

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 :: :: **CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.** :: ::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. 517

RMA APPEALS TO SENATE FOR FAIR TREATMENT OF RADIO

The radio industry, through the Radio Manufacturers' Association, the national organization, is prepared to appeal to the U. S. Senate for fair treatment and relief from the discriminatory excise tax of five per cent on radio and phonograph sales adopted by the House of Representatives.

The proposed radio tax and plans for appeal to the Senate will be considered by the Board of Directors of the Radio Manufacturers' Association at a meeting which has been called by President J. Clarke Coit, of Chicago, on Thursday, April 8th, at Hot Springs, Va.

The proposed radio tax would fall on the public, could not be borne by an industry already severely stricken, and calls for radio and a few other "selected" industries to bear the burden of special manufacturers' sales taxes, according to a statement issued by Bond Geddes, Executive Vice President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association.

"The radio industry is entirely willing to contribute equally with others to the Government's revenue necessities and acquiesced in the House Ways and Means Committee proposal for a general manufacturers' sales tax, even to the considerable extent of 2.25 per cent", said Mr. Geddes. "Now, in the 'revolt' of the House against its leadership and in its hasty, hysterical adoption of 'any sort' of taxes, the radio and a dozen other selected industries are penalized and stigmatized as luxuries or semi-luxuries and asked to bear the entire burden of taxation on all industry.

"The ill-considered, unfair and discriminatory results in the House are obvious and the radio industry is prepared to appeal to the Senate.

"In its widespread service to the public as a great agency of communication, religion, education and daily individual and national development, as well as entertainment, radio cannot be fairly classified as a luxury, semi-luxury or non-essential. Like the daily newspaper, which is carefully exempted in the House Bill from any additional tax burden, radio is a daily and vital means of communication. Its use is universal and we oppose a special discriminatory tax on this great service to the millions of the American radio public. The classification of radio, with cosmetics, candy, etc., as a luxury is absurd.

"Annual reports published last week of three prominent radio companies, reflecting industry conditions which are general, report 1931 losses, respectively, of \$182,080, \$215,597, and \$1,447,253. The special excise tax of five per cent on manufacturers' sales of radios, phonographs and accessories, therefore, is one which necessarily will be borne directly by the buying public as it cannot be absorbed by the industry.

"Furthermore the revenue returns expected from the proposed radio tax will be much below the estimate of Federal experts. Not \$11,000,000, as estimated by House and Treasury experts, but \$7,731,750 in taxes would be realized at five per cent based on 1931 sales if equaled in 1932, which is improbably especially if a sales tax is added to reduce volume. Tax burdens always increase sales resistance, prices to the public, and therefore decrease volume of sales. The radio source of taxes would be unquestionably diminished and thus further decrease the anticipated returns.

"The radio industry, desiring only fair treatment for an essential public service, would cheerfully assume a fair share of the tax necessities of the Government, but is constrained to oppose the discriminatory burden proposed against it and a few other industries 'selected' in the hysterical program of the House."

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NBC NEW ACCOUNTS AND RENEWALS SIGNED UP

NEW - The Texas Company (Gasoline & Oil), 420 Lexington Ave.; Agency - Hanff Metzger, Inc., New York; Period - Tuesday, 9:30-10:00 P.M., starting April 26, 1932; Basic Red Network; Program - to be decided.

NEW - Thompson Products Co. (Auto Accessories), Cleveland, Ohio; Agency - H. W. Kestor & Sons, Chicago, Ill.; Period - Wednesday, 8:45-9:00 P.M., starting April 13, 1932; 4 Basic Blue Network; Program - Musical.

NEW - Wm. Wrigley, Jr. (Chewing Gum), Chicago, Ill.; Agency - Frances Hooper Adv. Agency, Chicago, Ill.; Period - Monday, Wednesday & Friday, 4:30-4:45 P.M., starting April 4, 1932; Basic Red Network and Canada; Program - Mr. and Mrs. Ely Culbertson in bridge lessons.

RENEWAL - General Mills, Inc (Flour), Minneapolis, Minn.; Agency - The McCord Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Period - Wednesday and Friday, 10:45-11:00 A.M.; starting March 30, 1932; Basic Red Network; Program - Betty Crocker - Cooking Talks.

RENEWAL - Bayer Co., Inc. (Aspirin); New York City; Agency - Blakett-Sample-Hummert, Inc., Chicago, Ill; Period - Sunday 9:15-9:45 P.M., Starting April 17, 1932; Basic Red Network and Canada; Program - American Album of Familiar Music (Frank Black & Orchestra - soloists).

NEW - Sinclair Refining Co. (Gas and Oil), New York City; Agency - Federal Advertising Agency, New York City; Period - Monday, 9:00-9:30 P.M., starting April 11, 1932; Basic Blue Network; Program - Sinclair Minstrels (Regular Minstrel Show).

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TELL OF COMPOSERS ORGANIZED EFFORT

An article in the Elks Magazine for April entitled, "By Special Permission", written by John Chapman, gives a detailed history of the American Society of Composers.

"Radio first began to worry Gene Buck, president of the Society about 11 years ago", Mr. Chapman writes. "At that time music publishers used to paying cash to song pluggers, were grateful for the free ballyhoo being given their tunes by this strange new toy, radio. Buck visioned the wireless as a threat to his members' incomes, and even though the publishers couldn't see Buck's way, the more numerous composers and lyricists could. So they passed a resolution for another court fight.

"Station WOR in New Jersey, a pioneer in the field and one of the best known at the time, was selected for a test case. Some undoubtedly harmless tenor had sung 'Mother Machree' with no intention of offense whatever, so the ASCAP sued WOR for broadcasting 'Mother Machree' without permission. With Justice Holmes' previously favorable decision as a background, it was ruled that radio tenors couldn't go Mother Machreeing without permission. With cabarets and hotels already under control, the music-makers now had the radio stations under thumb.

"But nobody knew, in dollars and cents, just how much broadcasting was worth. Station WEAF, biggest in the field with WOR, reluctantly took out a license for permission to use copyrighted music for one year. It paid \$500. Now it pays \$37,500 a year, and the chances are that it will have to pay much more.

"With WOR and WEAF in line, Gene Buck next went after the Radio Corporation of America, which was operating six or seven stations with WJZ as the key. Not knowing the exact commercial value of the license he had to sell, Buck offered to give the Radio Corporation a free license for six months, just to establish the principle of the thing. David Sarnoff of R.C.A. at first refused, and then he offered to take out a license for a number of years.

"'Nothing doing', said Buck, 'Why, the Government won't give you your operating license for longer than ninety days at a time. The Government doesn't know where radio will lead to, and neither do we. We won't tie ourselves up for a long term.'

"Even today the Government, watching broadcasting grow by leaps and bounds, issues all licenses for ninety-day periods.

"Sarnoff refused Buck's terms. 'There are enough operas and symphonies in the public domain to satisfy our listeners', he argues, 'so we just won't use copyrighted music at all.' But he was wrong; the public wanted new music. The first break into the R.C.A. chain came when an advertiser who was offering a program in Pittsburgh insisted upon new music. Buck's Society sold the

Pittsburgh station a one-hour broadcasting license for \$20. And for the \$20 the station could have its pick of music.

"At present some 500 stations pay license fees ranging from \$25 a year to the \$37,500 each paid by WEAJ and WJZ, and the Society tells each station what can and what cannot be played. Once a month the Society sends to all stations and program-makers a list of music titles. 'The following', says the list, 'have been withdrawn from use by all stations . . . Performances of the following compositions from the musical-comedy productions indicated are restricted, but on request in writing, specifying the name, date and hour of the program, occasional special permissions will be granted.'"

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NO HIKING UP POLITICAL RATES

The radio bill introduced by Representative Ewin Davis, of Tennessee, which passed the House and is now in the Senate Committee, is expected to be reported out carrying an amendment that broadcasting stations shall not hike up their regular rates for political candidates. The Senators desire to protect their brethren from any increase in rates during the campaign.

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RADIO LIBEL BILL FAILS

The Hickey-Dickey bill which would have subjected radio stations to the same libel responsibilities as attach to newspapers recently failed of passage in the New York State legislature. A public hearing revealed the measure was aimed at purely a local condition. Legislators held present law sufficient to cope with radio libel.

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TO BROADCAST CONVENTIONS

Permission has been granted to WGN, the Chicago Tribune station, to conduct its own broadcasts of the Republican and Democratic conventions in June from the Chicago Stadium. Quin Ryan, manager of WGN, will be chief announcer, with Tribune political writers assisting.

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REGIONAL STATION SEEKS 5,000 WATTS POWER

To determine whether a regulation shall be broadened to allow a regional broadcasting station to operate with high power at present reserved for clear channel stations, the Federal Radio Commission last week heard the case of Station WFIW, Hopkinsville, Ky., which has asked permission to use, 5,000 watts.

The station now operates on the 940-kilocycle frequency, which, under Commission regulations, is a regional channel on which stations may not operate with power of more than 1,000 watts. The application for 5,000 watts is in direct opposition to this rule.

If the application were granted, it was explained, it would mean that a regional channel had been in effect made a cleared channel. Under General Order 40, regional stations' power may not exceed 1,000 watts, all stations using greater power being assigned cleared channels.

The Commission has never given a regional station power of more than 1,000 watts, except in the case of the four high-power regional channels - 1460, 1470, 1480 and 1490 kilocycles - which are specially designated to this purpose, according to Commission records.

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FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The following foreign trade opportunities may be looked into by addressing the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.:

Radio Resistances	£57142	Milan, Italy	Agency
Radio Sets	£57056	Oslo, Norway	"
Radio Sets	£57061	Oslo, Norway	"
Radio Sets, short wave	*57146	Medan, Sumatra	Purchase & "
Radio Sets and parts	£57138	Caracas, Venezuela	" "
Radio sets and parts	£57147	Helsingfors, Finland	Agency
Radio Sets and parts, short wave	£57149	Toronto, Canada	"
Radio Sets, and radio and phonograph combina- tions	£57059	Oslo, Norway	"
Radio tubes, best quality	£57141	Turin, Italy	Purchase & "
Radio tubes, loud speak- ers, and other parts	£57144	Prague, Czechoslovakia	Agency

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WIRED RADIO AVAILABLE IN LONDON

Radio loud speakers are plugged in on a line connected to large central receiving stations operated by the Standard Radio Relay Service and its subsidiaries, according to a report from London. Service of this sort is also being offered by many local radio dealers.

Selective radio receivers with high-powered amplifiers are situated at central points in each district and the programs picked up by these stations are sent out over a series of feeder lines which are tapped at intervals to serve individual homes and in some cases whole streets. It is said that the latest type receiver can supply radio programs to about 1,500 subscribers at one time.

The subscribers are required to purchase the usual post office license compulsory in England and a charge of 1 shilling 6 pence (about \$.35 at par) per week is made for the radio service delivered to them over this network. Loud speakers may either be purchased outright or may be rented.

Freedom from interference and from the responsibilities of maintenance are said to be the inducements to many of the English radio fans taking their programs in this way.

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SHORT WAVE PLANE-STATION TEST SUCCESSFUL

The possibility of restricted or virtually private radio communication was demonstrated in an ultra-short wave or ultra-high frequency test under the auspices of the American Radio Relay League, according to an A.P. dispatch from Hartford, Conn. The test, the results of which are thought by experts to be of great importance, was carried on between a plane piloted by Joseph Lyman of Boston, accompanied by D. Kelly, a Boston radio operator, and amateur radio stations between Boston and New York.

The plane, equipped with five-meter radio apparatus, left Boston for New York. In accordance with prearranged instructions, some 200 amateur radio operators attempted to establish communication with the plane, using the ultra-short wave.

The Relay League, using a station on Sheldon Hill in Hartford, Conn., established voice communication with the plane when the latter was over Worcester.

The importance of the test lies in the restriction of the communication. Experimentation with the ultra-high frequency, or ultra-short wave shows its limitations to be within the "line of

sight." This limitation would enable direct communication between a plane and a ground station from which other receiving apparatus beyond the "line of sight" would be excluded, officials of the league said.

They also asserted that it would be possible for two planes at sufficiently high altitude to communicate with each other without any ground station, or air station not within the limitation zone being able to intercept the message.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

April 1 - WRNY, Aviation Radio Station, Inc., New York, N. Y., install automatic frequency control; Plattsburgh Broadcasting Corp., Plattsburgh, N. Y., C. P. amended to request 1420 kc., specified hours, facilities of WHDL, instead of 1370 kc., facilities of WBGF; WDAG, National Radio & Broadcasting Corp., Amarillo, Texas, install automatic frequency control; G. D. Griffin, Oklahoma City, Okla., C.P. to erect a new station to use 1200 kc., 30 w., 8 hours daily; W. Frank Robertson, Mexia, Texas, C.P. for a new station to use 1500 kc., 1 watt, unlimited, facilities of KGKB, KGFI & KNOW; KGKY, Hilliard Company, Inc., Scottsbluff, Nebr., install automatic frequency control.

Also, KFWF, St. Louis Truth Center, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., license to cover C.P. granted 1/30/31 for change in equipment; also modification of C.P.; request to install equipment at present location instead of one authorized 9/18/31; KTM, Pickwick Broadcasting Corp., Los Angeles, Calif., install automatic frequency control; Harold H. Hanseth, Eureka, Cal., C.P. for a new station to use 1210 kc., 100 watts, daytime; KICA, W. E. Whitmore, Clovis, N. Mex., modification of C.P. for a new station; change location locally; News-Review Co., Inc., Roseburg, Oregon, C.P. for new station to use 1300 kc., 100 watts, daytime; Joseph Fuson, Wallace Anderson, & W. H. Biggar, d/b as Tri-County Broadcasting Co., Los Gatos, Cal., C.P. for new station to use 1420 kc., 100 watts, $\frac{1}{2}$ time.

Applications Other Than Broadcasting

Seattle Broadcasting Co.: portable at Seattle, Wash., C.P. and license covering 1566, 2390 kc., 1.5 watts, special broadcast pickup service; Also, Portable at Seattle, Wash., C.P. and license for 2390 kc., 27.5 watts, special broadcast pickup service; KGUQ, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Indio, Cal., license covering C.P. for 3232.5, 3242.5, 3257.5, 3447.5, 3457.5, 3467.5, 3485, 5602.5, 5612.5, 5632.5 kc., 400 watts, aeronautical service; also license covering C.P. for 2316, 2356, 4115, 6540, 6550, 6560, 8015 kc., 150 watts, point-to-point aeronautical service; KHK, Mutual Telephone Company, Wahaiawa, T. H., C.P. to install new transmitter, calling in 8370 kc. band, 500 watts, coastal telegraph service.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Applications Granted (March 31, 1932)

WRBL, WRBL Radio Station, Inc., Columbus, Ga., C.P. to make changes in equipment and to increase operating power from 50 to 100 watts; KELW, Magnolia Park, Ltd., Burbank, Calif., modification of C.P. extending completion date from April 4 to May 4, 1932; WORK, York Broadcasting Co., York, Pa., license covering new station 1,000 kc., 1 kw. daytime; Sun-Gazette Broadcasting Co., Williamsport, Pa., C.P. for new station 1370 kc., 100 w., share with WRAK; WRBQ, J. Pat Scully, Greenville, Miss., license covering changes in equipment 1210 kc., 100 w., night, 250 w. LS, unlimited time; WMBG, Havens & Martin, Inc., Richmond, Va., authority to install automatic frequency control; WJJD, Loyal Order of Moose, Mooseheart, Ill., consent to voluntary assignment of license to WJJD, Inc.; KOA, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Denver, Colo., permission to conduct field survey in vicinity of Denver, for period of 30 days, in order to determine suitable location for new 50 KW transmitter.

Also, KFWF, St. Louis Truth Center, St. Louis, Mo., leave to take depositions in St. Louis on April 6th in re application for Stations KFWF, WIL and Donald Holden Post No. 106; WSUI, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, authority to operate Friday, April 1st from 10 P.M. to 12 midnight; on Friday, April 8 from 10 P.M. to 12 midnight, on Friday, April 22nd, from 10 P.M. to 1 A.M.; Saturday, April 23rd and Friday, April 29th from 10 P.M. to 12 midnight; KFIZ, The Reporter Printing Co., Fond du Lac, Wis., authority to operate unlimited time on night of April 5, 1932; WNAD, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla., authority to operate April 2 from 7:30 to 9:30 P.M., CST, on April 29th from 8:30 to 10:30 P.M. CST, provided KGGF remains silent.

Also, W3XJ, Jenkins Laboratories, Inc., Wheaton, Md., C.P. for new transmitter, 1500 kc., 500 w., A3 emission; W10XB, Joseph Byman, authority to relay message from Mayor of Boston to Mayors of Hartford and New York on April 2nd for one day only; KGIS, KFK, Pacific American Fisheries, Excursion Inlet, Alaska, C.P., coastal telegraph and point-to-point telegraph service; coastal 500 kc. calling, 425 and 460 working, 200 w., A1 and A2 emission; point-to-point telegraph frequency 246 kc. for communication with WXA, Juneau, Alaska, 212 kc., for communication with other point-to-point stations in that vicinity, power 200 w., A1 and A2 emission; Western Air Express: granted aircraft licenses available until April 1, 1933 only; also aircraft licenses available until March 1, 1933, only; KFT, Pacific Communication Co., Everett, Wash., modification of license for authority to operate station by remote control; W9XH, Ford Motor Co., Lansing, Mich., renewal of special experimental license, 389 kc., 1 kw, a2 emission.

Also, Radiomarine Corporation of America: WQM, Rocky Point, N. Y., marine relay and coastal telegraph licenses, 143 kc., calling; 170 kc., working; 2 kw, emission A1 only on 143 kc., A1 and A2 on 170 kc.; WSV, Savannah, Ga., 60-day license to operate coastal station at Savannah pending action on formal application; RCA Communications, Inc.: W6XI, Bolinas, Cal., renewal of special experimental license, frequencies 6845, 6860, 9010, 9480, 10390, 10410, 10620, 11950, 13690, 13780, 15460, 18020, 18060, 20780 kc., 80 KW, emission A1, A2, A3 and special; K6XO, Kahuka, Hawaii, renewal of license; Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc.: W2XY, W2XW, W2XU, portable, in New Jersey, general experimental licenses, frequencies 34600, 41000, 51400, 60000-400000 kc., 10 w., A1, A2 A3 and special emission;

W6XM,

Also, Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., San Francisco, Calif., experimental license frequencies 24100, 25700, 26000, 27100, 34600, 41000, 51400, 60000-400000 kc., 50 w., emission A1, A2, A3 and special; W8FDG, Robert M. Long, Wellston, Ohio, permission to operate station at Wellston High School on April 8th; W8EZZ, James R. Patterson, Wellston, Ohio, authority to operate station at Wellston High School on April 8th.

