencies for radio broadcasting among the nations of North America, and only by such an international agreement can the Governments of these countries protect the radio broadcasting stations within their borders from interference by radio broadcasting stations in other North American countries; and

"Whereas the value of vast investments in the radio broadcasting business in the United States and good reception by the receiving sets of the millions of listeners in the United States are dependent upon the prevention of interference by radio broadcasting stations located in adjoining countries: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Senate hereby requests the Secretary of State with the assistance of the Federal Radio Commission, to negotiate international agreements with Canada, Mexico, and Cuba, and any other countries he may deem advisable either separately or by joint convention for the protection of radio broadcasting stations in all of these countries from interference with one another, whereby a fair and equitable division of the use of radio facilities allocated for broadcasting under the international radio telegraph convention of Washington, in 1927, may be made."

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TO SERVE COOLIDGE IN SUIT

Papers will be served on Calvin Coolidge in a suit charging him with "injuring the reputation and damaging the business" of Lewis B. Tebbetts, a St. Louis insurance man, according to Charles E. Weinberg of Springfield, Mass., who is acting for the plaintiff's counsel.

Mr. Weinberg said that recent radio talks by Mr. Coolidge, later distributed in pamphlet form by the New York Life Insurance Company, of which Mr. Coolidge is a director, "are considered by Mr. Tebbetts as in opposition to his ideas concerning the development of certain types of insurance."

Mr. Tebbetts has developed a new type of insurance "for protection only", which Mr. Coolidge had opposed in his radio talks, Mr. Weinberg said.

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SUNDAY "BLUE LAW" FOR RADIO OPPOSED

A bill now before Congress, which would establish a Sunday "blue law" for radio by banning commercial broadcasting, was vigorously opposed last night at a meeting of the Washington Open Forum at 1410 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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\$25,000,000 TELEVISION SUIT

A suit for \$25,000,000 damages against Television Laboratories, Inc., three of its directors and six other corporations, was disclosed in Supreme Court in New York last week when the Television Laboratories filed a motion for a bill of particulars. The suit was brought by William P. Cox and Television, Inc., and charged repudiation of a contract made with the plaintiff by Television Laboratories for exclusive license for use of television and radio inventions and patents owned or controlled by the Laboratories.

The corporate defendants were revealed as International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, Mackay Radio and Telegraph Corporation, Orange Securities Corporation, Radio Corporation of America, Wired Radio, Inc., and Philadelphia Storage Battery Company. The three directors of Television Laboratories named are Jesse B. McCargar, Philo T. Farnsworth and Albert B. Mann. The contract, the complaint said, was made with Television Laboratories and Mr. McCargar, and was repudiated by them, the other defendants conspiring to persuade them to do so.

After the contract was repudiated, the complaint charged, the defendants Television Laboratories and McCargar, granted to the other corporate defendants licenses and contracts in violation of the agreement with the plaintiffs. The alleged contracts with the plaintiffs were made between November, 1930, and March, 1931, the complaint said. The defendants admitted a contract had been made in December, 1930, between Cox and McCargar, but denied all other charges.

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TWO N. Y. NEWSPAPERS OMIT RADIO PROGRAMS

Despite protest received from readers and advertisers, the New York Times and the New York Herald-Tribune continue to adhere to their policy of a digest - simply the highlights - of the daily features on the air instead of running the programs of each New York station as heretofore.

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"MARCH OF TIME" SOON OFF THE AIR

The "March of Time" is soon to go off the air. High cost of the production is one of the reasons given. Changes in script due to rapidly changing developments in the news events depicted and a cast of as high as 30 persons have proved too expensive for the sponsor, it is said.

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A-K AFFORDS RELIEF IN RECORD TIME

Under the plan organized six weeks ago by A. Atwater Kent for the relief of former employees of his who found themselves in need, more than 3,500 persons are now being supplied with food and fuel.

The work of relief is being carried on by the Atwater Kent Foundation, with headquarters in the Atwater Kent Manufacturing Company's plant, on Wissahickon Avenue. The organization consists of men in the Atwater Kent plant who for years have been closely acquainted with the personnel of his employees. They are assisted by experienced social service workers and investigators who give immediate personal attention to each case of need as it is reported.

Record time has been made in affording relief. In many cases aid is rendered the same day application is made. Where a longer investigation of the circumstances is required, aid is provided within thirty-six hours after it is requested.

When need for relief is established through investigators, the Atwater Kent Foundation sends orders for food, milk, and fuel to the jobless at once. The recipients present the orders in stores near their homes and obtain provisions. Food orders sent out each week are good for seven days' provisions. Milk orders are good for a month's milk supply. Fuel orders are sent out as needed.

In addition to supplying food, milk and fuel, Mr. Kent last week took back to the factory payroll more than 150 former employees who were out of jobs and in need, as factory production was stepped up to meet demands for 1932 model radio sets. These reinstated workers, however, and their families will continue to receive relief from the Atwater Kent Foundation until after their first pay day.

Some of the radio manufacturer's former employees now being cared for have been found to reside as far away as Somers Point, N. J., seventy miles' distant, but most of those who have applied for relief are found within the six-mile square surrounding Mr. Kent's factory.

After relief has been supplied, experienced social service workers in the employ of the Atwater Kent Foundation pay weekly visits to those receiving help to see if the relief is adequate. Special effort is made to keep children in school. An instance is cited where an investigator discovered that a boy was being kept home in order to chop wood for the family fuel. Coal was delivered to the family the next day and the boy went back to his studies.

As an example of relief supplied, a weekly food order for a needy former employee who had a wife and three children included the following: 12 loaves of bread; 5 lbs. of sugar; 1 doz. eggs; 1 lb. of coffee; 1 lb. of suet; 2 lbs. of onions; $\frac{1}{4}$ pk. of spinach; 1 lb. of rice; 1 lb. of dried beans; 1 package of macaroni; 1 package of noodles; 2 cants of tomatoes; 3 cans of baked beans; 4 cans of evaporated milk; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of butter; 2 packages of salt; 3 packages of spices; 2 lbs. of fish, 5 lbs. of meat. Evidently Mr. Kent wishes those whom

he helps to keep clean as well as fed, since he also included in the weekly order, six cakes of laundry soap and one package of cleanser.

Mr. Kent has also afforded jobs for some of the able bodied men who have applied for relief by putting them to work temporarily on his farm. He allows them to be free from work on Saturday, so that they may seek permanent employment.

The Atwater Kent Foundation investigators report that they have found many jobless persons trying to help themselves in various ways. One man, formerly an electric welder in the Atwater Kent plant, is reported to be making small aquariums for goldfish. A former woman employee is producing attractive flower containers by placing clothespins around the top of used coffee cans which she collects and painting the container green or red, touching it up with gilt paint.

Robert H. Stroud, an executive in the Atwater Kent factory, heads the relief organization, assisted by a well organized corps of workers. Mr. Stroud says a large percentage of those who are now beneficiaries of the Atwater Kent Foundation were, prior to the organization of Mr. Kent's relief work, receiving aid from the Committee on Unemployment Relief and other Philadelphia welfare agencies. Since the thirtieth of last November, when the Foundation's relief organization began to function, all such needy have been transferred to Mr. Kent's relief organization.

Mr. Kent's relief plan applies to anyone in the service of the Atwater Kent Manufacturing Company after December 1, 1939, and who, altogether, may have served one year, either before that date, or thereafter. The Atwater Kent Manufacturing Company has kept an accurate employment record with the exact period of service of all who have ever been employed in the factory, thus making it easy to check up promptly on anyone's eligibility for aid.

Mr. Kent said, "It is highly gratifying to me that our relief organization got into action so quickly. Credit for this is due to the spirit in which Atwater Kent employees in the relief organization have gone about helping those less fortunate than themselves with whom they worked side by side.

The thing that pleases me most is that help is being rendered with such promptness. I believe the assistance has twice the value when rendered promptly. Our relief workers have been busy day and night seeing to it that those in need do not suffer.

The relief work now being carried on by the Atwater Kent Foundation has given me more genuine satisfaction than anything I have done for a long time."

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HOUSE AND SENATE LEADERS IN RADIO ACCORD

An amendment which Representative Ewin L. Davis, of Tennessee, chairman of the House radio committee is drafting to the Radio Act, probably will propose restrictions on advertising over the radio. The limitations Representative Davis has in mind would be applied on a basis of time used and the character of the matter broadcast.

Transmitters of over 1000 watts would be allowed to advertise only by identifying the sponsor of the program and the nature of his business, although less powerful stations would be permitted to broadcast additional commercial information.

Representative Davis, a Democrat, expressed approval of the investigation of radio programs, earnings of the stations, etc., recently started by Senator Couzens, of Michigan, a Republican.

Indicating that he would work in harmony with him, Representative Davis declared that Senator Couzens' investigation will serve to warn the broadcasters against commercial abuse of their privileges.

Representative Davis will also propose a license fee for the stations. Relative to this he said that although the scale of fees has not been worked out, his measure would afford a substantial reduction in Federal expenses for radio regulation. He proposes to charge a sum commensurate with the labor and expense involved in administration of the Radio Act.

"When the broadcasting industry began operating, there was comparatively little expense involved in handling licenses, supervising operations and policing the air", the chairman said. "The whole thing has grown so rapidly that it now costs thousands of dollars annually for the Federal Government to protect the public's interest in the free privilege of using the ether. I contend that broadcasters who profit from the granting of these facilities should be made to share the financial burden of administration."

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RADIO FACILITIES URGED FOR CITIES OF 100,000

Every city with 100,000 or more inhabitants should have an efficient, full time radio station, Chief Examiner Ellis A. Yost, of the Federal Radio Commission, recommended in a report to the Commission.

The report was in connection with applications of Station KVI, of Tacoma, Wash., for renewal and modification of license, of Station KGVO, Missoula, Mont., for construction permit, and of Station KXA, Seattle, Wash., for license renewal.

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NOTHING WRONG WITH OUR BROADCASTING SYSTEM DECLARES KLUGH

There follows the vigorous defense of the American broadcasting system made in an address by Paul Klugh, Vice-President and General Manager of the Zenith Radio Corporation of Chicago, at the National Federation of Radio Associations, in Chicago, recently:

"The resolution just introduced by Senator Couzens of Michigan and unanimously adopted by the United States Senate, requires careful consideration by the radio industry, not because of what the bill requires, but because of what it implies. The resolution, among other things, seeks an inquiry into what the Senator naively calls 'the growing dissatisfaction with the present use of radio facilities for commercial advertising' and the 'feasibility of government ownership and operation of broadcasting facilities' and how other countries 'control advertising'.

"Perhaps the distinguished Senator knows what he is stepping into and perhaps not. At any rate he can receive an emphatic answer from almost anyone who has spent some time in Great Britain, which is the broadcasting system the Senator has in mind, I assume, by the form of his questions. Everyone familiar with British broadcasting knows that their programs cannot be compared with ours. Americans find them largely uninteresting and many call them 'deadly'. If we want radio listeners to lose interest in radio, the British system will do it in the shortest space of time.

"I don't mean to say that all English programs are uninteresting. This would be far from true. As a matter of fact, their broadcasting of grand opera and symphony orchestras is as well done as any broadcast I have heard in this country. Outside of these important British broadcasts which, in my experience, were all too infrequent, the balance of the programs were largely of mediocre talent. I said to one of the leading sopranos of the world, while in London recently, 'Why don't you broadcast over here?' Her answer was 'The English broadcasting people seem to have a maximum payment to individual artists of ten pounds (\$50.00). In the United States, I receive \$2,000 for a broadcast. Naturally, I cannot broadcast here.' The only reason American listeners have ever heard this superb artist is because the cost was paid by an advertiser.

"The English system of announcing, which is entirely devoid of advertising, gets on the nerves of an American. Announcements are ice cold. For instance, an announcer will say 'Mary Brown will now sing "Oh Promise Me".' Then Mary sings and when she has finished, there are some few seconds of pause when the same sombre voice will say, 'John Smith will now sing, "I Want What I Want When I Want It".' Then John sings and after a little pause, the same uninspirational voice states that there will be an intermission of thirty minutes. Then you sit and wait or go over to your set and try to tune in the other one of the two programs put out by the British Broadcasting System. There are no independent stations to turn to. After listening to this for some weeks, I said to Mrs. Klugh, 'I wish somebody would try to sell me some toothpaste over the air' and in returning to this country and hearing the enthusiasm of our

announcers, I resolved never to complain again and to do my best to convince American listeners that we are living in an entertainment paradise. Uncounted millions of dollars of the best entertainment in the world is being furnished to us absolutely free of charge by advertisers. The advertisers comb the earth for program material. They take justifiable pride in the quality of their broadcasts and compete with each other in giving better broadcasts. Listeners risk nothing. The advertiser risks all and depends upon selling his products. If he doesn't he loses. The listener can't lose.

"British stations are government owned and government operated. The revenue comes from a wireless tax collected from owners of radio sets for the specific purpose of radio station operation and programs and independent of other taxes. There is a negligible amount of evasion of this tax. In this country, however, if the system were applied, it is safe to say there would be a maximum amount. No need of going here into the moral question of why England has a higher rate of civic honesty and conscience than we. It is true. For instance, having in mind pre-war days when our saloons remained open after legal limits at night, I said to an Englishman, 'Your saloons close every afternoon for a definite number of hours. Why can't the saloon keeper give a policeman a pound to keep his eyes closed and take in ten pounds during the closed hours?' He answered, 'It couldn't be done. The people would be seen going in the back door. The bobby would be brought up for charges and the license taken away from the pub. Policemen and politicians can't graft here. We take the position that property or money can only come into one's possession by inheritance, gift, earning or theft. A police officer with only his earning power, could not own anything more than his natural thrift would provide. In your country, it is different.'

"We have eighteen million radios in the United States. Imagine, if you can, trying to collect small radio taxes from each owner of a set, when such owners have been heretofore accustomed to receiving the finest programs in the world free of charge. To start taxing now would be well nigh impossible.

"But, the difficulty of collecting the tax is not the chief objection. It is the fear that programs would be lowered in quality so that listeners would lose interest. American programs are looked upon by everyone as the best on earth. There is hardly a musical artist who has not been on our programs, irrespective of their class, calibre and cost. The expenditure of money by our program sponsors for superlative talent has been without equal and listeners could not expect to be furnished with the remarkable programs to which they are accustomed unless such programs are supported by advertising. The situation is not much different from that presented by the 'Saturday Evening Post'. I have been told that if the 'Post' carried no advertising, the cost to readers would be many times the five cents charged. Anyone can see that this is true. No one can read the 'Post' without reading advertising, but this does not annoy readers because they know the advertisers in the 'Post' are defraying the expense of carrying that magazine to them at a very low price. Why should a radio listener object to an advertiser attempting to sell his products over the air when through that very effort the

listener is being supplied, without charge, a class of program that he could not otherwise receive.

"There is nothing wrong with our broadcasting system. Limitation of advertising controls itself automatically. The advertisers who presses too hard on advertising finds that there are no ears to listen to his talk, because the listeners will tune out objectionable, over-zealous or too plentiful advertising. There is no need to have any government regulation of this. It regulates itself. I, therefore, look upon the advertising and government control phases of Senator Couzens' investigation as wasted time. Quite on the contrary, the government, listeners and the radio industry should encourage advertisers to continue their excellent programs. The great fear is actually that advertisers will get tired of the fight being made on them and will decrease their broadcasting appropriations. That would be a sad state of affairs for American listeners. In times like these, when we are all disturbed by mental and commercial indigestion, listeners should be thankful for the wealth of entertainment and instruction coming to them free of charge.

"Broadcasting must be supported by taxes, bequests or advertising. Taxes would be impracticable and not tolerated; bequests are remote and advertising, I hold, is a logical, practical, workable and business-like arrangement. Therefore, I say to listeners and Senator Couzens, 'Stop fighting radio advertisers! You are rocking the boat and if you don't, you'll be looking for a log to save your radio lives!'"

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FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Information concerning the following foreign trade opportunities may be obtained by writing the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.:

| | | | |
|---|--------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Radio accessories and replacement parts | *56065 | Patras, Greece | Purchase |
| Radio sets, accessories, and loud speakers | *56061 | Basel, Switzerland | " |
| Radio sets, midget, superheterodyne, good quality | †56066 | Bulle, Switzerland | Sole Agency |
| Radio sets and parts | *56052 | Fortaleza, Brazil | Sole Agency & Purchase |

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: : BUSINESS LETTER BRIEFS : :

A party of radio and television experts received a normal television broadcast from the Brookmans Park B.B.C. station on a moving train, according to a dispatch from London. No special apparatus was necessary, a four-tube portable receiver similar to that used by King George being coupled to a Baird televisor.

The train attained a speed of seventy miles an hour, but the dancer in the television studios could still be seen. This is said to be the first time television has been received on board a speeding train.

Radio was branded as a competitor of newspapers in a resolution adopted by the Oklahoma Press Association in Oklahoma City.

"Radio Service Bulletin" is issued monthly by the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce and contains lists of radio stations, giving location and call signal. Single copies, 5 cents, annual subscription 25 cents. These may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Feb. 6 - WJAR, The Outlet Co., Providence, R. I., modification of license to change from 250 w., 500 w. LS exp. to 500 watts day and night on experimental basis; WLEY, Carl S. Wheeler, d/b as The Lexington Air Stations, Lexington, Mass., applicant requests authority to install automatic frequency control; WFAN, Keystone Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa., modification of license to increase power from 500 watts to 1 kilowatt; WIP, Gimbel Brothers, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., modification of license to increase power from 500 watts to 1 kilowatt; WJAY, Cleveland Radio Broadcasting Corp., Cleveland, Ohio; modification of license to change from 610 kc., 500 watts, daytime to 590 kc., 250 watts, 500 watts LS, unlimited.

Also, WLB, - WGMS, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., modification of license to increase hours of operation (facilities of WRHM); WHO-WOC, Central Broadcasting Co., Davenport, Iowa., modification of C.P. submitting proposed sites for 50 KW transmitter for the approval of the Commission; KGKX, W. W. VonCanon, Trustee, Sandpoint, Idaho, voluntary assignment of license to Sandpoint Broadcasting Co.

The following application was returned to the applicant:

WHBC, St. John's Catholic Church, Canton, Ohio, change equipment and increase power (Similar application denied 6/24/31).

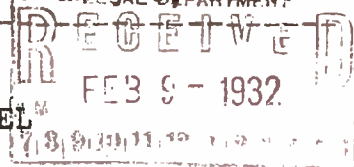
Applications, Other Than Broadcasting

Feb. 5 - KGN, Coos Bay Wireless Telegraph Co., North Bend, Oreg., renewal for 500, 460 kc., 250 w., coastal service; KXK, Alaska Pacific Salmon Corp., Funter Bay, Alaska, renewal for 246, 3092.5, 460, 500, 2512 kc., 100 w., coastal service; KGM, renewal for 2512, 3092.5 kc., 50 w., coastal and point-to-point service; WGEH, City of Chicago, Bureau of Parks, renewal of airport license; W2XBJ, RCA Communications, Inc., Rocky Point, N. Y., renewal of license, special experimental service; Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Sioux Falls, S. Dak., Sioux City, Iowa, new C.P. for 3162.5, 3172.5, 3182.5, 5572.5, 5582.5, 5662.5 kc., 50 w., aeronautical; KGVW, Electrical Research Products, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., renewal of license for 1526 kc., 50 w., temporary service for motion pictures

Decisions

February 4 - WJBU, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., granted special authorization to operate Sunday, Feb. 7, from 4 P.M. to 5 P.M., E.S.T., on condition that WBAX remain silent; KFJB, Marshall Electric Co., Inc., Marshalltown, Iowa, denied authority to operate each Sunday morning from 10:30 to 12 noon, Central Standard Time.

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PATENTS, PATENT SUITS, TRADE-MARKS AND LABELS

The following patents were granted during the week ending February 2, 1932:

- 1,843,140. Clamping Device for Phonograph Records and the Like. Bert E. Mills, Oak Park, Ill., assignor to Mills Novelty Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed March 10, 1930.
- 1,843,176. Electric Current Rectifier Cooling System. Oskar Seitz, Baden, Switzerland, assignor to Aktiengesellschaft Brown Boveri & Cie., Baden, Switzerland. Filed January 3, 1927, and in Germany January 11, 1926.
- 1,843,177. Radio Receiving System. Sol S. Sonneborn, East Orange, and Henry G. Richter, Roselle Park, N. J. Filed January 13, 1926.
- 1,843,189. Radio Telephone and Telegraph System. Austin Bailey, Maplewood, N. J., assignor to American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Filed December 13, 1928.
- 1,843,213. Thermionic Valve. Horace St. John De Aula Donisthorpe, London, England, assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed July 6, 1923, and in Great Britain, July 14, 1922.
- 1,843,227. Radio Telephone and Telegraph System. Joseph Herman, Westfield, N. J., assignor to American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Filed December 13, 1928.
- 1,843,228. Radio Telephone and Telegraph Circuits. Joseph Herman, Westfield, N. J., Edmund R. Taylor, New York, N. Y. and Sumner B. Wright, South Orange, N. J., assignors to American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Filed February 5, 1929.
- 1,843,244. Incandescent Cathode for Electron Discharge Devices. Hans Ewald Rukop, Berlin, Germany, assignor to Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie m.b.H., Berlin, Germany, and in Germany May 30, 1923.
- 1,843,367. Diaphragm. Ralph H. Langley, Cincinnati, Ohio, assignor to The Crosley Radio Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed February 4, 1929.
- 1,843,401. Needle Changing Device. William Robert Oyston, Parkville, Victoria, Australia, assignor to Continuous Gramophones Limited, London, England. Original application filed March 12, 1928, and in Great Britain March 12, 1928. Divided and this application filed May 24, 1929.

A handwritten signature or set of initials in brown ink, located in the bottom left corner of the page. The signature is stylized and difficult to decipher, but appears to consist of several connected letters.

- 1,843,415. Crystal Controlled Calibrator Or Transmitter. Alfred Crossley, Washington, D. C., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Federal Telegraph Co. Filed December 23, 1927.
- 1,843,445. Antenna Arrangement. Henri Chireix, Paris, France, assignor to Societe Francaise Radio-Electrique, Paris, France. Filed April 28, 1931, and in France May 6, 1930.
- 1,843,521. Rectifying System. Charles G. Smith, Medford, Mass., assignor to Raytheon, Inc., Cambridge, Mass. Filed March 15, 1928. Renewed January 17, 1931.
- 1,843,524. Sound Control Chamber. Willerbald Conrad Stenger, Chicago, Ill. Filed May 5, 1930.
- 1,843,529. Sound Box Support and Used Needle Receptacle. Alfred Weiland, Neshanic, N. J., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Filed February 21, 1929.
- 1,843,565. Radio Receiving System. Frederick A. Kolster, San Jose, Calif., assignor to Federal Telegraph Co., San Francisco, Calif. Filed October 2, 1923.
- 1,843,708. Apparatus for Reproducing Sounds Recorded On Films. Oskar Czeija, Leopold Richtera and Hans Thirring, Vienna, Austria, assignors to Selenophon Licht und Tonbild-gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna Austria. Filed March 15, 1930, and in Austria March 27, 1929.
- 1,843,728. Photo-Electric Tube. Harry F. Mesick, Jr., Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Co. Filed Sept. 27, 1928.
- 1,843,800. Radio Inductance Switch. Andrew Brosnatch, Chicago, Ill. Filed March 19, 1930.
- 1,843,845. Telephonic Instrument For Reproducing Sound Vibrations. William Preston Stunz, Lansdowne, Md., assignor to Safe Deposit and Trust Co., of Baltimore, Md. Filed September 29, 1928.

Patent Suits

- 1,173,079, E. F. Alexanderson, Selective tuning system; 1,195,632, W. C. White, Circuit connections of electron discharge apparatus; 1,251,377, A. W. Hull, Method of and means for obtaining constant direct current potentials; 1,297,188, I. Langmuir, System for amplifying variable currents; 1,728,879, C. W. Rise, Amplifying system, D. C., S. D. Calif. (Los Angeles), Doc. ET_-116-J, Radio Corporation of America et al. v. Platt Music Co. Consent decree holding patent valid and infringed Nov. 27, 1931.

1,231,764, F. Lowenstein, Telephone relay; 1,403,475, H. D. Arnold, Vacuum tube circuit; 465,332, same, Vacuum tube amplifier, D. C., S.D. Calif. (Los Angeles), Doc. E T-117-M, Radio Corp. of America et al. v. Platt Music Co. Patents held valid and infringed Nov. 27, 1931.

Adverse Decision In Interference

Pat. 1,572,773, Alfred Crossley, Piezo electric crystal apparatus, decided December 15, 1931, claims 13 and 15 (respective patentee not the first inventor with respect to the claims listed)

Trade-Mark Application Received

M. Mitchell Gruhn, New York, N. Y. Ser. No. 314,955. Filed May 23, 1931; Trade-Mark: "VISIONAIRE" for radio receiving sets, radio television sets, and parts therefor - namely, rectifying, receiving, amplifying and transmitting radio tubes. Claims use since January 10, 1931.

Trade-Mark Registration Granted Renewed

85,822, Talking Machines, Phonographs and Certain Parts Thereof. Registered March 19, 1912. Carl Lindstrom Aktiengesellschaft, Berlin, Germany. Renewed March 19, 1932.

Label

40,300. - Title: Orthophonic. For Phonograph Records. RCA Victor Company, Inc., Camden, N. J. Published December 9, 1931.

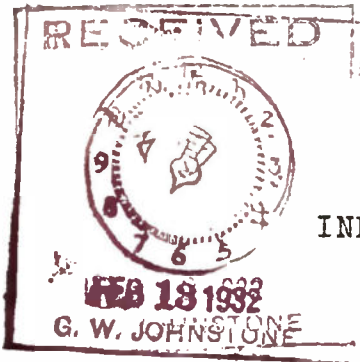
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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. 509

RADIO LOTTERIES DOOMED BY HOUSE

Stations which broadcast lotteries are subject to a heavy penalty in the Davis Bill (H.R. 7716) which passed the House Wednesday. Also the bill provides that the Chairman of the Radio Commission be elected annually. Representative Davis, of Tennessee, sponsor of the bill, said it involved no radical changes from existing law. The amendments embodied in it, he said, are general and for the most part are to make more definite the language of the present Act.

Nevertheless, the bill occasioned great interest on the part of the House which debated the questions contained therein all day.

Before passing the bill, the House voted down a motion to recommit it to the House Committee which reported it, with instructions to report it back with an amendment requiring that any hearing on the question of revocation or suspension of license shall be held in the city or town where the station is located. This motion was defeated by a vote of 126 ayes to 187 nays.

Representative Blanton (D.), of Texas, said there should be authority for a radio station in every congressional district. He and Representative Hoch (R.), of Marion, Kans., offered amendments that hearings in revocations or cancellation of licenses of stations shall be held in the cities or towns where the stations are located. Amendments for that purpose were overruled on points of order.

The provision preventing lotteries (Section 13) reads as follows:

"No person shall broadcast by means of any radio station for which a license is required by any law of the United States, any information concerning any lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme, offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or any information concerning any ticket, certificate, or instrument representing any chance, share, or interest in or dependent upon the event of any lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or any list of prizes or information concerning any list of prizes awarded by means of any such scheme, and any person so doing, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

Would Merge Radio Division With Commission

Representative Blanton said he favored merging the Radio Division of the Commerce Department with the Commission. Representative Davis said he was fully in accord with the idea. Representative Beck (R.) of Pennsylvania, suggested that the right of appeal is eliminated on questions of fact, and that there ought to be appeals on questions of fact as well as of law.

Mr. Beck said that the courts of the United States and of Europe are viewing with apprehension transfers of judicial powers to administrative tribunals. Mr. Davis said it is essential to have regulations of matters by some proper authority. Representative Blanton said he didn't believe Mr. Beck would want the Court of Appeals to try such cases de novo and hear witnesses on questions of fact, as sometimes it would cause long delays in the courts.

Mr. Davis pointed out that under the terms of his bill, there is a simpler and more efficacious procedure in appeals to the courts. He said the law gives no vested right to a radio station, and added:

"On the question of the investment of the stations, I wish to call the attention of the Members of the House to this fact. Even if you want to predicate this great potentiality on a sordid basis, if you want to consider it on a dollar-and-cents basis, remember this: All of the broadcasting stations in America combined only have \$28,000,000 invested in their stations and all of their equipment and apparatus, whereas the great listening public of America have \$1,000,000,000 invested in receiving sets (applause), and we are endeavoring to represent the American people and to protect their interests and not trying to do something that will give vested rights to a few of these commercial stations."

This declaration brought applause from the House.

House Debate Spirited

Consideration of the Davis bill was marked by spirited debate. Some of the highlights and observations, showing the trend of radio thought in the House follow:

Mr. Horr, (R.), of Washington: "Has it been brought to the attention of the Committee that one or two companies have absolute control of the air in my region?"

Mr. Davis: "I will state that these matters have been before the committee many times, and several years it reported to the House a resolution directing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the subject of radio monopoly. The resolution was adopted; the Federal Trade Commission made an exhaustive report, and so forth."

Mr. Horr: "The most recent demonstration has been brought to the attention of the committee where the National Broadcasting Co. has attempted to form a new chain, which, if completed, will control 75 per cent of the airways on the Pacific Coast."

Mr. Davis: "I think it is true now that the chain stations already control more than 75 per cent of the cleared channels."

* * * * *

Mr. Swing, (R), of California: "Under this power of suspension, I would like to know whether the gentleman and his committee favors constituting the Federal Radio Commission a censor of language and the truth of statements made over the radio, or whether or not that ought to be left to the States under laws similar to those governing libel and slander and indecent publications."

Mr. Davis: "The present radio law specifically provides that the Radio Commission and broadcasting stations shall not have the right of censorship. However, I want to state that some confusion has arisen in the public mind on this ground. They have refused to grant renewal of licenses perhaps because that station was broadcasting speeches or material which the Commission conceived to be distasteful to a large portion of the public. The Supreme Court has held that that is not censorship; that they do not censor; they do not pass upon anything as broadcast; but when a station over a period of time has been permitting the broadcasting of programs of any kind, that the Commission has right to take that into consideration in determining whether or not a renewal of that license is in the public interest or necessity."

Mr. Swing: "They also suspend. The Federal Radio Commission, for all practical purposes, does exercise the power of censorship, and I would like to know whether the gentleman favors that?"

Mr. Davis: "The gentleman is not in agreement with the Supreme Court in its interpretation in that regard."

* * * * *

Mr. Williamson (R.), of South Dakota: "I have had a good many complaints from constituents in my State on certain character of radio advertising. Did the gentleman's committee give any attention to that?"

Mr. Lehlbach (R.) of New Jersey: "Not in this bill. This bill contains only matter that is absolutely uncontroversial, and is necessary for the proper administration of the radio laws. This question that the gentleman refers to will receive consideration and be taken up in course of time in a form which will enable free and full discussion and not impede or interfere with these changes in procedure which are so necessary."

Mr. Williamson: "The gentleman is familiar with the radio law and the powers of the Commission. Does not the Commission have authority to regulate the character of advertising that goes over the air?"

Mr. Lehlbach: "The Commission has the right of granting or withholding or canceling licenses for broadcasting of all radio programs; the canceling of all broadcasts if they are not in the public interest. It has no specific authority to censor, but in the application of these broad general powers, it is within their discretion how far they shall go."

Mr. Williamson: "So that if a radio station persists in sending out what the Commission considers as objectionable advertising, the Commission could refuse to renew the license?"

Mr. Lehlbach: "Absolutely."

* * * * *

Mr. Clancy (R.), of Michigan: "As a member of the Radio Committee, I have been asked time and time again by the owners of radio stations as to just what property or vested rights they had in their costly equipment and in their license. Certainly this discussion initiated by me today, which will be read by every radio broadcasting owner in the country, will help clarify the situation. What do the radio broadcasters take up in their annual national conventions? They take up primarily and devote most of their time to the question of what property rights they have and whether their property is secure or not. They complain emphatically about their being restricted to 90-day licenses and about their insecurity."

* * * * *

Mr. Horr (R.), of Washington: "You gentlemen do not realize what you have created. You have created a Radio Commission which plays up to you if you have the influence, if you have the power back of you. If any of you desire to secure a wave length, take plenty of us on this side of the Chamber and plenty on the other side of the Chamber, and then you will get your wave length. They talk about it not being a vested interest. Of course it is not. But, as a matter of fact, it is a vested interest. The three monopolies that today are virtually controlling the air have it down to the point where they will tell you whether you can or you can not have your little station established in your locality. They have usurped the power of the Commission. While that is not recognized, it is there, and you have to obey."

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Mr. Celler (D.), of New York: "The radio chains - the red chain or the blue chain - are somewhat united in this sense: That the Radio Corporation of America, which probably, directly or indirectly, controls the National Broadcasting Co., with its Station WEAFF and other large and powerful stations, has a monopoly on all radio machinery, and thus the Radio Corporation of America very likely controls the whole radio situation in this country; but we must give the devil his due. We must give credit where credit is due. Do you know, gentlemen, that we would be deprived of the finest programs. programs that even reach the district of my distinguished friend from Texas (Mr. Blanton), programs from Europe, if you strike too severe a blow at the great stations. We must, for example, compliment the National Broadcasting Co. for their broadcasts, for example, of operas from the Metropolitan Opera House. I would advise the gentleman to tune in on these chain stations and listen on Saturday afternoons to the finest program he could possibly ever hear, emanating from the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. The

gentleman will hear the finest singers ever collected under any one roof. He will hear Maria Jeritza, Rosa Ponselle, Lily Pons, Lucrezia Bori, Gigli, Laura-Volpi, and others, who comprise the finest singing aggregation in the world. If we did not give some greater facilities than are given to other stations to stations like WEA and WJZ, we would be deprived, for example, of hearing the deliberations at the Geneva Disarmament Conference. We could not get programs from Europe given by Frederic William Wile and William Hard, distinguished newspaper men, all the way from Geneva. We have heard Ramsay MacDonald over the radio. We have heard Mussolini. We have heard His Holiness the Pope. We could not hear those broadcasts if we did not give some sort of advantage to those larger stations. I may say to some of those who complain about these stations - and I have complained against them at times also - we must nevertheless give them their due. We must remember that it costs money to operate those stations, and it is essential to get advertising to pay for those broadcasts. If we place too many limitations upon the type and manner of those broadcasts, we will get into a situation very much like that which obtains in Europe, where the owners of the radio sets will be compelled to pay a license in order to defray expenses of broadcasting. I would not want to see this country get into a position where, in order to defray the expenses of radio broadcasting, the owners of radio sets would be compelled to pay a license."

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Mr. McGugin (R.), of Kansas: "Out in Kansas, Doctor Brinkley had a radio station and he had to come to the Radio Commission and his license was taken away. He appealed to the Circuit Court here in the District of Columbia. The people of Kansas resented that because they felt that a citizen of Kansas has the right and privilege to appeal to a Kansas court, and he was denied that right. He was dragged here to Washington, just as our forebears were dragged across the sea to London.

"And what happened? The people of Kansas, in their resentment, wrote upon their ballots 185,000 votes for Brinkley for Governor - not Brinkley the broadcaster but Brinkley the citizen - because they felt that he had not had a fair trial by his peers, or by a court in his own State of Kansas. The resentment is still there."

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Mr. Lozier (D.), of Missouri: "About a year ago the brilliant ex-Senator from Missouri, James A. Reed, was broadcasting over a nation-wide hookup from Sedalia, Mo. In the course of his remarks, when in his characteristic and convincing manner he was vigorously impeaching the national Republican administration and its policies, he was shut off by a distress signal and thousands of his auditors deprived of the privilege of listening to his superb address. Evidently this interference was by some little, shriveled partisan pigmy with a soul so small that in eternity it would require a million years for it to fly over the point of a needle. I am asking

the gentleman from Tennessee if under the law and regulations any way has been provided for preventing interferences of this character and for punishing a station that permits itself to be used for this disreputable purpose."

Mr. Davis: "I will say to the gentleman from Missouri that I know of the incident to which he refers, and I denounced it on the floor of this House not long thereafter. An investigation was conducted by the Radio Commission, so they advised, with respect to this matter, and it was reported that the distress signals were sent out by an insignificant operator conducting a ship-to-shore station who claimed he thought there was occasion for sending out the distress signal."

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Mr. Davis (D.), of Tennessee: "This bill proposes to make it possible to hold hearings anywhere in the country and to hear all parties concerned and to take testimony, but, in the final analysis, the decision is rendered not by that examiner, not by that particular official taking the evidence, but by the full Commission, because it takes a full majority of the Commission to decide any of these matters.

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Mr. Davis (D.), of Tennessee: "A large number of the stations with high power and with cleared wave lengths are on what is known as the National Broadcasting chain. I will state I do not think they should be. I have repeatedly spoken on that here. I have said that it is not right for one group to have the cream of the broadcasting facilities. I have said it before and I say it again, that there is no reason why a station, because it is a chain station, should be on a cleared wave length or should have high power, because the two leading companies which furnish chain programs have networks extending all over this country, and each station feeds the program to its area, and for that reason they do not need high-powered stations.

"I should think that if each of those groups had one cleared wave length in three sections of the country it would be ample. I have inveighed against that; I have criticized it. I know the objection of people to getting the same program everywhere they turn the dial."

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Mr. Murphy (R.), of Ohio: "I wish the committee would get right down to the root of things and say to the Radio Commission, 'You must give the small stations some consideration. You can not, without reason, take away from communities the enjoyment of their local radio station'.

"That is what is being done everywhere, and not once has a wave length been taken from this great operating company that controls fifty per cent of the radio channels of this country today."

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COMMITTEE ASKS RADIO SUIT FACTS

The Senate Judiciary Committee decided to ask Attorney General Mitchell to appear before it to explain the status of the Government's anti-monopoly suit against the big radio corporations.

The Senate recently adopted a resolution asking Mitchell to report the status of the case and out of court negotiations to the Judiciary Committee.

Mitchell subsequently asked the committee more specifically what was wanted and offered to appear personally.

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AMERICANS WIN SLIGHT RISE IN FRENCH RADIO QUOTA

The Americans won a point in their opposition against the French quotas restricting importations when it was announced that the United States quota on radio sets had been increased from 16.6 metric tons for the first quarter of 1932 to 21 tons.

This quota on radios, which was announced on January 16, had been the object of a vigorous campaign, led by Washington through the American Embassy in Paris and the American Chamber of Commerce, with the added support of the French importers of American radios.

The news was received with pleasant surprise in American trade circles, although the rise granted was too small to be of any practical value at present. Since the importations this year already considerably exceeded the new quota for the first three months, the previous French order suspending importations until further notice remains unchanged.

Americans will continue their representations in the hope of getting a still better quota allowance during the next three months' period, beginning April 1.

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COLUMBIA REPORTS LARGEST GAIN FOR ANY SINGLE NETWORK

Business during the past year for Columbia has been better than previously reported.

"I notice that you stated in your column recently that Columbia shows an increase of more than \$2,000,000 for 1931, over 1930", John J. Karol, Director of Market Research for Columbia, writes. "According to the records which we supplied to the Denney Publishing Company, our dollar increase for 1931 over 1930 was approximately \$3,500,000. This, of course, refers only to time-sold on the network and does not include talent cost.

"Incidentally, this is the largest gain reported for any single network."

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BRINKLEY TO USE 150,000 WATTS

If Dr. J. R. Brinkley, goat gland specialist, is deserting his broadcasting station, XER, at Villa Acuna, in Mexico, to run for Governor of Kansas, as recently reported, it is not indicated in a letter which appears over his name in the current issue of the "National Broadcast Reporter". It is addressed to the editor and reads, in part:

"Listen, son, when I say we have 75,000 watts at Station XER, in Mexico, we have, and then some, and we are going to put 150,000 out there.

"Brother, there are 75,000 good, fat watts in that antenna at XER, 100 per cent modulated, and we are knocking a hole right through Washington, D.C."

Brinkley surely is doing just that and if he is using 75,000 watts, as he claims, XER is the most powerful station broadcasting regularly on the North American continent. If Brinkley steps XER up to 150,000 watts, it will be one of the highest powered stations in the world.

This situation embarrasses the Federal Radio Commission, who thought they had finished with Brinkley when they closed his station in Kansas, because of complaints from the American Medical Association and others.

The goat gland specialist, reported to be doing a \$650,000 business annually, lost no time erecting a station in Mexico. Since then he has been relaying his programs from Kansas to Villa Acuna and sending them back into the United States from across the Mexican border.

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E. C. MILLS TO HEAD SOCIETY OF COMPOSERS

E. C. Mills has been selected by the Board of Directors of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers to succeed J. C. Rosenthal, deceased. Mr. Mills is expected to take office on March 1.

At present Mills has a contract with NBC as head of Radio Music. He will resign from that position.

Prior to his affiliation with NBC, Mills was chairman of the Music Publishers' Protective Association and executive chairman of the board of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers.

It is expected that the settlement of license fees for broadcasting stations will be one of the first matters Mr. Mills will take up after he has assumed office.

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BRITISH COUNCIL DECIDES CANADA MAY RULE OWN ETHER

The Parliament of Canada has the right to regulate and control radio communication in the Dominion, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council decided in dismissing the appeal of the Attorney General of Quebec from the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada.

The Judicial Committee also held that a distinction between transmitting and receiving instruments could not be made.

The highest tribunal thus finally settled one of the most important conflicts between provincial and Dominion jurisdiction that has arisen in recent years.

The questions submitted were:

Has the Parliament of Canada jurisdiction to regulate and control radio communication, including the transmission and reception of signs, signals, pictures and sounds of all kind by means of Hertzian waves and including the right to determine the character, use and location of apparatus employed?

If not, in what particular or particulars or to what extent is the jurisdiction of Parliament limited?

The Supreme Court by a majority judgment answered the first question in the affirmative.

Such legislation falls within section 91 of the British North America act assigning to the Dominion the power to make laws for the peace and order and for good government upon all matters not assigned exclusively to the provinces, the Privy Council held.

Canada was directly represented in the international wireless conference of 1927, and ratified the convention then achieved.

"The result is clear", the judgment continued. "Canada as a whole is amenable to other powers for carrying out the convention. To prevent individuals in Canada infringing the convention's stipulations it is necessary that the Dominion should pass legislation applying to all dwellers in Canada."

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BROWN NOMINATION HEARING GOES OVER

Having questioned Thad H. Brown at length yesterday, the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee will continue its examination of Mr. Brown tomorrow (Friday) before making a report to the Senate. Mr. Brown, of Columbus, Ohio, was appointed by President Hoover to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Ira E. Robinson on the Federal Radio Commission.

Mr. Brown explained to the Committee that he had been Secretary of State for the State of Ohio from 1923 to 1927, that subsequently he had been president and counsel for nine months of Radio Station WJAY, of Cleveland, that he had served as general counsel for the Federal Power Commission, and then became counsel for the Radio Commission.

Senator Couzens said he understood certain interests in Ohio wishing a change in license for a radio station were attempting to have Mr. Brown made a member of the Commission, adding that "a Commissioner from a zone is almost a czar within the zone". Mr. Brown denied that he had been indorsed by any radio stations, or that he had promised promotion to any Commission employees if he got the job. He also denied that he had "lobbied" among Senators for confirmation.

Mr. Brown was questioned by Senator Couzens about a newspaper assertion that he was threatened with suit while Secretary of State of Ohio for recovery of some \$69,000 in interest that was alleged to have been lost through slow deposit of funds from automobile tag sales. Brown explained he had changed the system whereby such funds were deposited weekly in county banks and that the banks had voluntarily returned to the State \$55,000 in interest rather than have a controversy.

Senator Fess asked concerning complaints on conflict of time for Station WAIU, in Ohio, and KFI, in Los Angeles. Mr. Brown explained that WAIU could not operate after the sunset hour in Los Angeles unless permission was given by KFI.

Senator Dill said that, in his opinion, the ruling of the Radio Commission in this matter should be revoked.

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NEW TECHNICAL MAGAZINE MAKES ITS APPEARANCE

The Institute of Radio Service Men, recently organized and having memberships from thirty-two States, the District of Columbia, Canada and Venezuela, South America, recently issued the first "Journal of the Institute of Service Men", edited by Kenneth A. Hathaway, one of the founders of the Institute.

The Journal will be published monthly. It contains technical papers based upon service problems which may have been discussed before meetings of the Institute in any of its sections, or which may have been chosen because of certain features that, in the opinion of the editors, are of value to the members of the Institute. The payment of annual dues in the Institute entitles the member to one copy of each issue of the Journal, and it is not to be issued for news stand circulation.

Among the technical papers in the first issue are "Radio Servicing vs. Automobile Servicing", by John H. Miller, Jewell Electrical Instrument Company; "Radio Circuits Around Variable-Mu, Output Pentode, and 6-V.R.F. Pentode Vacuum Tubes", H. W. KaDell, Engineer, National Carbon Company; "Design of Short Wave Receivers and Converters", by M. Gurrie, engineer, Stewart-Warner Corp.; and "Superheterodyne Principles", F. L. Sprayberry, National Radio Institute, Washington, D. C.

A section is devoted to the exchange of ideas, books, review of current radio literature and books, etc.

The Journal address is 720 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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RENEWALS AND NEW ACCOUNTS SIGNED BY NBC SALES DEPARTMENT

Andrew Jergens Company (Jergens Hand Lotion), Cincinnati, Ohio; Agency - J. Walter Thompson Company, New York City; 13 times, Tuesday 6:30-6:45 P.M., starts March 8, 1932, Basic Red Network; program - Ray Perkins "The Old Topper" - renewal.

Sinclair Refining Co. (Oils), New York City; Agency - Federal Advertising Agency, 444 Madison Ave., New York City; Contract - 13 weeks, starting February 20, 1932; Period - Saturday 9:00-9:30 P.M., over Split Blue Network; Program - Sinclair Minstrels - New Account.

American Kitchen Products Co. (Steero Bouillon Cubes), New York City; Agency - Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, New York City; Contract - 26 weeks; Wednesdays, 10:15-10:30 A.M., starting December 9, 1931, basic red (17) network; Program - The Steero Program with Jane Grant, the Cube Cook, and Kuznetzoff & Nicolina. - Renewal.

C. S. Mueller Co. (Spaghetti), Jersey City, N. J.; Agency - Thomas M. Bowers; Contract - 13 times; Thursdays 11:00-11:15 A.M., starting March 21, 1932; WJZ network; Program - Housekeeping Talk by Mrs. Goudiss.

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: BUSINESS LETTER BRIEFS :
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President B. J. Grigsby and Sales Manager J. F. Ditzell are meeting all West Coast Grigsby-Grunow Distributors at Del Monte on February 12th in connection with a Pacific presentation of the new Majestic Refrigerators.

In order to insure television against a "swaddling clothes" period, once the Federal Radio Commission releases it from its experimental classification, the Freed Television and Radio Corporation is organizing a subsidiary corporation which will have as its sole purpose the perfection of a television technique for program directors. Edwin A. Freed, who for the past several months has headed the "Program Research Division" of the Freed organization will head the new corporation.

Since visual and sight entertainment are combined in television, the new corporation, according to Mr. Freed, will endeavor to obtain the cooperation of film and theatrical directors. Among the noted film directors who are being approached by the Freed group are Louis Milestone, Allen Dwan, Howard Hughes, D. W. Griffith, Ernest Lubitsch, and Lionel Barrymore. Among the legitimate theatrical directors whose cooperation are expected also are Jed Harris, Noel Coward, and William Morrissey.

WGY, the General Electric Company station at Schenectady, N. Y., will reach its tenth milestone, Saturday, February 20th. Martin P. Rice has directed the station since its beginning.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

February 8 - WFBR, The Baltimore Radio Show, Inc., Baltimore, Md., C.P. to install new transmitter; WPRO, Cherry & Webb Broadcasting Co., Providence, R. I., modification of license to increase hours of operation from sharing with WPAW to unlimited; WMBG, Havens & Martin, Inc., Richmond, Va., install automatic frequency control; Loyd McGregor, trading as The Community Station of the West Elsie, Nebr., C.P. to erect a new station to use 1210 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time, facilities of KFOR; WGL, F. C. Zieg (Allen Wayne Co.,) Fort Wayne, Ind., C.P. to make changes in equipment; KMJ, James McClatchy Co., Fresno, Calif., C.P. resubmitted; now requests authority to move station locally, change equipment and change from 1210 kc., 100 watts to 580 kc., 500 watts.

Applications, Other Than Broadcasting

February 8 - W9XAW, Michigan College of Mining and Technology, Houghton, Mich., renewal of experimental license for 1604, 2398, 3256, 4795, 6425, 8659, 12850, 17300 kc., 250 watts; KHNBV, John B. Brennan, Jr., NR-914, renewal of aircraft license for 3105 kc., 1 watts; KDD, Copper River Packing Co., Nellie Juan, Alaska, renewal of license for 500, 460 kc., 200 watts, public coastal service, renewal of license for 178 kc., 200 w., public point-to-point; KHC, Alaska Packers Association, Chignik, Alaska, C.P. for change in transmitter for 246, 252, 274, 460, 500 kc., 200 watts, public coastal and public point-to-point; KGZC, City of Topeka, Police Department, Topeka, Kans., license covering C.P. for 2422 kc., 50 w., emergency police service.

Also, WBXK, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., one and two-tenths miles south of Saxonburg, Pa., C.P. for change in location of transmitter, experimental relay broadcasting; American Polar Expedition, portable, new C.P. for 3256, 5540, 4795, 6425 kc., 10 w. experimental service; WSDG, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Chicago, Ill., covering C.P. for 3222.5, 3232.5, 3242.5, 3257.5, 3447.5, 3457.5, 3467.5, 3485, 4917.5, 5602.5, 5612.5, 5632.5 kc., 400 watts, aeronautical; license covering C.P. for 2315, 2356, 4115, 6540, 6550, 6560, 8015 kc., 400 w., point-to-point aeronautical.