Set For Hearing

WOWO, WOWO, The Main Auto Supply Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., requests C.P. to install new 30 kw equipment and increase operating power from 10 to 25 kw., also modification of license to increase operating power to 25 kw, and hours of operation from sharing with WWVA to unlimited; WJAR, The Outlet Co., Providence, R. I., requests modification of license to increase night power from 250 to 500 w., on experimental basis; KFJZ, R. S. Bishop, Fort Worth, Tex., requests consent to voluntary assignment of license to Fort Worth Broadcasters, Inc.; United States Radio & Television Corp., Marion, Ind., requests C.P. for experimental purposes, 43-46, 48.5-50.3, 60-80 megacycles, 1 kw; WGBB, Harry H. Carman, Freeport, N. Y., requests modification of license to increase hours of operation to include time now assigned to WMRJ, Now divides with WJBI, WCOH, and WMRJ.

Miscellaneous

WMCA, Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., Inc.; WPCH, Eastern Broadcasters, Inc., New York; WNYC, Department of Plant and Structures, New York, stations granted permission to present oral arguments April 13th beginning at 10 A.M. (one hour to each party) in support of, in opposition to, or for modification of Examiner's Report No. 337; KGDA, Mitchell Broadcasting Corp., Mitchell, S. Dak. application for renewal of license withdrawn from hearing docket and regular renewal issued; KMO, KMO, Inc., Tacoma, Wash., application for renewal of license dismissed from hearing docket and regular license issued; WRAK, Clarence R. Cummins, Williamsport, Pa., denied request to reconsider its decision of March 18th and postpone effective date of order limiting station to part time operation.

Also, WODX, Mobile Broadcasting Corp., Mobile, Ala., application for modification of license heretofore designated for hearing, dismissed from docket at request of applicant; J. E. Wharton and M. B. Cline, Joplin, Mo., application for new station to operate on 1420 kc., 100 w., unlimited time, heretofore designated for hearing, denied, applicant failed to enter appearance within time allowed.

Action On Examiners' Reports

Puget Sound Broadcasting Co., Tacoma, Wash., granted renewal of license and modification of license 570 kc., 500 w. day and night, unlimited time operation, sustaining Examiner Ellis A. Yost; Mosby's, Inc., Missoula, Mont., denied C.P. to change frequency from 1420 kc. to 570 kc., power from 100 to 500 watts and limited hours to unlimited hours of operation, sustaining Examiner Yost; KXA, American Radio Tel. Co., Seattle, Wash., granted renewal of license to operate on 760 kc., 500 w. day, 250 w. night, limited time, sustaining Examiner Yost; Robert M. Dean, Shreveport, La., granted C.P. to increase power from 50 to 100 watts, 1310 kc., eliminating time division with WTSL, Laurel, Miss. Hours of operation as follows: 7 A.M. to 10 P.M. daily; Monday to Friday 5 to 8 P.M.; Saturday 2 to 5 P.M. and Sunday 4 to 7 P.M., sustaining Examiner R. H. Hyde.

Also, WTSL, G. A. Houseman, Laurel, Miss., application for renewal of station license remanded, to hearing docket for additional testimony, and temporary license granted to operate the following hours on 1310 kc., with 100 w.: 6 to 7 A.M., 1 to 7 P.M., 9:30 to 12 midnight on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; 1 to 9:30 P.M. Tuesday and Thursday and Saturday; 1 P.M. to 12 midnight Sunday, sustaining Examiner Hyde; Edmund J. Maurer, Mount Clemens, Mich., denied C.P. for new station to operate on 1500 kc., 100 w., share with WMPC, sustaining Examiner R. L. Walker; WMPC, First Methodist Protestant Church, Lapeer, Mich., granted renewal of license to operate on 1500 kc., 100 w. with the following hours: Daily, except Saturday, Sunday and Thursday, 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.; 3:30 to 6 P.M., 7 to 10:30 P.M., Sunday, 7:30 to 11 P.M.; Pine Tree Broadcasting Corp., Bangor, Me., denied renewal of license.

Also, WABI, First Universalist Society of Bangor, Me., involuntary assignment of license from Pine Tree Broadcasting Corp. to First Universalist Society of Bangor, to operate on 1200 kc., 100 w. during the following hours: 6 to 9 A.M., 12 m. to 3 P.M., 6 to 9 P.M., daily and 9 to 12 noon, Sundays, sustaining Examiner R. L. Walker, in part; Rome Broadcasting Corp., Rome, Ga., granted modification of license to change frequency from 1310 kc. to 1500 kc., hours from daytime to specified i.e., 6 to 9 A.M.; 12 m to 3 P.M., 6 to 9 P.M., daily except Sunday; 9 to 3 P.M. and 6 to 9 P.M. Sundays, 100 w., sustaining Examiner R. L. Walker.

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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. 518

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EDUCATION COMMITTEE PRODS FORMER COMMISSION EMPLOYEES

The National Committee on Education by Radio, in a current issue of its bulletin makes the following reference to some of those who were formerly connected with the Federal Radio Commission:

"William Howard Taft, according to Mark Sullivan, had accumulated no private means when he left the Presidency. 'It was open to him and he was solicited to unite with some of the greatest law firms in New York. Taft declined. He said that as President it had happened to fall to him to appoint about 60 per cent of all the district, circuit, and Supreme Court justices on the United States bench. He could not, he said, appear before his own appointees as an advocate in private litigation. And he accepted the small remuneration of a teacher at Yale University'

"This action is in striking contrast to the former members and employees of the Federal Radio Commission who have taken positions with the radio monopolies which they had previously been obliged to deal with as members of the Commission, thus placing themselves in a situation where the information they gained as public servants may be used for private advantage contrary to the public interest."

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I.C.C. EXAMINER REPORTS IT CANNOT CONTROL BROADCASTERS

The Interstate Commerce Commission, according to recommendations of Examiner W. M. Chesaldine, in a proposed report to the Commission, has no jurisdiction over the charges, rates, rules, regulations and practices of radio broadcasting companies. Dismissal of the complaint of the Sta-Shine Products Company, Inc., against Station WGBB, of Freeport, L.I., and the National Broadcasting Company, was urged.

The complaint, which served as a test case, was filed with the Commission in September, 1931, by the Sta-Shine Company, manufacturers of furniture polish. It was alleged that the Freeport radio station and the National Broadcasting Company charged "unreasonable" rates for the "Transmission of intelligence for hire in interstate commerce by wire or wireless". Discrimination against the Freeport company and preference of other users of broadcasting facilities of the defendants also was charged by the complainant.

The Commission was asked to require the broadcasters to cease and desist from the alleged violations of the Interstate Commerce Act. The case was set for hearing solely upon the question of jurisdiction over broadcasters by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Excerpts from the Examiner's report follow:

This is the first complaint filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission attacking the rates, charges, rules, regulations, and practices of a broadcasting company. It purports to be brought under those provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act which apply to common carriers engaged in the transmission of intelligence by wire or wireless for hire.

Defendants, in their answers, which generally deny the allegations of the complaint, aver, among other things, that they are not common carriers engaged in the transmission of intelligence by wire or wireless for hire, or in any other business subject to the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act, and asked that the complaint be dismissed.

They questioned the Commission's jurisdiction over the subject matter complained of and requested that a hearing first be had on the jurisdictional question, leaving the question of the reasonableness and otherwise lawfulness of the matters and things complained of for further hearing should the Commission take jurisdiction. In view of the novelty of the case, this course was taken, and a hearing has been had which was limited to facts bearing upon the jurisdictional question.

Defendants insist that their business is merely that of an advertising agency, disseminating through the medium of radio apparatus entertainment or information which its customers, or clientele, wish to extend to, or hope will reach, a potential listening public, but which is not directed or addressed to any specific individual or concern; and that they have never engaged in or held themselves out to perform point-to-point communication by wireless, i. e., the transmission of a message from a definite sender to a definite receiver, for pay, which they contend is the type of message or communication contemplated in the Interstate Commerce Act.

They further insist that they never intended to operate as common carriers and for any and all who wished to avail themselves of their facilities, and, moreover, that they have neither the authority, license, nor the equipment to do so. On the contrary, their licenses to operate, received from the Federal Radio Commission, forbid them to do so. All broadcasting performed by them, except that which they offer to the public themselves, is done under private contract and only for such clientele as they wish to serve.

They contend, however, that they have the right to select and choose the programs they shall broadcast; that their business cannot be conducted in any other way; and that they are subject only to such Federal regulation and control in the conduct of their business as the Federal Radio Commission or the Department of Commerce, under powers delegated by the Congress, may wish to exercise.

The provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act apply to the transmission of intelligence by wire or wireless, within the confines of the United States, by telegraph, telephone, and cable companies, and all persons, natural or artificial, engaged in such transmission as common carriers for hire; and that they apply to such "transmission" through the application of electricity, including radio apparatus, or other wireless appliances, and all instrumentalities and facilities for and services in connection with its receipt, forwarding, and delivery.

They thus clearly apply to messages or communications in connection with which there is to be a forwarding and delivery service, that is, a carrier and a receiver. In other words, that the carrier receiving the message for transmission shall forward and deliver it, notwithstanding that radio or other wireless apparatus is used in the transmission of the message. The act is thus undoubtedly applicable to the transmission of wireless messages by persons or concerns engaged in the transmission of such messages as a common carrier for hire, that is, one holding itself out to transmit for the public at large and deliver such messages to a designated receiver. But can it be construed as applying to persons or concerns engaged merely in the business of broadcasting as performed by defendants here? * * *

Since broadcasting was unknown at the time of the passage of the Transportation Act, it is reasonable to assume that the Congress did not intend to pass any law to regulate the charges and practices of broadcasting concerns.

It cannot be supposed that it was looking into the future and attempting to regulate a mere potential service, one that might or might not be developed, and particularly a service so distinct and different in character from the means of transmission of intelligence then known.

What it had in mind must have been the transmission of messages by wireless from a definite sender to a definite receiver, that is, point-to-point wireless communication as was then being performed by the United States Army and Navy and commercial concerns which held themselves out to perform such service for the public as common carriers for hire by means of signals, an entirely different type of communication from that of ordinary broadcasting.

The mere fact that the subject-matter under consideration may be within the literal language of the statute is not sufficient to bring it within its intent * * *

The very nature of defendants' business prevents them from opening up their facilities to all who would wish to use them, without regard to the value or propriety of the matter to be broadcast to the listening public. Listener good-will is the broadcaster's greatest asset, for without it, he could not hope for commercial success. The Congress is even now giving grave

consideration to the quality of broadcasts being put on the air, with a view to improvement, because of the growing dissatisfaction with the present use of radio broadcasting facilities.

As the Congress established the Federal Radio Commission as its agency to supervise and control matters and things arising out of radio activities, may it not be presumed that it gave to that Commission such powers as it then deemed necessary and appropriate to adequately take care of and protect the public interest in radio broadcasting?

And as one of the purposes of the bill was to centralize control over radio, may it not further be presumed that if it then thought that the rates, charges, rules, regulations and practices of radio broadcasting concerns should be regulated, supervised or controlled, it would have then taken proper action and placed those powers with that Commission?

And this, notwithstanding opinions expressed by certain Members of Congress when the radio bill was being considered by that body that the Interstate Commerce Commission then had jurisdiction over and authority to regulate and control the rates and charges of a broadcaster, and that Section 14 of the Radio Act makes a finding by the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the exercise of authority conferred upon it by law, that the charges and practices of a licensee with respect to the transmission of radio communication or service are unreasonable or discriminatory, a basis for revocation of a license of a broadcaster by the Radio Commission.

But these facts do not invest the Interstate Commerce Commission with such powers of regulation. We must look to the Interstate Commerce Act for any power the Interstate Commerce Commission may possess in this respect, and we must conclude that the act does not give it the power or authority to regulate or control the rates, charges, rules, regulations and practices of defendants.

The Commission should, therefore, conclude, and find, that it has no jurisdiction over the matters and things here complained of. The complaint should be dismissed.

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CHICAGO STATIONS COME HIGH

Columbia has been paying WGN, Chicago, \$260,000 a year for the use of three hours an evening over that station, Variety reports.

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ALABAMA COMMISSION WITHOUT POWER IN RADIO CLASH

In most cases throughout the United States, electric light companies and other public utilities receiving complaints from radio listeners regarding interference caused by leaky power lines and other sources have voluntarily endeavored to correct the trouble and cooperated with them to the fullest extent.

Apparently, however, the Alabama Public Service Commission has encountered difficulty in adjudicating such a case for it finds that it is without authority to require the elimination of radio interference by compelling electric utilities to remove transmission lines adjacent to stores and residences, according to an opinion by the Attorney General, Thomas E. Knight, Jr.

The opinion was given in response to an inquiry by the President of the Commission, Hugh White, who stated that the Commission had received several complaints against radio interference caused by transmission lines.

After reviewing decisions by courts and commissions on the subject of jurisdiction, Mr. Knight concluded his opinion as follows:

"In my judgment, the Alabama Public Service Commission is without authority to require electric utilities to eliminate radio interference caused by transmission lines of such utilities, such lines being located near or adjacent to stores and residences. Such matters are beyond the jurisdiction of the Commission.

"The Public Service Commission does not exist for the purpose of settling or adjudicating the equities or rights of parties in such matters. Such matters must be settled in the courts and not by the Public Service Commission. Our courts exist for the purpose of settling such disputes and controversies. The Public Service Commission does not exist for such purpose. I am convinced that the Commission is without jurisdiction and authority to require the elimination of such interference by the removal of such transmission lines."

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HEDGES HEADS CHICAGO BROADCASTERS

William S. Hedges, Manager of Station WMAQ, and past president of the National Association of Broadcasters, was unanimously elected President of the Chicago Broadcasters' Association at the end of a meeting held this week. Homer Hogan, Manager of Station KYW, was re-elected Vice-President, and W. E. Hutchinson, of Station WAAF, was elected Secretary and Treasurer. The Directors elected were Quinn Ryan, Manager of WGN, and Morgan Eastman, of WENR, retiring president.

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RADIO EDUCATORS TO MEET IN BUFFALO

Radio advertising, broadcasting into the schools, and the ultimate control of radio will be among the topics discussed at the Second Annual Assembly of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, to be held in Buffalo, New York, May 18-20, at the Hotel Statler.

The meeting will open on Wednesday evening, May 18th, with a joint session with the American Association for Adult Education. The Council will devote the Thursday morning and afternoon sessions to reports from the Committees responsible for the radio programs on psychology, economics, vocational guidance, labor and civics now being broadcast. The Committee Chairmen will discuss problems involved in devising and broadcasting various types of educational programs. The Chairman of the Committee on Engineering Developments will report on the latest scientific developments in radio. Experienced librarians will suggest ways and means through which the public library may cooperate with the broadcaster offering educational programs.

The topic for the evening session will be "Broadcasting into the Schools". Florence Hale, President of the National Education Association, is in charge of this meeting, and William John Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, will preside.

The Friday morning session will include addresses on "The Broadcasting Station as a Community Enterprise", and "The Ultimate Control of Radio." "What the Radio Can Do for the Farmer and the Rural Community", "Broadcasting Abroad", and "Development of Radio Legislation" will be discussed during the afternoon session.

The evening meeting will be devoted to the consideration of radio advertising from the standpoint of the broadcaster, the advertiser, and the general public.

Others who will address the sessions include Cline M. Koon, United States Office of Education; Lyman Bryson, of the California Association for Adult Education; Senator Arthur Capper; Walton Hale Hamilton, of the Yale University Law School; William Hard, political correspondent; Carroll Dunn, Director of Research, Crossley, Inc.; Harold Lafount, Federal Radio Commissioner.

All broadcasters and persons interested in broadcastings are invited to attend the Assembly.

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NEW AND RENEWED CONTRACTS OF CBS

NEW - H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. (Rice Flakes); Agency - Young and Rubicam, Inc., New York City; Program - "Heinz Presents Joe Palooka", 6:45-7 P.M., Tues., Thurs., Rebroadcast 11:15-11:30 P.M., 55 stations.

RENEWAL - J. A. Folger & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Agency - Blackett-Sample-Hummert, Chicago, "Judy & Jane" Script act, Monday through Friday, 2:15-2:30; on and after April 25th, 3-3:15; 13 stations.

NEW - Zoro Company, Chicago, Ill. (Zorex Moth Cakes); Agency - Faxon, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; Program - Mon., Wed., Fri., 12:45-1:00 P.M. (program to be determined), 29 stations.

NEW - Wm. Rogers & Son, division of International Silver Co., Meriden, Conn.; Agency - Benton & Bowles, New York City; Program - "Brad & Al", Singing and script, 21 stations.

NEW - Photoplay Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill. (Photoplay Magazine); Agency - Aubrey & Moore, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; Program - Saturday 8:30-9:00 P.M., Dramatic sketch, Lives of movie stars, and incidental music, 15 stations.

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: BUSINESS LETTER BRIEFS :
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Arcturus Radio Tube Co., year ending December 31st: Chester H. Braselton, president, reported net loss after charges and adjustments, of \$268,103, compared with loss of \$1,368,898 in previous year. Net operating profit before depreciation was \$63,394 in 1931, against net operating loss of \$791,891 in 1930.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Radio Corporation of America held a short time ago, announcement was made of the election of Mr. Harold Smith, Vice-President of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., to membership in that body, according to the "RCA News". Mr. Smith fills the vacancy in the Radio Corporation Board caused by the death of Mr. Harry P. Davis.

Copies of the report "Solar Activity and Radiotelegraphy", by L. W. Austin (Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.) may be obtained by writing to The Institute of Radio Engineers, 11 West 42nd Street, New York City.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

April 4 - Boston Herald-Traveler Corp., Boston, Mass., C.P. resubmitted amended as to equipment and to request unlimited time on 1500 kc.; WFOX, Paramount Broadcasting Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., license to cover C.P. granted 12/8/31, to move station locally; WHBC, Rev. Edward P. Graham, Canton, Ohio, C.P. to increase power from 10 watts to 100 watts, and change from sharing with WNBO, Silver Haven, Pa., to unlimited, make changes in equipment; Peoples Broadcasting Corp., Jacksonville, Fla., C.P. for a new station to use 1200 kc., 100 watts, unlimited, facilities of WMBR, Tampa, Fla.; KFPW, Southwestern Hotel Co., Ft. Smith, Akr., C.P. to change from 1340 kc., 50 watts, daytime, to 1210 kc., 100 watts, unlimited, and make changes in equipment; KARK, Arkansas Radio & Equipment Co., Little Rock, Ark., C.P. amended to request 250 w., 500 w., LS instead of 500 watts day and night.

April 6 - Request Authority to install automatic frequency control: WLW, Crosley Radio Corp., Cincinnati; WFAJ, Grove City, College, Grove City, Pa.; WQDX, Stevens Luke, Thomasville, Ga.; WJAS, Pittsburgh Radio Supply House, Pittsburgh, Pa.; KFBI, Farmers and Bankers Life Insurance Co., Milford, Kans.

Applications Other Than Broadcasting

April 4 - Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Chicago, Ill., license covering C.P. for 3162.5, 3172.5, 3182.5, 5572.5, 5582.5, 5662.5 kc. 10 watts, aeronautical service; Radio Institute of California, Los Angeles, Calif., new C.P. for 16000-17000, 20000-21000, 21000-22000, 27500-28500 kc., power not specified, experimental visual broadcasting; Charles Newton Kraus, on police car, E. Providence, R. I., new C.P. for 60000-400000 kc., 4 watts, general experimental service; WPDZ, City of Fort Wayne, Police Dept., Fort Wayne, Ind., C.P. to install new equipment 2470 kc., 100 watts; A. L. Blodgett, R.T. Dunlap, Los Angeles, Calif., new C.P.s for 10000 kc., 15 watts, private point-to-point telegraph.