February 9 - W3XAI, R. C. A. Victor Co., Camden, N. J., modification of license for change in frequencies to 1550, 2100-2200, 43000-46000, 48500-50300, 60000-80000 kc., special experimental service; W9XAO, Western Television Corp., Chicago, Ill., assignment of license to Western Television Research Co., visual broadcasting service; KPK, Radiomarine Corporation of America, Portland, Oreg., modification of marine relay license for change in hours of operation 8 A.M. to midnight, local standard time; WSA, New London, Conn., modification of coastal and marine relay license for change in hours of operation 11 P.M. - 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., 5 P.M., E.S.T., daily; KHARI, Pan American Airways, Inc., renewal of aircraft license; WMV, Southern Radio Corporation, Linden, N. J., modification of point-to-point license to permit direct communication with LaPaz and Yacuiba, Bolivia.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Applications Granted (February 9, 1932)

WIS, South Carolina Broadcasting Co., Inc., Columbia, S. C., C.P. to install new transmitter; KTFI, Radio Broadcasting Corp., Twin Falls, Idaho, modification of license to change frequency from 1320 to 1240 kc., and change time from sharing with KID at night to unlimited; KARK, Arkansas Radio & Equipment Co., Little Rock, Ark., authority to install automatic frequency control; KVOA, Robert M. Riculfi, Tucson, Ariz., permission to change regular schedule on Sundays in order to broadcast church services at 11 A.M. during

February only; KMLB, J. C. Liner, Monroe, La., 10 day extension to operate unlimited hours because of flood; WPRO, Cherry & Webb Broadcasting Co., Providence, R. I., modification of C.P. to increase hours of operation from sharing with WPAW to unlimited, WPAW voluntarily discontinues broadcasting in favor of WPRO; KGPY, State of Louisiana, Bureau of Identification & Investigation, Shreveport, La., C.P. for State police service, 1574 kc., 500 watts.

Also, W6XAD, James W. Whitefore & Milton A. Ausman, San Francisco, Cal., experimental license; Tropical Radio Telegraph Co.: WBF, Hingham, Mass., WNU, New Orleans, La., WAX, Hialeah, Fla., modification of licenses to authorize operation of present equipment on 3 additional frequencies in transoceanic band; WPL, Northern States Power Co., St. Croix Falls, Wis., modification of license to increase power from 75 to 125 watts; Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: KGUA, El Paso, Texas, KGUD, San Antonio, Texas and WQDQ, near New Orleans, La., modification of license to reduce power and change description of transmitter; W2XDN, W2XDM, H. Curab, Inc., portables, initial locations in New York, renewal of experimental licenses; WIXI, John Hays Hammond, Jr., Gloucester, Mass., renewal of experimental license.

Also, Radiomarine Corp. of America: KDKD, aboard "Emergency Aid", authority to operate for period not to exceed 60 days from February 4th; KJEU, aboard "Santa Ana", authority to operate not to exceed 60 days from Feb. 4th; KOCN, Mackay Radio & Telg. Co., aboard "Point Montara", authority to operate not to exceed 60 days from Feb. 4th; W3XP, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York City, renewal of license for two weeks from Feb. 10th, and permission to operate station on frequency 670, 1100 and 1480 kc., between midnight and 6 A.M. for purpose of testing a new line of broadcast transmitters recently developed; WLAVT, Erich Foth, Torrington, Conn., special authority to operate amateur station at Armory in Torrington, on February 11th and 12th, for BoyScout Exhibition.

Renewal of Licenses

The following stations were granted regular renewal of licenses:

WAAF, Chicago, Ill.; WBEN, Buffalo, N. Y.; WBSO, Needham, Mass.; WCAJ, Lincoln, Neb.; WCAO, Baltimore, Md.; WCOC, Meridian, Miss.; WDAF, Kansas City, Mo.; WEAN, Providence, R. I.; WEEI, Boston, Mass.; WFAN, Philadelphia, Pa.; WFLA-WSUN, Clearwater, Fla.; WGBF, Evansville, Ind.; WGBI, Scranton, Pa.; WGR, Buffalo, N. Y.; WGST, Atlanta, Ga.; WICC, Bridgeport, Conn.; WILL, Urbana, Ill.; WIP, Philadelphia, Pa.; WJAR, Providence, R. I.; WKZO, Kalamazoo, Mich.; WLBL, Stevens Point, Wis.; WLBZ, Bangor, Maine; WLIT, Philadelphia, Pa.; WMAL, Washington, D. C.; WMC, Memphis, Tenn.; WMMN, Fairmont, W. Va.; WNAX, Yankton, S. Dak.; WNOX, Knoxville, Tenn.; WOBU, Charleston, W. Va.; WOS, Jefferson City, Mo.; WOW, Omaha, Neb.; WQAM, Miami, Fla.; WQAN, Scranton, Pa.; WREC-WOAN, Memphis, Tenn.; WSYR-WMAC, Syracuse, N. Y.; WTAG, Worcester, Mass.; WTAR-WPOR, Norfolk, Va.; WTMJ, Milwaukee, Wis.; WWJ, Detroit, Mich.; KFDM, Beaumont, Texas; KFEL, Denver, KFKA, Greeley, Colo.; KFNF, Shenandoah, Ia.

KFRC, San Francisco, Cal.; KFRU, Columbia, Mo.; KFXF, Denver, Colo.; KFYR, Bismarck, N. Dak.; KGKO, Wichita, Falls, Texas; KHQ, Spokane, Wash.; KHJ, Los Angeles, Cal.; KLX, Oakland, Cal.; KLZ, Denver, Colo.; KOAC, Corvallis, Ore.; KOMO, Seattle, Wash.; KPRC, Houston, Texas; KSAC, Manhattan, Kansas, and KSD, St. Louis, Mo.

WSUI, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, renewal of license 880 kc., 500 watts, hours: daily except Saturday and Sunday 9 A.M. to 10 A.M., 11 A.M. to 12:30 P.M.; 2 P.M. to 4 P.M., 6 to 10 P.M. on Tuesdays, also 12 A.M. to 4 A.M.; Saturdays 9 to 10 A.M., 11 A.M. to 12 M, 1 to 5 P.M., 6 to 10 P.M.; Sundays 4 to 5 P.M., 6 to 10 P.M., CST.

Set For Hearing

WKRC, WKRC, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, temporary license and designated application for hearing; WHAP, Defenders of Truth Society, Inc., New York City, KGIZ, Grant City Park Corp., Grant City, Mo., KMLB, Liner's Broadcasting Station, Inc., Monroe, La., granted temporary licenses and designated renewal applications for hearing because facilities of this station have been applied for.

Miscellaneous

J. E. Wharton & M. B. Wray, Texarkana, Ark., C.P. requesting facilities of KARK, 890 kc., 100 w., unlimited time, dismissed from hearing docket because applicant requests 100 watts power on regional frequency, inconsistent with Rule 120.

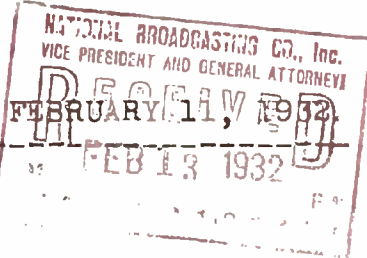
Action On Examiners' Reports

WLEY, Carl S. Wheeler, Lexington, Mass., denied C.P. to move station to Springfield, Mass., to operate on same frequency same power and time, sustaining Examiner R. H. Hyde (Action taken Jan. 22, 1932); WNBX, First Congregational Church Corp., Springfield, Vt., denied C.P. to increase power to 100 watts, sustaining Examiner Elmer W. Pratt; Joseph Lessard, Ishpeming, Mich., denied by default application for amateur station license, sustaining Examiner R. L. Walker (Action taken Feb. 8th); Philadelphia Storage & Battery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., granted C.P. for experimental visual broadcasting service, sustaining Examiner Elmer W. Pratt; also granted C.P. for general experimental service, sustaining Examiner Pratt; George W. Young, Minneapolis, Minn., denied C.P. for experimental television service, sustaining Examiner R. L. Walker

Revocation Order Rescinded

WJAY, Cleveland Broadcasting Corp., Cleveland, Ohio, petition to reinstate application for modification of license granted; applicant defaulted in hearing scheduled for January 22, 1932.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
REGISTRATION DIVISION
PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS
FEB 13 1932

The following patents were granted during the week ending February 9, 1932:

- 1,843,910. Tuning Fork. Howard Broadwell, Ridgewood, N. J., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed July 13, 1929.
- 1,843,972. Talking Motion Picture Apparatus. Lee de Forest, New York, N. Y., assignor to DeForest Phonofilm Corporation, New York, N. Y. Filed September 28, 1928.
- 1,843,981. Light Control Means. Gunther Jobst, Berlin, Germany, assignor to Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie m.b.H., Berlin, Germany. Filed August 5, 1927, and in Germany August 6, 1926.
- 1,844,014. Acoustic Instrument. Alfred Aubyn, Linsell, Brentwood, England, assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed July 13, 1928, and in Great Britain August 30, 1927.
- 1,844,089. Metallic Vapor Arc Tube. Arthur Gaudenzi, Baden, Switzerland, assignor to Aktiengesellschaft Brown Boveri & Cie., Baden, Switzerland. Filed March 27, 1929, and in Germany April 2, 1928.
- 1,844,090. Device To Prevent The Occurrence of Back-Firing in Mercury Arc Rectifiers. Arthur Gaudenzi, Baden, Switzerland, assignor to Aktiengesellschaft Brown Boveri & Cie, Baden, Switzerland. Filed August 15, 1929, and in Germany August 16, 1929.
- 1,844,123. Acoustic Diaphragm. Newman H. Holland, Montclair, N. J., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed June 12, 1926.
- 1,844,137. Sound Record Groove Finder. Barney Y. Perkins, Burt T. Wellborn and Richard W. Starke, Atlanta, Ga., assignors to Butters Manufacturing Co., Atlanta, Ga., Filed June 11, 1930.
- 1,844,146. Apparatus and Method for Sound Reproduction. Ben J. Chromy, Hopkins, Minn. Filed December 2, 1929.
- 1,844,162. Picture Distorting Apparatus. Charles J. Hirsch and Albert D. Trenor, Gloucester, Mass., assignors to John Hays Hammond, Jr., Gloucester, Mass. Filed June 13, 1928.
- 1,844,177. Resistance-Coupled Amplifier. Klaas Posthumus, Eindhoven, Netherlands, assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed June 6, 1927, and in the Netherlands August 16, 1926.

- 1,844,199. Pyro-Recording Paper. Richard Stuart Bicknell, Red Bank, N. J., and Richard Howland Ranger, Newark, N. J., assignors to Radio Corporation of America. Filed August 30, 1928.
- 1,844,319. Means for Producing Radio Waves. Emil Hatt, Maywood, Ill. Filed September 25, 1929.
- 1,844,353. Electric Discharge Device. Ted Eugene Foulke, Nutley, N. J., assignor to General Electric Vapor Lamp Company, Hoboken, N. J. Filed December 3, 1928.
- 1,844,367. Gaseous Electric Discharge Device. Marcello Pirani, Berlin-Wilmersdorf, and Martin Reger, Berlin, Germany, assignors to General Electric Co. Filed November 15, 1929, and in Germany January 21, 1929.
- 1,844,374. Electric Coupling Circuits. Harold A. Wheeler, Jackson Heights, N. Y., assignor to Hazeltine Corporation. Filed August 20, 1930.
- 1,844,441. Radio Apparatus. William Scheibel, New York, N. Y., assignor to Bulova Watch Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed March 2, 1931.
- 1,844,456. Audion Circuit. Stuart Ballantine, White Haven, Pa., assignor to Boonton Research Corporation, Boonton, N.J. Filed November 3, 1926.
- 1,844,487. Diaphragm. Wilbur L. Tyrrell, Audubon, N. J., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Filed June 14, 1928.
- 1,844,502. Power Supply Circuit. George R. Eaton, Oak Park, Ill., assignor to Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed February 11, 1929.
- 1,844,508. Scanning Apparatus and Method. Charles Francis Jenkins, Washington, D. C., assignor to Jenkins Laboratories, Washington, D. C. Filed January 14, 1930.
- 1,844,519. Electrical Apparatus. Edward B. Newill, Dayton, Ohio, assignor to General Motors Radio Corporation, Dayton, Ohio. Filed November 14, 1930.
- 1,844,583. Telegraphophone. Le Roy J. Leishman, Los Angeles, Calif. Filed October 6, 1927.
- 1,844,605. Acoustic Device. John D. Seabert, Dayton, Ohio, assignor to General Motors Radio Corporation, Dayton, Ohio. Filed October 13, 1930.
- 1,844,623. Pick-Up Arm. Harry A. Yeider, Grand Rapids, Mich., assignor to Automatic Musical Instrument Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. Filed July 28, 1928.

- 1,844,637. Mounting for Amplifier Devices. Lewis Warrington Chubb, Edgewood Park, Pa., assignor to Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Filed May 4, 1925.
- 1,844,657. Diaphragm. Frank C. Hinckley and John J. Hudson, Stratford, Conn., assignors to Columbia Phonograph Co., Inc., Bridgeport, Conn. Filed December 19, 1925.
- 1,844,669. Basing Vacuum Tubes and Similar Articles. Roderick S. McNeil, Newark, N. J., and Emile V. Bitterli, Paris, France, assignors to General Electric Co. Original application filed March 31, 1926. Divided and this application filed June 13, 1928.
- 1,844,672. Sound Recording and Reproducing. Albert Narath, Berlin, Germany, assignor to General Electric Co. Filed January 30, 1930, and in Germany February 12, 1929.
- 1,844,680. Radio Loud Speaker and Lamp. Otto M. Rau, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed May 17, 1927.
- 1,844,687. Electric Discharge Device. Camil A. Sabbah and Carl C. Herskind, Schenectady, N. Y., assignors to General Electric Co. Filed January 28, 1930.
- 1,844,708. Apparatus for the Photographic Recording and Reproducing of Sound. Dow O. Whelan, Scotia, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Co. Filed December 13, 1929.
- 1,844,787. Cone Type Speaker. Edward B. Newill, Dayton, Ohio, assignor to General Motors Radio Corporation, Dayton, Ohio. Filed December 26, 1930.
- 1,844,801. Acoustic Device. John D. Seabert, Dayton, Ohio, assignor to General Motors Radio Corporation, Dayton, Ohio. Filed May 28, 1930.
- 1,844,802. Loud Speaker Adapted for Automobile Use. John D. Seabert, Dayton, Ohio, assignor to General Motors Radio Corporation. Filed December 15, 1930.
- 1,844,803. Acoustic Device. John D. Seabert, Dayton, Ohio, assignor to General Motors Radio Corporation. Filed December 22, 1930.
- 1,844,804. Support for Diaphragm Transformers. John D. Seabert, Dayton, Ohio, assignor to General Motors Radio Corporation, Dayton, Ohio. Filed June 20, 1931.
- 1,844,839. Dial Control. Leroy J. Buttolph, Grantwood, N. J., assignor to General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Hoboken, N. J. Filed November 27, 1926.
- 1,844,859. Magnetic and Radio Electric Goniometry. Lucien Levy, Paris, France. Filed April 1, 1927, and in France, April 3, 1926.

- 1,844,880. Preparation of Photographic Sound Records. Douglas Temple Bennett, Winchmore Hill, England. Filed January 13, 1931, and in Great Britain January 9, 1930.

Trade-Mark Registrations Granted

- 291,270. Radio Receiving Sets. The Crosley Radio Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed August 27, 1931, Published November 10, 1931.
- 291,271. Radio Receiving Sets. The Crosley Radio Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed August 27, 1931. Published November 10, 1931.
- 291,272. Radio Receiving Sets. The Crosley Radio Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed August 27, 1931. Published November 10, 1931.
- 291,273. Radio Receiving Sets. The Crosley Radio Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed August 27, 1931; Published November 10, 1931.
- 291,290. Radio Receiving Sets.. United American Bosch Corporation, Springfield, Mass. Filed September 29, 1931. Published November 17, 1931.
- 291,315. Calendars of Radio Programs Published Weekly. G. Kenneth Goode, Richmond, Va. Filed October 2, 1931. Published November 24, 1931.
- 291,484. Loud-Speakers, Telephone Receivers, and Parts Thereof. The Magnavox Company, Oakland, Calif. Filed September 22, 1928. Published November 18, 1930.
- 291,485. Radio Reception Elements - Namely, Inductances including loose couplers, variable inductances, etc., Short-Wave Kits comprising unassembled parts of radio receiving sets, insulating tubes for winding coil elements, assembled detector and amplifying units, and panels and sub-panels. Twin Coupler Company, Inc., Poughkeepsie, N.Y. Filed October 25, 1927. Published September 4, 1928.
- 291,499. Sound Amplifiers and Loud Speakers, Etc., Transformer Corporation of America, Chicago, Ill. Filed September 2, 1930. Published January 13, 1931.
- 291,500. Phonograph Records. Clarion Music Corporation, Bridgeport, Conn. Filed September 6, 1930. Published November 18, 1930.

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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. :: ::

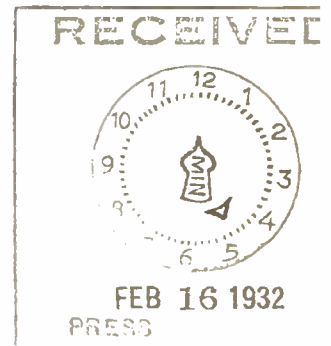
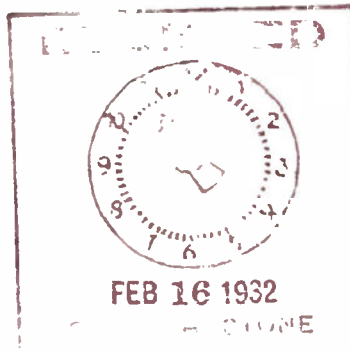
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No. 510



PHILCO TO CONDUCT TELEVISION TESTS

The Federal Radio Commission, by granting an experimental visual broadcasting construction permit to the Philadelphia Storage Battery Company, opened the way for a series of television experiments which may solve many outstanding problems of sight transmission and reception.

Studies of such problems, as distribution of service, suitability of frequencies, width of frequency band necessary for satisfactory transmission, interference, antenna design, efficiency in transmission will be carried on, as well as an exhaustive study of actual transmission and reception conditions on radio waves in order that laboratory results which have heretofore been produced over wires may be checked.

The experiments will be conducted under the direction of Philo T. Farnsworth, inventor and radio engineer, who will be assisted by more than 100 workers, many of whom are trained engineers.

In previous tests, the company is said to have produced in its laboratory a brilliant picture about four inches square on the end of a cathode ray tube with fair detail, and with a different kind of cathode ray tube to project an image on a screen with sufficient illumination to produce a practical image about one foot square. The transmitting and receiving equipment used has no mechanical or moving parts of any kind, the only method of scanning employed being electrical.

Hearing on the company's application, held November 2, 1932, brought out the fact that one of the most important investigations will be conducted on the 43000-46000-kilocycle band, which, according to Mr. Farnsworth, is on the border line "between the point where we can work and the point where we can not work." Information concerning propagation qualities of television transmission of these frequencies is highly important. These experiments will concern interference and distribution of service.

The company plans to use the frequency band 2750-2850 kilocycles for experiments with pictures of a low number of lines in further research based on data already obtained indicating that detail in pictures does not increase in proportion to the number of lines transmitted.

On the 60000-80000 kilocycle band, it is desired to experiment with synchronization of sound and picture in an effort to promote a more economical use of frequencies.

Station W3XAD, of the Radio Corporation of America uses the 43000-46000 kilocycle and 60000-80000 kilocycle bands. It is hoped that experiments of simultaneous operation between the company's and corporation's stations may reveal much to solve problems of interference.

A study of ratio of field strengths which must be maintained between desired and undesired signals in order to avoid objectionable interference could and should be made. Problems of selectivity and sensitivity of receivers could be studied under interference conditions as well as problems of wave propagation characteristics, of various vision modulated radio frequencies with respect to serviceable signals in the presence of interference, etc.

It appears that the applicant has no intention of engaging in commercial operation of a visual broadcasting station or, through such a station, of promoting the sale of television receivers. No commercial announcements of any kind will be made by means of facilities which may be granted pursuant to these applications, and television receivers will be manufactured and placed on the market by the applicant only if and when television becomes a practical success.

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DAILY CHECKS RADIO LISTENERS' HABITS

The Concord (N.H.) Daily Monitor and Patriot recently telephoned 100 homes at random between 7:45 and 8:15 P.M. to get some figures of the reception of radio programs. The results, as set forth in an editorial, follow:

"Fifteen families of the 100 were not at home.

"Seventeen more families said they had no radio receiving sets.

"Thirty-five more said their radio receiving sets were not tuned in at any station.

"Sixteen who were tuned in didn't know what the station was and 24 couldn't say whose program they were listening to.

"Only eight out of the hundred could tell what product was being advertised in the half-hour, and not more than two were actually conscious of listening to the same program."

The editorial added: "Concord has a population of 25,000. That is 250 hundreds. At two listeners to his program to each hundred the fortunate advertiser on the radio obtained a total audience in Concord last evening of 500 sets.

"Only one program got this audience. All others fell far short of this, and some had no conscious listeners at all. All told a radio audience seems to be an elusive group upon which to spend advertising dollars."

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EUROPEAN REGULATION RESTRICTS COMMERCIAL PROGRAMS

Regulation of commercial broadcasting in Europe, with a few significant exceptions, is unfavorable to the development of this form of publicity, according to a bulletin of the Department of Commerce.

Despite a variety of governmental restrictions and natural economic limitations, there are, however, some opportunities for exploitation of American products and services by radio in Europe, it is pointed out. Yet commercial programs are the exception, not the rule, and the possibilities of effective coverage of the continent by broadcast advertising are limited.

In some countries commercial broadcasting is definitely prohibited, and in others the restrictions upon owners of radio sets are such as to discourage their general use, the bulletin says. It supplies the following additional information:

Radio broadcasting in European countries has developed on a basis almost entirely different from that in the United States. There is uniformity in the European system of radio only in reception, since most governments require a tax or license fee for receiver-set ownership. As for broadcasting, there is no general practice among European countries, each nation having regulations peculiar to its own government.

Foreign advertising is accepted in only 10 out of 26 countries for which data are available on that subject. Seven countries have no broadcasting stations, and in two the status of foreign advertising is not known.

Broadcasting is a governmental monopoly in some countries, with operation of the stations either in the hands of an official branch of the government or a club-like association responsible to the government. In other countries, private and government stations are operated side by side, with the private broadcaster accepting advertising and the State radio refusing it. In a few other nations, all broadcasting as well as reception is prohibited by law.

Discussions are presented in the bulletin of the radio situation and advertising policies in the various countries of Europe, with the exception of Russia, and to estimate the feasibility of broadcast advertising each country must be studied individually.

Another important factor the American advertiser should consider in continental broadcasting is the common reception of foreign programs. With political boundaries in some cases only a few hundred miles apart, the ether waves easily carry one national program into half a dozen different countries. The language factor is also evident. In Yugoslavia alone, for example three languages are used by the three broadcasting stations.

Reception is by no means as popular in the United States, since the cost of sets and the taxes levied on them make listening prohibitive to a great part of the population. While the information in the bulletin cannot be considered complete and final, it should prove of value to American concerns contemplating the use of radio for advertising purposes in Europe.

An effort has been made in countries permitting foreign advertising on the radio to obtain information on rates, talent, use of records, language, the users of broadcast advertising, prospects and other subjects.

The bulletin is the second in a series on the feasibility of employing radio as an advertising medium in foreign lands. A previous bulletin dealt with the Western Hemisphere outside the United States and Canada. The third will cover Africa, Asia and Oceania. The bulletin on Europe, entitled "Broadcast Advertising in Europe", is obtainable as Trade Information Bulletin No. 787, for 10 cents per copy from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

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FEDERAL SURVEY STARTED ON EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTS

The United States Office of Education will prepare a handbook on "Methods of Instruction by Radio", Commissioner William John Cooper announced February 12th.

"The principal purpose of this study", Dr. Cooper explained, "will be to make available to the educational profession the best that is known about the technique of effective broadcasting and follow-up work." A questionnaire has been prepared by the Office of Education and has been distributed among all collect broadcasting stations from whom information is being gathered. In explaining the proposed book, Dr. Cooper supplied the following additional information:

It is expected that the study will be of interest also to professional broadcasters. The National Association of Broadcasters and other organizations are cooperating with the Office of Education in the preparation of the publication.

Those acquainted with the use of radio in education at the Department of the Interior believe that educational features which are to be broadcast should be so arranged and presented as to conform to the standards that are set up for other broadcasts.

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WOULD APPLY LIBEL LAWS TO RADIO

The New York Legislature has before it a measure designed to place radio broadcasters under the same responsibility for libel as newspapers. A bill amending the penal law to this effect was introduced this past week by Senator William J. Hickey and Assemblyman Howard Dickey, both of Buffalo.

The bill, now before the Codes Committees in Senate and Assembly, probably will be given a public hearing. Primarily, it extends the definition of libel as follows:

"A malicious publication, by writing, printing, effigy, sign or otherwise that by mere speech and a malicious broadcast of matter to the public by radio, which exposes any living person, or the memory of any person deceased, to hatred, contempt, ridicule or obloquy, or which causes, or tends to cause any person to be shunned or avoided, or which has a tendency to injure any person, corporation or association of persons, in his or their business or occupation, is a libel."

To sustain a charge of broadcasting a libel by radio, the bill states, "it is not necessary that the matter complained of should have been seen by another. It is enough that the defendant personally broadcast such matter to the public by radio or that the defendant knowingly permitted such matter to be broadcast by radio to the public from a radio station owned, operated or controlled by such defendant."

Similar to the section covering editors and publishers, the measure provides that "every person, firm or corporation owning, controlling or operating a radio station broadcasting programs to the public is chargeable with the broadcast by radio of any matter broadcast to the public from such broadcasting station."