Also, Press Wireless, Inc.: W6XB, San Francisco, Cal., renewal of experimental license for 11640, 19340 kc., 1.5 KW; WRDK, Hicksville, N. Y., license covering C.P. for 4725, 4935, 4985, 5335 kc., 10 KW., point-to-point telegraph service; W2XAJ, Hicksville, N. Y., renewal of special experimental license for 11640; 12862.5, 17310, 19340 kc., 5 KW; Same for W2XAC, Hicksville.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

The Commission on April 5th took the following action:

Applications Granted

KTW, First Presbyterian Church of Seattle, Wash., license covering changes in equipment 1200 kc., 1 KW, shares with KWSG; KRMD, Robert M. Dean, Shreveport, La., consent to voluntary assignment of license to Radio Station KRMD, Inc.; WEBR, Howell Broadcasting Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., modification of license to increase day power from 200 to 250 watts.

Also, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Rocky Point, N. Y., ~~XXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXX~~ C.P. aeronautical service; freqs: 2906, 3072.5, 3082.5, 3088, *5510, *5540, 5672.5, 5692.5 kc., 5 watts, A3 emission (*available until March 1 only); RCA Communications, Inc.: WKU, Rocky Point, N. Y., modification of license for change in normal transmitter number to Serial No. 6; KEE, Bolinas, Cal., modification of license for additional frequency of 7835 kc.; WPE, Rocky Point, N. Y., modification of license for additional frequency of 15760 kc., and change in transmitter number to RCA Composite VT #38.

Also, Press Wireless, Inc.: KDG, Island of Oahu, T. H., modification of license for additional frequencies of 7715 and 7960 kc.; KOQ, San Francisco, Cal.; WJO, Hicksville, N. Y., KOP, San Francisco, Cal., WJP and WJS, Hicksville, N. Y., modification of licenses for additional frequencies of 14635, 10750, 16255, 17440, 18560, 20800, 7715, 7950, 7960 kc.; WJA, Chicago, Ill., and WJK, Needham, Mass., modification of licenses for additional frequencies 14635, 10750, 16255, 17440, 18560, 20800 kc.

Also, WEBC, Head of the Lakes Broadcasting Co., Superior, Wis., granted renewal of license for auxiliary transmitter to operate with 600 watts on 1290 kc., unlimited time.

Application Denied

Communications, Inc., Oakland, Cal., denied request for special authority to operate general exp. station on shipboard in San Francisco Bay on April 2, in conjunction with amateur station, between 9 A.M. and 4 P.M. on 60000 kc. with 1 watt power.

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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.

APR 12 1932

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No. 519

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

RCA DENIES GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY CHARGES

Rather than a monopoly, as charged by the Government, there exists in radio spirited and unrestrained competition, with broadcasting stations in competitive hands and with plant capacities for radio sets and tubes vastly in excess of market demands, according to the answer filed by the Radio Corporation of America to the amended and supplemental petition of the government in anti-trust law proceedings in the United States District Court of Delaware.

The answer points out that the patent cross-licensing agreements between certain of the principal defendants in 1920 and 1921, which the government has attacked, were not entered into secretly and with intent to violate the law, but were negotiated with the full knowledge of the government, were considered and approved in the presence of a representative designated by the President of the United States, and were submitted to the Department of Justice before execution.

"Neither the Department of Justice nor said Government representative objected to or criticized any of these agreements", said the reply, "this defendant then, as now, being advised and believing that they were legal."

The cross-licenses were necessary, the Radio Corporation said, because the patents held by different concerns were supplementary and overlapping, making it impossible as a practical matter for any of these concerns to manufacture efficient and reliable radio apparatus. The result of the cross-licenses was the development in radio without parallel in any other industry in so short a time.

The answer denies that the defendant company has created or attempted to create a monopoly, but on the contrary has granted licenses under its patents on reasonable terms with the result that licensees have been enabled to compete with the defendants without restriction as to selling prices or quantity. They are licensed to use all patents covered by the cross-licenses, and in consequence there has been the most intense and active competition in radio apparatus.

In analyzing competition in the various fields of radio under attack by the Department of Justice, the answer declares that:

1. In the manufacture of radio broadcast receiving sets, there are more than thirty-five concerns in open, intense and unrestrained competition, having productive capacity of more than 20,000,000 receiving sets a year compared with the present annual market consumption of about 3,500,000 sets. The defendants charged with a monopoly do less than 20 per cent of the total receiver set business.

2. Radio vacuum tubes are manufactured by about thirty concerns in open, intense and unrestricted competition, having a productive capacity of about 150,000,000 tubes a year compared with the present annual market consumption of about 50,000,000 tubes. The defendants charged with a monopoly do less than 40 per cent of the total tube business.

3. There are more than 600 radio broadcasting stations licensed by the Federal Radio Commission, while the Radio Corporation of America, including its subsidiaries, owns but eight broadcasting stations and leases four others. All of the other defendants in the radio litigation own only five additional stations. These stations are in active competition with other stations of like power and scope.

4. Radio communication is carried on by R.C.A. Communications, Inc., a subsidiary of the defendant, in active competition with many other communications companies, both domestic and foreign, and this company carried less than 20 per cent of the total trans-oceanic telegraph communication between the United States and foreign countries and less than one-tenth of one per cent of the domestic communications of the United States.

The answer refers to the cross licensing of patents as follows:

"This defendant denies that the patent cross-licenses and other agreements referred to in the amended and supplemental petition restrained trade and commerce in radio, or radio apparatus or devices or otherwise. These agreements were lawful, reasonable and in furtherance of the public interest, enabling the creation and development of the modern art of radio by relieving a patent deadlock.

"Prior to 1919, the radio art was largely experimental and there was no substantial public use of radio instrumentalities. The principal concerns in the radio field had supplementary and overlapping patents, which, as a practical matter, made it impossible for any of them to manufacture reliable or commercially useful radio apparatus without infringing the adversely held patents of others and subjecting themselves to injunctions and recoveries of profits and damages. The United States Government recognized this situation, and being compelled by the necessities of the World War to obtain radio apparatus adequate to the satisfactory conduct of radio communication, created an involuntary cross-license situation by obtaining radio apparatus utilizing patented inventions adversely held with respect to each other under Government guarantee of patent protection to the manufacturer. This Government involuntary cross-licensing did not extend to radio apparatus made for the public. In 1919 and subsequently, the patent cross-license agreements were entered into between various of the defendants, not secretly nor with any intent to violate any law of the United States, but, on the contrary, with full knowledge of the Government and for the purpose of enabling the development of the radio industry. The patent cross-license agreements com-

plained of between this defendant and the defendant American Telephone and Telegraph Company....., and the defendant Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company....., entered into in 1920 and 1921, were considered and approved by this defendant's Board of Directors in the presence of an Admiral of the United States Navy, who had been designated by the President of the United States to sit with this Board and advise with it concerning matters of public interest in accordance with the specific provisions of its charter and by-laws, and were then submitted to the Department of Justice of the United States before execution. Neither the Department of Justice nor said Government representative objected to or criticized any of these agreements, this defendant then, as now, being advised and believing that they were legal.

The result of the patent cross-licenses was to bring about a development in the field of radio without parallel in any other field within so short a time, and to make possible the development of world wide radio transoceanic telegraph and telephone systems efficient ship to shore communication, broadcasting, and many other uses of radio apparatus. This defendant denies that it has maintained or attempted to maintain a monopoly in the results of this development, or that such has been the purpose or effect of the agreements, or any one or more of them, referred to in said petition, and alleges that it has not restrained trade but on the contrary it has granted many patent licenses, on reasonable terms, to companies other than the defendants, which licenses have enabled the licensees to compete with the defendants without restriction as to selling prices or quantity, by the use of all of the patents covered by the cross-licenses, so that, as a result of the granting of these licenses, the most intense and active competition in radio apparatus has grown up and exists today throughout the United States."

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A.A.A.A. TO HAVE OPEN RADIO SESSION

The proper extent and nature of the advertising credit in a broadcast program will be discussed by Senator C. C. Dill, of Washington, and Representative Ewin L. Davis, of Tennessee, at an open session of the convention of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, to be held at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, April 14 and 15th. Senator Dill and Representative Davis will be followed on the program by agency executives responsible for 80 per cent of the sponsored national programs now on the air, it is announced.

The session, open to Four-A members and invited guests, will be held Friday afternoon April 15th. This is the first time that the radio session has been open to others than members.

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POLICE RADIO MAY RECEIVE CHANNELS FROM TELEVISION BAND

The Federal Radio Commission may take from television some of its frequency allocations and give them to police service.

Anticipating the time when police radio service will play a major part in crime detection in every thickly populated section of the United States, the Commission is preparing to meet the situation with additional frequencies for police use. If the service keeps growing as it has in the last two years, it was declared, it is "very likely" these additional frequencies will be needed within the next three or four years.

There are now about 70 police broadcasting stations in operation, and at the present rate of growth, this number will exceed 100 by next year. With the present number of stations, there is no pressing need for additional frequencies, but as the system is installed in cities and other thickly populated areas in the future, the need may become acute. It is to meet this condition that the Commission is anticipating a reallocation of frequencies from television to police.

Experiments in the visual broadcasting field now indicate that the ultra-high frequencies will be best suited to transmission of images. It is expected that cleaner pictures may be sent, with less fading and less double-image interference, on the very high channels.

If future experiments verify this view, the logical place to get new police frequencies will be from the present television band. The television band, or most of it, might be assigned to the ultra-high frequencies, leaving for police use those frequencies now allocated to visual broadcasting. Perhaps only part of the present visual broadcasting band would be taken to the higher channels, leaving a section of the present band for use in experimenting with lower wavelengths.

Eight frequencies a little above the television band are now assigned to police service. They are: 1712, 2414, 2422, 2430, 2442, 2450, 2458, and 2470 kilocycles. Two additional frequencies, 1574 and 2506, are allocated to State police service. These frequencies are assigned on a zone basis throughout the United States. The station's power is determined by the population of the area it serves. In areas where the population is less than 100,000, the station's power is limited to 50 watts. Where the population is over 700,000, power may be as high as 500 watts.

Cities near each other in the same zone now share single frequencies. Land wire system between cities warn of a police broadcast, and all stations on the frequency are silenced while the warning station makes its crime announcement.

Several large metropolitan areas, however, have not yet installed police radio service. Baltimore, Md., for example, a city of 800,000, has no service. Other smaller cities are without it. The Commission feels police service is a beneficial and necessary branch of radio, and is encouraging development of the system in metropolitan areas, even though it knows sooner or later additional channels will be needed.

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RADIO STATION'S LIBEL LIABILITY ARGUED

Whether radio stations are freed from any liability for libel committed by political speakers on time purchased to answer addresses of opposing candidates, or whether they should be held to the same liability for publishing libel as newspapers, was argued before the Nebraska Supreme Court at Lincoln, Neb., recently.

While attorneys for radio station KFAB, of Lincoln, joint defendant with Richard F. Wood in a \$100,000 libel action brought by Attorney General C. A. Sorensen sought to minimize the importance of the case as "just another damage suit", opposing counsel urged the need of fixing responsibility of radio stations for libel, Editor and Publisher reports.

The Attorney General had appealed the suit for that purpose, after a jury returned a verdict for him for \$1 against Wood but exempted the radio station from damages. His attorneys asked the Supreme Court to reverse the case and order a directed verdict returned against both parties defendant, the jury to fix the amount of the damages.

An instruction which seemed to place liability of the radio station on a basis of negligence rather than publishing liability and the radio station's defense that under the Federal Radio Act it could not censor political speeches drew the chief fire of attorneys for the appellant.

The section of the Radio Act provides that if one candidate is permitted to speak, equal opportunity must be extended to his opponents, without right of censorship of their speeches. Wood spoke on time purchased by W. M. Stebbins, 1930 senatorial primary opponent of U. S. Senator George W. Norris, who had previously spoken from the station.

Lloyd Marti, representing Attorney General Sorensen, pointed out that while this section gave no authority to censor, it did not abrogate the right of radio stations to refuse to broadcast political speeches.

"It is purely discretionary with the station whether it shall let any candidate speak", he argued. "If a commercial station, as a matter of business, chooses to publish political

speeches, it does not imply immunity from liability. There is no way that we can say that the Federal Radio Act freed it from liability for defamatory statements.

"They're in the game for the money. They can protect themselves.

"It would be absolutely unconscionable to permit a speaker to talk without any liability."

The instruction to the jury on which the chief objection was based read: "You are instructed that in the usual radio broadcasting there are two parties, the speaker and the broadcaster. The utterance of the speaker does not leave the studio until transmitted by the equipment of the broadcasting station. Therefore, there must be something done both by the station owner and the speaker before the publication is complete. When the speaker reads from a manuscript theretofore composed and typewritten, which contains matter libelous per se and the owner of the radio station fails to honestly and in good faith exercise due care and on account of that failure permits matter libelous per se to be broadcast, said station owner is responsible for the natural and proximate results of that failure."

It was this instruction, Marti charged, which was most erroneous, since it apparently made the station's liability only one to be determined by relative negligence. "The court ignored the fact that KFAB was a joint publisher and put the liability of the station solely on negligence. It ignored the fact that as a joint publisher, in the absence of privilege, it was liable."

It was this instruction, he charged, which was responsible for the jury's bringing in a verdict "for one publisher and against another." "The station", he reminded the court, "made no attempt to investigate Wood or his speech or to stop it. Instead, it lent him active assistance."

Objection was also made to admission as evidence of a letter from the U. S. Radio Commission to the station stating that its license would be revoked if it censored a political speech of a candidate whose opponent had previously spoken. Marti charged this was the jury's chief consideration and the court's permitting it to remain in evidence "had more to do with the verdict than any other feature of the case."

"Wood", he declared, "composed a damnably libelous speech for which both publishers should be held liable.

"If a radio station can with immunity broadcast that the chief law enforcement officer of the State is an irreligious libertine, a madman and a fool, then the radio is a curse and the rights and liberties of the people are endangered."

Defending the position of the radio station, Max V. Beghtol reminded the court that prior to Wood's appearance at the station the night of August 11th on time purchased by the campaign manager of Mr. Stebbins, he had not been known to the station's management.

He recalled that friends of Sorensen had been notified that there was to be a "hot speech" given and that they, without notifying the Attorney General, obtained radios and a court reporter, who took down the speech, furnishing the basis for the Sorensen case and two similar ones which have been filed but never tried.

"KFAB knew nothing about this", he said, "and Wood made his speech. Parts of the speech were in bad taste and probably parts were libelous per se."

Throughout this portion of his argument, Mr. Beghtol reminded the court that "the radio station knew nothing about this." He pointed out that the station announcer was not concerned with what Wood was going to say and in fact read a magazine during most of the speech.

He then traced the radio station's procedure in publishing three times the next day a denial of responsibility for the speech and a statement by Wood that he had not intended any imputation against Sorensen's private life.

The station statement said that KFAB was entirely non-partisan, that some speeches at the end of the campaign got personal and bitter but that it was not in sympathy with such attacks, neither ratified nor approved them, and was sincerely sorry for their publication.

Declaring that the case is "only a damage case - no more important than any other case", Mr. Beghtol argued that the jury's verdict should not be disturbed.

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WHOLESALEERS HAVE LOW RADIO STOCKS

Radio merchandise on hand at wholesale dealers at the end of the last quarter of 1931 represented a 42.01 per cent decrease in value from that on hand at the end of the third quarter of the year, while sales increased 30.47 per cent in value, according to statistics issued by the Bureau of the Census, April 7th.

At the end of the third quarter of 1931, radio merchandise on hand was valued at \$5,935,400, and at the end of the next quarter, at \$3,441,849, the figures disclosed. In the former period, the average stock per wholesaler was shown to have been worth \$16,672, and in the latter period, \$9,668; indicating a considerable reduction of stocks on hand.

The average value of sales per dealer in the third quarter of 1921 was \$32,586, and in the final quarter \$42,514. Radio merchandise, as classified and compiled in the Census Bureau's table, is shown to include receiving sets of various kinds, home talking picture machines, batteries, vacuum tubes (receiving), including tubes in sets, loud-speakers, (not in sets), and miscellaneous radio accessories and parts.

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HEARINGS SCHEDULED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

April 13 - Oral argument before Commission en banc: WPCH, Eastern Broadcasters, Inc., New York City, modification of license, 570 kc., 500 w., share with WMCA.

WMCA, Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., New York City, renewal of license, 570 kc., 500 w., share with WNYC.

WNYC, Department of Plant and Structures, New York City, renewal of license 570 kc., 500 w., share with WMCA.

Hearing before Examiner:

F. D. and H. D. Conard, Conard Studio, Garden City, Kans. C.P. 1370 kc., 100 w., share with KGDA.

April 15 - Visual broadcasting:

Shreveport Broadcast Co., Shreveport, La., C. P. 1603-2080 kc., 100 w., unlimited time.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

April 6, - Peter Goelet, Chester Township, N. Y., C.P. for a new station to use 1210 kc., 50 watts, specified hours (facilities of WMRJ, Jamaica, N. Y.); WAAT, Bremer Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N. Y., C.P. resubmitted without amendment, requests new transmitter and increase power to 500 watts; also modification of license resubmitted without amendment, requests change from 300 watts to 500 watts; WERE, Erie Dispatch Herald Broadcasting Corp., Erie, Pa., C.P. to install new transmitter; KID, KID Broadcasting Co., Idaho Falls, Idaho, modification of license amended and resubmitted requesting unlimited time only - omits request for increased power; KFAC, Los Angeles Broadcasting Co., Los Angeles, Calif., license to cover C.P. granted 1/22/32 to move station locally and install new transmitter.

Application returned to applicant: WBBC, Brooklyn Broadcasting Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., increase hours of operation (no answer to Commission's letters).

April 7 - WMCA, Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., C.P. to install new auxiliary transmitter; WPRO-WPAW, Cherry & Webb Broadcasting Co., Providence, R. I., move transmitter from Cranston, R. I., to Providence, R.I., install new equipment and change from 1210 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time, to 630 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time; WPAD, Paducah Broadcasting Co., Paducah, Ky., voluntary assignment of license to Paducah Broadcasting Co., Inc.; WEXL, Royal Oak Broadcasting Co., Royal Oak, Mich., install automatic frequency control; WFLA-WSUN, Clearwater Chamber of Commerce & St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, Clearwater, Fla., license to cover C.P. granted 12/18/31 to move transmitter locally and install new equipment; KGGF, Powell & Klatz, Coffeyville, Kans., modification of license to increase power from 500 watts to 1 kw.

Applications returned to applicant:

Myrle K. Berger, Scottsdale, Pa., C.P. for a new station on 650 kc. at Upper Tyrone, Pa. (Rule 116); WTSL, Evangeline Broadcasting Co., Lafayette, La., C.P. for authority to move station from Laurel, Miss. to Lafayette, La. (Rule 6-c).

April 8 - H. Verne Spencer, Jeannette, Pa., C.P. for a new station resubmitted amended as to equipment and to request 1420 kc., instead of 930 kc.; WHEF, Attala Milling & Produce Co., Kosciusko, Miss., modification of C.P. granted 3/18/32 for a new station on 1500 kc., requests modification as to equipment and for 100 w., 250 w. LS, instead of 100 watts day and night as originally granted; Price Siever & J. W. Steele, Marlow, Oklahoma, C.P. for a new station to use 1010 kc., 50 watts, time not used by KGGF, Coffeyville, Kans., and WNAD, Norman, Okla., on that channel; Maurice L. Barrett, East St. Louis, Ill., C.P. for a new station resubmitted, amended to omit request for 250 watts daytime on 1310 kc., now requests 1310 kc., 100 watts, unlimited.

Application returned to applicant:

WRBQ, J. Pat Scully, Greenville, Miss., requesting specified hours (request of applicant)

Applications Other Than Broadcasting

April 6 - Press Wireless, Inc.: WJK, Needham, Mass., C.P. for change in location of transmitter to Hicksville, N. Y.; KGWH, Salt Lake City, Utah, KGWE, Los Angeles, Cal., modification of C.P.s for extension of completion date to 10/18/32; KGWA, San Francisco, Cal., license covering C.P. for 4715, 5315 kc., 10 KW, point-to-point telegraph; W4XA, Miami Broadcasting Co., Inc., portable, initial location, Miami, Fla., license covering C.P. for 2368 kc., 15 watts, temporary broadcast pickup; Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Cheyenne, Wyo., new C.P. for 2906, 3072.5, 3082.5, 3088, 5510, 5540, 5672.5, 5692.5, kc., 50 watts, aeronautical service; WQZ, R.C.A. Communications, Inc., San Juan, P. R., license covering C.P. for 15445 kc., 1 KW., point-to-point telegraph; Pan American Airways, Inc.: WKDL, Miami, Fla., license covering C.P. to move transmitter to new building 2648, 4125, 6570, 6580, 8015, 16240 kc.,

350 and 200 watts, point-to-point aeronautical; also license covering C.P. to move transmitter to new building, 2870, 3082.5, 5405, 5692.5, 8220, 12300, 16440 kc., 350 and 200 watts, aeronautical service.

April 7 - W2XO, General Electric Co., S. Schenectady, N.Y. modification of license for change in frequencies to 4205, 8410, 12615, 16820, 21025, 25230, 4045, 8090, 12135, 16180, 20225, 24270 kc., increase in power to 40 KW, special experimental for test purposes; Radiomarine Corp. of America: KSE, Torrance, Calif., modification of license for additional frequency of 16860 kc., coastal and marine relay services; Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: WSDS, Chicago, Ill., WSDR, Madison, Wis., licenses covering C.P. for 2668, 2672 kc., 400 watts, point-to-point aeronautical service; Same stations, licenses covering C.P. for 2854, 3005, 5377.5 kc., 400 watts, aeronautical service; W9XV, Ozark Radio Corp. of Carterville, Shreveport, La., license covering C.P. for 1594, 2398, 3492.5, 4797.5, 6425, 8655, 12862.5, 17310 kc., 100 watts, general experimental.

April 8 - Submarine Signal Co., Boston, Mass., W1XD, renewal of license for 1604, 2398, 3256, 4795 kc., 15 watts, general experimental service; W2XBZ, R.C.A. Communications, Inc., New Brunswick, N. J., C.P. to move transmitter to Arneys Mount, N. J., for 34600, 41000, 51400, 60000 to 400000, 401000 and above, 150 watts, general experimental service; City of Woonsocket, R. I., Police Dept., Woonsocket, R. I., new C. P. for 2470 kc., 30 watts; Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., S. Plainfield, N. J., C. P. for 278 kc., 10 watts, special experimental service; City of Dayton, Police Department, Dayton, Ohio, modification of C. P. for extension of completion date to 8/8/32.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Applications Granted (April 8, 1932)

WHOM, N. J. Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N. J., C.P. to move transmitter and studio locally in Jersey City and make changes in equipment with maximum rated power of 250 w.; KVL, KVL, Inc., Seattle, Wash., C.P. to make changes in equipment and install automatic frequency control; KOB, New Mexico College of Agr., State College, New Mexico, C.P. to move transmitter and studio from State College to Albuquerque, N. Mex., and install new 10 KW, eqpt. decreasing power from 20 KW to 10 KW; WRVA, Larus & Bros. Co., Inc., Richmond, Va., and KFH, Radio Station KFH Co., Wichita, Kans., authority to install automatic frequency control; KMPO, R. S. MacMillan, Beverly Hills, Cal., license covering installation of new equipment 710 kc., 500 watts, limited time; WFLA-WSUN, Clearwater Chamber of Commerce & St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, Clearwater, Fla., permission to extend eqpt. tests for 6 days;

tests to expire April 12th (action taken April 6th); WAPI, Ala. Polytechnic Inst., Univ. of Ala. & Ala. College, Birmingham, Ala., extension of authority to conduct field survey for period of 30 days, in vicinity of Birmingham (Action taken April 6th); WRBQ, J. Pat Scully, Greenville, Miss., permission to reduce power for 30 days pending filing of formal application for OP to make changes in equipment (action taken April 6th); KVOA, Robert M. Riculfi, Tucson, Ariz., permission to take depositions in re application for modification of license for hearing scheduled April 29, 1932, of certain witnesses in Tucson (action taken April 5th); WTAG, Worcester Telg. Publishing Co., Inc., Worcester, Mass., increase in day power from 250 to 500 watts, experimentally.

Also, American Telephone and Telegraph Co.: W2XX, Ocean Gate, N. J., renewal of exp. license, 10550, 16270 and 21420 kc., 20 KW, A1, A2 and A3 emission; W2XA, Rocky Point, N. Y., renewal of exp. license, 45 to 75 kc., except 46, 54, 56, 64, 66 and 75 kc., 190 KW, A1, A2, A3 emission; W3XO, portable in Sussex, Morris, Essex and Somerset Counties, N. J., renewal of exp. license; 6640-7330; 8570-10400; 11550-12890; 13720-15250; 17280-19530; 20000-22070 kc., 10 watts, A1 emission; Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Omaha Neb., C.P., aero & point-to-point aeronautical service, freqs: a. 3232.5, 3242.5, 3447.5, 3457.5, 3467.5, 3485, 3257.5, 5602.5, 5612.5, 5632.5 kc., unlimited; 3222.5, 4917.5 kc., day only; b. 2316, 2356, 4115 kc., unlimited; 6450, 6550, 6560, 8015 kc., day only; 50 watts, emission A1, A2, A3 on freqs. a; A1 on freqs. b; W3XAI, RCA Victor Co., Inc., Camden, N. J., renewal of special experimental license 1550, 2100-2200, 43000-46000, 48500-50300, 60000-80000kc., 500 watts, emission special for high quality telephony, band width 10 kc.

Also, W2XO, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., modification of exp. license; 4045, 4205, 8090, 8410, 12135, 12615, 16180, 16820, 20225, 21025, 24270, 25230 kc., 40 KW, emission A1, A2 and A3 and special, provided max. communication band width plus tolerance does not exceed frequency separation band width; Bell Telephone Laboratoris, Inc.: W2XDH, portable on truck in N. J., and W2XDH, granted renewal of experimental license; 3422.5, 4752.5, 6755, 7565, 7610, 8560, 9170, 9750, 9870, 10550, 10675, 10480, 12840, 13390, 14470, 14590, 15355, 15415, 16270, 17120, 18340, 19220, 21060, 21420 kc.; 1 KW, emission A1, A2, A3 and special; W2XDJ, Same Co., Whalepond Road, N. J., same as above, except 25 KW; W2XDG, Same Co., Ocean Twp., N. J., same as above except 5 KW; W6XU, Radiomarine Corp., of America, San Francisco, renewal of exp. license, 153, 157, 160, 400, 410, 454, 468, 5525, 6200, 8290, 8330, 11055, 12375, 16580 kc., 10 KW, A1, A2 and A3 and special emission; W8XC, and W2XE, Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich., granted renewal of exp., licenses 389 kc., 1 KW, A2 emission; W2XBW, Globe Wireless, Ltd., Garden City, L. I., renewal of gen. Exp. license; 1594, 2398, 3492.5, 4797.5, 6425, 8655 and 12862.5 kc., 500 watts, emission A1, A2 A3 and special.

Renewal Of Licenses

WAAB, Boston, WADC, Talmadge, Ohio; WBIG, Greensboro, N.C.; WCBA, Allentown, Pa.; WCKY, Covington, Ky.; WDRC, Hartford, Conn.; WEHC, Emory, Va.; WFBL, Syracuse, N. Y.; WFOK, Brooklyn, N. Y.; WGES Chicago; WHBL, Sheboygan, Wis.; WHIS, Bluefield, W. Va.; WIOD-WMBF Miami, Fla.; WHK, Cleveland; WKBH, La Crosse, Wis.; WKBW, Buffalo, N. Y.; WLAC, Nashville, Tenn.; WLTH, Brooklyn; WMBD, Peoria, Ill.; WRBX, Roanoke, Va.; WSAI, Cincinnati, Ohio, WSPD, Toledo, Ohio; WTAD, Quincy, Ill.; WTFI, Athens, Ga.; KECA, Los Angeles, KGMB, Honolulu; KGNF, North Platte, Neb.; KSCJ, Sioux City, Ia.; KSO, Clarinda, Ia., and KUOA, Fayetteville, Ark.

Applications Dismissed (Request of Applicant)

Stewart A. Heigold, Yuma, Ariz., C.P. 1420 kc., 100 watts, half time, facilities of KFXV; WGN, The Tribune Co., Chicago, Ill., application for relay broadcasting frequencies dismissed at applicant's request.

Set For Hearing

Louis Reis, New York City, requests C.P. for new station 1350 kc., 250 watts, share with WCDA, WMSG, WAWZ (facilities of WBNX), Steubenville Broadcasting Co., Steubenville, Ohio, requests C.P. 1420 kc., 100 watts, specified hours; Baton Rouge Broadcasting Co., Inc., Baton Rouge, La., requests C.P. for new station, 1450 kc., 500 watts night and 1 KW LS, share with KTBS; Claude Raymond Brand, Deadwood, S. Dakota, requests C.P. for new station, 1200 kc., 100 watts, 4 hours daily, facilities of WCAT; KLX, The Tribune Publishing Co., Oakland, Cal., requests modification of license to increase power from 500 watts to 1 KW.

Action On Examiners' Reports

Midwest Wireless Co., Cleveland, Ohio, denied 18 applications for new stations for public coastal, marine relay and point-to-point service at Ishpenning, Mich, Duluth, Minn., Cleveland, Ohio, and Buffalo, N. Y., sustaining Examiner Elmer W. Pratt; Radiomarine Corp. of America, granted applications for point-to-point licenses for stations WCY, West Dover (Cleveland), Ohio, WRL, Duluth, Minn., WGO, Chicago, and WBL, Buffalo, to permit radio telegraph communication between each of the above stations and WLC, Rogers City, Mich., sustaining Examiner Elmer W. Pratt; Owosso Broadcasting Co., Owosso, Mich., denied application for C.P. for new station to operate on 830 kc., 1 KW, daytime, sustaining Examiner R. H. Hyde; Pillar of Fire, Cincinnati, Ohio, denied application for C.P. for new station to operate on 1420 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time, sustaining Examiner Elmer W. Pratt; E. L. Somers, Pottsville, Pa., WSECP, denied renewal of license as in default, applicant failed to appear at hearing, Chief Examiner Ellis A. Yost sustained.

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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. 520

"DOC" BRINKLEY PROTESTS TO VICE PRESIDENT

Vice President Curtis laid before the Senate a telegram from Dr. J. R. Brinkley, of Milford, Kansas, relative to international radio broadcasting, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, of which Senator Couzens, of Michigan, is chairman. It read as follows:

Milford, Kans.
April 11, 1932

Hon. Charles Curtis,
The Vice President:

I ask you have stricken an amendment empowering the Radio Commission to prohibit the maintenance of studios and equipment in United States for sending programs to foreign countries for rebroadcasting in this country. This was added by Senate group. Chairman Couzens said it was not aimed at any one person. This would destroy our studios in Del Rio and is an attempt by the Radio Commission to stop my broadcasts. Please wire me your action on this matter.

Dr. J. R. Brinkley.

It was openly admitted at the Radio Commission that the amendment was written especially to take care of Brinkley. He was denied a license in Kansas and his station closed following complaints received regarding alleged objectionable medical broadcasts. Following this Brinkley opened his now well known station in Mexico.

Vice President Curtis, a fellow Kansan, is said to have been appealed to before by Brinkley to help the latter secure approval of the Mexican government after his station was closed down by the United States.

Since then, though broadcast in Mexico, most of the Brinkley programs are said to originate in Kansas and are sent to Mexico by telephone. Thus Brinkley continues to flood the United States with his talks, and it is this action which is a thorn in the side of the Federal Radio Commission and which the Commission hoped to put a stop to by a special amendment to the Radio Act which would prevent the sending of programs to foreign countries for rebroadcasting to this country.

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COMPOSERS DECIDE BROADCAST RATES; STATIONS TO FIGHT CHARGES

The following is a letter which the American Society of Composers addressed to the National Association of Broadcasters, which is self-explanatory:

"I am pleased to inform you herein of the conclusions reached by our Society as to rates at which its license in behalf of members will be issued (beginning June 1, 1932) covering the use of their copyrighted musical compositions in broadcast programs.

"These conclusions have been reached only after more than a year of careful study and many conferences with broadcasters individually, in groups, and with their Association. We have had the benefit of many suggestions made by them, for which we are grateful.

"One inevitable result of every such interchange of thought is to make clear the fact that no uniform rule or formula possible of human conception will be satisfactory to all broadcasters. What suits one is unsuitable to another.

"We are therefore left no alternative but to bring this long pending matter to a conclusion by using the best judgment of which we are capable in establishing a formula and a rate which seems to us to be fairest to all concerned.

"Therefore, commencing as of June 1, 1932, the following rates will prevail:

"SUSTAINING LICENSE: At approximately present rates, with such readjustments either upward or downward as will equalize the fee paid by stations operating under similar or equal conditions, taking into consideration power input, rate card, radio population and other pertinent factors, as and when any such existing inequalities are discovered. The sustaining license fee, upon an annual basis, to be payable in equal monthly installments, on or before the 10th of each month to cover the preceding month.

"COMMERCIAL LICENSE: At 5% of the amounts charged for use of the facilities of the station in respect of all commercially sponsored non-network programs. In the case of network programs, the fee of 5% is payable by the key station, based upon the gross amount charged for use of broadcasting facilities. Two or more stations simultaneously broadcasting the same program to be considered as a network.

"COMMERCIAL LICENSE: (Continued)

Accountings to be rendered on or before the 10th of each month covering operation of the previous calendar month, on forms provided by the Society. Such accountings to be under oath, signed by a responsible officer of the operating company, and subject to audit during customary business hours.

"Licenses under the above terms will be issued for any portion or all of the period from June 1, 1932, to December 31, 1935, subject to cancellation by the Society only in event of breach thereof. All existing licenses will be continued at present rates until June 1, 1932.

"We sincerely hope that the broadcasters will cooperate with us in this endeavor to bring stability into the music situation as between a substantial group of the creators of musical works, and themselves as users of music. In no way otherwise is it possible for the men and women who write the music upon privilege of the use of which the broadcaster depends for the very raw material making his commercial operation practicable, to be encouraged in continuing the exercise of their genius.

"All representatives of the Society throughout the country have been advised of the new rates and will propose them individually to each station.

"With all good wishes, we remain,

"Very truly yours,

"AMERICAN SOCIETY OF COMPOSERS, AUTHORS,
AND PUBLISHERS,

(Signed) "E. C. Mills,
General Manager."

There will be a meeting at the Hotel Commodore in New York City on Monday morning of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters and the N.A.B. Copyright Committee to discuss the Mills letter. Harry Shaw, President of the Association, is also Chairman of the Board. Paul W. Morency, of Station WTIC, Hartford, is Chairman of the Copyright Committee.

That the new proposal of the Composers may mean a boost of as high as three hundred per cent for some stations was the assertion of a man conversant with the broadcasting situation.

"The present annual gross of the Composers from broadcasting is \$200,000", this man declared. "Charging five per cent of the amount of all commercially sponsored network and non-network

programs, assuming the gross annual business to be \$50,000,000 would bring in an annual increase of \$2,500,000.

"There is a report current that the Composers expect to gross \$10,000,000 in radio royalties within the next three years. The five per cent charge is on non-musical as well as musical programs since it is based upon the stations' gross commercial income."

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AYLESWORTH HEADS R-K-O

Merlin H. Aylesworth was elected President of the Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation at a meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday, following the annual meeting of stockholders. Aylesworth will continue as President of the National Broadcasting Company.

Aylesworth's election followed from the acceptance of the resignation of Hiram S. Brown, as President of R-K-O. Brown will continue as a member of the Board of Directors and will act in an advisory capacity to Aylesworth. Benjamin B. Kahane was elected Vice-President of R-K-O. David Sarnoff was re-elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of R-K-O, and Chairman of its Executive Committee. Owen D. Young, a member of the Board, was elected a member of the Executive Committee.

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RADIO INDUSTRY TO FIGHT SPECIAL RADIO TAX

The entire radio industry, including manufacturers, jobbers and dealers through the country, is prepared to oppose the special sales tax on radio provided in the new House Revenue Bill. In the Senate the special discriminatory tax of five per cent on radio apparatus will be vigorously opposed by the united industry. There has been and will be no objection to a general sales tax or a uniform tax on manufacturers of all products to help the Government in its financial needs, but the radio industry will oppose the special discriminatory tax proposed against radio apparatus.

Radio leaders are organizing to combat the special discriminatory tax against radio products. A hearing of radio representatives before the Senate Finance Committee, in its consideration of the House Bill, has been arranged in Washington. All manufacturers will be requested to enlist their jobbers and dealers in protest against the discriminatory tax.

In addition, the Chairman of RMA Legislative Committees in all States will assist in the protest to the Senate of what is considered an unfair and unequal taxation of radio and its service

of information, religion, as well as entertainment, to the public. Stress will be made on the exemption of newspapers, magazines and other periodicals from special taxes, while it is proposed to tax radio five per cent.

The manufacturers' protest to the Senate Finance Committee will be in charge of Frank D. Scott, RMA legislative representative in Washington. Plans for the Senate hearings have been arranged by the RMA Legislative Committee headed by H. B. Richmond, of Cambridge, Mass.

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A.A.A.A. MAY DISCUSS OBJECTIONABLE AIR ADVERTISING

The American Association of Advertising Agencies inviting Representative Ewin L. Davis, of Tennessee, and Senator C.C. Dill, of Washington, to address their session devoted to radio tomorrow, are the first, as far as we know, to make any move to iron out the differences between the radio advertising people and Congress. We suggested at least two years ago that the radio advertisers meet the Radio Commission and Congress half way and believe if this had been done, much of the present criticism of advertising announcements could have been forestalled.