Immunity for broadcasting a true report of public official proceedings would be granted, and a radio station also would be protected against persons delivering false statements intended for broadcast. These persons would be liable to prosecution for a misdemeanor, the same as those who threaten to broadcast a libel or who accept money to prevent broadcasting of a libel.

An indictment for a libel broadcast by radio against a person not a resident of the State would have to be found and tried in the county where the radio station is located.

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MARINE BAND "SHUT-IN" CONCERTS PROVE POPULAR

Inaugurated last June and broadcast practically every week since then, the "Shut-in" concerts by the United States Marine Band cheer invalids all over the country and grow more popular as time goes on. The response has been tremendous. During the first month, to the delight of Capt. Taylor Branson, leader of the band, who originated the series, almost 800 letters were received.

"This came as a surprise because the weather was hot and I was not sure that anyone would want to listen", Captain Branson said. "K. H. Berkeley, of the NBC, had asked us to take the time of Walter Damrosch after Mr. Damrosch concluded his Music Appreciation series, saying that listeners were complaining about the music being substituted for the Damrosch orchestra.

"Having long had the desire to give a series of request number concerts for invalids, this seemed to be our opportunity for trying out the idea and so the 'Shut-in' hour, as it later came to be known, began."

Since then an average of between 500 and 600 letters a month have been addressed to Captain Branson by grateful listeners. In addition to this, at least 1,000 letters have been sent to Arthur Godfrey, personally, in recognition of the splendid job he has done as an announcer in this hour.

After announcing the hour for sometime, it was the fate of young Godfrey to be injured in an automobile smash-up which landed him in the hospital for three months. Himself a "shut-in", he could then better appreciate how much the musical offering meant to the other fellow.

The Marine Band serenaded Godfrey at the Mount Alto Veterans Hospital via radio with his own composition, "Pale Potomac Moon."

To realize the gratitude of the invalids and others who listen, it is necessary only to glance over the touching letters received. One of these came from the "Sailors' Snug Harbor", at New Brighton, L. I., and read:

"I want to thank you and the members of your excellent Band for the grand music you give us old snugs. This is a home for aged sailors who are no longer fit for sea service and a grand home it is. We are mostly shut-ins and look forward to every concert."

"Your music was an inspiration to my daughter, who suffered from a heart condition for years and was not able to leave her room", a mother in Yonkers wrote. "Listening to your music helped her to forget the extreme pain. She has recently passed to the Great Beyond -- alone I still listen."

"I was a visitor in one of our large hospitals today in the crippled children's ward", a listener wrote. "I found a bright little boy of ten years, waiting for the 'Shut-in' hour of your Band. He told me that last week while the doctor dressed his leg, 'it didn't hurt at all because the Marine Band played the "Hunter and His Dog"'. He was still whistling it."

"My son, a shut-in, always tunes in on the programs", a mother from Alexandria, Minn., writes, "listening many times with tears of joy."

"The concerts help me forget the pain, the physical darkness and the four walls which sometimes seem closing in", is the word from another.

Hundreds of letters are received from others besides the "shut-ins". These "shut-in" programs of the Marine Band are broadcast from Washington over an extensive network of the NBC every Monday afternoon at three o'clock, EST.

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DECLARES CONTEST CREATES ILL-WILL FOR SPONSORS

An article in the Editor & Publisher for February 13th by A. Daniel Bell, captioned "Radio Contests Create Ill-Will For Sponsors", declares that the individual's chances to win in radio contests are often 50,000 to 1.

"What entering one of these nationwide radio contests really signifies", the article goes on, "is not a chance to win because of skill, superior knowledge or conscientious effort, but an opportunity to try one's luck. It is a gamble, just as much so as buying a ticket on the English Derby or the Irish Sweepstakes. And the odds, instead of being a matter of a ten or 15 to one shot, rise until they will average twenty, thirty or fifty thousand to one against the chance of winning even one of the lesser prizes.

"One competition, held under the auspices of a widely known manufacturing company recently, brought in 100,000 answers to the weekly broadcast. This one happened to be a slogan, but if it had been words or names, and the usual average was maintained, the task would be to check around 200,000,000 manipulations of the alphabet. No manufacturer would be insane enough to undertake the unraveling of such a Gordian knot as this.

"Furthermore, even if the concern was willing to spend the time and money needed to examine all of the lists submitted, the eager prize seekers would not tolerate the delay. If the company finds it impossible to wade through the huge stacks of lists in the allotted time, the telephones start ringing. Messenger boys arrive. The mail carrier's sack is loaded with letters. Every message is a complaint."

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THAD BROWN HEARING AGAIN GOES OVER

The continuation of the hearing with regard to the confirmation of Col. Thad H. Brown as Federal Radio Commission has been tentatively set for tomorrow (Tuesday, Feb. 16) by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. Colonel Brown has been asked to submit to the Committee, data with regard to the action taken by the Commission on certain Ohio stations.

There is no indication how far Senator Couzens will press his objections to Colonel Brown but the impression seems to prevail that Brown will eventually be confirmed.

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NEW TELEVISION ORGANIZATION FORMED

For the purpose of conducting television demonstrations throughout the United States and affiliating with the development of television technically and as a future industry, Television Exhibitions, Inc., has been formed. The company will cooperate with local scientific and commercial organizations, as well as conduct other business linked up with visual broadcasting.

Eric Palmer, pioneer in radio and television, is President of the new company. Temporary offices are at 11 Broadway, New York City.

Invitations for the holding of demonstrations have been received already from a score of cities. Only a few cities other than New York and Chicago have seen auditorium displays of television programs.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

February 11 - WNBO, John Brownlee Spriggs, Silver Haven, Pa., C.P. to install new transmitter amended as to the type of equipment to be installed; KFYO, Kirksey Brothers, Abilene, Tex., C.P. to move transmitter and studio to Lubbock, Texas; KLZ, The Reynolds Radio Co., Denver, Colo., application to install automatic frequency control; Richmond J. Morrow and Ronald F. Brill, Roseville, Calif., C.P. resubmitted and amended to request 1420 kc., instead of 1400 kc.; 100 w., instead of 30 w., 11 hours daily instead of daytime; KWCR, Cedar Rapids Broadcast Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., license to cover C.P. granted Nov. 17, 1931, to move station locally and make changes in equipment; WJW, John F. Weimer, Mansfield, Ohio, C.P. to move station to Akron and make changes in equipment.

Also, A. V. Tidmore, Hagerstown, Md., C.P. to erect new station to use 1210 kc., 100 w., unlimited time; WFBR, The Baltimore Radio Show, Baltimore, Md., C.P. to install new transmitter; WRBX, Richmond Development Corp., Roanoke, Va., C.P. to move station to Charleston, W. Va.

Correction: Application which was entered Feb. 4, 1932, should have been entered as follows: WNAX, The House of Gurney, Inc. Yankton, S. Dak., C.P. to install new equipment and increase power from 1 kw to 1 kw, 2½ ks, LS. resubmitted.

February 12 - WASH, Kunsky-Trendle Broadcasting Corp., Grand Rapids, Mich., modification of license to use transmitter and studio of WOOD; York Broadcasting Co., York, Pa., modification of C.P., requests approval of transmitter location near York, and changes in equipment.

Applications, Other Than Broadcasting

February 10 - WMU, Southern Radio Corp., Linden, N. J., modification of license for change in points of communication to permit direct communication with LaPaz and/or Yacuiba, Bolivia, point-to-point service; KPK, Radiomarine Corp. of America, Portland, Ore., modification of license for change in hours of operation 8 A.M. to midnight local standard time, public coastal service; KGYK, City of San Diego, San Diego, Calif., license covering C.P. for 278 kc., 10-12 watts, airport station; Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago, Ill., new C.P. for 60-400 megacycles, 15 watts, experimental service; KGUE, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Brownsville, Texas, modification of C.P. for change in description of transmitter and reduction in power to 50 watts, aeronautical and aeronautical point-to-point service; WMD, Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., Sayville, N. Y., modification of license for change in transmitter, public point-to-point service.

February 11 - WIH, WIB, WID, WIC, Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., Sayville, N. Y., modification of license for change in frequency; WEB, WEZ, WEV, R. C. A. Communications, Inc., Rocky Point, N. Y., modification of license for change in frequency; Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Bismarck, N. Dak., new C.P. for 2668, 2372, 3005, 2854, 53775 kc.; KGUE, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Brownsville, Texas, modification of C.P. for change in description of transmitter and reduction in power to 50 w., aeronautical and aeronautical point-to-point service.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

The Commission on February 11th granted the following applications:

WHBC, St. John's Catholic Church, Canton, Ohio, C.P. to install new equipment to conform to General Orders 111, 115 and 116; WINS, American Radio News Corp., New York, authority for direct measurement of antenna input; KXRO, KXRO, Inc., Aberdeen, Wash., authority for direct measurement of antenna input; WGBB, Harry H. Carman, Freeport, N. Y., modification of C.P. to extend completion date from Feb. 16 to March 1, 1932; WAAT, Bremer Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N. J., license covering installation of new equipment 940 kc., 300 w., daytime until 6 P.M., E.S.T.; WJBK, James F. Hopkins, Inc., Detroit, Mich., license covering changes in equipment 1370 kc., 50 w., share with WIBM at night; WFBM, Indianapolis Power & Light Co., Indianapolis, Ind., modification of license to increase hours of operation from sharing with WSBT to continuous night-time operation.

Also, WSBT, The South Bend Tribune, South Bend, Ind., modification of license to change time from sharing with WFBM to specified hours; KGBU, Alaska Radio & Service Co., Ketchikan, Alaska, permission to install a 100 w., transmitter immediately and Sept. 15, 1932, add additional equipment to increase power of transmitter to 500 w.; WAAM, WAAM, Inc., Newark, N. J., authority to operate with reduced power for period not to exceed one week from February 8th.

Also, RCA Communications, Inc., Riverhead, N. Y., C.P. experimental service; W9XV, Ozark Radio Corp., Cartersville, Mo., C.P. to change transmitter location to 214 College St., Shreveport, La.; WRDS, State of Michigan, Department of Public Safety, Lansing, Mich., C.P. to change tubes in equipment; Police Department, New Orleans, La., C.P. for police department 2430 kc., 100 w.; WLC, Central Radio Telegraph Co., Rogers City, Mich., C.P. to install new equipment; KGUB, KGUH, WQDP, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Houston and Waco, Tex., Atlanta, Ga., modification of license to decrease power to 150 w., and change description of transmitters; WLD, Pere Marquette Railway Co., Ludington, Mich., authority to test field strength of station; WSXAR, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Saxonburg, Pa., renewal of special experimental license; KGBZ, Houston, Texas, extension of time to complete C.P. of police station.

Renewal Of Licenses

The following stations were granted renewal of broadcasting station licenses: WJAY, Cleveland, Ohio; WSAZ, Inc., Huntington, W. Va.; KFSD, San Diego, Calif.; KGW, Portland, Oreg.; KSEI, Pocatello Idaho.

WIBO, Nelson Bros. Bond & Mortgage Co., Chicago, Ill., granted renewal of license, 560 kc., 1 kw, 1½ kw., local sunset, shares with WPCC; license issued pursuant to stay order in Court of Appeals and effective subject to further order of that court pending determination of the issues raised by appeal.

WPCC, North Shore Church, Chicago, Ill., granted renewal of license, 560 kc., 500 w., share with WIBO, subject to stay order as above.

Set For Hearing

Caldwell Bros., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, requests C.P. for new station, 1200 kc., 100 w., share with KFJB; KMLB, Liner's Broadcasting Station, Monroe, La., requests modification of license to increase hours of operation from daytime to 6 A.M. to 8 P.M. daily (facilities of WJBO).

Applications Dismissed & Action On Examiners' Reports

Bay State Fishing Co., Boston, Mass., application for limited commercial license dismissed at request of applicant; Lynchburg Broadcasting Corp., Lynchburg, Va., denied C.P. to change frequency from 1370 to 1200 kc., power from 100 w. to 100 w. night, 250 w., local sunset, and hours of operation from sharing with WBTM to unlimited, sustaining Examiner Ellis A. Yost; WLBG, WLBG, Inc., Petersburg, Va., granted renewal of license, 1200 kc., 100 w., night, 250 w. local sunset, unlimited time, sustaining Chief Examiner Ellis A. Yost;

Also, The Community Broadcasting Co., Toledo, Ohio, denied C.P. for new station 1500 kc., 100 w., unlimited time, sustaining Examiner R. H. Hyde; Clayton B. Johnson, Sandusky, Ohio, denied C.P. for new station, 1500 kc., 100 w., unlimited time, sustaining Examiner R. H. Hyde.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

INSURANCE BUILDING

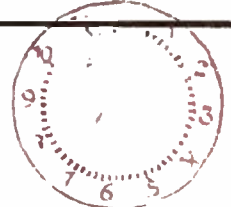
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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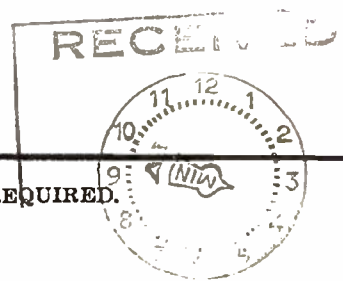
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Note: Since February 22nd is a holiday, there will be no issue of the Business Letter on that day.

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FEB 20 1932

GOVERNMENT SEEKS PATENT SETTLEMENT ONLY IN RCA SUIT

The Radio Corporation of America and its associates will be tried under the anti-trust laws on grounds of their intercorporate relationship and other charges, regardless of whether they release their patents through an open pool, according to the testimony of Assistant to the Attorney General John Lord O'Brian, head of the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice, before the House Appropriations Committee.

Associated with the Radio Corporation in the action are the General Electric Corporation, the Westinghouse Corporation, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the General Motors Radio Corporation, according to the testimony, and the combined capitalization of the companies "would run into many hundreds of millions of dollars."

The intercorporate relationship of the companies and their contracts among themselves are complained of in the Government's case, as well as their patent holdings, and on the first points there are no prospects of agreement between the Government and the defendants, Mr. O'Brian testified.

Negotiations which have been going on between the Department of Justice and the radio companies have in view a settlement on only the patent contracts of the concerns, according to Mr. O'Brian, and the balance of the case will have to be adjudicated. If an open patent pool could be agreed to, it would eliminate one important and expensive part of the trial, he explained.

"The case has perhaps the widest scope of any anti-trust case ever instituted", according to Mr. O'Brian. "It is an extraordinarily complicated case, not only because of the intercorporate relationships of the parties and various agreements between them and also with outsiders, but because of the cross-licensing of patents."

During the hearing Attorney General Mitchell, amplifying Mr. O'Brian's statement said:

"If they (the defendants) came in and yielded to every contention we have and took a consent decree, there would not be any trial. But our understanding is that there are two aspects of the case, and with respect to one of them, this patent situation, as it relates to the exclusion of others from the business, it is subject to negotiation now with a view to forming a possible patent pool that might eliminate that phase of the case from controversy.

"That would leave some other issues respecting the relationships of the defendants between themselves", he went on. "We have the impression that the defendants intend to resist the position of the government on those, which would make it necessary to try that part of the case."

H. C. Mahaffy, Jr., clerk of the Federal District Court for Delaware, announced this week that he had sent notice to all attorneys of record in the anti-trust suit of the Government against the Radio Corporation of America and others that the Government must take some action in the case before the first week in March or the suit would be dropped from the court calendar.

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SUPREME COURT TEST OF RADIO LAW VALIDITY OPPOSED

A review by the Supreme Court of the United States of the case of American Bond and Mortgage Company et al. v. United States, No. 628, involving the constitutionality of provisions of the Radio Act of 1927, is opposed by the Department of Justice in a brief filed in the court.

The case is before the court on a petition to review the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit which overruled objections to the validity of the statute and held that the Federal Radio Commission had not unlawfully deprived the petitioners of any rights when it silenced the petitioner's broadcasting station, WMMB-WOK, at Chicago, by refusing to renew its license.

The failure of the owners of the station to appeal to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia from the Commission's decision is claimed in the Government's brief to bar them from attacking the constitutionality of the statutory provisions under which the Commission's order was entered.

The Department disputes the contention that such an appeal would have constituted a waiver of the right to raise a constitutional question. If the Court of Appeals on an appeal had affirmed the Commission's order, it is stated that "the petitioners would not have been estopped from testing the constitutionality of the act or of the Commission's order in collateral proceedings.

It also is asserted in the brief of the Department that the provisions of the Radio Act which authorize the Commission to refuse to renew the broadcasting license of a station in operation prior to the enactment of the statute do not deprive the owners of such a station of property without due process of law.

The standard of public interest, convenience and necessity given the Commission by which to determine the rights of broadcasters, which is claimed in the petition for review to be too indefinite, is supported as a reasonable one in the Department's brief. Finally, the equalization provision of the Davis Amendment are claimed to be valid and not arbitrary and unreasonable.

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TELEVISION NEEDS NEW APPARATUS FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

Development of new apparatus which may revolutionize television as the audion tube revolutionized broadcasting was termed "not improbable" at the Federal Radio Commission this week.

Radio communication and broadcasting, as well as motion pictures, went through similar developmental stages, it was explained. Revolutionary changes came in these industries, and it is not improbable that some advance will bring television to a status of commercial practicability.

One outstanding problem faces engineers experimenting in visual broadcasting - to clarify and increase the scope of pictures. Scores of related problems are involved, but by solving the smaller problems, solution to the major difficulty may be reduced.

Television is in about the same stage of development as broadcasting was when the best receivers were crystal sets. In 1920, when engineers were seeking a method of increasing volume and clarifying tone - parallel problems to those of increasing scope of pictures and giving them sharp detail - the audion tube was adapted, solving broadcasting problems. Although the tube had been invented in 1908, its possibilities for use in radio broadcasting were not realized until 1920.

Just such a condition may exist in television. There may be some apparatus now in existence - even in use - which, when perfected and adapted to television needs, may make possible operation of visual broadcasting apparatus.

Problems of interference, and of synchronized transmission of pictures and sound, have been almost eliminated. Major difficulties in these phases of operation no longer exist. Although interference is eliminated and synchronization be perfected, these accomplishments mean little without clear pictures of wide scope.

Engineers have succeeded in transmitting and receiving a fairly clear picture of a person, showing the full length of his body. They can broadcast an image of one man singing, for instance. But they can't transmit a picture of a quartet. They hope, eventually to bring entire glee clubs and symphony orchestras into every home.

How long it will be before they realize this ambition is a matter of conjecture.

There are 30 experimental broadcasting stations licensed by the Commission. Because in some cases the same company owns two or more stations, those operating total only about 23. It is to these stations that television looks for the knowledge which will raise it above the experimental stage.

The Commission has been careful in awarding licenses, and has investigated every application to make sure that licenses would be issued only to competent engineers whose work will be beneficial to the science.

The Commission's recently issued list of experimental visual broadcasting stations follows:

1600-1700 kc.: W1XAV, 1,000, Shortwave & Television Laboratories, Inc., Boston; W2XR, 500, Radio Pictures, Inc., Long Island City.

2000-2100 kc.: W3XK, 5,000, Jenkins Laboratories. Wheaton, Md.; W2XCR, 5,000, Jenkins Television Corp., New York City, W2XAP, 250, Jenkins Television Corp., portable; W2XCD, 5,000, DeForest Radio Company, Passaic, N. J.; W9XAO, 500, Western Television Corp., Chicago, Ill.; W6XAH, 1,000, Pioneer Mercantile Co., Bakersfield, Calif., Construction Permit.

2100-2200 kc.: W3XAK, W2XBS, 5,000, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., portables, initial location Bound Brook, N. J., and New York City; W3XAD, 2000, RCA Victor Company, Camden, N. J.; W2XCW, 20,000, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; W8XAV, 20,000, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.; W6XS, Don Lee, Inc., near Gardena, Calif., construction permit.; W9XAP, 2500, National Broadcasting Company, Inc., Chicago.

2750-2850 kc.: W9XAA, 500, Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago construction permit; W3XE, 1500, Philadelphia Storage Battery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., construction permit; W9XG, 1,500, Purdue University, W. Lafayette, Ind.; W2XAB, 500, Atlantic Broadcasting Corporation, New York.

43000-46000 kc., 48500-50300 kc., and 60000-80000 kc.: W100XG, 500, DeForest Radio Company, portable, construction permit; W9XD, 500, The Journal Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; W3XAD, 2,000 RCA Victor Company, Inc., Camden, N. J.; W2XBT, 750, National Broadcasting Company, portable; W1XG, 30, Shortwave & Television Company, portable (construction permit for 200 watts).

W2XR, 1,000, Radio Pictures, Long Island City; W2XF, 5,000, National Broadcasting Company, New York; W2XDS, 2,000, Jenkins Television Company, portable, construction permit; W6XAO, 150, Don Lee, Los Angeles, Calif.; W3XK, 1,000 Jenkins Laboratories, Wheaton, Md., construction permit; W3XE, 1,500, Philadelphia Storage Battery Company, Philadelphia, Pa., construction permit.

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AUTOMATIC COPYRIGHT ASSAILED BY BROADCASTERS

The "automatic" copyright has many "pitfalls for the innocent infringer", and could be "almost perpetual", Louis Caldwell, representing the National Association of Broadcasters and former member of the Federal Radio Commission told the House Committee on Patents this week.

"If the flood gates are completely opened with automatic copyright in the sense in which it is in force in Europe", he said, "together with a copyright term consisting of the life of the author, plus 50 years, so that no one can tell when the term ends, there will hardly be any public domain and there will be reality be almost perpetual copyright."

He told of pitfalls for the innocent infringer. "The man who has no control over what music is played and who cannot possibly protect himself against infringement, no matter what precautions are taken, should not be held liable under sound copyright legislation", he said.

Mr. Caldwell said under the present law, the Federal Radio Commission may issue licenses for as long as three years, although at present it issues them on a six months' basis. The courts, construing the Radio Act, have so far denied that a broadcaster has a property right as against the United States in the continued operation of a station but the courts have on the other hand, he added, recognized that a broadcaster has a sort of a continuing right to renewal of his license unless some very grave reason is shown for putting him out of business.

"The entire industry," he said, "is, of course, fervently hoping for a longer license period so that it may enjoy a corresponding increase in stability that will be reflected in improved service to the public.

"No private individual or combination of individuals should have the power under the law to nullify a license. Yet that is just what the present copyright act does."

The broadcasters agree, he said, that copyright should originally vest in the author or composer who creates the work and who should have the right to assign to whomever he chooses. Authors or composers, he added, should have the right to assign divisible portions of their copyrights; in other words, there should be divisibility of copyright with good title to the several assignees. All this, he said, the broadcasters agree to, subject to proper safeguard by way of notice and registration.

He told of the troubles of the broadcasters with respect to copyrighted matters, and of the position of innocent infringers on a copyright in broadcasting. "All responsibility and liability", he said, "should rest with the person originating or controlling the original performance but let all others be protected."

Discussing the element of damages claimed in connection with infringements, he said, damages should be reduced to damages actually suffered by the copyright owner; no damages whatever in the case of innocent infringement; and there should be adequate provision against cumulating of statutory damages out of all proportion to the actual injury. "In other words", he added, "damages should be damages and not penalties. Penalties should go to the United States Government."

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GRANTING RADIOMARINE GREAT LAKES EXPANSION PERMITS PROTESTED

Charging that the Radiomarine Corporation of America is trying to monopolize radio communication service for Great Lakes shipping interests, and that the service of any single communication system would be inadequate, the Midwest Wireless Company, Inc., filed exceptions to Examiner's reports recommending that Radiomarine be granted licenses for additional service and that Midwest applications for construction permits for such services be denied.

The Midwest exceptions, filed by L. C. Hinslea, counsel for the company, point out that the Radio Corporation of America, of which the Radiomarine is a subsidiary, has been finally adjudged guilty of unlawfully monopolizing or attempting to monopolize radio communication by controlling sale of all communication equipment, and that Radiomarine's application for complete control of the service for Great Lakes shipping interests is an effort to monopolize this service.

Radiomarine applied for licenses for additional service at Cleveland, Ohio; Duluth, Minn.; Chicago, Ill., and Buffalo, N.Y. to serve vessels on the Great Lakes; Midwest applied for permission to erect new stations at Ishpeming, Mich.; Cleveland, Ohio; Duluth, Minn., and Buffalo, N. Y., for the same service.

Examiner Elmer W. Pratt, in reports submitted to the Commission January 28th, recommended that the Radiomarine application be granted, and the Midwest application be denied. Mr. Pratt based his recommendation on the assumption that Radiomarine would have to do nothing but install additional service to give adequate point-to-point communication, while Midwest would have to erect new stations and install a new system.

In its exceptions, Midwest points out that it does not want the entire service to itself, but wishes only to install service to supplement that already provided by Radiomarine. Great Lakes shipping heads, the exceptions explain, favor service by two companies because in the past it has been necessary to do without service entirely while Radiomarine was tied up because of emergency

service or atmospheric conditions. In one instance, it was said, the vessels had no service for 36 hours while all radio communication was centered on saving two ice-bound ships.

With two companies in simultaneous operation, the exceptions declared, vessels would be reasonably sure of good service under all conditions.

Mr. Hinslea points out that operation of both Midwest and Radiomarine would be in public interest, because it would safeguard life and property by being able to take care of any emergency. He asks for oral argument before the Commission.

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RADIO LICENSE CHANGE ADOPTED

All radio broadcast stations in the United States may be operated by holders of limited class operator licenses since the order was issued which abolishes the listening watch for distress signals, Director W. D. Terrell, of the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce announced this week.