We haven't talked to Judge Davis lately, but in our last conversation, he said he had been receiving many complaints about what he termed "objectionable sales talks", and threatened to introduce a bill into Congress which would restrict advertising mention in a program to the name of the product or sponsor.

Even at this late date, we believe if the American Association of Advertising Agencies, representing as they do the principal program sponsors, offered to eliminate objectionable features specified by such governmental officials as Judge Davis, Senator Dill, or Chairman Charles McK. Saltzman, Congressional or Radio Commission interference might be anticipated.

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NEW AND RENEWED COLUMBIA ACCOUNTS

RENEWAL - General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, (Flour, Cereals, Wheaties); Agency - The McCord Co., Inc., Minneapolis; Program - Musical, Tues, 10:15-10:30 P.M., Wed. 9:00-9:15 P.M., 31 stations.

NEW - Goodall Worsted Co., Sanford, Maine, ("Palm Beach" & "Nurotex" Summer Suitings); Agency - Lawrence C. Gumbinner Advertising Agency, New York; Program - Phil Spitalny's Orchestra and J.C. Flippen, Master of Ceremonies, Thursday, 10:45-11 P.M., 20 stations.

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INTERNATIONAL T. & T. EXPLAINS KREUGER STOCK

In response to enquiries as to the present status of the contract between Kreuger & Toll and International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, the following statement is made by the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation:

"International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation last year made payment in cash, but not in shares, against delivery to a Swedish Bank for account of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation of part of the Ericsson Company stock, covered by the contract between the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. and Kreuger & Toll. During the last visit of the late Ivar Kreuger to the United States by mutual agreement the contract was rescinded since certain representations of fact by Kreuger & Toll upon which the arrangement was based had been found inaccurate and Kreuger & Toll agreed to return the consideration received. The Ericsson Company stock already delivered is still held for International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation's account against the return of the payment already made. The International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation has never delivered any of its stock and is under no obligation to make any payments in cash or stock to or for account of Kreuger & Toll."

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FINAL WNYC-WMCA ARGUMENT HEARD

The entire Federal Radio Commission was present at the final oral argument on the case involving time-sharing arrangements between Stations WMCA and WPCH, New York commercial stations, and WNYC, the city-controlled non-commercial station.

"Stations like WNYC, which do not rely upon sponsored programs for financial support, are the only ones which will last in broadcasting", said Edward P. Joyce, counsel for WNYC. "Advertising will inevitably die out, commercial stations will be abandoned, and non-commercial stations will carry on."

The argument was based on the request of Station WPCH to change frequency allocations and broadcast time allotments with Station WNYC. Station WPCH, now operates on the 810-kilocycle frequency, while Station WNYC shares the 570-kilocycle allocation with Station WMCA, the Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., owned and controlled by the same interests as Station WPCH.

Hearings on the case were held in January, at which time it was pointed out that Station WPCH, whose license is issued in the name of the Eastern Broadcasters, Inc., wanted to operate sharing with its brother station, WMCA, on 570 kilocycles. The City station, it was explained, then could use the 810 channel. Counsel for Station WNYC said the City did not wish to change, but wanted more time on its present allocation.

Chief Examiner Ellis A. Yost, who heard the case, recommended to the Commission that the City station retain its present frequency, and that it be given more time which would be taken from Station WMCA.

Paul D. P. Spearman, appearing as counsel with Thomas M. Littlepage for Station WMCA and WPCH, declared that it would be in the public interest to grant the request and allow Station WPCH to change to the 570 kilocycle frequency.

"These stations - WMCA and WPCH -- are striving to carry on in the forefront on broadcasting", Mr. Spearman said. "They have the best operators and program directors obtainable, and broadcast varied programs in public interest. Although Station WMCA is not a full time regional station, it spends more money to produce programs than any regional station in the United States."

"These stations are trying to grab off the 570 kilocycle channel", Mr. Joyce, WNYC council asserted, "and want to throw the city from its nice regional channel on to the decrepit old channel of 810 kilocycles. The city should have some intangible right - by priority and honest endeavor - to carry on in its regular place so the citizens and youth of New York can be properly helped by radio.

"When advertising dies out, Station WNYC will carry on", he concluded.

Thomas M. Littlepage, concluding for the commercial stations, said the City of New York, merely because it is the City of New York, carries no more sanctity than any other broadcaster appearing before the Commission.

"If WNYC and WPCH change frequencies, it will take nothing from the City station", he declared. "On the other hand, it will give the City more time."

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EXPERIENCED RADIO EDITOR SEEKS STATION POSITION

Newspaperman with nine years' experience as reporter and more than eight years' experience as radio editor on leading metropolitan dailies, is looking for job as publicity man. Best of references. Address Charles Gibson, 3521 Vaux Street, East Falls, P. O., Philadelphia, Pa.

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SENATE COMMITTEE REPORTS ON DAVIS BILL

The Davis omnibus bill, passed by the House of Representatives, and under consideration by the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate for the past few weeks was reported to the Senate this afternoon.

The changes agreed upon by the Senate Committee include a provision for raising \$670,000 from license fees collected from broadcasting stations to defray the Government's expenses in administering radio. The lottery clause, as written by Judge Davis, was retained.

The bill will be laid before the Senate and if passed by that body will be sent to conference to iron out the differences. Three members of the Merchant Marine, and Fisheries and Radio Committee and three members of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee will be the conferees. It is not likely there will be any serious disagreement on the Davis bill.

The Johnson bill was also reported out this afternoon. This provides that no one but an American citizen shall be given a radio operators license.

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SENATE RADIO COMMITTEE TO HEAR RMA MEMBERS

The Interstate Commerce Committee will begin hearings on the five per cent sales tax which it proposes to levy on radio on Saturday morning, April 16, at 10 o'clock, when representatives of the Radio Manufacturers Association will be heard.

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WESTERN UNION MAY BE ABSORBED BY POSTAL

A merger of the Western Union Telegraph Company with the Postal Telegraph and Cable Corporation, became an imminent possibility, when Newcomb Carlton, president of Western Union, told stockholders at their annual meeting that they must be prepared for a change when business revived. Such a merger would give International Corporation total assets of nearly \$1,000,000,000.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

April 11 - WGAR, Wgar Broadcasting Co., Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, modification of license to increase power from 500 w. to 500 w., 1 KW, LS; J. B. Sanders, Center, Texas, C.P. amended to request specified hours instead of sharing with KFPM, Greenville, Texas, on 1310 kc.; KARK, Arkansas Radio & Equipment Co., Little Rock, Ark., install automatic frequency control; WWL, Loyola University, New Orleans, La., modification of C.P. granted 12/4/31, requests local change in proposed transmitter location and extension of completion date; WHA, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., C.P. to move transmitter locally and make changes in equipment; WHBU, Anderson Broadcasting Corp., Anderson, Ind., license to cover C.P. granted 2/26/32 to move station locally and make changes in equipment; KPJM, A. P. Miller, Prescott, Arizona, C.P. to move station locally.

April 12 - WABZ, Samuel D. Reeks, New Orleans, La., install automatic frequency control; C. O. Wahlquist, C. C. Widener, C. B. Jarvis, Fynne, Ark., C.P. for a new station to use 1000 kc., 100 watts, limited time; KSO, Iowa Broadcasting Co., Clarinda, Iowa, C.P. to move station to Creston, Iowa; KFGQ, Boone Biblical College, Boone, Iowa, modification of C.P., extend completion date to 6/1/32; KFWF, St. Louis Truth Center, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., modification of license for one-half time sharing with WIL, St. Louis, Mo., equally; KFBI, Farmers & Bankers Life Insurance Co., Milford, Kans., modification of license amended to omit request for 10 KW on 1050 kc., and to request 2 hours after Hollywood, Cal., sunset instead of 1 hour after. Requests facilities of KWKC, Kansas City, Mo.; WCRW, Chicago, Ill., WEDC, Chicago, Ill., WSBC, Chicago, Ill., and WJAG, Norfolk, Neb., instead of WIAS.

Applications, Other Than Broadcasting

April 11 - American Airways, Inc.: NC-11170, NC-11167, NC-11124, NC-11120, NC-11119, NC-10809, NC-474-Y, licenses for 3105, 3222.5, 3232.5, 3242.5, 3257.5, 3447.5, 3457.5, 3467.5, 3485, 4917.5, 5602.5, 5612.5, 5632.5 kc., 50 watts, aircraft service; Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., NC-127-W, license for aircraft on 3105, 2906, 3072.5, 3082.5, 3088, 5510, 5540, 5672.5, 5692.5 kc., 50 watts; Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass., renewal of special experimental license for 990 kc., 50 KW; Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc.; W2XL, New York, N. Y., C.P. and license for change to portable within 100 miles of New York, N. Y.

April 12 - A. A. McCue, Kasaan, Alaska, KZS, license covering C.P. for 2512 kc., 100 watts, coastal & point-to-point; R.C.A. Communications, Inc.: WAD, Rocky Point, N. Y., and WAE, New Brunswick, N. J., modification of C.P.s for extension of completion date to 11/11/32, point-to-point service; Prof. Neil H. Williams, Portables Ann Arbor, Mich., new C.P.s for 28,000 to 100,000 kc., 15 and 5 watts respectively, experimental service; Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.: Portables, new C.P.s for 1526 kc., 250, 10, 10, 250 watts respectively, temporary service for motion pictures.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Applications Granted (April 12, 1932)

WLTH, Voice of Brooklyn, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., C.P. to make changes in equipment; WIBG, WIBG, Inc., Elkins Park, Pa., C.P. to install new 100 watt transmitter and move studio from Elkins Park to Glenside, Pa.; WMC, Memphis Commercial Appeal, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., C.P. to install auxiliary transmitter (same location as present transmitter) and operate with 500 watts; WISN, The Evening Wisconsin Co., Milwaukee, Wis., authority for direct measurement of antenna input; KFXD, Frank E. Hurt, Nampa, Idaho, modification of license to change frequency from 1420 to 1200 kc.; WTAW, Agric. & Mech. College of Texas, College Station, Tex., authority to remain silent during Summer vacation from June 4, to September 25, 1932;

Also, KFVD, Los Angeles Broadcasting Co., Culver City, Cal., modification of license to move studio from Culver City to Los Angeles; KVI, Puget Sound Broadcasting Co., Tacoma, Wash.; KXA American Radio Tel. Co., Seattle, Wash., and KGVO, Mosby's, Inc., Missoula, Mont., effective date of Commission's decision of April 1, relative to docket cases extended to and including April 18, 1932; KXL, KXL Broadcasters, Portland, Ore., permission to change to use of composite transmitter (formerly used) due to inability to use present licensed transmitter; WDEV, Harry C. Whitehill, Waterbury, Vt., authority to operate on April 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1932, from 9 to 9:30 A.M.; 11 to 12 noon, and 2 to 5:30 P.M.; on April 17, from 10:45 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. and from 4 P.M. to 4:30 P.M. EST.

Also, Seattle Broadcasting Co.; C.P. and license for broadcast pickup service, 2342 kc., 27.5 w., A3 emission; also C.P., same service, 1518 kc., 1.5 watts, A3 emission; Mutual Tel. Co.: KHK, Wahiawa, T. H., C.P. (coastal telg.) for new transmitter, calling 16560 kc; working 16920, 500 w., A1 emission; also C.P. same station, C.P. (coastal Telg. for new transmitter calling 5520 and 6210 kc., working 6380 kc., 500 watts, A1 emission; and C.P. (coastal telg.) for new transmitter 153 kc., working 143 kc., calling, 2 KW, A1 emission; KGZA, City of Fresno, Fresno, Cal., modification of C.P. (police) to change transmitter equipment to DeForest Type 7b, and extend completion date to June 26, 32; WPEE, City of New York, Police Dept., Brooklyn, N. Y., license, police service, 2450 kc., 400 watts, A3 emission; WEXCR, Jenkins Television Corp., New York, N. Y., renewal of visual broadcasting license 2000-2100 kc., 5 KW, emission A3; WKDT, Detroit Fire Dept., Detroit, Mich., renewal of license (marine fire) 1558 kc., 500 watts, A3 emission; WPEA, City of Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y., renewal of police license, 2458 kc., 400 w., A3 emission; WPDN, City of Auburn, Wm. B. Patterson, City Manager, Auburn, N. Y., renewal of license (police service), 2458 kc., 50 watts, A3 emission; KGPX, City and Co. of Denver, Denver, Colo., renewal of police license, 2442 kc., 150 watts, A3 emission; KGPY, State of La. Bureau of Identification & Investigation, Shreveport, La., renewal of police license, 1574 kc., 100 w., A3 emission.

Also, Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: at Springfield, Ill., C.P. (aero. and point-to-point service); frequencies: a. 3232.5, 3242.5, 3447.5, 3457.5, 3467.5, 3485, 3257.5, 5602.5, 5612.5, 5632.5 kc., unlimited; 3222.5, 4917.5 kc., day only; b. 2316, 2356, 4115 kc., unlimited 6450, 6550, 6560, 8015 kc., day only; 50 watts, Emission A1, A2, A3 on frequencies a; A1 only on frequencies b; KGUR, Burbank, Cal., and Los Angeles, C.P.s (aeronautical service) to change location to United Airport, Burbank, Cal.; KGUS, Blythe, Cal., KGUQ, Indio, Cal., licenses, point-topoint aeronautical service, 2316, 2356, 4115 kc., unlimited; 6540, 6550, 6560, 8015 kc., day only, 150 w., A1 emission; KGUQ, Indio, Cal., license, aeronautical service. 2332.5, 3242.5, 3257.5, 3447.5, 3457.5, 3467.5, 3485, 5602.5, 5612.5, 5632.5, unlimited, 400 watts, A1, A2, and A3 emission.

Also, Press Wireless, Inc.: WRDI, Philadelphia, Pa., WRDL, New Orleans, KGWF, Minneapolis, KGWB, Dallas, Texas, KGWC, Kansas City, Mo., KGWD, Denver, Colo., WRDH, Miami, Fla., WRDB, Washington, D. C., modification of C.P.s to extend completion date to October 18, 1932; Chicago Federation of Labor: W9XAA, Chicago, Ill., modification and renewal of experimental relay broadcasting license, 6080, 11830, 11780 kc., 500 w., emission special high quality telephony, maximum communication band width plus tolerance, 20 kc.; KGPS, City of Bakersfield, Bakersfield, Cal., renewal of police license, 2414 kc., 50 watts, A3 emission; W6XAO, Don Lee, Inc., Los Angeles, renewal of experimental visual broadcasting license 43000-46000, 48500-50300-60000-80000 kc., 150 watts, A3 emission; W3XX, Jenkins Labs., Inc., between Silver Spring & Wheaton, Md., renewal of experimental visual broadcasting license, 2000-2100 kc., 5 KW, A3 emission; W2XCD, DeForest Radio Co., Passaic, N. J., renewal of experimental visual broadcasting license, 2000-2100 kc., 5 KW, A3 emission; W9XD, The Journal Co., Milwaukee, Wis., renewal of experimental visual broadcasting license, 43000-46000, 48500-50300, 60000-80000 kc., 500 watts, A3 emission.

Also, National Broadcasting Co., Inc.: W2XBS, New York City, renewal of license (experimental visual broadcasting) 2100-2200 kc., 5 KW, A3 emission; W2XBT, Portable, renewal of experimental visual broadcasting license, 43000-46000 kc., 4850-50300 kc., 69000-80000 kc., 750 watts, A3 emission; W3XAK, W9XAP, Bound Brook, N. J., and Chicago, Ill., respectively, renewal of experimental visual broadcasting license, 2100-2200 kc., 5 KW, A3 emission for Bound Brook, same for Chicago, except 2.5 KW power; Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.: W9XAV, E. Pittsburgh, Pa., renewal of experimental visual broadcasting license, 2100-2200 kc., 20 KW; W1XAZ, E. Springfield, Mass., renewal of experimental relay broadcasting license, 9570 kc., 10 KW, emission special high quality telephony, maximum communication band width plus tolerance, 20 kc.

Also, W2XR, Radio Pictures, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y., renewal of experimental visual broadcasting license, 1600-1700 kc., 43000-46000 kc., 48500-50300 kc., 60000-80000 kc.; power maximum 1 KW, equipment 1 transmitter 500 w., 2 transmitters 1 KW each, A3 emission; W3XAD, RCA Victor Co., Inc., Camden, N. J., renewal of experimental visual broadcasting license, 2100-2200-43000-46000, 48500-50300, 60000-80000 kc., power maximum, 2 KW, equipment, 3 transmitter, 500 w., 50 watts, 2 KW, A3 emission; WMDB, Radiomarine Corp. of America, New York, aboard "Santa Clara", authorized to

operate transmitter Type Et 8002 for period not to exceed 60 days pending receipt of formal application with frequencies range 8240 to 16660 kc., A1 emission only (Action taken April 6th); WFAT, Tidewater Wireless Telg. Co., Philadelphia, aboard "Eleanor Bowling" authority to operate aboard steamer for period not to exceed 60 days pending receipt of formal application 375, 425, 468 kc., 500 watts, 3rd class public service (action taken April 6th).

Also, W3XAU, Universal Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa., renewal of experimental relay broadcasting license, 6060 and 9590 kc., 500 watts, emission special high-quality telephony, max. communication band width plus tolerance 20 kc; General Electric Co.: W2XAD, W2XAF, South Schenectady, N. Y., renewal of experimental relay broadcasting license, 15330 kc., 25 KW (9530 kc., 40 KW for W2XAF), emission special high quality telephony, maximum communication band width plus tolerance, 20 kc.; W2XH, American Radio News Corp., New York, renewal of special experimental license, 95 and 99 kc., 750 watts, emission A1 and special for high speed teleg. communication width 320 cycles, a2 - communication band width 1.6 kc; WLC, Central Radio Telg. Co., Rogers City, Mich., renewal of point-to point telg. license, 177 kc., 1 KW, A1 and A2 emission; frequency tolerance; 0.1% points of communication: Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago and Duluth:

Also, National Broadcasting Co.: W10XAL, W2XCZ, New York City, authorized to use transmitters W10XAL and W2XCZ April 10 to 16 inclusive (action taken April 9th); W10XAO, authorized to use W10XAO April 9 and 10 incl. (action taken April 8th).

The following stations were granted authority to install automatic frequency control: WCAC, Storrs Conn.; WOCL, Jamestown, N. Y., WKBZ, Ludington, Mich., KFJZ, Fort Worth, Texas, and KFNF, Shenandoah, Iowa.

The following stations were granted regular renewal of licenses: WSAN, Allentown, Pa.; WSFA, Montgomery, Ala., WSMB, New Orleans, La., KFJF, Oklahoma City, Okla.; KPJR, Portland, Ore.; KFLV, Rockford, Ill.; KFPY, Spokane, Wash.; KFPW, St. Smith, Ark.; KGA, Spokane, Wash.; KGB, San Diego, Cal.; KSTP, St. Paul, Minn.; KGIR, Butte, Mont., KIDO, Boise, Idaho, KLRA, Little Rock, Ark., and KWK, St. Louis, Mo.

Miscellaneous

WSFA, Montgomery Broadcasting Co., Inc., Montgomery, Ala., dismissed modification of license to increase power to 1 KW LS and change hours of operation from simultaneous day with WODX and share night to unlimited (facilities of WODX); WDEV, Harry C. Whitehill, Waterbury, Vt., denied permission to operate unlimited day time and from 7 to 10 P.M., April 12 to 17 inclusive; E. M. Woody and Homer F. Bryant, Elk City, Okla., permission granted to take depositions of certain witnesses in matter of revocation and station license of KGMP, Elk City, Okla., and related applications.

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PATENTS, PATENT SUITS, TRADE-MARKS, DESIGNS

The following patents were granted during the weeks ending April 5, 1932 and April 12, 1932:

- 1,852,023. Cathode for Thermionic Tubes. Henry W. Parker, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, assignor to Rogers Radio Tubes, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Filed July 25, 1930.
- 1,852,068. Reproduction of Sound, Adrian Francis Sykes, New Barnet, England, assignor, by mesne assignments, to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Original application filed Nov. 16, 1920, and in Great Britain Nov. 18, 1919. Divided and this application filed June 11, 1928.
- 1,852,125. Electrical Filter System. Benjamin F. Miessner, Short Hills, N. J., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Filed January 8, 1929.
- 1,852,182. Amplifying System, Method and Apparatus. Friedrich Meyer, and Hans Joachim Spanner, Berlin, Germany, assignors, by mesne assignments, to Edward H. Loftin, New York, N.Y. Filed February 3, 1928, and in Germany August 18, 1926.
- 1,852,234. Vacuum Tube Holder. Walter W. Robinson, Beloit, Wis., assignor, to Benjamin F. Lyons, Chicago, Ill., of one-half. Filed February 12, 1926.
- 1,852,424. Automatic Radio-Phonograph Switch. LeRoy J. Leishman, Los Angeles, Calif. Filed June 6, 1929.
- 1,852,456. Speed Change Device for Sound Reproducers. Lawrence Fritz, Portland, Oregon. Filed May 10, 1930.
- 1,852,710. Antenna Coupling System. Louis Alan Hazeltine, Oakland, Calif., assignor to Hazeltine Corporation. Filed Nov. 4, 1930.
- 1,852,727. Method for Transmitting a Plurality of Communications. Willem Pieter Cornelis Van der Horst, The Hague, Netherlands, Filed December 4, 1930, and in the Netherlands, December 4, 1929.
- 1,852,739. Incandescent Cathode. Popko Reinder Dijksterhuis, Eindhoven, Netherlands, assignor, by mesne assignments, to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Filed March 30, 1925, and in the Netherlands April 8, 1924.
- 1,852,743. Motion Picture Apparatus. Lloyd A. Elmer, West Orange, N. J., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed September 12, 1930.

- 1,852,784. Picture Scanning System. Heinz Lux, Berlin, Germany, assignor to Telefunken, Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie m.b.H., Berlin, Germany. Filed April 16, 1930, and in Germany March 13, 1929.
- 1,852,793. Apparatus for Amplifying and Distributing Sound Waves. De Hart Gridley Scrantom, Maplewood, N. J., assignor to Western Electric Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed November 24, 1928.
- 1,852,795. Wave Transmission Device. Raymond L. Wegel, New York, N. Y., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed October 24, 1928.
- 1,852,808. Photo-Electric Tube. Philip J. Johnston, Schenectady, N.Y., assignor to General Electric Company. Filed February 1, 1930.
- 1,852,865. Carbonized Non-Emissive Electrode. Charles B. Upp, Wilkinsburg, Pa., assignor to Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Filed February 21, 1927.
- 1,852,877. Talking Machine. John E. Gardner, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Grisby-Grunow Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed June 23, 1926.
- 1,852,878. Radio Apparatus. John E. Gardner, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Grigsby-Grunow Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed August 17, 1926.
- 1,852,882. Radio Current Supply Circuit. William H. Grinditch, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to Philadelphia Storage Battery Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed October 30, 1925.
- 1,852,893. Rectifying Installation. Johannes Gysbertus Wilhelm Mulder, Eindhoven, Netherlands, assignor to N. V. Phillips Gloeilampenfabrieken, Eindhoven, Netherlands. Filed March 16, 1928, and in the Netherlands May 7, 1927.
- 1,852,925. Collapsible Radio Antenna. Joseph Gomery, Los Angeles, Calif. Filed June 22, 1931.
- 1,853,021. Means for Eliminating Fading. Ernst F. W. Alexanderson, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Co. Filed November 15, 1927.
- 1,853,030. Manufacture of Cinnamic Acid. George Bacharach, New York, N. Y., assignor of thirty per cent to Radio Patents Corporation, New York, N. Y. Filed April 18, 1930.
- 1,853,039. Uni-Control Tuning Apparatus. Alexander Churchward, New York, N. Y., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed October 9, 1925.
- 1,853,070. Equalization of Power Level in A Signal Transmitting System. Doren Mitchell, New York, N. Y., assignor to American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Filed December 29, 1928.

- 1,853,106. Amplifying System. Sidney Y. White, New York, N. Y., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Filed January 17, 1928.
- 1,853,117. Receiver for Radio Broadcast and Wire Distributing Systems. Lloyd Espenschied, Hollis, N. Y., and Charles H. Fetter, Millburn, N. J., assignors to American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Filed December 21, 1925.
- 1,853,167. Sound Reproducer. Frank Allen Mitchell, London, England, assignor to Columbia Phonograph Co., Inc., Bridgeport, Conn. Filed September 20, 1926, and in Great Britain, October 27, 1925.
- 1,853,174. Sound Reproducing Device. Benjamin Olney, Rochester, N.Y. assignor to The Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. Y. Filed October 22, 1927.
- 1,853,178. Radio Receiver. Walter van Braam Roberts, Princeton, N.J. assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed September 15, 1928.
- 1,853,179. Superheterodyne Receiver Control. Walter van B. Roberts. Princeton, N. J., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed November 20, 1929.
- 1,853,181. Centralized Radio System. Charles C. Shumard, Moorestown, N. J., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed February 6, 1930.
- 1,853,184. Amplifier System. Sidney Y. White, New York, N. Y., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Filed August 17, 1928.
- 1,853,210. Phonograph. France C. Hinckley, Stratford, Conn., assignor to Columbia Phonograph Company, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn. Filed September 26, 1930.
- 1,853,213. Quickly Attachable and Detachable Rotor Brake and Contact Wiper. Emil D. Koepping, Haddon Heights, N. J., assignor to Radio Condenser Company, Camden, N. J. Filed July 23, 1930.
- 1,853,217. Electrical Filter System. Benjamin F. Miessner, Short Hills, N. J., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Filed January 8, 1929.
- 1,853,281. Thermionic Tube and Circuits for the Same. Frederick S. McCullough, Edgewood, Pa. Filed January 5, 1926.
- 1,853,286. Transmission and Reproduction of Sound. Henry Joseph Roun and Arthur Gilbert Dixon West, London, England, assignors to Radio Corporation of America. Filed May 6, 1927, and in Great Britain May 13, 1926.

- 1,853,343. Oscillatory Member for Loud Speakers, Microphones, or the Like. Hendrik Fillippo, Eindhoven, Netherlands, assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed June 4, 1929, and in the Netherlands July 25, 1928.
- 1,853,604. Resistance-Tuned Circuit. Sewall Cabot, Brookline, Mass. Filed May 28, 1929.
- 1,853,632. Multi-Unit Tube. Ilia E. Mouromtseff, Wilkinsburg, Pa., assignor to Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Filed April 28, 1925.
- 1,853,650. Phonograph Records Playing Machine. Samuel Zullo, Jersey City, N. J. Filed April 9, 1930.
- 1,853,661. Television System. Frank Conrad, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Filed January 23, 1929.
- 1,853,664. Rotor Shaft for Electrical Condensers. Stanley S. Cramer and Emil D. Koepping, Haddon Heights, N. J., assignors to Radio Condenser Co., Camden, N. J. Filed April 12, 1929.
- 1,853,665. Means for Loading Ball Races Or The Like. Stanley S. Cramer, Haddon Heights, N. J., assignor to Radio Condenser Company, Camden, N. J. Filed July 9, 1930.
- 1,853,678. Method of and Means for Separating Desired from Undesired Electric Currents. Edward G. Gage, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Filed June 5, 1926.
- 1,853,687. Double Grid Tube. William J. Kimmell, Trafford, Pa., assignor to Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Filed May 12, 1927.
- 1,853,708. Compensating Lid Support, John H. Teaf, Camden, N. J., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Filed March 10, 1927.
- 1,853,721. Sound Reproducer. Kenneth D. Bryson, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, assignor to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Filed November 30, 1923.
- 1,853,812. Sound Recording. Clarence W. Hewlett, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Company. Filed Dec. 4, 1929.
- 1,853,850. Sound Reproducing Device. Lee de Forest, New York, N. Y., assignor to General Talking Pictures Corporation, New York, N. Y. Filed December 24, 1928.
- 1,853,895. Talking Machine and Record Therefore. Arthur C. Eckert, St. Louis, Mo. Filed November 2, 1928.

- 1,853,912. Studio for Acoustic Purposes. Walter A. MacNair, East Orange, N. J., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed December 12, 1929.
- 1,853,914. Thermionic Tube. Oran T. McIlvaine, East Cleveland, Ohio, assignor to McIlvaine Patent Corporation, St. Charles, Ill. Filed May 6, 1925.
- 1,853,929. Electric Wave Filter. Francis X. Rettenmeyer, Woodside, N. Y., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Original application filed November 21, 1925, Patent No. 1,804,952, dated May 12, 1931. Divided and this application filed March 2, 1931.
- 1,853,953. Tuned Electrical Circuits. Howard I. Becker, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Company. Filed November 13, 1928.
- 1,853,966. Talking Machine and Record Therefor. Arthur C. Eckert, St. Louis, Mo. Original application filed November 2, 1928. Divided and this application filed September 7, 1929.
- 1,854,003. Apparatus for Transforming Vibrations into Light Variations. Horst Tischner, Halensee-Berlin, and Friedrich Klaiber, Reinickendorf-Berlin, Germany, assignors to General Electric Company. Filed January 5, 1931, and in Germany January 15, 1930.
- 1,854,014. Picture Transmitting Apparatus. Edwin C. Ballentine, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Co. Filed June 7, 1930.
- 1,854,066. Wireless Signaling System. James Robinson, London, England, assignor, by mesne assignments, to British Radiostat Corporation, Ltd. Filed September 12, 1929, and in Great Britain, September 26, 1928.
- 1,854,122. Radio Instrument for Determining Elevation. Warren S. Eaton, Los Angeles, Calif., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Eaton Radio Instrument Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif. Filed March 16, 1929.
- 1,854,159. Sound Recording. Lewis T. Robinson, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Company. Filed June 24, 1929.

Patent Suits

- 1,620,244, F. E. Swope, Jr., Variable Condenser, filed February 29, 1932, D. C., S.D. N. Y., Doc. E 65/353, Radio Condenser Co., v. De Jur-Amsco Corp. Doc. E 65/354, Radio Condenser Co. v. General Instrument Corp.

1,670,893. S. P. Levenberg, Electrical system, D. C. S.D. N.Y. Doc. E 47/326, The Lavenburg Corp. v. Batteryless Radio Corp. Dismissed (notice Feb. 18, 1932). Doc. E 48/46, The Lavenburg Corp. v. Wiz Mfg. Co., Inc., Decree as above.

TRADE-MARK Registration Not Subject To Opposition

293,202. Tobe Deutschmann Company, Canton, Mass., assignor to Tobe Deutschmann Corporation. Filed July 20, 1928. "SURGE PROOF" for Electrical Condensers for Use in connection with Radio Receiving Sets. Claims use since July 18, 1928.

Design

86,714. Radio Cabinet. Carl F. Graesser, Springfield, Mass., assignor to American Bosch Corporation, Springfield, Mass. Filed February 24, 1932. 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.** :: ::

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No. 521

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

RADIO ADVERTISERS WARNED AGAINST GUILLOTINE

Representative Ewin L. Davis, addressing the open session of the American Association of Advertising Agencies devoted to radio urged correction of the present objectionable sales talks before the point is reached where the public will not be satisfied with a correction but will demand the use of a guillotine instead of a pruning knife. Representative Davis warned those present, who were said to be representatives of four-fifths of the total of all radio advertisers, that unless there are changes in the present programs government regulation must result.

Senator C. C. Dill expressed the same opinion when he declared that "under the plan we use now advertising is the financial foundation of broadcasting. It is the only foundation of radio broadcasting of which I can conceive that will be satisfactory to the American people if radio is to continue under private ownership in the United States. If we cannot maintain radio in this country by advertising it seems we will be driven to operation of the radio under government control."

Frederic Gamble, executive secretary of the American Association of Advertising Agencies presided at the session. In addition to the A.A.A.A. members, several of the Federal Radio Commissioners, representatives of the National Association of Broadcasters, and several newspaper representatives were present.

"Radio advertising is under a severe attack from a number of sources", Senator Dill continued. "The motive back of the attacks is not the same but the purpose is the same, namely to get advertisers off the air.

"One source is the newspaper. The newspaper fights radio advertising because it believes there is a conflict between newspaper advertising and radio advertising.

"Educational forces of the country are fighting radio advertising. They want better facilities for broadcasting educational programs now possessed by advertising programs. The third group fighting radio advertising is the reform group-people not particularly interested in radio but looking for something to reform. "

Senator Dill then discussed the seeming futility of advertising which builds up the reputation of the performer or announcer rather than putting the advertiser's message across. He said that in his opinion Bill Hay tends to overshadow "Amos 'n' Andy" themselves and that a certain cigarette program instantly calls to mind O.K-a-a-y something or other rather than the brand of cigarettes. Senator Dill declared that little or no objection was heard to the more natural form of advertising, citing the Davey tree programs. He declared there was nothing in it that creates ill-will or arouses the sensibilities of anybody. As another instance of advertising which does not arouse opposition he declared it was his opinion that the RKO Theatre of the Air was very natural.

It is the view of Senator Dill that there is too much driving to sell something over the air.

Representative Davis, having warned the advertising men that he intended to be straightforward, proceeded to tell them just what was in his mind.

"I want us to retain the present system", he said, "but I want to curb and reform practices so that radio can render the public service which radio can and should render. Radio is not maintained to sell goods, nor for advertisers to use in a commercial sense. The only justification for advertising and commercial use of radio is the use of it in such a way that it may be maintained financially for the purpose of rendering a greater and a larger public service. I do not believe the public, in the final analysis, will stand for any other use of it.

"With respect to the amount of sales talk being indulged in, more than two years ago I began giving warnings publicly along this line - even before there was any pronounced public reaction. I talked with many engaged in broadcasting. And I have discussed the matter with them since.

'I think you are right', they reply. 'I agree with you, but we will handle the situation 'ourselves.' Instead of remedying the situation they have allowed it to grow steadily worse. Most advertising talk is longer now than ever before.

"I think that much of the advertising going on the radio now is overdone - to such an extent that it has the opposite effect from that sought by the advertiser. The purpose of all advertising is to build good will. When it creates ill will it has the opposite effect and there is a very general expression of disgust on all sides on the part of the audience.

"I agree with Senator Dill that certain powerful factors are making a crusade against advertising over the radio. I have in mind another more powerful factor than those which he mentioned and I refer to the rank and file of the listeners.

Having been for twelve or thirteen years a member of the Committee of the House having jurisdiction over radio legislation, Representative Davis feels that he is qualified to speak for the average radio listener when he says he is convinced that there is very considerable dissatisfaction with and reaction against present methods of air advertising. "You would get much better results by having a moderate amount of advertising than you will get from the amount given now", he reiterated. "If you give the public only so much sales talk as they are willing to listen to and they absorb that, you are doing infinitely better for yourselves. I am firmly convinced the proper curb of advertising will not only be in the interest of radio generally but your radio advertisers themselves."

"If we regulate and maintain radio broadcasting upon a sane, sound basis and in a manner that it will render a service there won't be any difficulty about continuing the present American system", the House committee chairman went on. "But there will be such a reaction that the system will inevitably be changed if we continue under present methods.

"I haven't a great deal of faith that it is possible for the industry itself to entirely eradicate the excessive amount of sales talk. Even if a large majority of advertisers and advertising agencies are disposed to cut down the excessive amounts of talk there will certainly always be considerable element which would persist in excessive amounts of sales talk.

"It seems the only way to preserve our present system will have to be some form of regulation by Congress itself - some rule laid down for the Radio Commission so as to treat everybody alike. We are going to be confronted with a solution of the situation and not at a distant date unless something is done about present practices."

In reply to a question addressed to him in the open forum following the Congressional addresses, Senator Dill declared that the situation, in his opinion, calls for the finest ingenuity radio men are capable of. "Ingenuity, initiative and ability of the advertisers, if they put their minds to it, will solve the problem".

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ALLEGED SOVIET SPEAKER HOAXES RADIO ENGINEERS

An amusing feature of the banquet at the twentieth anniversary convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers at Pittsburgh was the introduction, after the awarding of the prizes, of a gentleman who was described as "being a representative of the Soviet Republic". He delivered a paper eulogizing broadcasting in Soviet Russia, insisting that Russians were far ahead of the rest of the world in radio matters, and concluding with the recommendation that Russian be adopted as the universal language for broadcasting.

The speaker was heckled by the audience at various stages of his remarks. Many of those present, according to F. P. Guthrie, of the Washington office of the Radio Corporation, were completely taken in by the hoax and were convinced until the end of his remarks that they were authentic. The toastmaster, Prof. W. G. Cady, finally revealed the fact that the gentleman was a resident of Pittsburgh.

Following the banquet, there was an elaborate entertainment program. One of the performers was David Grimes of the license division of the Radio Corporation of America, who demonstrated his ability to play several instruments at the same time, and received many encores.

The attendance at the convention, including members of families, was in excess of 400. While this was not as large as the attendance at last year's convention in Chicago, or the previous year's Toronto meeting, it was considered exceptionally good in view of the present conditions in the radio industry. More than twenty technical papers were delivered.

An inspection trip was made to KDKA's transmitting station at Saxonburg, about 28 miles east of Pittsburgh, where a buffet was served and plenty of time was given to inspect the station thoroughly.

A talk was delivered by S. M. Kintner, vice president of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, on the subject of Pittsburgh's contribution to radio development. In this talk Mr. Kintner reviewed the progress of radio since about the year 1900, and showed how intimately Pittsburgh has been connected with the entire development of the art.

The Morris Liebmann Memorial Prize for 1932 was presented to Edmond Bruce, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories. Mr. Bruce received the \$500 check in recognition of his development of the directional antenna for transatlantic telephone service.

The Institute's Gold Medal of Honor is awarded annually to an outstanding radio engineer regardless of whether his most conspicuous work has taken place during the current year or not. The recipient this year was Prof. Arthur E. Kennelly, of Harvard University, famous for his work in connection with the Kennelly-Heaviside Layer.

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RADIO PARTISANS SPEAK SOFTLY

Attendance at the Jefferson Day celebration in Washington by Henry A. Bellows, former Federal Radio Commissioner, of Minneapolis, caused someone to remark to him:

"I didn't know there were any Democrats in the broadcasting industry. I thought the principal broadcasters were Republicans."