In the past, it was mandatory for stations between 550 and 1000 kilocycles to have an operator who held an unlimited class license. This class of license demands a knowledge of code. The stations operating between 1000 and 1500 kilocycles did not require an unlimited licensed operator.

The Federal Radio Commission recently ruled that broadcast stations operating between 550 and 1000 kilocycles could abolish the listening watch. This order eliminated the only necessity for a knowledge of code on the part of broadcast station operators.

It was indicated in the order that if developments indicate a need for a listening watch in some sections of the country, certain stations will be designated by the Commission to maintain such a watch.

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CBS MAY ELIMINATE CONTESTS FROM PROGRAMS

CBS will shortly refuse to accept commercials intending to run contests during their broadcasts, according to a Variety story. CBS has had this move under consideration for some time.

"CBS clients now sponsoring contests will be permitted to do so until their current contracts expire", the theatrical magazine said. "After that, if they desire to renew, they will have to drop their contest policy.

"NBC denied it is considering taking the same action.

"CBS's reason is said to be in the number of public complaints received. Majority of the listeners who have a squawk about contests make them to the network direct.

"Networks have always been against the contest form of advertising on the air, but have not done anything about it until now. Currently contest clients are more rampant than ever.

"It is regarded as improbable that CBS will adopt the no-contest policy without NBC, since a move of that sort might drive all clients desiring to sponsor contest programs to the opposition network."

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NBS 1931 INCOME SHOWS RISE

An increase of \$7,500,000 in the gross revenue during 1931 over the preceding year, derived by the National Broadcasting Company principally from furnishing facilities to backers of programs, was announced by M. H. Aylesworth, President, in his annual report to the company's advisory council. This increase in revenue was reported, although the broadcasting company's books showed a decrease in clients during 1931. The company's gross revenue during the past year reached \$29,500,000, as compared with \$22,000,000, in 1930. The clients during 1931 totaled 231, compared with 263 the preceding year.

"The rapid growth of the infant industry of organized broadcasting, which in its first years was marked principally by physical expansion, branched out during 1931 into an artistic and cultural development of paramount importance", Mr. Aylesworth asserted. "Probably the greatest development of the past year has been in the direction of refining and broadening the scope of programs. Features of distinctly informational, educational and public service took a more important place among our programs than ever before."

Four new members elected to the Advisory Council during the past year were Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War; the Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, and Felix M. Warburg, banker.

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SENATOR SHIPSTEAD SEEKS NEW BROADCAST STATION ALLOCATIONS

Declaring that individual States should have the power of distributing radio facilities within the States and denouncing the present manner of distribution by "arbitrary" zones, Senator Shipstead (Farmer-Labor) of Minnesota, introduced a bill (S. 3649) to effect such a system of allocation.

His proposal would amend Section 9 of the Radio Act of 1927 to maintain "the principle of equitable distribution of radio facilities, both of transmission and of reception". In addition to making the State the unit of distribution, the bill would provide that "an equitable distribution shall be made on the basis of population, gross area and number of receiving sets".

"The five zones created by the act", Senator Shipstead explained, "are not equal in population (largest 28,735,212, smallest 12,323,836), in area (largest 1,786,743 square miles, smallest 138,619), in number of radio receiving sets in homes (largest 3,784,637, smallest 866,056), in wealth, in facilities for radio-program production, or in any other respect. They conform to no geographical, social, economic, or political groupings. The arbitrary mandate that radio broadcasting facilities shall be distributed equally among five zones which are manifestly unequal in every respect tends solely to deprive the people within certain zones of the radio broadcasting facilities to which they are clearly entitled, and which it is the expressed purpose of this section of the act of guarantee to them."

The text of Senator Shipstead's bill follows:

Be it enacted, etc., that the second paragraph of Section 9 of the Radio Act of 1927, as amended by an act entitled "An act continuing for one year the powers and authority of the Federal Radio Commission, under the Radio Act of 1927, and for other purposes", approved March 28, 1928, is amended to read as follows:

It is hereby declared that the people of all the States and the District of Columbia are entitled to substantial equality of radio broadcasting service, both of transmission and of reception, and in order to provide such equality, the licensing authority shall as nearly as possible make and maintain an equitable allocation of broadcasting licenses, of bands of frequency or wave lengths, or periods of time for operation, and of station power, to each of said States and the District of Columbia when and in so far as there are applications therefor, and in determining such equitable allocation the licensing authority shall give equal weight, as nearly as may be, to population, to gross area, and to the number of receiving sets in homes as determined by the Bureau of the Census.

The licensing authority shall carry into effect the equality of broadcasting service hereinbefore directed, whenever necessary or proper, by granting or refusing licenses or renewals of licenses, by changing periods of time for operation, and by increasing or decreasing station power, when applications are made for licenses or renewals of licenses:

Provided, that if and when there is a lack of applications from any State for the proportionate share of licenses, wave lengths, time of operation, or station power to which such State is entitled, the licensing authority may issue licenses for the balance of the proportion not applied for from any State, to applicants from other States for a temporary period of 90 days each, and shall specifically designate that said apportionment is only for said temporary period. Allocations shall be charged to the State, District, Territory, or possession wherein the studio of the station is located and not where the transmitter is located:

Provided further, that for the purpose of preventing a needless waste of broadcasting facilities, the licensing authority may, in its discretion allocate to States situated wholly or principally west of the Continental Divide, broadcasting facilities in excess of those to which such States would normally be entitled on the basis of population, gross area, and number of receiving sets in homes, when such additional allocations will not materially impair radio broadcasting transmission or reception in other sections of the country.

A table presented by Senator Shipstead, showing the number of "units" each State is entitled to now (A), the number represented by stations now licensed (B), and the number for each State under the proposed amendment (C), follows:

| | <u>A</u> | <u>B</u> | <u>C</u> |
|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| New York | 35.07 | 39.20 | 36.02 |
| Massachusetts | 11.84 | 9.98 | 11.49 |
| New Jersey | 11.26 | 11.53 | 11.65 |
| Maryland | 4.55 | 4.10 | 4.13 |
| Connecticut | 4.48 | 3.55 | 4.32 |
| Maine | 2.22 | 2.20 | 3.17 |
| Rhode Island | 1.91 | 1.40 | 1.84 |
| District of Columbia | 1.35 | 1.30 | 1.28 |
| New Hampshire | 1.29 | .80 | 1.50 |
| Vermont | 1.00 | .60 | 1.25 |
| Delaware | .67 | .70 | .66 |
| Pennsylvania | 27.63 | 20.24 | 24.35 |
| Ohio | 19.07 | 18.65 | 17.98 |
| Michigan | 13.89 | 11.40 | 14.42 |
| Kentucky | 7.50 | 7.62 | 5.87 |
| Virginia | 6.95 | 9.50 | 5.58 |
| West Virginia | 4.96 | 4.95 | 3.91 |
| Texas | 16.22 | 22.77 | 20.87 |

| | <u>A</u> | <u>B</u> | <u>C</u> |
|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| North Carolina | 8.82 | 7.83 | 6.57 |
| Georgia | 8.10 | 7.95 | 6.50 |
| Alabama | 7.37 | 6.22 | 5.80 |
| Tennessee | 7.29 | 12.83 | 5.66 |
| Oklahoma | 6.67 | 9.00 | 7.04 |
| Louisiana | 5.85 | 8.50 | 5.03 |
| Mississippi | 5.60 | 3.00 | 4.54 |
| Arkansas | 5.16 | 4.40 | 4.81 |
| South Carolina | 4.83 | 1.70 | 3.57 |
| Florida | 4.09 | 8.35 | 4.82 |
| Illinois | 22.52 | 34.67 | 22.64 |
| Missouri | 10.71 | 12.05 | 10.89 |
| Indiana | 9.56 | 7.48 | 9.01 |
| Wisconsin | 8.67 | 7.95 | 9.68 |
| Minnesota | 7.57 | 9.04 | 9.68 |
| Iowa | 7.30 | 11.45 | 8.56 |
| Kansas | 5.55 | 4.71 | 7.73 |
| Nebraska | 4.06 | 7.26 | 6.71 |
| South Dakota | 2.05 | 3.01 | 4.94 |
| North Dakota | 2.01 | 2.99 | 4.50 |
| California | 36.89 | 36.43 | *22.38 |
| Washington | 10.15 | 15.80 | *6.72 |
| Colorado | 6.72 | 9.42 | 6.81 |
| Oregon | 6.19 | 9.15 | *6.56 |
| Montana | 3.49 | 3.00 | 7.52 |
| Utah | 3.30 | 6.60 | *4.81 |
| Idaho | 2.89 | 2.60 | 4.53 |
| Arizona | 2.83 | 2.60 | 5.69 |
| New Mexico | 2.75 | 4.03 | 5.97 |
| Wyoming | 1.46 | .20 | 4.75 |
| Nevada | .59 | .80 | 5.04 |
| Total, United States | 392.90 | 431.50 | 399.75 |

*Subject to increase under the discretionary provision of the amendment.

Federal Radio Commissioner Harold A. Lafount, in commenting on Senator Shipstead's bill said that the Commission is prepared to adopt any standards Congress suggests, even though a complete reallocation of broadcasting facilities be necessary.

"Investigation of present allocation will reveal, I believe", Commissioner Lafount continued, "that the Commission considered not only population, but gross area, and that the question of number of receiving sets automatically adjusts itself. The record of hearings on the Radio Act of 1927 shows that the question of area has been carefully analyzed. In assigning station licenses, the Commission tries to adjust transmitting power in direct proportion to the area the station serves."

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BILL WOULD RESTRICT CHAIN OWNERSHIP OF STATIONS

The introduction of a new radio bill which would limit the number of radio stations which a chain may own is being considered by Senator C. C. Dill (Dem.) of Washington. Mr. Dill said that he does not object to the chain programs but does object to the ownership of the stations by the various chains, holding that they are destroying local broadcasting.

Letters from various parts of the country, he said, indicate that the listeners would rather pay a fee than keep on with the present broadcasting situation.

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CANADIAN RADIO PROBE CONTINUES

Further inquiry into Canadian radio broadcasting, as to whether it will be under private or public control, will be made by a parliamentary committee, Premier Bennett told the House of Commons at Ottawa, Wednesday.

Bennett added that present radio conditions were "not satisfactory" and that the recent action of the Privy Council in vesting control of radio with the Dominion left the government free to institute such measures as might appear practicable.

The objective of further inquiry, he said, was "to devise a scheme that would be unexcelled" in broadcasting.

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SALES DEPARTMENT OF NBC REPORT ON NEW BUSINESS

The following are renewals and new account signed up by the Sales Department of the National Broadcasting Company:

Kelly-Springfield Tire Co. (Auto Tires), New York, N. Y.; Agency, N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Sundays 9:45-10:15 P.M., starting March 20, 1932, WJZ network (13); program - "Making the Movies" Ray Knight, a 12 piece orchestra under the direction of Robert Armbruster, Mary McCoy and a quartette. - New Account.

Lehn & Fink, New York, N. Y.; Agency, Erwin Wasey & Co., New York; Period - Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, 11:30-11:45 A.M., Thursday, 7:15-7:30 P.M.; Starts Mon. Wed. Thurs. 11:30-11:45 A.M., February 17th, Thursday, 7:15-7:30 P.M. to start February 25th; Basic Blue network; Program - "Hind's Romance Exchange", 15 piece orchestra under direction of Victor Young, Beatrice Fairfax and Raymond Hetherton, - renewal.

(Continued on page 17 this issue)

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

February 15 - WAIU, Associated Radiocasting Corp., Columbus, Ohio, license to cover C.P. granted 1/15/32 for change in equipment; WFBG, The William F. Gable Company, Altoona, Pa., modify C.P. granted 11/3/31, extension of completion date from 2/19/32 to 5/19/32; WTEL, Foulkrod Radio Engineering Co., Philadelphia, Pa., letter from applicant advises that application dated 1/15/32 was filed to request that WCAM be required to enter into a time sharing agreement with WTEL & WHAT so that Rules 155 and 156 may apply to all stations; WRBQ, J. Pat Scully, Greenville, Miss., license to cover C.P. granted 4/17/31 for change of equipment; WCSC, Lewis Burk, Charleston, S. C., voluntary assignment of license to South Carolina Broadcasting Co., Inc.; WKBS, Permil N. Nelson, Galesburg, Ill., license to cover C.P. granted 4/17/31 for change of equipment; KWCR, Cedar Rapids Broadcast Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, modification of license to change from 1310 kc., specified hours to 1420 kc., unlimited hours (exchange facilities with WIAS).

WIAS, Iowa Broadcasting Co., Ottumwa, Iowa, modification of license to change from 1420 kc., unlimited hours to 1310 kc., time not used by KWCR (exchange facilities with KWCR); KVOA, Robert Marion Riculfi, Tucson, Ariz., modification of license to change from specified hours to unlimited; KGW, Oregonian Publishing Co., install automatic frequency control; KFOX, Nichols & Warrinner, Inc., Long Beach, Calif., install automatic frequency control; KOA, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Denver, Colo., modify C.P. for 50 KW, requests approval of proposed equipment and transmitter site 10 miles East of Denver; Cannon System, Ltd., Glendale, Calif., C.P. for a new station to use 650 kc., 250 watts, daytime (facilities of KGIX); KFBB, Buttrey Broadcast, Inc., Great Falls, Mont., C.P. to make changes in equipment; Arthur E. Chapman & Claude R. Brand, Rapid City, S. D., C.P. amended to request unlimited time except 4 hours daily for WCAT (instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour daily for WCAT).

The following applications were returned to the applicant: WTSL, G. A. Houseman, Laurel, Miss., voluntary assignment of license to Laurel Broadcasting Co. (at request of applicant); South Carolina Broadcasting Co., Inc., Charleston, S. C., C. P. for new station on 1360 kc. (request of applicant); KFXJ, R. G. Howell & Chas. Howell, d/b as Western Slope Broadcasting Co., Grand Junction, Colo., modification of license for increased hours (Rule 6).

February 16 - WNBX, First Congregational Church Corp., Springfield, Vt., C.P. to change from 1200 kc., 10 watts, share with WCAX to 1260 kc., 250 watts, daytime, and install new transmitter; WEAN, Shepard Broadcasting Co., Inc., Providence, R. I., modification of license to change from 250 watts, 500 watts LS, to 500 watts day and night on experimental basis; WHAZ, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., license to cover C.P. granted 5/15/31 for change in equipment; WGCM, Great Southern Land Company, Gulfport, Miss., C.P. to install new transmitter and change from 1210 kc., 100 watts, unlimited to 590 kc., 1 KW, daytime; KGFI, Eagle Broadcasting Co., Inc., Corpus Christi, Texas, C.P. to make changes in equipment; WLBC, Donald A. Burton, Muncie, Ind., modification of

of license to change from sharing with WJAK to simultaneous daytime operation, share with WJAK at night; KPO, Hale Brothers Stores & The Chronicle Publishing Co., San Francisco, Calif., modification of C.P. for 50 KW, requests approval of proposed transmitter site near San Mateo, Calif., and proposed 50 KW equipment.

Applications, Other Than Broadcasting

February 15 - KNWA, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., C.P. for change in transmitter location from St. Paul, Minn., to Minneapolis, Minn.; W8XJ, Radiomarine Corp. of America, West Dover, Ohio, renewal of special experimental license for 3105, 3082.5, 3088, 3162.5, 3172.5, 3182.5, 5540, 5572.5, 5662.5 kc., 350 watts; W1XQ, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Bradley, Maine, renewal of special experimental license for 50 to 75 kc., except 51, 54, 56, 58, 64, 66, 72, 75 kc., 25 KW; W6XAC, Fred W. Christian, Jr., portable in 6th district, license covering C.P. for 1604, 2398, 3256, 4795, 6425, 12850, 17300, 8650 kc., 1 KW, experimental service; W1XAL, Shortwave Broadcasting Corp., Boston, Mass., license covering C.P. for 6040, 11790, 15250, 21460 kc., 500 watts, relay broadcasting service; W10XAY, Polin, Inc., Portable, renewal of general experimental license for 60000 to 400000 and 401000 and above, 250 watts; W2XDV, Atlantic Broadcasting Corp., New York, N. Y., license covering C. P. for 23100, 25700, 26000, 27100, 34600, 41000, 51400, 60000-400000, 401000 and above, 50 watts.

Also, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc.: portables, used principally in State of N. J. (3) C.P.s for 34600, 41000, 51400 kc., 10 watts, experimental service; W2XJ, Ocean Township, N. J., and portable, Ocean Township, N. J., modification of license for additional frequencies of 25700, 26000, 27100, 34600, 41000, 51400, 60000 to 400000, 401000 and above; W2XBX, NC-952-V, and W10XAA, NC-417-H, renewal of special experimental licenses for 1608, 2302, 3076, 3106, 4108, 5510, 6155, 6200, 6600, 7000, 7400, 7700 kc., 50 watts and 5 watts.

February 16 - Tacoma Field, Pierce Co. Airport, Tacoma, Wash., new C.P. for 278 kc., 10 watts, airport station; Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Watertown, S. D., license covering C.P. for 3162.5, 3172.5, 3182.5, 5572.5, 5582.5, 5662.5, kc., 400 watts, aeronautical service; Government of Porto Rico; Bureau of Insular Telegraph: WGS, Munoz Rivera, Vieques, P. R., and WKZ, Ceiba, P. R., licenses covering C.P.s for 194 kc., 50 watts, fixed public point-to-point service; WGW, Vieques, P. R., and WKKX, Ceiba, Porto Rico, license covering C.P.s for 500, 171, 438 kc., 50 watts, coastal service; W2XAP, Jenkins Television Corp., portable, initial location Jersey City, N. J., renewal of visual broadcasting license for 2000-2100 kc., 250 watts.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

The Commission took the following action February 16th:

Applications Granted

WOV, International Broadcasting Corp., New York City, C.P. to make changes in equipment and install automatic frequency control; KGU, Marion A. Mulroney & Advertiser Publishing Co., Ltd., Honolulu, T. H., C.P. to make changes in equipment, change frequency from 940 to 750 kc., power from 1 KW to 2½ KW, and time from unlimited to limited on experimental basis; WBHS, W. T., M.M., W.C., and V. F. Hutchens, d/b as The Hutchens Co., Huntsville, Ala., modification of C.P. to extend completion date of C.P. from January 4, 1932, to 90 days after Feb. 16th, also to change type of equipment; KERN, The Bee Bakersfield Broadcasting Co., Bakersfield, Cal., license covering installation of new equipment and removal of station from Santa Maria to Bakersfield, 1200 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time; WDBO, Orlando Broadcasting Co., Inc., Orlando, Fla., modification of license to increase hours of operation from specified hours to unlimited; decrease power from 500 w., night 1 KW, LS to 250 watts; KGFX, Dana McNeil, Pierre, S. Dak., modification of license to change frequency from 580 to 630 kc.

Also, Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: WAEC, C.P. to change location of transmitter from Bettis Airport, Pittsburgh, to Allegheny Co., Municipal Airport, Pittsburgh; also at Sioux Falls, S. Dakota, C.P. for aeronautical service; KGUG, Big Springs, Texas, modification of license to reduce power from 250 to 150 watts, and change description of transmitter; WNW, Tidewater Wireless Telegraph Co., Philadelphia, Pa., modification of C.P. to extend completion date of C.P. from January 23rd to July 23rd, 1932; KHVHS, Continental Oil Co., NC-430-H, renewal of aviation license.

Renewal Of Licenses

The following stations were granted temporary licenses subject to such action as the Commission may take on their pending applications for renewals: WMCA, New York City; WNYC, New York City, KARK, Little Rock, Ark., and KXA, Seattle, Wash.

KMTR, KMTR Radio Corp., Los Angeles, Cal., granted temporary license pending Commission's decision as a result of investigation now being conducted with respect to type of programs broadcast over this station; WMT, Waterloo Broadcasting Co., Waterloo, Iowa, granted temporary license and designated application for renewal for hearing because of request to remove transmitter to Des Moines and change power.

The following stations were granted temporary licenses and applications for renewal set for hearing because their facilities have been applied for: WCDA, New York City; WNBR-WGBC, Memphis, Tenn., and KGDA, Mitchell, South Dakota.

Set For Hearing .

WAAB, Bay State Broadcasting Corp., Boston, Mass., requests modification of license to increase daytime power from 500 w. to 1 KW; WMT, The Waterloo Broadcasting Co., Waterloo, Ia., requests C.P. to move transmitter from near Waterloo to 5 miles south of Des Moines, Iowa, move studio from Waterloo to Des Moines, and change power from 250 w. and 500 w., experimentally to 500 watts, also to utilize a special antenna system; KGPK, City of Sioux City, Sioux City, Iowa, requests renewal of police service license; Mills K. Armstrong, Norwalk, Conn., requests C.P. for amateur station license, set for hearing to determine whether or not applicant has been engaged in operation of unlicensed station.

Miscellaneous
(Action taken Feb. 15th)

WOR, Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., Newark, N. J., given 30 days extension of time in which to select a site and show evidence that they have purchased a transmitter.

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(Continuation of "SALES DEPARTMENT OF NEC REPORT ON
NEW BUSINESS" from page 13)

Northwestern Yeast Co. (Yeast), Chicago, Illinois; Agency, Hays MacFarland & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Period - Sunday 2:30-3:00 P.M., starting March 20, 1932, basic blue network; Program - "The Yeast Foamers" - musical, with guest artists. - Renewal.

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RCA OPENS OFFICE IN MEDELLIN, COLOMBIA


R.C.A. Communications, Inc., announced this week the opening of its own office in Medellin, Colombia. A pick-up and delivery service will augment the facilities of the new radio station which will henceforth provide this important coffee center with fast radiotelegraph service to the rest of the world.

"In extending the extensive RCA radio system to include Medellin", said Arthur A. Isbell, Commercial Manager of the communications company, "we provide that city with communications facilities the speed and completeness of which are in keeping with its active and world-wide trade. The accessibility of this remote point has been very measurably increased."

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PATENTS, PATENT SUITS, TRADE-MARKS AND DESIGN

The following patents were granted during the week ending February 16, 1932:

- 1,844,941. Signaling. Otto Boehm, Berlin, Germany, assignor to Telefunken Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie m.b.H., Berlin, Germany. Filed September 7, 1929, and in Germany September 28, 1928.
- 1,844,949. Synchronizing System. Philo T. Farnsworth, Berkeley, Calif., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Television Laboratories, Inc., San Francisco, Calif. Filed April 25, 1928.
- 1,844,950. Automatic Transmitter. James L. Finch, Rocky Point, N.Y., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed May 21, 1929.
- 1,844,953. Radio Receiving Circuits. Harald T. Friis, Red Bank, N.J., assignor to Western Electric Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed November 1, 1924.
- 1,844,973. Radio Communication System. Earl G. Ports, Woodside, N.Y., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed October 24, 1929.
- 1,844,977. Voltage Regulator. Delbert E. Replogle, Jersey City, N.J., assignor to Raytheon, Inc., Cambridge, Mass. Filed March 20, 1928. Renewed December 17, 1930.
- 1,845,042. Electron Discharge Device. Robert M. Burns, Brooklyn, N.Y. assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed July 30, 1926.
- 1,845,080. Studio for Acoustic Purposes. Carl F. Eyring, Flushing, N. Y., Robert L. Hanson, Summit, and Walter A. MacNair, East Orange, N. J., assignors to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed May 6, 1930.
- 1,845,210. Loud Speaker Diaphragm. Alexander I. Abrahams, New York, N. Y. Filed March 20, 1929.
- 1,845,270. Variable Condenser. Carl A. Hellmann, Washington, D. C. Original application filed April 17, 1922. Divided and this application filed October 25, 1924.
- 1,845,302. System of Vending Radio Energy. Lawrence W. Luellen, Mountain Lakes, N. J., assignor to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Substitute for application Serial No. 676,755, filed November 24, 1923. This application filed April 26, 1927.
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- 1,845,306. Coupling System. William A. MacDonald, Little Neck, N.Y., assignor to Hazeltine Corporation. Original application filed Feb. 15, 1929, and in Canada January 2, 1930. Divided and this application filed November 25, 1930.
- 1,845,310. Thermionic Tube. Frederick S. McCullough, Edgewood, Pa., Filed December 27, 1926.
- 1,845,368. Synchronizing System. Jan Van Der Mark, Eindhoven, Netherlands, assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed December 19, 1929, and in the Netherlands Feb. 13, 1929.
- 1,845,406. Inductance System. Louis A. Gebhard, Washington, D. C., assignor to Wired Radio, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed December 23, 1929.
- 1,845,506. Mounting for Acoustical Diaphragms. Louis Lumiere, Lyon, France. Filed May 13, 1925, and in France June 7, 1924. Renewed June 12, 1931.
- 1,845,512. Radio Aerial. Arthur Livingston Neil, Brooklyn, N.Y. Filed January 28, 1927.
- 1,845,550. Radio Log. Oscar J. G. Metze, Columbus, Ohio. Filed March 12, 1931.
- 1,845,576. Apparatus for Testing Condensers. Morris H. Bennett, Waterbury, Conn., assignor to Scovill Manufacturing Co., Waterbury, Conn. Filed May 9, 1930.
- 1,845,584. Diaphragm for Radio Loud Speakers. Charles Hugh Duffy, Miami, Florida. Filed March 31, 1931.
- 1,845,585. Radio Loud Speaker. Charles Hugh Duffy, Miami, Florida. Filed July 3, 1931.
- 1,845,586. Radio Loud Speaker. Charles Hugh Duffy, Miami, Florida. Filed September 28, 1931.
- 1,845,685. Sound Chamber for Loud Speakers. Morris Stettner, Brooklyn, N. Y. Filed June 13, 1930.
- 1,845,720. Amplifying Circuits. Herman C. Mueller, Milwaukee, Wis. Filed December 31, 1928.
- 1,845,733. Acoustic Device. Charles N. Warner, New York, N. Y. Filed May 15, 1925.
- 1,845,768. Loud Speaker. Stanley Stokes, Ferguson, Mo. Filed January 8, 1929.

- 1,845,777. Metal Electrode and Method of Making the Same. Focsaneanu Alexander and James P. Gibson, New York, assignors to Argco Tube and Television Corporation. Filed January 5, 1929.
- 1,845,979. Preventing Feed-Back In Amplifier Tubes Having Common Plate Supply. John R. Hyneman, Chatham, N. J., assignor to Western Union Telegraph Co., New York, N. Y. Filed April 14, 1931.
- 1,845,986. Method and Apparatus for Translating Sound. Walter Richmond, Glen Ellyn, Ill. Filed March 12, 1920.
- 1,845,987. Apparatus for Recordation and Reproduction of Sound. Walter Richmond, Cleveland, Ohio. Original application filed March 12, 1920. Divided and this application filed December 6, 1930.
- 1,845,988. Apparatus for Recordation and Reproduction of Sound. Walter Richmond, Cleveland, Ohio. Original application filed March 12, 1920. Divided and this application filed December 6, 1930.

Patent Suits

- 1,294,672. O. E. Kellum, Method of producing assembled synchronous kinetograph and phonograph records, D. C., S. D. Calif (Los Angeles), Doc. 4415-J, O. E. Kellum et al. v. Warner Bros. Dismissed October 15, 1931.
- 1,713,726, H. Vogt et al., Device for phonograph with linear phonogram carriers, filed November 20, 1931, D. C. Del., Research Products, Inc., Doc. E 924, American Tri-Ergon Corp. et al v. R.C.A. Photophone, Inc.

Trade-Mark Applications Received

Ser. No. 319,076. RCA Victor Co., Inc., Camden, N. J. Filed September 15, 1931. "ANTENAPLEX" for electrical systems for collecting, amplifying and/or distributing electrical waves of super-audible frequency and parts thereof - namely, Antenna Coupling units, extension coupling units, unbalanced and balanced transmission lines, line terminating units, line tapping units, radio outlet units, loading coil-units, line filters, capacitance units, cable clamps, resistor units, flexible cable for transmission of Radio frequency currents, neon glow tubes adapted for use with voltage supply sources, central coupling units, antenna ground outlets, interstage vacuum tube amplifiers, assembly vacuum tube amplifiers for radio frequency currents and automatic time switches, and commercial current power-supply units. Claims use since April, 1931.

- Ser. No. 319,077. RCA Victor Company, Inc., Camden, N. J. Filed September 15, 1931. "ANTENSIFIER" for antenna coupling units, extension coupling units, interstage tube amplifiers, assembled tube amplifiers for radio frequency currents. Claims use since May, 1931.
- Ser. No. 321,091. Ad. Auriema, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed November 13, 1931. Represented by drawing similar to Maltese cross with the letters "A" in each arm, and the letter "D" in the circular center. For Radio receiving sets and parts thereof radio loud speakers, radio receiving and transmitting tubes; radio condensers, and radio pick-ups. Claims use since July 22, 1926.
- Ser. No. 320,871. Radio Guide, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed November 6, 1931. "RADIO GUIDE" for weekly magazine. Claims use since October 26, 1931.

Design

- 86,271. Combined Radio Receiving Cabinet, Wardrobe and Chiffonier. Emma Rixter, Mariana, Ark., Filed November 17, 1931. Serial No. 41,755. Term of patent $3\frac{1}{2}$ years.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

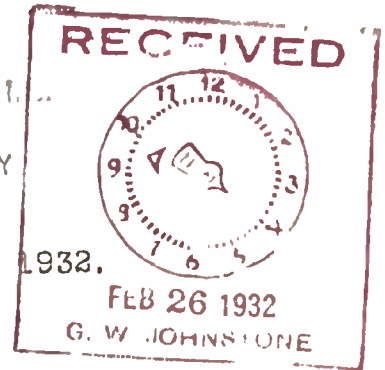
INSURANCE BUILDING

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. :: ::

Desk

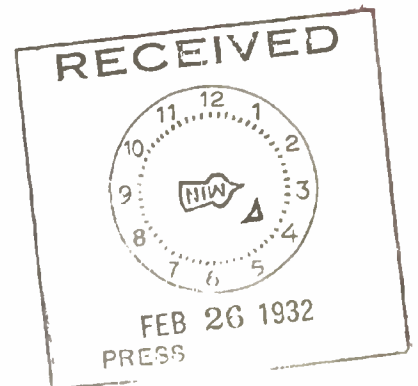
National Broadcasting Company, Inc.
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No. 512



ATTACKS ANTI-SUNDAY ADVERTISING BILL

Representative Amlie, of Wisconsin, has introduced a bill which aims "to prohibit commercial advertising by means of radio on Sunday". Mr. Amlie, in commenting on the purpose of his bill, said: "Why should not business respect the Sabbath on the air as well as in other ways?"

"The purpose of this proposed Federal legislation is, therefore, to compel radio stations to 'respect the Sabbath'. It is for the purpose of protecting a religious day from being desecrated, which, of course, makes it religious legislation. But Congress is prohibited by the Constitution from enacting religious laws", C. S. Longacre declared in a fight the Seventh Day Adventists launched on the bill.

"If Congress can prohibit commercial advertising by means of radio on Sunday, it can, with equal propriety, prohibit commercial advertising by means of the newspapers on Sunday; or by means of the bill boards; or by means of display windows; or by means of films; in fact, by any means whatsoever.

"To single out radio stations, and radio stations only, to the exclusion of all other means of commercial advertising on Sunday, brands the proposed legislation as class legislation, and therefore unconstitutional. Nobody's rights are invaded; nobody's health is impaired; and nobody's safety is endangered by commercial advertising over the radio on Sunday. If a person does not want to listen to it, he has his own remedy in his receiving set. All he needs to do is to turn it off or shift the dial to another station till he finds what is agreeable to his taste. But some people seem to be very helpless. They simply can not adjust themselves to the world's environment and they want the Federal Government to help them be religious when they have not enough backbone to shut off their own radio set to undesirable matter coming over the radio.

"Personally, I do not enjoy jazz music coming over my radio set, but I would be the last person in the world to ask the Federal Government to pass a law prohibiting jazz music over the radio. Some people seem to think that if there is anything in the world that they don't fancy, or is contrary to their religious predilection, Congress ought to pass a law prohibiting it at once. Some folks still entertain the old notion that Congress can legislate upon every subject under heaven, both civil and religious."

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NEW LAW BARS SHORT WAVE SETS IN PRIVATE CARS

Owners of private automobiles in Illinois can no longer have short wave radio sets in their cars to enable them to receive police calls, State Representative Richard J. Lyons, of Mundelein, announced. Lyons is the author of the law passed at the last regular session of the legislature to set up a State-wide police broadcasting system. He said that although it is not generally known the law provides that motorists who use the short wave sets in their cars are liable to a fine of \$1,000 or six months in jail or both.

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HOOVER APPOINTS HARBORD N. Y. ANTI-HOARDING CHAIRMAN

Organization of the State-wide committee in New York for President Hoover's national anti-hoarding campaign was begun by Gen. James G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America and State Chairman of the campaign, immediately upon his return last week from Washington, where he and Col. Frank Knox, of Chicago, National Chairman of the campaign, conferred with the President and Secretary Ogden L. Mills of the Treasury Department.

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SUPREME COURT REFUSES TO REVIEW WMBB--WOK DECISION

The law, which gives the Radio Commission the power to order stations off the air will not be reviewed by the Supreme Court. In refusing to take up the complaints of the owners of stations WMBB and WOK, at Chicago, the court let stand the decision of the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals that the radio law of 1927, giving the Government exclusive control of broadcasting as valid.

The stations, located at Homewood, on Chicago's outskirts, were ordered off the air in September, 1928, after they had previously operated with the permission of the Commission.

The American Bond & Mortgage Co. and Trianon, Inc., owners of the stations, said the Commission was depriving them of their property without any compensation and that the Commission's action amounted to unconstitutional confiscation.

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RENEWALS AND NEW ACCOUNT SIGNED BY NBC SALES DEPARTMENT

The following is some additional material on both a new account and a renewal as signed up by the National Broadcasting Company's Sales Department:

I. Newman & Sons (Corsets), New Haven, Connecticut; Agency, Charles W. Hoyt Co., New York, N. Y.; Period - Friday 10:30-10:45 A.M., starting March 11, 1932; WEAFF Network - 21 stations; Program - Fashion talk by Mrs. Evelyn Toby; skits with Mrs. Toby and actresses as cast. - New Account.

Best Foods, Inc., New York; Agency, Benton & Bowles, New York City; Period - Daily except Saturday and Sunday, 7:45-8:00 P.M., starting March 7, 1932; Blue Network (repeat for Mt. and Orange and supplementaries 12:45-1:00 A.M.); Program - Billy Jones and Ernie Hare, Songs and Patter. - Renewal.

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ENGINEERS WILL HEAR ELECTRONIC MELODIES

Violins whose singing tones change to the resonance of the French horn and new electronic musical instruments whose limitless possibilities will require the talents of a new generation of composers will be demonstrated at a meeting of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers to be held Friday night, February 26th, in the Engineering Societies Auditorium, 29 West 39th Street. Dr. Walter Damrosch will interpret the new instruments for the assembled engineers from the viewpoint of the musician and the conductor.

The radio or electron tube is the basis of the new music and the new instruments for its expression, according to O. H. Caldwell, Chairman of the New York Chapter, and editor of Electronics. Mr. Caldwell, who was formerly a member of the Federal Radio Commission, will preside at the meeting and has announced that Professor Leon Theremin, Capt. Richard Ranger and Benjamin Miessner will be among those who will demonstrate the new electronic music devices, which are similar to the electronic oscillators used by Leopold Stokowski in recitals of his Philadelphia Philharmonic Orchestra.

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PERMITS WORLD RADIO ADVERTISING

International radio advertising is made possible by new regulations announced last week by the Federal Radio Commission. Radio companies can now take broadcast programs for delivery to foreign countries for rebroadcasting. The work is done over regular commercial short-wave stations.

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RMA TO ISSUE TELEVISION STATEMENT

A formal and detailed statement describing the actual present engineering status and future prospects of television was approved and ordered published by the Board of Directors of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, meeting in Buffalo last week at the Statler Hotel. The statement was prepared by Dr. C. E. Brigham, of Newark, N. J., Chief of the RMA Engineering Division, and Dr. E. Replogle, of Passaic, N. J., Chairman of the Association's special Television Committee. This statement on the progress of television laboratory and broadcasting experiments will be issued soon by the RMA.

Chairman B. G. Erskine reported that at this early date, virtually half of the RMA Trade Show exhibit space at Chicago next May had been reserved.

Mr. Leslie F. Muter, of Chicago, RMA treasurer, was appointed as Chairman of a special committee on convention arrangements.

Prospects of successful opposition by the RMA to the proposal in Congress for a special five per cent tax on radio were reported by H. B. Richmond of Cambridge, Mass., Chairman of the Association's Legislative Committee, and Frank D. Scott, legislative counsel of the Association in Washington. At the recent hearing accorded the RMA by the House Ways and Means Committee in Washington, in opposing the special discriminatory tax on radio, it was stated that the radio industry would prefer a small general sales tax on manufacturers. This now appears probable, according to reports to the RMA Board.

Successful efforts to partially increase the American import quota under the recent French tariff decree were reported by Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President of the Association, following protest to the State Department and representations to the French Foreign Office by American Ambassador Edge at Paris under instructions of the Department. Another general exporters' conference is being arranged to consider various export trade promotion projects.

The negotiations looking to possible establishment of a radio patent pool, considered by the U. S. Department of Justice, are continuing.

Charles Wilson, Vice-President of the General Electric Company, at Bridgeport, Conn., in charge of the General Electric Radio Department, was elected a new Director of the RMA at the Buffalo meeting.

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FLORIDA RADIO RELAY STATION LICENSED

A new broadcasting station to relay programs from the United States to the West Indies and countries of Central and South America has been authorized by decision of the Federal Radio Commission.

The Isle of Dreams Broadcasting Company, Miami, Fla., was granted a construction permit for relay broadcasting using 2500 watts power and operating 12 hours day and three hours night on a frequency of 6040 kilocycles.

Programs of what the Commission terms "better" quality will be relayed to the West Indies and countries of Central and South America. Representatives of the new station have discussed the matter with the Governor of Porto Rico, and with operators of other relay stations in countries it is desired to serve. Although final arrangements have not yet been made, it is likely that other countries will be included among those to which programs will be relayed.

The project will be on experimental lines, and constant changes and improvements in transmitting equipment will be made to improve and regulate the service with respect to modulation, quality of reception at distant points, swinging and consistency of signals, etc. The Commission believes that this experimental work will result in development and advancement of the relay broadcasting art.

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EUROPEAN BROADCASTING REPORT IN CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

An article by Armstrong Perry, entitled "Radio Broadcasting in Europe", prepared for publication by the National Committee on Education by Radio of the Interior Department, was reprinted in the Congressional Record of February 18th, at the request of Senator Dill, of Washington.

Copies of the Record may be secured either from Senator Dill or any Senator or Representative in Congress.

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: BUSINESS LETTER BRIEFS :
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At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Radio Corporation of America, Mr. Harold Smith, Vice-President of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, was elected a member of the Board of the Radio Corporation to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Mr. H. P. Davis.

Broadcast advertising is prohibited in the Netherlands by law.

Station KTBS, of Shreveport, La., will be added to the Southwest Group of the National Broadcasting Company networks on February 28th. The station is owned and operated by the Tri-State Broadcasting System, Inc. It operates on a wave length of 206.8 meters, 1450 kilocycles, with a power of 1,000 watts.

KTBS brings the total of NBC network stations to eighty-eight.

Six more planes will soon be numbered among the United Air Lines fleet of more than 100 planes already equipped for complete radio-telephone service. Units for two-way radiophone communication to be installed on the six planes have been ordered from the Western Electric Company.

Northwest Airways has ordered over \$50,000 worth of radio telephone units from the Western Electric Company to complete its program of equipping landing fields and planes for two-way radio-telephone service. The project involves equipment for four ground stations and 17 planes.

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EXPERIENCED COMMERCIAL MANAGER AVAILABLE

A commercial manager, having had four years' experience in Westinghouse stations, preceded by twelve years in the advertising business, is seeking a new connection.

Any interested station may have complete information by addressing HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER, 405 Insurance Building, Washington, D. C.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

February 18 - Louis Reis, New York, N. Y., C.P. for a new station to use 1350 kc., 250 watts, time used by WBNX; WBRC, Birmingham Broadcasting Co., Inc., Birmingham, Ala., install automatic frequency control; Charles F. Scheaffer, Oklahoma City, Okla., C.P. for a new station to use 620 kc., 10 watts daytime; KFJB, Marshall Electric Co., Inc., Marshalltown, Iowa., modification of license to change from specified hours to unlimited; WHBU, Anderson Broadcasting Corp., Anderson, Ind., C.P. to move locally amended to request changes in equipment also; KFMX, Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., modification of license to increase hours of operation, facilities of WRHM; WMBH, Edwin D. Aber, Joplin, Mo., C. P. to make changes in equipment; KFDY, South Dakota State College, Brookings, S. D., license to cover C.P. granted 9/1/31 for changes in equipment.

February 24 - WCAC, Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn., modification of license for change in specified hours; WOCL, A. E. Newton, Jamestown, N. Y., install automatic frequency control; WICC, Bridgeport Broadcasting Station, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., modification of license for change in specified hours; WIBG, WIBG, Inc Elkins Park, Pa., C.P. for new transmitter and increase power from 25 watts to 100 watts, also move main studio from Elkins Park to Glenside, Pa.; WJAY, Cleveland Radio Broadcasting Corp., Cleveland, Ohio, at request of applicant this application which was reported 2/6/32 has been associated with and made amendment to be reinstated to the hearing docket 2/8/32; WSB, Atlanta Journal Company, Atlanta, Ga., modification of C.P. for 50 KW, requests approval of proposed transmitter.

Also, J. H. French, Decatur, Ala., C.P. to erect a new station to use 1420 kc., 15 watts, unlimited time; WBT, Station WBT, Inc., Charlotte, N. C., modification of C.P. for 25 KW, requests approval of proposed transmitter; WWNC, Citizen Broadcasting Co., Inc., Asheville, N. C., C. P. to install new transmitter; WCAL, St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn., modification of license to increase hours of operation, facilities of WRHM; WIBW, Topeka Broadcasting Association, Inc., Topeka, Kans., license to cover C.P. granted 5/8/31 for change in equipment; KGBX, KGBX, Inc., St. Joseph, Mo., C.P. to move station from St. Joseph to Springfield, Mo.; KGGF, Hugh J. Powell & Stanley Platz, d/b as Powell & Platz, South Coffeyville, Okla., modification of license to move main studio from South Coffeyville, Okla., to Coffeyville, Kansas; KGHL, Northwestern Auto Supply Co., Inc., Little Rock, Ark., install automatic frequency control;

Also, KRKD, Dalton's, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., license to cover C.P. granted 11/13/31, for local move and changes in equipment; KSEI, Radio Service Corp., Pocatello, Idaho, C.P. amended to request 250 w., 500 w., LS instead of 250 w., 750 w, LS; KGEW, City of Fort Morgan, Fort Morgan, Colo., modification of C.P. granted 11/20/31, requests extension of commencement and completion dates to 2/8/32 and 6/8/32 respectively; KID, KID Broadcasting Co., Idaho Falls, Idaho, modification of license to increase power from 250 w., 500 w. LS to 500 watts day and night, and hours of operation from sharing with KTFI to unlimited on 1320 kc.; KMPC, R. S. MacMillan,

Beverly Hills, Calif., modification of C.P. to extend completion date to 4/1/32; KLS, d/b as Warner Bros., Oakland, Calif., C.P. to make changes in equipment.

The following applications were returned to the applicant:

Steubenville Broadcasting Co., Steubenville, Ohio, C.P. for a new station on 1420 kc. (not properly executed); WJBW, C. C. Carlson, New Orleans, La., C.P. to move locally and change equipment (no reply to Commission's letters); F. A. Martin & William Ross, San Antonio, Texas, C.P. for a new station on 1050 kc. (did not comply with Rule 6 (a), (c) and (d)); KGNF, Great Plains Broadcasting Co., North Platte, Nebr., modification of license to increase power to 1 KW (Rule 6 a and c); Mr. Marsh Ore, Mount Vernon Ill., C.P. for new station on 1310 kc (Rule 6 c and d).

Applications, Other Than Broadcasting

Feb. 17 -Modesto Irrigation District: Portable in Stanislaus & Tuolumne Co., Calif., and at 521 Enslin Ave., Modesto, Calif., C.P. for 3184 kc., 7.5 watts and 150 watts respectively, special emergency service; Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: KGUQ, Indio, Calif., C.P. for change in location of transmitter to New Intermediate Field, Indio, Calif., aero. service; KST, Kansas City, Mo., license covering C.P. for change in location to 10 Richards Road, Kansas City; WSDF, Louisville, Ky., license covering C.P. for 3222.5, 3232.5, 3242.5, 3257.5, 3447.5, 3457.5, 3467.5, 3485, 5602.5, 5612.5, 5632.5 kc., 400 watts, aeronautical service; WKDT, Detroit Fire Department, Detroit, Mich., renewal of license for 1596 kc., 200 watts, marine fire station; Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., NC-7-A, new license for aircraft on 3106, 5525 kc., 10/15 watts; W2XAG, General Electric Co., South Schenectady, N. Y., renewal of special experimental license for 660, 790 kc., 50 KW (PM), 200 KW (AM); Western Air Express: NC-129-M, KHOBY, KHCOL, NC-328-N, assignment of aircraft license to Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.

February 18 - Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.: KHDGT, KHDJQ, KHDKP, KHDUF, KHMG, KHDBY, KHDAZ, KHDZA, modification of aircraft licenses for decrease in power to 50 watts and change in description of transmitter; Western Air Express: KHCPK, KHCLO, assignment of aircraft licenses to Transcontinental & Western Air Line, inc.; Press Wireless, Inc.: WJS, Hicksville, N. Y., WJO, Hicksville, N. Y., KOQ, San Francisco, Calif., KOP, San Francisco, Calif., amendment to applications for additional frequencies of 14635, 10750, 16255, 17440, 18560, 20800, 7715, 7950, 7960 kc.; WJP, Hicksville, N. Y., same as for WJS above; WJA, Chicago, Ill., WJK, Needham, Mass., amendment for additional frequencies of 14635, 10750, 16255, 17440, 18560, 20800 kc.

February 19 - Northwest Airways, Inc.: NC-7790, NC-537-E, NC-134-E, new licenses for aircraft on 3105, 3005, 2854, 5377.5 kc., 50 watts; Press Wireless, Inc.: KDG, Honolulu, T. H., modification

of license for additional frequencies of 7715, 7960 kc., point to point service and modification of license for additional frequencies of 11640, 19340 kc., point-to-point service; Western Air Express, Inc.: KHCQT, KHCFU, KHODW, KHCHS, assignment of aircraft licenses to Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.; Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.: KHDFU, KHDEV, KHDYB, modification of aircraft licenses for decrease in power 50 watts and change in description of transmitter.

February 24 - Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.: KHDWD, WHDCX, KHDHS, KHDVE, KHDFU, KHDEV, KHDYB, modification of aircraft license for decrease in power to 50 watts and change in description of transmitter to Western Electric 8-A; Western Air Express, Inc.: KHCQT, KHCFU, KHODW, KHCHS, KHCBY, KHCKP, KHCAZ, assignment of aircraft licenses to Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.; also, same for KHCMN; Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: KGUS, Blythe, Calif., C.P. for change in transmitter location to new intermediate field, Blythe, Cal.; KGUJ, C.P. for change in location to New intermediate field, Indio, Calif.; WSDF, Louisville, Ky.; license covering C.P. for 2316, 2356, 4115, 6540, 6550, 6560, 8015 kc., 400 watts, aeronautical, point-to-point service; KST, Kansas City, Mo., license covering C.P. for 2720, 2732, 4100, 6510, 6520, 6530, 8015 kc., 1 KW and 150 watts, point-to-point aeronautical; at Detroit, Mich.; new C.P. for 2938, 5825, 2698 kc., 350 watts, aeronautical and aeronautical point-to-point service;

Also, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc.: W3XR, Mendham Twp., N. J., renewal of special experimental license for 1608, 2302, 3076, 4108, 5510, 6155, 6200, 6600, 7000, 7400, 7700, 278 kc., 400 w.; 50 w., 10 w.; W3XP, Whippany, N. J., renewal of special experimental license for 650, 1100, 1480 kc., 1 KW; WPEE, City of New York, Police Dept., Brooklyn, N. Y., modification of C.P. for change in location locally; W6XAH, Pioneer Mercantile Co., Bakersfield, Calif., modification of C.P. for extension of time to April 24, 1932; YHNCX, National Construction Co., NC-447-W, license for aircraft on 1105, 3162.5, 3172.5, 3182.5, 5572.5, 5582.5, 5662.5, 2906, 3072.5, 3082.5, 3088, 5510, 5540, 5672.5, 5692.5, 3222.5, 3232.5, 3447.5, 3242.5, 3257.5, 3457.5, 3467.5, 3485, 4917.5, 5602.5, 5612.5, 5632.5, 3005, 2854, 5377.5 kc.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Applications Granted (February 19, 1932)

WDOB, WDOB Broadcasting Corp., Chattanooga, Tenn., C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase maximum rated power from 2½ KW to 5 KW; WHO-WOC, Central Broadcasting Co., Iowa., modification of C.P. approving transmitter site to one mile south of Mitchelville, Ia.; KIDO, d/b as Boise Broadcasting Station, Boise, Idaho, authority to install automatic frequency control; KGGM, New Mexico Broadcasting Co. Albuquerque, N. Mex., authority to install automatic frequency control; WAAM, WAAM, Inc., Newark, N. J., authority to operate with

1 KW day and night until March 7th; KSL, Radio Service Corp. of Utah, Salt Lake City, 15 days extension within which to comply with provision 5 of new C.P. granted November 17, 1931; KVOO, Southwestern Sales Corp., Tulsa, Okla., 30 day extension of time within which to comply with Provisions 3 of C.P. for 25 KW issued November 17, 1931; WSB, The Atlanta Journal Co., Atlanta, Ga., 30 day extension of time within which to comply with Provisions 3, 4 and 5 of CP for 50 KW, issued November 17, 1931.

Also, Tacoma Field, Pierce Co. Airport, Tacoma, Wash., C.P. aviation service; Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: at Bismarck, N. Dak., and at Sioux City, Ia., C.P. aviation service; WSDG, Chicago, Ill., aeronautical license, also aeronautical point-to-point license; KGUE, Brownsville, Texas., modification of C.P. to change description of transmitter and reduce power to 50 watts; W8XK, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., E. Pittsburgh, Pa., C.P. to change location to 1.2 miles south of Saxonburg, Pa., and make changes in equipment; Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago, Ill., C.P., general experimental service, 60000-4000000 kc., 15 watts; Board of Water Commissioners, Denver, Colo., C. P. for point-to-point service; KICH, KHC, Alaska Packers Association, Chignik, Alaska, C.P. to change location of KHC to another location within Chignik.