"No", Mr. Bellows, who is now a vice president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, replied, "If you are referring to me, I am a Democrat. In fact, I was appointed by President Coolidge as one of the two Democratic members of the first Federal Radio Commission."

"How about William S. Paley, president of Columbia? Isn't he a Democrat?", Mr. Bellows was asked.

"If he is", the former Commissioner replied, "I don't believe he works at it very hard."

Which appears to be the case with the partisans in the industry. Whether they are Democrats or Republicans, they have apparently not allowed their political convictions to interfere with the broadcasting service.

In fact, in recent years at least, only one serious complaint of partisanship has ever been made. That was when the speech of former Senator Jim Reed, of Missouri, was interrupted by an S O S call. Senator Reed was making an anti-trust talk. A portion of his speech was lost and the address hasn't been completed to this day. An investigation was made into the S O S and the necessity for sending it but, according to Senator Reed and his friends, the results were far from convincing.

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IOWA RAISES MORE THAN TALL CORN

"Iowa! Iowa! That's where the tall corn grows!", someone telegraphed to M. H. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company the day he was also elected President of the R-K-O interests, and added, "Iowa likewise raises big executives."

Mr. Aylesworth, who is 46 years old and not a college man, was born at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. General Charles McK. Saltzman, Chairman of the Federal Radio Commission was born at Panora, Iowa. Harry G. Shaw, president of the National Association of Broadcasters, hails from Iowa.

Herbert Hoover, Likewise this country's first radio director, when he was Secretary of Commerce, is a native of the tall corn State.

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SEES REVOLT AGAINST INCREASED SALES TALKS

In the last of a series of articles on the subject of radio broadcasting Anne O'Hare McCormick writes as follows in the New York Times:

"I doubt whether Americans would prefer the British system and whether our wider and less homogeneous audience would like the higher but less exciting level of the overseas broadcast. There is plenty of evidence, however, that the American audience is dissatisfied with what it gets. If the American broadcasters wish to avoid a change in their present independent status, perhaps a modification of the system leading to more government regulation, even to government operation, they must recognize that the level of the average program is below the average intelligence, however immature we are supposed to be, and that there is a rising revolt against the constant increase of sales talk and selling contests on the air channels.

"Partly as the result of his observations of local politics, partly because he is instinctively a capitalist and fears the invasion of government and government methods into his own business, the average American is cool toward campaigns for public ownership. Nor does he greatly object to being 'sold.' But he resents being exploited, and he continues to regard the air as public property and the receiving set as a source of free entertainment and instruction. Educated by the radio itself to be more discriminating, in this as in other things, he is approaching the point where he is likely to demand drastic revision of the whole American system.

"At any rate, the honeymoon period of broadcasting is over. The broadcasters have developed the radio into a popular oracle of whose power we begin to be afraid and of whose prophecies we begin to take thought. Now that it demonstrates capacities unimagined five years ago, two years ago, it dawns dimly on the public mind that it's a terrible waste to employ Apollo as a soap peddler. It was the broadcasters, after all, who showed us the god in the machine, and all the sounds they pour upon the air can no longer cover up the loud silence of the receiving sets as the god starts talking like the demonstrator at the corner drug store, and the ladies and gentlemen of the radio audience sign off."

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: BUSINESS LETTER BRIEFS :
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Station WHAS, Louisville, Ky., which has recently been authorized by the Federal Radio Commission to install a 50,000 watt transmitter, will become a member station of the Columbia Broadcasting System on Sunday, May 15th.

Owned and operated by the Courier Journal Company and the Louisville Times Company, WHAS has been on the air since July, 1922, being the first broadcasting station licensed in Kentucky, and has a noteworthy record of progress and achievement. It will carry a full schedule of Columbia programs.

The Bureau of Standards, in the April edition of its Journal of Research, will publish a report on the thousands of measurements which it has made of daytime field intensities at various distances from broadcasting stations in the eastern United States, in order to have available a basis for estimates of the effectiveness at various distances of stations broadcasting on various frequencies.

Utah Radio Products Company and subsidiaries - Year ended December 31: Net loss after depreciation and other charges, \$386,938. No direct comparison is available, due to change in ending of fiscal year from June 30 to December 31st.

Introduction of the Baird system of television, developed by John L. Baird, British, inventor, has been barred from the United States by a decision of the Federal Radio Commission. Reversing the recommendation of Examiner Ralph L. Walker, the Commission has denied the application of Station WMCA, New York, to erect a 1000 watt visual broadcasting station, proposing to use the Baird system and to operate in the 2850 to 2950 kilocycle band.

The Commission held that though the application was in the name of WMCA, an American company, the proposed station would be operated jointly with Baird Television Corporation, Ltd., a British concern.

According to the Commission, the granting of the license would in effect be the granting of authority to the British company, which has affiliations with the British Broadcasting Corporation, in violation of the section of the radio law prohibiting alien ownership or directorates of companies holding wave-length privileges in the United States.

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FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Information concerning the following foreign trade opportunities may be secured from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.:

Radio Sets	‡57314	Victoria, Brazil	Agency
Radio Sets, long and short wave	‡57311	Johannesburg, South Africa	"
Radio sets, parts, and accessories	*57385	Taihoku, Japan	Purchase
Radio sets and parts	*57366	Berlin, Germany	Agency or Purchase
Radio transmitting tubes, and sets	‡57372	Argenteuil, France	Agency

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HEARINGS SCHEDULED BY RADIO COMMISSION

April 20 - KMJ, James McClatchey Co., Fresno, Calif., C.P. 550 kc., 500 w., unlimited time. Present assignment: 1210 kc., 100 w., unlimited time.

April 21 - KGB, Don Lee, Inc., San Diego, Calif., modification of license 1330 kc., 1 kw, unlimited time; present assignment: 1330 kc., 500 w., unlimited time.

WPDS, City of St. Paul, modification of license, 2414 kc., 500 w., unlimited time. Present assignment: 2416 kc., 150 w., 500 w., experimentally, unlimited time.

KGPB, City of Minneapolis, Minn., modification of license 2470 kc., 400 w., unlimited time. Present assignment: 2416 kc., 250 w., limited time.

April 22 - Shreveport Broadcast Co., Shreveport, La., C.P. 1608-2080 kc., 100 w., unlimited time, visual broadcasting.

Sayles & Stewart, Gillette, Wyo., C.P. 1310 kc., 100 w., 6 to 10 P.M. daily.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

April 14 - WFAB, Defenders of Truth Society, New York, N. Y., voluntary assignment of license to Fifth Avenue Broadcasting Corp.; Daily Independent & Mail, Anderson, S. C., C. P. amended as to equipment and to omit request for facilities of WFBC, Knoxville, Tenn.; C. E. Gifford, City Bakery, and W. B. Turner, DeQueen, Ark.,

C.P., for a new station to use 950 kc., 15 w., unlimited; WIOD-WMBF, Isle of Dreams Broadcasting Corporation, Miami, Fla., direct measurement of antenna input; KGBX, KGBX, Inc., St. Joseph, Mo., C. P. amended to show exact proposed location of transmitter at 1008 McGee St., Beacon Hill Addition near Springfield, Mo.; KSO, Iowa Broadcasting Co., Clarinda, Iowa, C.P. amended to request to move transmitter to New Hope Township, Iowa, instead of Creston, Iowa, proposed studio location Creston; KMMJ, the M. M. Johnson Co., Clay Center, Nebr., install automatic frequency control; James M. Caldwell, Goodland, Kans., C. P. for a new station to use 1500 kc., 100 w., share with KGKY, at Scottsbluff, Nebr.; KFPY, Symons Broadcasting Co., Spokane, Wash., modification of license to change frequency from 1340 kc., to 1260 kc.; Gustav A. Jenkins, Antonito, Colo., C.P. for a new station to use 1200 kc., 100 w., share with KGEK, Yuma, Colo., and KGEW, Ft. Morgan, Colo.

April 15 - WLBZ, Maine Broadcasting Co., Inc., Bangor, Maine, license to cover C.P. construction granted 1/5/32 for changes in equipment; WIS, South Carolina Broadcasting Co., Inc., Columbia, S.C., license to cover C.P. granted 2/9/32 for changes in equipment; WEBC, Head of the Lakes Broadcasting Co., Superior, Wis., install automatic frequency control for auxiliary transmitter; WFBM, Indianapolis Power & Light Co., Indianapolis, Ind., modification of license to change specified hours of operation to continuous, unlimited, hours of operation; daytime power to be reduced to 500 watts, night power 1 KW; now has 1 KW day and night; KVOA, Robert Marion Riculfi, Tucson, Ariz., modification of license to change specified hours of operation, change would involve Sunday operation only. (Correction) Hugh J. Powell & Stanley Platz, KGGF, doing business as Powell & Platz, Coveyville, Kans., modification of license to increase power from 500 watts to 500 watts night, 1 kilowatt LS).

The following application was returned to the applicant: KFBI, Farmers & Bankers Life Insurance Co., Wichita, Kans., C.P. to increase power to 10 KW (Rule 5).

Applications Other Than Broadcasting

Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: KGTS, Omaha, Nebr., license covering C.P. for 3.222.5, 2232.5, 3242.5, 3257.5, 3447.5, 3547.5, 3467.5, 3.485, 4917.5, 5602.5, 5612.5, 5632.5 kc., 50 w., aeronautical service license covering C.P. for 2316, 2356, 4115, 6540, 6550, 6560, 8015 kc., 50 w., point-to-point aeronautical; WSDW, Newark, N. J., and WSDU Boston, Mass., modification of C.P.s for extension of completion date to August 19, 1932, airport stations; City of San Antonio, Texas, new C.P. for 2458 or 2506 kc., 500 w., emergency police service.

April 15 - Ray-O-Vision Corp. of America, Ltd., Los Angeles, Ltd., Los Angeles, Calif., C.P. for 2800 kc., 500 watts, experimental visual broadcasting; WPDW, Metropolitan Police Dept., Washington, D.C. modification of license for increase in power to 400 watts, emergency police service; Dept. of Public Safety, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Northampton, Mass., Framingham, Mass., and Middleboro, Mass., new C.P.s for 1574 kc., 500 watts, emergency police service; Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: KGUV, Robertson, Mo., KGUX, Dallas, Texas., WSDY, Atlanta Ga., WSDV, Columbus, Ohio, modification of C.P.s for extension of completion date to 8/19/32 and 8/22/32 respectively.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Applications Granted
(April 15, 1932)

WHAT, Independence Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa., C.P. to move transmitter locally and install new equipment; KICA, W. E. Whitmore, Clovis, N. Mexico, modification of C.P. to move transmitter and studio locally and extend completion date to 70 days from today; WTFL, Radio Broadcasting Corp., Twin Falls, Idaho, modification of license to increase night power from 250 to 500 watts; WSPA, d/b as Voice of South Carolina, Spartanburg, S. C., authority to install automatic frequency control; WFLA-SUN, Clearwater and St. Petersburg (Chambers of Commerce, Clearwater, Fla., permission to operate new transmitter at Bayview on program test 250 watts night, 500 watts day and 1000 watts midnight to 6 A.M.; WCAL, St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn., KFMX, Carleton College, Northfield, permission to take depositions in matter of hearing scheduled for April 28th; Carl E. and A. J. Goiens, Sturgis, S. D., permission to take depositions in the matter of hearing set for April 27th; Fred J. Evans and Raymond E. Stotts, Garden City, Kans., permission to intervene in the matter of hearing on application of Conard Studio, Garden City, Kans.; WFBC, Vergil Evans, Knoxville, Tenn., permission to move station from Knoxville to Greenville, S. C., install new equipment and increase power from 50 to 100 watts.

Also, Mutual Tel. Co.: KLN, Hilo, T. H., C.P. for two new transmitters, point-to-point telegraph; transmitter 405- 3195 and 3225 kc., unlimited time, 5720 and 5750 kc day; transm. 406 - 442 kc. unlimited time, provided no interference results; 1 KW on 405 and 500 w., on 406; A1 and A2 emission on 405, A1 on 406; KICZ, Honolulu, T. H., C.P. for two new transmitters, point-to-point telg. and additional location at Ala Moana Road, Honolulu; Transm. 405 - 3195 kc., and 3225 kc.; unlimited; transm. 403, - 5720 kc., and 5750 kc., daylight only; 1 KW power on each transmitter, A1 and A2 emission; KOG, Honolulu, T. H., C.P. for 2 new transmitters, 442 kc., unlimited time, provided no interference results, 500 watts power, A1 emission; WUCG, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Municipal Airport, Chicago, license (aero. serv.), 3162.5, 3172.5, 3182.5, 5572.5, 5662.5 kc; for use of auxiliary transm. primarily for testing of crystals which have been repaired at lab., 1 transm. 400 w.; 1 transmitter, 10 watts.

Also, Press Wireless, Inc.: WRDD, Atlanta, Ga., WRDF, Memphis, Tenn.; KCWG, Seattle, Wash.; WRDG, Detroit, Mich., WRDE, Cleveland, O., KGWH, Salt Lake City, Utah, KGWE, Los Angeles, Cal., WRDC, Chicago, Ill. (also change in location to Elgin, Ill.), modification of C.P.s, point-to-point telg. for extension of completion date from April 18th to October 18, 1932; WRDJ, Needham, Mass., modification of C.P. for extension of completion date from April 18th to October 18th, 1932, and change in location to Hicksville, Long Island, N. Y.; KGXZ, Tacoma Field (Pierce Co. Airport), Tacoma, Wash., license 278 kc., 10 watts, A3 emission; WEY, Boston Fire Dept., Boston, Mass., renewal of license 1558 kc., 50 w., A3 emission; American Airways, Inc. licenses for 7 new planes: 3105, 3232.5, 3242.5, 3257.5, 3447.5, 3457.5, 3467.5, 3485, 5602.5, 5612.5, 5632.5 kc. unlimited, 3222.5, and 4917.5 kc., day only, 50 watts, A3 emission.

Also, Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co.: WIB, Sayville, N. Y., modification of license for change in frequency from 6815 to 6942.5 kc., all other terms of license remains same; WID, Sayville, N.Y., same - from 7730 to 6935 kc.; WIC, Sayville, N. Y., same - from 7670 to 7737.5 kc.; WIH, Sayville, N. Y., - same, from 8075 to 6927.5 kc.; KQN, Kailua, T. H., - same from 14770 kc. to 10820 kc.; KWB, Kailua, T. H., same - from 7655 to 7662.5 kc.; KWB, Palo Alto, Cal., same - from 7737.5 to 7670 kc.; KWA, Palo Alto, Cal., same from 7662.5 to 7665 kc.; KQN, New York City, authority granted for period not to exceed 60 days to operate station at Kailua, T. H., on frequency 10820 kc., in accordance with terms of present fixed public service license; WHEM, Pacific Coast Codfish Co., Seattle, Wash., authority for period not to exceed 60 days to operate station aboard Schooner "Sohipa Christenson" pending receipt of formal application, frequencies 425, 468, and 500 kc., 100 watts.

Also, RCA Communications, Inc.: WEB, Rocky Point, N. Y., modification of license to change frequency from 6935 to 14770 kc.; WEV, New Brunswick, N. J., same - from 6942.5 to 7730 kc.; WEZ, Rocky Point, N. Y., same - from 6927.5 kc. to 8075 kc.; KTK, Globe Wireless, Ltd., Mussel Rock, Cal., issuance of a corrected marine relay station license to show transmitter Type 285, Serial No. 2 as deleted; Geophysical Research Corp., Tulsa, Okla., modification of 13 geophysical licenses specifying location as "portable" without restriction (these stations are now licensed to operate in Zones 3, 4 and 5; now will extend activities into State of Calif., Zone 6)

Renewal Of Licenses

The following stations were granted regular renewal of licenses:

WCSC, Charleston, S. C.; WGAR, Cleveland, Ohio; WJSV, Alexandria, Va.; WODX, Mobile, Ala.; KGER, Long Beach, Cal.; KGHF, Pueblo, Colo., and KLS, Oakland, Cal.

Also, KFAC, Los Angeles Broadcasting Co., Los Angeles, Cal., renewal of license, 1300 kc., 1 KW, half-time; and special authorization to operate unlimited time; this authorization subject to immediate cancellation upon final determination of the issues in the Court of Appeals in the case of KGEF; WCMA, General Broadcasting Corp Culver, Ind., renewal of license, 1400 kc., 500 watts, specified hours of operation: WBAA, Purdue University, W. Lafayette, Ind., renewal of license, 1400 kc., 500 watts, hours of operation: Monday and Friday, 7 to 8 P.M.; WKBF, Indianapolis Broadcasting, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., renewal of license, 1400 kc., 500 watts, hours of operation specified; WCAE, WCAE, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., renewal of license for auxiliary transmitter to operate on 1220 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time.

Applicants Dismissed

The following applications were dismissed for want of prosecution: Don Lee, San Francisco, Cal., (New) and Same party, KFRC, KHJ, filed April 30, 1930, May 22, 1930 and May 22, 1930, respectively; WDGY, Dr. George W. Young, Minneapolis, Minn., filed November 4, 1930; WQDA, Bay State Fishing Co., Boston, Mass., filed April 21, 1930; Waltham Watch Co., Waltham, Mass., filed February 3, 1930.

The following applications were dismissed at request of applicants: WGBB, Harry H. Carman, Freeport, N. Y., modification of license 1210 kc., 100 w., share with WJBI, WCOH; WTBO, Associated Broadcasting Corp., Cumberland, Md., modification of license 590 kc., 250 w., unlimited time; WEXL, Royal Oak Broadcasting Co., Royal Oak, Mich., C.P. 1310 kc., 100 w., unlimited time.

Action On Examiners' Reports

Kansas State College of Agr. and Applied Science, Manhattan, Kans., granted C.P. for experimental visual broadcasting to use frequency 2100-2200, reversing Examiner Elmer W. Pratt; WJBC, Wayne Hummer & H. D. Dee, d/b as Kaskaskia Broadcasting Co., LaSalle, Ill., denied C. P. for removal of station to Racine, Wis., and to change frequency from 1200 kc. to 1500 kc., sustaining Examiner R. H. Hyde; WRJN, Racine Broadcasting Corp., Racine, Wis., denied C.P. for increase of day power from 100 to 250 watts, sustaining Examiner R. H. Hyde; WJBC, Kaskaskia Broadcasting Co., LaSalle, Ill., granted renewal of license on 1200 kc. with 100 watts, sharing with WJBL, Decatur, Ill., sustaining Examiner Hyde; W9CNG, Jack Prichard, Vincennes, Ind., granted permission to move station from Terre Haute to Vincennes, Ind., reversing Examiner R. H. Hyde; W6FJM, John Mohar, Oakland, Cal., denied renewal of amateur license as in default; no one appeared at hearing, sustaining Chief Examiner Ellis A. Yost.