Also, Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co.: WIT, WJX, WET, WID, WIW, WKS, WMZ, WJH, WKI, WMY, WIU, WJV, WKR, Sayville, N. Y., licenses, point-to-point telegraphic service for additional transmitters; KGZC, City of Topeka, Police Dept., Topeka, Kans., license for police service 2422 kc., 50 watts; KGYK, City of San Diego, San Diego, Cal., license for airport; KWP, WKS, WXT, Palo Alto, Cal., and Sayville, N. Y., respectively, Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co.: modification of license for additional frequencies; W3XAI, RCA Victor Co., Inc., Camden, N. J., modification of license for change of frequencies; W9XAW, Michigan College of Mining & Tech., Houghton, Mich., renewal of license; KDD, Copper River Packing Co., Nellie Juan, Alaska, renewal of licenses, fixed public and public coastal; WGEH, City of Chicago, Bureau of Parks Playgrounds and Aviation, Chicago, Ill., renewal of aviation license; KGVW, Electrical Research Products, Inc., Los Angeles, Cal., renewal of motion picture license.

Also, Nakat Packing, Corp.: KIBX, KZN, KIBY, KIBZ, "Waterfall, Alaska, KIBV, KON, KIBV, and KICC, Union Bay, Alaska, KICC, KJI, KICD, KICE, Bristol Bay, Alaska, KICF, KJL and KICB, Hidden Inlet, Alaska, renewal of licenses; KGFW, Salt Lake City Corp., Salt Lake City, Utah, 90 day extension of time to complete C.P. of police station; Town of E. Providence, E. Providence, R. I., 30 day extension of time to initiate and complete construction of police station; Radiomarine Corp. of America: KDAM, New York, N. Y., authority to operate transmitter for period not to exceed 60 days aboard "West Notus"; KIGQ, New York, same authority to operate aboard "Santa Elisa"; WHEY, WHEZ, New York City, authority to operate stations aboard "Monterey Motor Lifeboats One and Two" for period not to exceed 60 days; WJCT, New York City, authority to operate transmitter aboard steamship "Lewis K. Thurlow" pending receipt of formal application for modification of license expiring July 24th; KEBD, Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., San Francisco, Cal., authority to operate station aboard steamer "Point Chico" for period of 60 days.

Renewal Of Licenses

The following stations were granted regular renewal of licenses: WFI, Philadelphia, Pa., WJAX, Jacksonville, Fla.; WKY, Oklahoma City, Okla., KELV, Burbank, Cal.; KFUO, Clayton, Mo., KTAR, Phoenix, Ariz.

Set For Hearing

WCOA, Pensacola Broadcasting Co., Pensacola, Fla., and KGRS, Gish Radio Service, Amarillo, Tex., renewal of licenses set for hearing because station's facilities have been applied for; KFKY, Albert H. Schermann, Flagstaff, Ariz., requests C.P. to change location from Flagstaff to Yuma, Arizona.

Miscellaneous

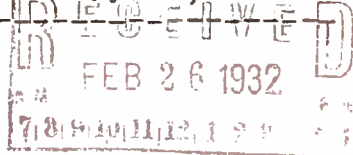
WCAC, Conn. Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn., authority to operate from 2:30 P.M. to 4 P.M., Feb. 20th, provided Station WICC remain silent; WKSX, Knox Battery & Electric Co., Connersville, Ind., authority to operate from 2 to 4 P.M. March 12th.

Action On Examiners' Reports

WCSH, Congress Square Hotel Co., Portland, Maine, granted increase in daytime power from 1 KW to 2½ KW, night power of 1 KW unchanged, reversing Examiner E. W. Pratt; Americus Broadcast Co., Americus, Ga., Granted C.P. for a new station to operate on 1420 kc., 100 watts, daytime only, reversing Examiner R. L. Walker; WMBR, F. J. Reynolds, Tampa, Fla., granted renewal of license to operate on 1370 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time, sustaining Examiner R. L. Walker; Radio Vision Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., denied C.P. for experimental television station, sustaining Examiner Ellis A. Yost; WHDL, Tupper Lake Broadcasting Co., Inc., Tupper Lake, N. Y., granted renewal of license to operate on 1420 kc., 10 watts daytime hours, terminating existing temporary license and revoking Order of Revocation, sustaining Examiner R. H. Hyde.

Also, Telephone Bond & Share Co., Ketchikan, Alaska, granted C.P. for new experimental station, 1 KW, unlimited hours, experimental frequencies, sustaining Examiner E. W. Pratt; WISN, Evening Wisconsin Co., Milwaukee, Wis., granted renewal of license, 1120 kc., 250 watts, hours of operation, those not used by station WHDL, outlined below, sustaining Examiner E. W. Pratt; WHDL, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis., granted renewal of license, 1120 kc., 250 watts, hours of operation: 9:30 to 10:15 A.M. each day of the week; 3 to 4 P.M. each day of the week; 8:30 to 9 P.M. Monday Tuesday and Wednesday of each week; 8:30 to 9:30 P.M. Thursdays of each week, and 8:30 to 11 P.M. Friday of each week, sustaining Examiner E. W. Pratt.

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PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS AND DESIGNS

The following patents were granted during the week ending February 23, 1932:

- 1,846,043. Electron Tube Circuit. Frederick E. Terman, Stanford University, Calif., assignor to Wired Radio, Inc., New York, N.Y. Filed November 7, 1929.
- 1,846,055. Sound Translating Apparatus. Frederick W. Hochstetter, Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed March 19, 1929.
- 1,846,242. Electrode and Method of Making the Same. Focsaneanu Alexander and James P. Gibson, New York, N. Y., assignors to Argco Tube and Television Corporation. Filed January 5, 1929.
- 1,846,289. Radio Station Finder. Anthony J. Vasselli, Newark, N. J. Filed March 1, 1928.
- 1,846,314. Beat Frequency and Phase Indicator. Alfred Crossley, South Haven, Mich. Filed April 18, 1929.
- 1,846,351. Electrodynamic Sound-Reproducing Device. Leonard Walter Murkham and Douglas Temple Bennett, London, England. Filed December 23, 1930, and in Great Britain June 13, 1930.
- 1,846,378. Pin Holder for Phonograph Records. Arthur M. Acheson, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., assignor to Durium Products Corporation, New York, N. Y. Filed May 28, 1930.
- 1,846,411. Tuning Dial for Radios. Joseph J. Warren, Pittsburg, Pa. Filed December 26, 1930.
- 1,846,531. Electromagnetic Recording Arrangement for Acoustic Vibrations. Curt Stille, Berlin, Germany, assignor to Telegraphie-Patent-Syndikat G.M.b.H., Berlin, Germany. Filed April 12, 1929, and in Germany September 26, 1928.
- 1,846,534. Building for Use in Sound Recording. Christian A. Volf, Jr., Weehawken, N. J., assignor to John Gourlie, New York, N. Y. Filed March 27, 1929.
- 1,846,569. Apparatus for Reproducing Photographic Sound Records. Freeman H. Owens, New York, N. Y., assignor to Owens Development Corporation, New York, N. Y. Filed June 18, 1929.
- 1,846,597. Radio Circuit and Method of Operating Same. Frederick W. Hochstetter, Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed December 4, 1929.

- 1,846,616. Volume Control. William H. Schaeffer, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to Atwater Kent Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed April 4, 1931.
- 1,846,701. Radio Frequency Transformer. Harold A. Wheeler, Jackson Heights, N. Y., assignor to Hazeltine Corporation. Original application filed June 20, 1929. Divided and this application filed May 28, 1930.
- 1,846,708. Electrical apparatus. Paul H. Crago, Wilkensburg, Pa., assignor to The Union Switch & Signal Company, Swissvale, Pa. Filed July 27, 1929.
- 1,846,871. Electric Phonograph Pick Up. William H. Hutter, Racine, Wis., assignor to Webster Electric Company, Racine, Wis. Filed September 4, 1930.
- 1,846,888. High Frequency Detector. Elmer D. McArthur, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Company. Filed April 19, 1929.
- 1,846,910. Electric Wave Indicator. Ferdinand Schneider, Fulda, Germany. Filed March 1, 1928, and in Germany March 15, 1927.
- 1,846,937. Diaphragm for Loud Speakers. Alda V. Bedford, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Company. Filed May 9, 1930.

Trade-Mark Application Received

Ser. No. 322,908. Trav-Ler Manufacturing Corporation, St. Louis, Mo. Filed January 7, 1932. Trade-Mark: TRAVEL-AIRE[®], for Radio Receiving Sets and Parts thereof, unitary transmitting and/or receiving apparatus suitable for the transmission and reception of images, pictures, facsimiles, graphical representations and the like, and parts thereof consisting in photo-electric cells, light sensitive relays, lamps, radio receiving and transmitting sets, electric motors, and scanner devices. Claims use since December 18, 1931.

Trade-Mark Registration Not Subject To Opposition

291,986. Arcturus Radio Tube Co., Newark, N. J. Filed September 19, 1931. Serial No. 319,199. The Trade-Mark consists of a blue figure of flaring shape with the larger end rounded and the smaller end cut square. The lining on the drawing indicates the blue color. For Electron Emission Tubes and parts thereof. Claims use since January 2, 1927.

DESIGNS: 86,335. Combination Radio Cabinet and Clock. William Scheibel, Bronx, N. Y., assignor to Bulova Watch Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed June 19, 1931. Term of patent $3\frac{1}{2}$ years.

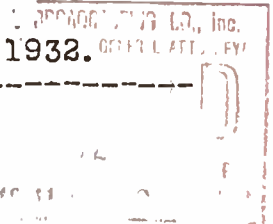
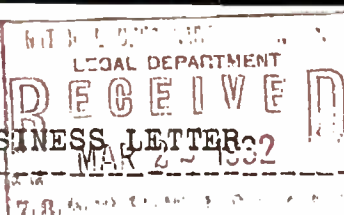
86,340. Radio Cabinet. James Tillotson, Jr., Jamestown and Jan Streng, New York, N. Y., assignors to Kolster Radio, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed Sept. 25, 1931. Term of patent $3\frac{1}{2}$ years.

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No. 512

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTERS

March 17, 1932.



PATENTS, PATENT SUITS, TRADE-MARKS, DESIGNS, LABEL

The following patents were granted during the weeks of March 1, 8 and 15, 1932:

- 1,847,079. Wave Modulation and Application Thereof. Everett T. Burton, Jackson Heights, N. Y., assignor to Western Electric Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed December 21, 1926.
- 1,847,089. Radio Receiving System. Raymond A. Heising, Millburn, N. J., and John F. Farrington, Flushing, N. Y., assignors to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed October 9, 1925.
- 1,847,124. Oscillation Generator. Warren A. Marrison, East Orange, N. J., assignor to Western Electric Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed August 5, 1924.
- 1,847,142. Means and Method for Signaling By Electric Waves. Leon J. Sivian, East Orange, N. J., assignor to Western Electric Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed December 5, 1923. Renewed February 11, 1930.
- 1,847,145. Amplifier System. James E. Tarr, Orange, N. J., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed June 7, 1930.
- 1,847,151. Transmitter of Variably Biased Impulses. Edward F. Watson, Larchmont, and Arthur E. Hunt, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignors to American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Filed August 13, 1930.
- 1,847,160. Frequency Control. Herman A. Affel, Ridgewood, N. J., assignor to American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Filed March 11, 193.
- 1,847,190. Electric Wave Signaling System. Warren A. Marrison, East Orange, N. J., assignor to Western Electric Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed September 2, 1924.
- 1,847,308. Television Lamp. Henry K. Sandell, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Mills Novelty Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed June 12, 1930.
- 1,847,456. Loud Speaker. Julius Weinberger and Irving Wolff, New York, N. Y., assignors to Radio Corporation of America. Original application filed March 31, 1927. Divided and this application filed April 24, 1930.
- 1,847,535. Apparatus for Reproducing Photographic Sound Records. Freeman H. Owens, New York, N. Y., assignor to Owens Development Corp., New York. Filed March 20, 1929.

- 1,847,636. Vibration Recording and Reproducing Apparatus. John B. Taylor, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Company. Filed November 28, 1927.
- 1,847,637. Metallic Vapor Rectifier. Stefan Widmer, Baden, Switzerland, assignor to Aktiengesellschaft Brown Boveri & Cie., Baden, Switzerland. Filed September 13, 1929, and in Germany September 20, 1928.
- 1,847,638. Metallic Vapor Rectifier. Stefan Widmer, Baden, Switzerland, assignor to Aktiengesellschaft Brown Boveri & Cie., Baden, Switzerland. Filed September 13, 1929, and in Germany September 20, 1928.
- 1,847,646. Electric Power Rectifier Cathode Construction. Arthur Gaudenzi, Baden, Switzerland, assignor to Aktiengesellschaft, Brown Boveri & Cie., Baden, Switzerland. Filed March 15, 1929, and in Germany March 15, 1928.
- 1,847,669. Electron Tube Apparatus. Samuel Ruben, New York, N. Y., assignor to Ruben Patents Co., New York, N. Y. Filed April 16, 1925.
- 1,847,759. Filter Circuit for Radio Receiving Sets. David Grimes, Grasmere, N. Y., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed November 2, 1926.
- 1,847,872. Antenna Shield for Eliminating Interference and Undesirable Waves. Erle H. Hand, New York, N. Y. Filed March 7, 1928.
- 1,847,873. Air Sound Apparatus. Heinrich Hecht and Ulrich John, Kiel Germany, assignors to Electro-Acoustic Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, Kiel, Germany. Filed April 17, 1928, and in Germany May 7, 1927.
- 1,847,886. Base for Electric Discharge Devices. Dudley A. Mullaney, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Co. Filed June 18, 1926.
- 1,847,907. Acoustic Diaphragm. Heinrich Stensel, Berlin-Steglitz, Germany, assignor to General Electric Co. Filed June 16, 1930, and in Germany July 19, 1929.
- 1,847,927. Gaseous Conduction Device. Ernest E. Charlton, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Co. Filed July 17, 1924.
- 1,847,935. Sound Control Apparatus. Clair L. Farrand, Forest Hills, N. Y., assignor to Eektophone Corporation, New York, N.Y. Original application filed April 23, 1921. Divided and this application filed October 17, 1925.

- 1,848,067. Mercury-Arc Rectifier. Alfred Siemens and Moritz Schenkel, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Germany, assignors to Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. Filed January 28, 1930, and in Germany October 13, 1927.
- 1,848,126. Generation and Modulation of Electric Waves. Raymond A. Heising, Millburn, N. J., assignor to Western Electric Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed August 18, 1927.
- 1,848,133. Transmitter. Fred H. Kroger, New York, N. Y., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed July 5, 1928.
- 1,848,134. Electrical Testing System. Kenneth B. Lambert, Glen Ridge, N. J., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed March 24, 1928.
- 1,848,139. Sound Reproducing Device. Martin Nystrom, Chicago, Ill., assignor, by mesne assignments, to United Research Corp., Long Island City, N. Y. Original application filed April 10, 1926, Divided and this application filed March 31, 1928.
- 1,848,187. Vacuum Tube Amplifier. James O. McNally, Maplewood, N. J., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed July 9, 1930.
- 1,848,209. Vacuum Tube Circuits. Charles E. Strong, Paris, France, assignor to Western Electric Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed September 11, 1930, and in Great Britain, December 5, 1929.
- 1,848,220. Energy Control Arrangement. Russell H. Lindsay, New York, N. Y., assignor to American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Filed August 26, 1927.
- 1,848,222. Producing Musical Sounds. Ralph K. Potter, Morris, N. J., assignor to American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Filed May 29, 1929.
- 1,848,279. Electric Rectifying Apparatus. Samuel Spagnola, Tuckahoe, N. Y. Filed July 23, 1928.
- 1,848,324. Television System. Chester L. Davis, Keokuk, Iowa, assignor to Wired Radio, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed December 18, 1929.
- 1,848,433. Loud Speaker Element. Edwin S. Pridham, Oakland, Calif., assignor to The Magnavox Company, Oakland, Calif. Filed September 9, 1929.
- 1,848,507. Multiple Generator. Mauritz Vos and Hakan Karl August Sterky, Stockholm, Sweden, assignors to Telefonaktiebolaget L. M. Ericsson, Stockholm, Sweden. Filed September 24, 1929, and in Sweden, October 8, 1928.

- 1,848,575. Multiple Cell Reproducing Apparatus. Freeman H. Owens, New York, N. Y., assignor to Owens Development Corp. New York. Filed April 1, 1929.
- 1,848,594. Oscillator Circuits. Robert H. Worrall, Washington, D. C., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Federal Telegraph Co. Filed September 6, 1927.
- 1,848,630. Piezo-Electric Crystal. Edward O. Hulburt, Washington, D. C. Filed December 23, 1925. Renewed August 5, 1931.
- 1,848,808. Film Sound Reproducer. John B. Taylor, Schenectady, N. Y. Filed June 20, 1930 and assigned to General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 1,848,814. Image-forming, Transmitting and Reproducing Apparatus. Raymond P. Allen, Akron, Ohio. Filed October 10, 1928.
- 1,848,823. Oscillator Coupling Circuit for Heterodyne Receivers. Wendell L. Carlson, Haddonfield, N. J., assignor to General Electric Co. Filed October 7, 1930.
- 1,848,839. Method and Means for Reproducing and Transmitting Pictures. Richard Howland Ranger, Newark, N. J., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed Feb. 20, 1924, Renewed December 24, 1930.
- 1,848,840. Method of and Means for Reproducing and Transmitting Pictures. Richard Howland Ranger, Newark, N. J., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Original application filed February 26, 1924. Divided and this application filed February 7, 1929.
- 1,848,862. Picture Receiving Apparatus. Charles J. Young, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Co. Filed March 27, 1929.
- 1,848,866. Polyphase Radio Frequency System. Walter R. G. Baker, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Co. Filed April 18, 1925.
- 1,848,872. Electrical Condenser. Stanley S. Cramer, Haddon Heights, N. J., assignor to Radio Condenser Company, Camden, N. J. Filed April 23, 1930.
- 1,848,882. Light Electric Regulating Device. Herbert Hausrath, Durlach, near Karlsruhe, and Hermann Saacke, Kiel, Germany, assignors to the Firm Neufeldt & Kuhnke, Betriebsgesellschaft m.b.H., Kiel, Germany. Filed February 7, 1928, and in Germany Feb. 10, 1927.
- 1,848,886. Sound Recording and Reproducing. Charles A. Hoxie, Alplaus, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Co. Filed October 30, 1926.

- 1,848,388. Transmission and Reception of Pictures. James M. Kendall, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Co. Filed August 20, 1929.
- 1,848,912. High Frequency Signal Transmission Circuits. Albert H. Taylor, and Leo C. Young, Washington, D. C., assignors, by mesne assignments, to Federal Telegraph Company. Filed October 12, 1927.
- 1,848,973. Recording and Reproducing Phonographic Diaphragm Device. Armando Alvares Penteado, Paris, France. Filed August 18, 1930, and in France June 12, 1930.
- 1,849,014. Means and Method of Making Phonograph Records. William W. McLaren, Birmingham, Ala. Filed October 30, 1928.
- 1,849,056. Electron Discharge Device. Sylvester W. Crowley, Hillside, N. J., assignor to DeForest Radio Co., Passaic, N. J. Original application filed March 1, 1924. Divided and this application filed March 14, 1930.
- 1,849,157. Insulating Coating for Filaments. Samuel Ruben, New York, N. Y., assignor to Ruben Tube Company, Englewood, N. J. Filed September 23, 1929.
- 1,849,271. Oscillation Generator. Ward E. Bower, Washington, D. C. Filed January 25, 1929.
- 1,849,379. Radio Finder. George C. Passek, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed March 18, 1931.
- 1,849,477. Electrical Amplifying System. Walter John Brown, Brooklands, England, assignor to Associated Electrical Industries, Limited, London, England. Filed August 9, 1927, and in Great Britain September 10, 1926.
- 1,849,486. Multiple Unit Sound Amplifier. Carleton D. Haigis, Haddonfield, N. J., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Filed April 6, 1927.
- 1,849,488. Multiplex Transmission. Clinton R. Hanna, Edgewood, Pa., assignor to Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Filed March 27, 1928.
- 1,849,495. Sound Reproducing Device. Frederick W. Lyle, Wilkesburg, Pa., assignor to Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Filed September 18, 1929.
- 1,849,499. Condenser. Kenneth M. McLaughlin, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to Atwater Kent Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed September 29, 1930.

- 1,849,527. Electron Discharge Device and Process of Making The Same. Frederick L. Hunter, Jr., Towaco, N. J., assignor to DeForest Radio Telephone & Telegraph Co., Jersey City, N. J. Filed May 10, 1924.
- 1,849,594. Oxide Cathode. Fritz Schroter, Berlin, Germany, assignor to Telefunken Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie m.b.H., Berlin, Germany. Filed June 12, 1929, and in Germany June 9, 1928.
- 1,849,608. Signaling. Harold H. Beverage, Riverhead, N. Y., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed November 19, 1928.
- 1,849,620. Signaling. Clarence W. Hansell, Port Jefferson, Long Island, N. Y., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed January 16, 1930.
- 1,849,632. Volume Control Combining System. John B. Moore, Riverhead, N. Y., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed November 16, 1928.
- 1,849,641. Mechanical Wave Transmission Device. Edward Kenneth Sandeman, Aldwych, London, England, assignor to Western Electric Company, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed May 16, 1930, and in France September 30, 1929.
- 1,849,651. Radio Apparatus. Sidney E. Anderson, Maplewood, N. J., assignor to Western Electric Company, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed October 24, 1924.
- 1,849,679. Television. Harold J. McCreary, Chicago, Ill., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Associated Electric Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, Ill. original application filed November 9, 1928. Divided and this application filed December 18, 1930.
- 1,849,710. Humidifier. Stanley S. Cramer, Haddon Heights, N. J., assignor to Radio Condenser Company, Camden, N. J. Filed March 12, 1929.
- 1,849,818. Picture Transmission, Alda V. Bedford, Collingswood, N. J., assignor to General Electric Company. Filed September 19, 1930.
- 1,849,819. Sound Recording and Reproducing Apparatus. Alda V. Bedford, Merchantville, N. J., assignor to General Electric Co. Filed August 4, 1930.
- 1,849,839. Transmission of Pictures. Ray D. Kell, Scotia, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Company, Filed November 16, 1929.

- 1,849,840. Horn for Auditorium Sound Reproduction. Edward W. Kellogg Moorestown, N. J., assignor to General Electric Company. Filed April 18, 1930.
- 1,849,848. Electric Discharge Apparatus. George F. Murphy, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Co. Filed June 27, 1929.
- 1,849,859. Method of Eliminating Fading. Julius Weinberger, New York, N. Y., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed September 15, 1927.
- 1,849,965. Radio Transmitting System. Robert L. Davis, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Filed March 27, 1928.
- 1,849,984. Side Band Selector Receiver. Harold O. Peterson, Riverhead, N. Y., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed November 19, 1928.
- 1,849,891. Electric Microphone. Paul Douglas Tyers, Watford, England, assignor to Igranic Electric Company, Ltd., London, England. Filed May 28, 1928, and in Great Britain, June 2, 1927.
- 1,849,927. Radio Direction Indicator. James M. Howe, Cleveland Heights, Ohio. Filed February 15, 1926.
- 1,849,967. Radio Receiver. Theodore C. Van Trabert, Bronx, N. Y. Continuation of application Serial No. 233,748, filed November 17, 1927. This application filed January 23, 1928.

Reissues

- 18,367. Vacuum Tube. Samuel Ruben, New Rochelle, N. Y., assignor to Ruben Tube Company, Englewood, N. J. Original No. 1,815,931 dated July 28, 1931 filed February 8, 1930. Application for reissue filed December 19, 1931.
- 18,372. Scanning System for Television. Alexander McLean Nicolson, New York, N. Y., assignor to Communication Patents, Inc., New York, N. Y. Original No. 1,779,749, dated October 28, 1930. Serial No. 228,712, filed October 26, 1927. Renewed March 21, 1930. Application for reissue filed December 19, 1930.

Patent Suits

1,811,099, L. W. Stonequist, Radio apparatus, filed December 31, 1931, D.C., N.D., Ill., E. Div., Doc. 11297, L. W. Stonequist et al. v. Carter Radio Co.

Trade-Marks
(Applications Received)

- Ser. No. 308,958. The Replitura Corporation, Stamford, Conn. Filed December 13, 1930. "REPLITURA" for Radio Receiving Sets and Tuning Apparatus Therefor. Claims use since November 24, 1930.
- Ser. No. 321,435. National Union Radio Corporation, Newark, N. J. Filed November 23, 1931. "TELEVOCAL" for Radio Electron Tubes. Claims use since October, 1924.
- Ser. No. 322,377. Cable Radio Tube Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y. Filed December 23, 1931. "SPEED" for Vacuum Tubes. Claims use since January 1, 1925.
- Ser. No. 322,461. Gilby Wire Company, Newark, N. J. / ^{Filed Dec. 26, 1931} "GILGRID" for Wire, Sheet and Ribbon for Grids, Plates, and Support Wires for Radio Tube Parts. Claims use since June 5, 1931.
- Ser. No. 322,462. Gilby Wire Company, Newark, N. J. Filed December 26, 1931. Letter "G" with the word "GOOD" written underneath it and the word "WIRE" written over the letter "W". The words "Good Wire" are disclaimed apart from the mark shown in the drawing. For electrical resistance and treating wires; radio tube parts such as filaments, plates, grids and support wires; fuse wires, and sheet, ribbons and rods for electrical purposes and uses. Claims use since April 26, 1930.
- Ser. No. 322,642. International Resistance Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed January 2, 1932. "I R C" for Resistors such as used in Radio Apparatus. Claims use since February, 1931.
- Ser. No. 321,926. Robert B. Wheelan, doing business as Wheelan Studios, New York, N. Y. Filed December 8, 1931. "TEL·A·RECORD" No. claim is made to the word "Record" apart from the mark shown in the drawing. For Talking Machine Records or Discs. Claims use since November 10, 1931.
- Ser. No. 321,215. RCA Victor Company, Inc., Camden, N. J. Filed November 17, 1931. "BROADCAST NEWS" for Publications issued from time to time. Claims use since October 20, 1931.

- Ser. No. 322,544. Cable Radio Tube Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y. Filed December 30, 1931. "TRIPLE TWIN" for Electron Tubes. Claims use since September, 1931.
- Ser. No. 322,881. Driver-Harris Company, Harrison, N. J. Filed January 11, 1932. "Gridnic" for Metallic Wire and strips for use for parts of Radio Tubes. Claims use since December 28, 1931.
- Ser. No. 322,892. Radio Television Industries Corporation, Waltham and Boston, Mass. Filed January 11, 1932. Trade-Mark is picture of a double circle with the words "Lapel-Mike" and "R-T-I-C" written in the space between the two circles and within the inner circle a harp-shaped portion with rays extending therefrom. The word "Lapel-Mike" is disclaimed apart from the mark shown in the drawing. For Microphones used in Radio Broadcasting. Claims use since December 9, 1931.
- Ser. No. 322,330. Remsen Corporation, New York, N. Y. Filed December 21, 1931. "REMSEN-DISC". The word "Disc" is disclaimed apart from the mark shown in the drawing. For Phonograph Records. Claims use since December 11, 1930.
- Ser. No. 319,629. Weston Electrical Instrument Corporation, Newark, N. J. Filed October 1, 1931. "PHOTRONIC" for Light Sensitive Cells, Claims use since September 25, 1931.
- Ser. No. 322,566. Thomaston Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed December 30, 1931. "TOM LAB" for Microphones, Transformers, Assembled Amplifying Units, Loud Speakers and Pick Ups. Claims use since January 15, 1930.

Trade-Mark Registrations Granted

- 292,022. Radio Receiving Sets, Short Wave Converters, Radio Converters, Radio and Audio Amplifying Sets, and Public Address System. Samuel Roth, doing business as Federated Purchaser, New York, N. Y. Filed October 23, 1931. Published December 15, 1931.
- 292,046. Unitary Transmitting and/or Receiving Apparatus. Trav-Ler Manufacturing Corporation, St. Louis, Mo. Filed October 29, 1931. Published December 15, 1931.
- 292,118. Radio Receiving Sets and Current Converting Devices. A-C-Verter Lab., Kansas City, Mo. Filed October 15, 1931. Published December 15, 1931.

Label

- 40,461. - Title: VICTORLAC. For Phonograph Records. RCA Victor Company, Inc., Camden, N. J. Published January 20, 1932.

Designs

- 86,439. Combined Projected Picture Cabinet and Screen. Austin Day Brixey, Greenwich, Conn., assignor to The Replitura Corp., Filed June 24, 1931. Term of patent 14 years.
- 86,440. Radio Cabinet. Edward L. Combs, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to Philadelphia Storage Battery Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed January 15, 1932. Term of patent 14 years.
- 86,500. Radio Cabinet or the like. Everett Worthington, Chicago, Ill., assignor to The Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company, Rochester, N. Y. Filed January 12, 1932. Term of patent $3\frac{1}{2}$ years.
- 86,417. Radio Cabinet. Otto P. Spitzer, Chicago, Ill. Filed November 20, 1931. Term of patent $3\frac{1}{2}$ years.
- 86,421. Radio Cabinet. James Tillotson, Jr., Jameswoth, and Jan Streng, New York, N. Y., assignors to Kolster Radio, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed September 25, 1931. Term of patent $3\frac{1}{2}$ years.
- 86,509. Cabinet for Radio Receivers. James I. Benjamin, Lawrence, Mass., assignor to Pilot Radio and Tube Corporation, Lawrence, Mass. Filed September 29, 1931. Term of patent $3\frac{1}{2}$ 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. :: ::

Desk

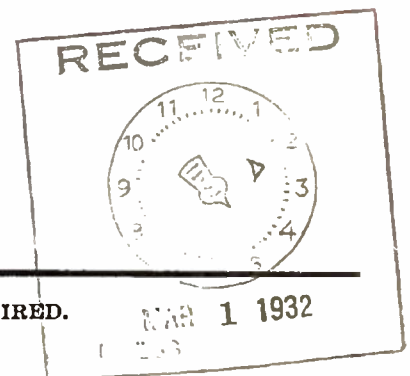
National Broadcasting Company, Inc.
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No. 513



SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$10. PER MONTH. NO CONTRACT REQUIRED.

LEAGUE WIRELESS STATION HAS WORLD RANGE

The newly constructed League of Nations radio station is powerful enough to flash 250 words a minute anywhere in the world, according to advices received in the Transportation Division of the Department of Commerce.

The station, which stands at Nyon, a few miles from Geneva, Switzerland, with extraterritorial rights against censorship, began functioning on February 3rd.

It then opened Geneva's first service to Shanghai. It also opened its first direct contract with Nagoya, Japan; New York, Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro. Many dispatches from and to delegations and journalists went over it on the opening day, particularly to Japan.

The League Assembly in 1929 decided to provide the League with its own wireless station. It built a short-wave station combined with a long-wave station already constructed by the Societe Radio Suisse, which operates both. The whole plant passes under the League's sole orders whenever the Secretary General notifies the Swiss Government an emergency had arisen.

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TECHNICAL PAPERS FOR I. R. E. PITTSBURGH CONVENTION

A number of important papers will be presented during the five technical sessions of the Twentieth Anniversary Convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers at Pittsburgh on April 7, 8, and 9, 1932. These include:

Thursday, April 7, Morning Session: "Radio Dissemination of the National Standard of Frequency", by J. H. Dellinger and E. L. Hall, Bureau of Standards; "Precision Frequency Checking System of the RCA Central Frequency Bureau and RCA Communications, Inc.", by H. O. Peterson and A. N. Braaton, RCA Communications; "Kennelly-Heaviside Layer Studies Employing A Rapid Method of Virtual Height Determination", by J. P. Shafer and W. M. Goodall, Bell Telephone Laboratories.

Friday, April 8, Morning Session: "Recent Trends in Receiving Tube Design", by J. C. Warner, E. W. Ritter, and D. F. Schmit, RCA Radiotron; "Triple-Twin Tube", by Charles Stromeyer, Cable Radio Tube Corporation; "Application of Class B Amplifiers to A-C Operated Receivers", by L. E. Barton, RCA Victor Company; "Analysis and Reduction of Output Disturbances Resulting from the A-C Operation and the Heater of Indirectly Heated Cathode Triodes", by J. O. McNally, Bell Telephone Laboratories;

"Dynamic Symmetry", by A. F. Van Dyck, Radio Corporation of America;
"Radio Test Methods and Equipment", by W. F. Diehl, RCA Victor
Company.

Friday, April 8, Afternoon Session: "Modern Radio
Equipment for Air Mail and Transport Use", by C. G. Fisk, General
Electric Company; "Two Way Radiotelephone Circuits", by S. B.
Wright, American Telephone and Telegraph Company; "Sound Collection
and Directional Microphones", by H. F. Olson, RCA Photophone
Company; "A New Field Strength Meter", by P. B. Taylor, Westing-
house Electric and Manufacturing Company; "Campbell-Shackleton
Shielded Ratio Box", by Leo Behr and A. J. Williams, Leeds and
Northrup Company.

Saturday, April 9, Morning Session: "A New Circuit for
the Production of Ultra Short Waves Oscillation", by H. N. Kozan-
owski, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; "A Stand-
ing Wave Type of High Power Ultra Short Wave Oscillator", by I. E.
Mouromtseff and H. V. Noble, Westinghouse Electric and Manufactur-
ing Company; "Magneto-Static Tubes for Variation of Ultra Short
Waves", by G. R. Kilgore, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing
Company; "Transmission Lines for Short Wave Radio Systems", by
E. J. Storba and C. B. Feldman, Bell Telephone Laboratories;
"Calculation of Directivity and Mutual Effects in Directive
Antenna Systems", by P. S. Carter, RCA Communications; "Design of
Resistors for Precise High Frequency Measurements", by Leo Behr
and R. E. Tarpley, Leeds and Northrup Company.

Saturday, April 9, Afternoon Session: KDKA Symposium -
"The Saxonburg Station of KDKA", by R. L. Davis, Westinghouse
Electric and Manufacturing Company; "A New Water Cooled Power
Vacuum Tube", by I. E. Mouromtseff, Westinghouse Electric and
Manufacturing Company; "Application of Transformer Coupled Modula-
tors for High Power" by J. C. Hutchinson, Westinghouse Electric
and Manufacturing Company.

In addition to the technical sessions, there will be a
number of inspection trips to such places as the Westinghouse
Research Laboratories, Carnegie Steel Mill, Springdale Mine and
West Penn Power Company plant, Research Laboratories of the
Aluminum Company of America, and the transmitting station of KDKA.

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COMMISSION GRANTS TWO NEW TELEVISION STATIONS

Construction permits for two new visual broadcasting
stations whose proposed plan of research is expected to result in
"substantial contributions to the development of the art of
visual broadcasting" were granted last week by decision of the
Federal Radio Commission.

The stations, one in Michigan and one in Ohio, propose to spend \$25,000 in an extensive program of experimental research of television transmission on low, intermediate, and very high frequencies, the Commission said in announcing its decision, pointing out that because many of the suggested experiments either have proved unsuccessful or have not yet been reported, "it is important to the art that observations and studies be made along these lines."

Applications for the permits were filed by WJR, the Goodwill Station, Pontiac, Mich., and The WGAR Broadcasting Co., Cuyahoga Heights Village, Ohio. Experiments will be conducted on frequencies between 2000 and 80000 kilocycles, and the stations will operate with power of 500 and 200 watts, respectively. Recognized television experts and engineers will be employed to carry on the tests.

The program of research involves making observations in space effects, including shadows, skip distances, fading, etc.; and, so far as the very high frequencies are concerned, the effect of reflection and obstacles in the way of direct line of sight.

Because the Cleveland transmitter is so near Lake Erie, there will be opportunity to observe the effects of transmission over water, and to make comparisons with results obtained from experiments at Pontiac, where transmission conditions are regarded as unfavorable.

Tests will be made to try to determine what can be accomplished by reflection on the very high frequencies; to try out the effect of reflectors, both on the producing of larger field intensities and with regard to possible shadows on transmitter pictures; to experiment with the difficult problem of modulation on transmitters; and to carry out certain equipment experiments with receiving apparatus in an attempt to eliminate flicker. Experiments will be made also with a cathode ray tube to try to eliminate the scanning disc.

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REP. DAVIS WILL ANNOUNCE RADIO HEARINGS SHORTLY

It is expected that Rep. Ewin L. Davis (Dem.), of Tennessee, will shortly announce the date for radio hearings before the House Merchant Marine, Radio and Fisheries Committee. Representative Davis will not confine the hearings to one subject. Matters to be discussed, however, are certain to include license fees for broadcasting stations and the limitation of radio advertising messages, since Rep. Davis proposes to write a bill fixing a scale of license fees to be paid by broadcasters to help defray the expense of maintaining the Federal Radio Commission and curbing radio advertising.

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QUESTIONS RADIO'S PLACE IN EDUCATION

Attacking radio's "blatant claim to being a medium of education", Henry R. Luce, Managing Editor of Time magazine, asserted that the more than 20,000 letters of protest, received by the publication since it announced that it would no longer sponsor its Friday night "March of Time" broadcasts, constitute a challenge to the radio systems to improve the quality of their broadcasts at their own expense.

"Should Time or any other business feel obliged to be the 'philanthropist of the air', to continue paying for radio advertising it does not want in order to provide radio with something worthwhile?", Mr. Luce demanded. "Or is it up to the radio chains to improve the quality of broadcasts even at some reduction of their fat profits?"

Mr. Luce suggested, however, that his magazine's program, which had been presented regularly on Friday nights at 8:30 o'clock for more than a year, except during the Summer, might be resumed if the broadcasting company should decide to meet the magazine "half way" in connection with the expense of the program. It usually consisted of dramatized news events and musical selections.

William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, issued a reply to the magazine, saying:

"We must answer 'No' to the Time Editorial Board when it asks rhetorically whether it should continue paying for advertising it does not want in order to provide radio with something worthwhile. We also deny the inference thus raised. Columbia's contributions in worthwhile public service are extensive and are applied to such varied fields as education, science, public health, music appreciation, vocational guidance, religion, child care, public affairs, child training and physical education. Broadcasts on a number of these subjects, as were Time's broadcasts, are paid for by its advertisers.

"Both Columbia and its advertisers feel a deep sense of responsibility to the public, and the quick assumption of this responsibility has contributed much to the present high standard of American broadcasting."

Time's place on the air will be taken by the E. I. du Pont Nemours Company, beginning next Friday.

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"Much work would be started throughout the country if those in position to give employment knew that they could get work done at lower prices. They would be encouraged to go out of their way to supply work which perhaps is not urgent but which would start into circulation money which they now have in bank."

Mr. Kent believes that many unemployed would be willing to accept temporary employment at a lower wage in order to have something to do and to secure money for necessary living expenses and if this could be brought about, a great deal of work would be started all over the country, a vast number of jobs would be offered to unemployed and a large amount of money, now idle, would be put into circulation, with the consequence that normal employment, normal wages and normal business would follow.

This experiment is being conducted personally by Mr. Kent and is entirely outside of the relief work now being done by the Atwater Kent Foundation.

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NOMINATES RADIO FOR THE HELL BOX

"A candidate for the hell box", L. M. Nichols, of the Bristow, Okla., Record, told the Nebraska Press Association, "is radio. Unfortunately, many of us have only seen radio as a new competitor and have been hearing about it only from those concerned about the advertising dollar. We cannot decently frown on radio on that basis. The first and most consistent attitude that a newspaper may have on the subject of radio advertising is that the air should not be controlled by a monopoly. I do not think we would be stepping out of character in asking that anti-trust suits be prosecuted to the limit."

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RENEWAL SIGNED UP BY NBC SALES DEPARTMENT

Tastyeast, Inc. (Tastyeast), Springfield, Mass.;
Agency - Federal Advertising Agency, New York City; Period -
Monday and Saturday, 7:15-7:30 P.M., starting February 29, 1932;
Basic Blue Network; Program - "The Tastyeast Jesters". - Renewal.

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SEES VAST RADIO MARKET

The 1932 figures covering the potential market for electrical appliances in homes, entirely apart from the many replacements, show, according to William Nelson Taft, Editorial Director of the Retail Ledger Publications, in Philadelphia, that the following percentages of homes are active prospects for the various types of merchandise included in this classification, for the percentage figures indicate the number of wired homes to which each type of appliance has not yet been sold:

Dishwashers, 98.9%; Refrigerators, 81.7%; Clocks, 80.4%; Washing machines, 55.1%; Vacuum cleaners, 55.0%; Radios, 49.3%.

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PARAMOUNT DISPOSES OF CBS HOLDINGS

Disposal of one-half interest in the Columbia Broadcasting System, procured nearly three years ago, is understood from reliable sources to have been consummated by Paramount Famous Lasky Corporation, according to the Washington Star.

Depressed conditions in the motion picture industry were held responsible for the determination by Paramount to dispose of its Columbia holdings. The network has been progressing at a fast clip and is said to be earning good dividends. One Paramount official asserted that the deal was privately completed but that the company had nothing more to say. Neither Paramount nor Columbia would comment officially.

Paramount procured half interest in the network in the Summer of 1929 for a reported sum of \$5,000,000 in both cash and Paramount stock. The value of the stock, however, has depreciated considerably since then.

Under the arrangement Paramount procured an equal interest in Columbia, but the management remained in the same hands, with William S. Paley, youthful Philadelphia cigar manufacturer, who was then only 28, remaining as president. The agreement provided that Columbia stockholders would have first option to repurchase the stock. It is known that Paramount was seriously considering also an offer from a banking group for its interest, which proposed to place the stock on the market.

Paramount's invasion of radio was predicated on the belief that the two forms of entertainment ultimately would crystallize into a single medium, particularly with the advent of practical television.

Under the Paramount deal of 1929, the Paley family retained 50 per cent interest in the network. Included in this group, which may have repurchased the Paramount holdings, are William S. Paley, his father, Jacob Paley, Leon Levy and Isaac D. Levy, of Philadelphia, owners of Station WCAU of that city, and Jerome H. Louchheim. A number of Paramount executives have been serving on the Columbia Board of Directors.

SIROVICH ATTACKS A.S.C.A.P.

Extensive hearings have been held before the House Committee on Patents for the purpose of drafting new copyright legislation. According to Rep. William I. Sirovich (D.), of New York, Chairman of the Committee, the new bill will be designed to protect broadcasting and other interests from the "racketeering" tactics of the American Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers. Mr. Sirovich said the Society had been criticized for the manner in which it handled fees collected for members.

Having made this charge against the ASCAP, Chairman Sirovich required that the Committee be told the details of the setup of the organization. Gene Buck, President of the ASCAP, appeared before the Committee accompanied by John Philip Sousa.

Mr. Buck, in reply to Mr. Sirovich's attack, told the Committee that the membership of the organization itself should be sufficient answer to the charges.

He pointed to John Philip Sousa, who was in the committee room, and named as other members, George Cohan, Carrie Jacobs Bond, Jerome D. Kern, Oley Speaks and Otto Harbach, and asked:

"Do they sound like a bunch of racketeers?"

He objected to the 125 Directors who represent composers being elected by the Board and not by the membership.

Mr. Nathan Burkan, counsel for the ASCAP, and E. C. Mills, new General Manager of the organization, will testify at a later date. Mr. Burkan is recuperating from an illness and Mr. Mills has just assumed his duties as General Manager.

Mr. Sirovich said there was no desire on the part of the Committee to dissolve the ASCAP, but only to change the manner in which the organization is operated.

Mr. Buck testified that the ASCAP receives about \$2,000,000 yearly, of which about \$900,000 comes from radio, \$700,000 from motion picture houses and about \$400,000 from dance halls, cabarets, etc.

The broadcasters were represented by Louis G. Caldwell, counsel for the National Association of Broadcasters, who testified during the first days of the hearing. At that time he presented a group of proposals for the new legislation, which included first of all a trustworthy and practicable method of determining which musical works are copyrighted and which are in the public domain; protection against penalties for innocent infringement; protection against abuses of power on the part of combinations of copyright owners; protection of programs from piracy; and the exemption of ordinary phonograph records as such from copyright protection.

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RCA SIMPLIFIES ORGANIZATION

The Radio Corporation of America is actively engaged, directly and through subsidiaries, in simplifying its capital structure and coordinating operations in the various pursuits in which the subsidiaries are engaged. The operation, in the main, affects the structure of the parent company itself and of the RCA Victor Company, principal manufacturing and sales unit in the group. Realignments of executive and other personnel and some changes in factory and sales organization announced from time to time have been indicative of the comprehensive overhauling undertaken.

RCA Photophone, Inc., was consolidated with the RCA Victor Company early this year, and the operations of the former company in the talking motion-picture field are now carried on by a new Photophone division of the RCA Victor Company, with all activities centralized at Camden, N. J. It is planned to give broader scope to Photophone's development and production by introducing various new entertainment devices. RCA Victor, too, is broadening the range of its research and productive activities in the entertainment field.

The Radio Corporation of America now owns about 58 per cent of the outstanding capital stock of the Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation, acquired under the recent underwriting operation, and thus owns for the first time a direct subsidiary engaged in the production and display of sound pictures in a nationwide chain of theatres.

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SENATE COMMITTEE BACKS BROWN TEN TO ONE

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, by a 10-to-1 vote, recommended to the Senate the confirmation of the nomination of Col. Thad H. Brown, of Ohio, to succeed Judge Ira E. Robinson, resigned, as a member of the Federal Radio Commission. Senator Couzens, as indicated by his lone negative vote, continued his opposition of Brown to the end.

During the hearing the Committee informally discussed the question of ownership of radio stations by chains, "excessive" advertising by radio and the status of educational broadcasting stations.

Senator Dill said he did not think any company should own more than one station and suggested that it might be advisable to amend the radio law in that respect. He thought, however, that the Commission has power, under the present law, to take care of this situation. Senator Wheeler said there was no difference in outright ownership or control, as the effect was the same.

Senator Fess said that broadcasters were trying to obstruct any bills in Congress that would grant more frequencies to the educational station.

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: BUSINESS LETTER BRIEFS :
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The Board of Trustees of the American Dental Association sent the Federal Radio Commission a copy of the resolution pledging the organization to "cooperate with the American Medical Association, the Federal Radio Commission and the National Association of Broadcasters in an effort to prevent harmful, misleading and exaggerated statements from reaching the public via the 'radio'".

The resolution declares that "the broadcasting privilege has been and is being flagrantly violated in numerous instances to the detriment of public health".

The ninety-first station to affiliate with the Columbia network is WFEA, Manchester, N. H., which will join tomorrow, March 1st.

Radio as a supplement of the teacher received another setback when the Teachers' Council of New York City resolved not to recommend to the Board of Education the issuance of a weekly digest of programs for school children. The Council, turning down the suggestion at a regular meeting, was acting as a body of teachers created under a by-law of the School Board, recognized and supported by it, to recommend improvements in the schools.

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HEARINGS SCHEDULED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

March 3 - WFIW, WFIW, Inc., Hopkinsville, Ky., C. P., 940 kc., 5 KW, (requests authority to install new equipment); present assignment: 940 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time. Others Notified: WDAY, Fargo, N. Dak.; WCSH, Portland, Me.; KOIN, Portland, Ore.; WHA, Madison, Wis.; KMBC, Kansas City, Mo.; WBRC, Birmingham, Ala.; WBCM, Bay City, Mich.

WFIW, WFIW, Inc., Hopkinsville, Ky., same as above for modification of license.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

February 26 - WEVD, Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y., requests extension of expiration of C.P. to May 1, 1932; WEBR, Howell Broadcasting Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., modification of license to increase power from 100 w., 200 w., local sunset to 100 w., 250 w., local sunset; Steubenville Broadcasting Co., Steubenville, Ohio, C. P. for a new station to use 1420 kc., 100 w., unlimited time; WALR, Roy W. Waller, Zanesville, Ohio, C.P. amended as to equipment and to request transmitter and studio location locally; KCMC, North Mississippi Broadcasting Corporation, Texarkana, Ark., modification of C.P. granted Dec. 22, 1931, requesting approval of transmitter location at 2600 Locust St., license to cover permit to move station from Tupelo, Miss., and change frequency from 1500 kc., to 1420 kc.; KARK, Arkansas Radio & Equipment Co., Little Rock, Ark., C.P. to change equipment and increase power from 250 w., to 500 w.; Thirty-first Street Baptist Church, Indianapolis, Ind., C.P. for a new station to use 1310 kc., 30 w., unlimited time.

Applications Other Than Broadcasting

February 25 - Eastern Air Transport, Inc., NC-410-H, new license for aircraft on 3105, 5840, 5652.5, 2986, 2946, 2922 kc., 10/15 watts; Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: KGSR, Pueblo, Colo., C.P. for a change in power to 150 watts and change in equipment, aeronautical point-to-point service; KGSP, Denver, Colo., C.P. for change in location to Administration Building, change in equipment and change in power to 150 watts, aeronautical point to point service; also, at Chicago, Ill., and at Madison, Wis., new C.P.s for 3005, 2854, 5377.5, 2668, 2672 kc., 400 watts, aeronautical and point-to-point aeronautical;

Also, WPEG, City of New York, New York, N.Y., Police Department, license covering C.P. for 2450 kc., 500 watts, municipal police; W2XCD, DeForest Radio Company, Passaic, N. J., renewal for 3000 to 2100 kc., 5 KW, visual broadcasting; WJT and WQZ, R.C.A. Communications, Inc., San Juan, P. R., C.P. for new transmitter on 4050 kc. (WJT), 15445 kc. (WQZ) 350 watts, point-to-point telegraph; R. R. Farish: KGIN, Chatham Cannery, Alaska, renewal for 425, 500, 2538, 262, 246, 256, 3190 kc., 100 and 200 watts, coastal and point-to-point service; KUU, Noyes Island, Alaska, renewal for 425, 500, 2538, 256, 3190, 268, 274 kc., 200 & 50 watts, coastal and point-to-point service.

February 26 - Northwest Airways, Inc., 8 new licenses for aircraft; Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., new C.P. for 3005, 2854, 5377.5, 2668, 2672 kc., 400 w., aeronautical and aeronautical point-to-point service.

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