Set For Hearing

April 15 - Sun-Gazette Co., Williamsport, Pa., application for C.P. to operate on 1370 kc., with 100 watts, half-time, set for hearing because of protest filed by Clarence R. Cummins, Station WRAC; Peter Goelet, Robert Goelet Estate, Chester TWP., New York, requests C.P. for new station to operate on 1210 kc., 50 watts, specified hours; WIBG, WIBG, Inc., Elkins Park, Pa., requests modification of license to increase operating power from 25 to 100 watts, and change frequency from 930 to 970 kc.

April 12 - Plattsburg Broadcasting Corp., Plattsburgh, N. Y., requests C.P. 1420 kc., 100 watts, specified hours (facilities of WHDL); A. V. Tidmore, Hagerstown, Md., requests C.P., 1210 kc., 100 w., daytime; WJAS, Pittsburgh Radio Supply House, Pittsburgh, Pa., requests C.P. to install new transmitter, change frequency from 1290 to 1020 kc., and increase operating power from 1 KW night and 2½ KW LS to 5 KW; WRNX, Standard Cahill Co., Inc., New York; WMSG, Madison Square Garden Broadcasting Corp., New York, KTBS, Tri-State Broadcasting System, Inc., Shreveport, La., renewal of licenses set for hearing and temporary licenses issued pending Commission's action on renewal applications.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

INSURANCE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED
APR 22 1932
W. ARNOLD

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. 522

RADIO FACILITIES UNEVENLY DIVIDED

More than their share of broadcasting facilities are enjoyed by three of the five zones into which the country is divided for the purpose of administering the radio law. These are zones three, four and five. Zones one and two are under quota.

The third, fourth and fifth zones - the southern, middle western, and western states-- together have 47.46 more units of broadcast facilities than they are entitled to by the Radio Act. Each zone, under the Act, is allowed 80 units. One unit is the approximate equivalent of a 1,000-watt station operating full time.

The third zone is 12.76 units over quota; the fourth zone, 21.12 units; and the fifth zone, 13.58 units. Zones one and two are under quota by 5.20 and 7.16 units, respectively.

Taken individually without reference to zone quotas, some over-quota states are: First zone, New York, New Jersey, Maine and Delaware; second zone, Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia; third zone, Texas, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Florida; fourth zone, Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota; fifth zone, Washington, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, New Mexico, Nevada and Alaska.

The tabulation of quota figures as of the first quarter, 1932, is as follows:

Zone 1	Due	Total Assign.	Quota due Units	Pct.
N.Y.	35.07	38.17	+3.10	+9
Mass.	11.84	10.06	-1.78	-15
N.J.	11.26	11.53	+0.27	+2
Md.	4.55	4.10	-0.45	-10
Conn.	4.48	3.55	-0.93	-21
P.R.	4.30	0.20	-4.10	-95
Me.	2.22	2.45	+0.23	+10
R.I.	1.91	1.40	-0.51	-27
D.C.	1.35	1.30	-0.05	-4
N.H.	1.29	0.92	-0.37	-29
Vt.	1.00	0.42	-0.58	-58
Del.	0.67	0.70	+0.03	+4
V.I.	0.06	0.00	-0.06	-100
Total	80.00	74.80	-5.20	-7
Zone 2				
Pa.	27.63	20.29	-7.34	-27
Ohio	19.07	18.76	-0.31	-2
Mich.	13.89	10.84	-3.05	-22
Ky.	7.50	8.50	+1.00	+13
Va.	6.95	9.50	+2.55	+37
W.Va.	4.96	4.95	-0.01	-1
Total	80.00	72.84	-7.16	-9

Zone 3	Due	Total Assign.	Quota due	
			Units	Pct.
Tex.	16.22	22.67	+6.45	+40
N. Car.	8.82	7.95	-0.87	-10
Ga.	8.10	8.10	-0.00	
Ala.	7.37	6.22	-1.15	-16
Tenn.	7.29	12.83	+5.54	+76
Okla.	6.67	8.44	+1.77	+27
La.	5.85	8.40	+2.55	+44
Miss.	5.60	3.40	-2.20	-39
Ark.	5.16	4.60	-0.56	-11
S. Car.	4.83	1.70	-3.13	-65
Fla.	4.09	8.45	+4.36	+107
Total	80.00	92.76	+12.76	+16

Zone 4				
Ill.	22.52	34.76	+12.24	+54
Mo.	10.71	11.79	+1.08	+10
Ind.	9.56	7.53	-2.03	-21
Wis.	8.67	7.86	-0.81	- 9
Minn.	7.57	9.08	+1.51	+20
Iowa	7.30	11.50	+4.20	+58
Kans.	5.55	5.37	-0.18	- 3
Nebr.	4.06	7.30	+3.24	+80
S. Dak.	2.05	2.94	+0.89	+43
N. Dak.	2.01	2.99	+0.98	+49
TOTAL	80.00	101.12	-21.12	-26

Zone 5				
Calif.	36.86	36.44	-0.42	- 1
Wash.	10.15	15.66	+5.51	+54
Colo.	6.72	9.32	+2.60	+39
Ore.	6.19	9.22	+3.03	+49
Mont.	3.49	3.30	-0.19	- 5
Utah	3.30	6.60	+3.30	+100
Idaho	2.89	2.80	-0.09	- 3
Ariz.	2.83	2.50	-0.33	-12
N. Mex.	2.75	4.03	+1.28	+47
Hawaii	2.39	1.84	-0.55	-23
Wyo.	1.46	0.60	-0.86	-59
Nev.	0.59	0.80	+0.21	+36
Alaska	0.38	0.47	+0.09	+24
Total	80.00	93.58	-13.58	-17

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KLUGH WARNS SENATORS AGAINST HIGH RADIO TAX

The five per cent sales tax on radio equipment may prove such a burden as to jeopardize the radio industry because of its present financial state, Paul B. Klugh, of Chicago, representing the Radio Manufacturers' Association told the Senate Finance Committee. Mr. Klugh is Vice-President of the Zenith Radio Corporation. He said that the tax would cause an additional decrease of twenty per cent in sales and that there was a question of survival of the industry if placed under such a strain. Prices would have to increase as sales diminished, he explained, the loss in volume naturally resulting in greater production costs.

Not only might the five per cent tax ruin the radio industry but, because of the depleted state of the industry, the tax would not bring in \$11,000,000 which the Senate figures on raising, nor anywhere near that amount.

Mr. Klugh gave a brief history of the development of radio. He protested vigorously against the radio being taxed the same as passenger automobiles, maintaining that the radio was far more essential than a passenger automobile and cited numerous practical applications of the radio, such as its use by the farmer in keeping track of current market quotations as a guide in disposing of his produce.

Former Representative Frank D. Scott, counsel for the Radio Manufacturers' Association, in arguing against the tax declared that from 1928 to 1931 the mortality in the radio manufacturing industry was in excess of 50 per cent and that today there are less than 150 concerns manufacturing the items mentioned in the bill for tax. The reduction in employment during the same period was 80 per cent, he said.

Mr. Scott told the Senate Committee that many of the manufacturers turn out refrigerators also. He opposed discrimination against the radio industry.

The other witness was James M. Skinner, of the Philco Company.

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SEES RCA REVERSE STOCK SPLIT-UP

In a syndicated column, "The National Whirligig", of the McClure Newspaper Syndicate, New York, James McMullin writes:

"Radio Corporation of America is contemplating a reverse stock split-up - one share for three. Some of the present stockholders are afraid this will expose them to renewed attacks by bear operators."

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NEW AND RENEWED COLUMBIA ACCOUNTS

RENEWAL - P. Lorillard Co., (Old Gold Cigarettes); Agency - Lennen & Mitchell, Inc.; Program - "Little Jack Little", Soloist, Mon. through Friday 9:00-9:15 A.M., 34 stations;

RENEWAL - Eastman Kodak Co., (Kodaks, films, etc.); Agency - J. Walter Thompson Co.; Program - Musical - "Eastman Program", Friday 9:00-9:30 P.M., (West Coast - 9:30-10:00 PST), 31 stations.

NEW - International Oil Heating Co., Inc., St. Louis, Mo. (Oil Burners); Agency - Lloyd & Hill, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.; Program - Fridays & Tuesdays 7:45- 8:00 A.M., Fred Feibel, organist, WABC.

NEW - H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. (Rice Flakes); Agency - Young & Rubicam, Inc., New York City; Program - "Heinz Presents Joe Palooka", Tues. Thurs. 6:45-7:00 P.M. (Rebroadcast 11:15-11:30), 51 stations.

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SONORA COMPANY SEEKS TELEVISION PERMIT

Permission to erect a new \$20,000 visual broadcasting experimental station is asked in an application submitted to the Federal Radio Commission by the Sonora Manufacturing Company, of Chicago. The application, filed by Gustave Frankel, Leonard C. Welling and Gustave Kraus, would enable experiments to determine the possibilities of television transmission and reception in metropolitan areas.

The purpose of the station would be to conduct experiments "to determine the transmission characteristics of ultra short waves over metropolitan areas, in conjunction with development of suitable television receiving equipment."

The station would operate with power of 5,000 watts on frequencies of 43000-46000, 48500-50300, and 60000-80000 kilocycles.

First experiments would deal with transmission of television images from motion picture films. Later, studio experimental pick-up would be studied.

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HARBORD RATES PERSHING AMONG GREATEST GENERALS

In an address before the Army War College, "The Preservation of American Identity in the World War", Gen. J. G. Harbord, Chairman of the Radio Corporation of America paid a great tribute to General Pershing.

"Let us hope that other generations will have a Pershing to lead their armies", General Harbord said in conclusion. "The verdict of history can not be hurried in its award of place. No man writing of his contemporaries can divest himself of sentiment. Prophecy like almost everything else is quoted at low values in these modern days. Yet, I doubt if anyone writing now of the six greatest military figures of our first 150 years of national life would deny that General Pershing easily belongs in a select group with Sherman, Jackson, Grant, Lee, and Washington. If such a group be narrowed to three, your present speaker can conceive of no such combination that would omit the name of John J. Pershing."

The address consisting of upwards of 10,000 words, was reprinted in full in the Congressional Record of April 11th, at the request of Senator Tydings of Maryland. Likewise, it should prove a fitting addition to General Harbord's book, "Leaves From A War Diary", published by Dodd Mead & Company, of New York.

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NEW COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH HEAD

The Columbia Phonograph Company, Inc., announced yesterday the election of H. E. Ward, of Chicago, as President, and H. Curtiss Abbott, of New York, as Vice-President in Charge of Sales, Merchandising and Advertising. F. J. Ames remains Treasurer. Messrs. Ward and Abbott, also, were elected Directors of the company.

The voting trustees of the company announced at the close of 1931 that 78,000 of the 82,524 shares of the company's stock had been sold to the Grigsby-Grunow Company, of Chicago, by an exchange of 4 4-10 shares of Grigsby-Grunow stock for each share of Columbia stock.

In connection with the reorganization of its executive personnel, the Columbia Phonograph Company, Inc., is entering into manufacturing and merchandising of radio receiving sets. Mr. Ward announced that the company had no debts, that cash on hand was sufficient for effective operation and that there were no plant maintenance costs.

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: BUSINESS LETTER BRIEFS :
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The Radio Commission has granted authority to Station WABC, New York, to operate on 800 and 900 kilocycles experimentally with 50,000 watts power.

Programs from foreign countries carried over National Broadcasting Company networks increased 175 per cent during the first quarter of 1932 over the same period last year, according to an NBC press report.

Eight high-powered radio broadcasting stations in Mexico City were closed last week by order of General Miguel Acosta, Minister of Communications for operating without crystal controls.

Their indiscriminate broadcasting had interfered with programs all over the United States. The Mexican State Department had been deluged with protests.

The stations will remain closed until they comply with international regulations.

According to an announcement made by Charles J. Pannill, Executive Vice-President of the Radiomarine Corporation of America, four RCA radio direction finders are to be installed on vessels of the Merchant and Miners' Transportation Company. When the installations are completed, the Merchants and Miners' Company will have in service ten RCA radio direction finders, and in addition, RCA equipment on all of the company's vessels carrying radiotelegraph apparatus.

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OPERATORS' LICENSES FOR U. S. CITIZENS ONLY

A bill carrying an amendment to the Radio Act which provides that radio operators' licenses shall be issued only to American citizens has been passed by the Senate. It reads, as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., That Section 5, subparagraph C, of the Act of February 23, 1927, as amended, is amended by striking out the word 'persons', after the words 'issue to such', and inserting the words 'citizens of the United States', so that the amended paragraph will read: 'To prescribe the qualifications of station operators, to classify them according to the duties to be performed, to fix the forms of such licenses, and to issue them to such citizens of the United States as he finds qualified,'"

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COLUMBIA REPORTED TO HAVE ACQUIRED NEW CAPITAL OUTLET

It is reported the Columbia Broadcasting System has entered into a five-year contract to take over Station WJSV, at Mt. Vernon Hills, Va., 16 miles from Washington, D.C., with renewal privilege of two five-year periods. If this is true, it opens up considerable speculation with regard to the broadcasting situation in the National Capital.

Station WJSV, under the new arrangement, will probably broadcast Columbia programs now being distributed through Station WMAL, Washington, owned by M. A. Leese, whose contract with Columbia expires next November, but has a clause allowing either party to cancel after ninety days' notice.

If Columbia gives up WMAL it is believed the National Broadcasting Company will renew its negotiations to lease the station, which would enable the NBC to give the Capital City the full schedule of programs originating with WJZ, in New York. At present Washington is on a split network receiving a majority of WEAF programs, with a few from the WJZ hookup.

If the NBC secured WMAL it would probably be on a rental basis, as thus far Mr. Leese has declined to sell the station outright, although he is said to have been offered more than \$250,000. What consideration is involved in the WJSV-Columbia deal is not known but the property and equipment is understood to be valued at upwards of \$100,000.

One possibility is that if Columbia acquires WJSV it has in mind using the Virginia transmitter as a booster station for WABC, Columbia's key station. Some time ago Columbia applied to the Radio Commission for the privilege of installing a WABC booster in Washington but was denied the privilege on the ground that it would introduce new facilities into the District.

It is believed that Columbia's first move after acquiring the station would be to apply for permission to move WJSV's transmitter nearer to Washington, perhaps to Rosslyn, just across the river, so that the Capital may be reached with a more satisfactory signal. Although located only sixteen miles away, and broadcasting with 10,000 watts power, complaints have been made that it is not possible to hear WJSV clearly in all parts of Washington. Yet it thunders into Winchester, Va., is heard regularly at distant points in the United States, and as far away as Porto Rico. Cross-talk is frequently heard on WJSV, supposedly because it broadcasts on the same frequency, and during the same hours as Station KSTP, St. Paul, which likewise uses 10,000 watts power.

If the WJSV transmitter is moved nearer to Washington, doubtless its power would be reduced whether it was synchronized with WABC or broadcast independently. If synchronized, it could not very well continue to use 10,000 watts because, according to radio engineers, it would "mush" the signal in the WABC territory. If broadcasting separately, such power might "blanket" Washington. Another advantage is moving the station to some point across the river would be that performers would not have to journey to Alexandria to the studios.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

April 18 - WEVD, Debs Memorial Fund, Inc., New York, N.Y., license to cover C.P. granted 12/4/31 to move transmitter and install new transmitting equipment; WBCF, W. Neal Parker & Herbert H. Metcalf, Glen Falls, N. Y., voluntary assignment of license to John T. Calkins; WEAO, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, C.P. to install new transmitter; WKZO, WKZO, Inc., Kalamazoo, Mich., modification of license to change from 1 KW, daytime, to 250 w., 1 KW, LS, unlimited time on 590 kc.; WCCO, Northwestern Broadcasting Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., modification of C.P. for 50 kilowatts, requesting extension of completion date to 8/31/32; KGEZ, Donald C. Treloar, Kalispell, Montana, install automatic frequency control, and C. P. to move station locally;

April 19 - WBEN, WBEN, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., C.P. to install new transmitter and change from 1 KW to 1 KW, 1½KW, LS; WEAN, Shepard Broadcasting Service, Inc., Providence, R. I., modification of license to increase power from 250 w., 500 w. LS, to 500 watts day and night, experimentally, resubmitted without amendment; WNBH, Irving Vermilya, trading as New Bedford Broadcasting Co., New Bedford, Mass., C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase power from 100 w. to 100 w., 250 w., LS; Albert S. Moffat, Springfield, Mass., C.P. for a new station to use 1420 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time; KGKY, Sandpoint Broadcasting Co., Sandpoint, Idaho, C.P. to move station to Lewiston, Idaho, and make changes in equipment; KGVO, Mosby's, Inc., Missoula, Montana, modification of license to change from 1420 kc., 100 watts, daytime, to 1200 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time; KSEI, Radio Service Corporation, Pocatello, Idaho, modification of C.P. granted 3/8/32, request change from 900 kc., 250 w., 500 w., LS to 890 kc., 500 watts day and night.

The following applications were returned to the applicants: W. Frank Robertson, Mexia, Texas, new station on 1500 kc., (Rule 151, and unsatisfactory transmitter); G. D. Griffin, Oklahoma City, Okla., C.P. for a new station on 1200 kc. (unsatisfactory transmitter, Rule 6a and c, and Rule 121).

Applications, Other Than Broadcasting

April 18 - KGTB, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Texarkana, Ark., license covering C.P. for 322.5, 3232.5, 3242.5, 3257.5, 3447.5, 3457.5, 3467.5, 3485, 5602.5, 5612.5, 5632.5 kc., 50 watts, aeronautical service; also license covering C.P. for 2316, 2356, 4115 kc., 50 watts, point-to-point aeronautical service; W2XP, R.C.A. Communications, Inc., Riverhead, N. Y., license covering C.P. for 25700, 34600, 51400, 60000-400000, 401000 kc., and above, 250 watts, experimental service; Louisiana State Bureau of Identification & Investigation: At Baton Rouge, La., new C.P. for 1574 kc., 100 watts, State police service; KGPY, Shreveport, La., modification of C.P. for extension of time, State Police service; KOW, Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., near Edmonds, Wash., license covering C.P. for 2590 kc., 400 watts, coastal harbor service; Nakat Packing Co., Hidden Inlet, Alaska, license for point-to-point telephone service, 3265 kc., 250 watts; WPEF, City of New York, New York, N.Y.,

license covering C.P. for 2450 kc., 400 watts, municipal police service; Atlantic Broadcasting Corp.; Long Island N. Y., W2XE, renewal of license for 6120 kc., 5 KW, experimental relay broadcasting service; W2XAB, New York, N. Y., renewal of license for 2750-2850 kc., 500 watts, experimental visual broadcasting service.

April 19 - WLXP, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, South Dartmouth, Mass., modification of license for additional frequencies of 27100, 34600, 41000 kc., 1 KW, general experimental service; KUP, Examiner Printing Co., San Francisco, Cal., C.P. for new transmitter, 6440, 8350, 11340, 22225 kc., 1.25 KW, mobile press service; Sonora Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., new C.P. for visual broadcasting service, 43000-46000, 48500-50300, 60000-80000 kc., 5 KW; KGPH, County of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, Okla., license covering C.P. for new transmitter, 2450 kc., 250 watts, municipal police service; Alaska Pacific Salmon Corp.; KDP, Chomly, Alaska, and KFN, Cape Chacon, Alaska, C.P. for new transmitter for 2512, 500 and 425 or 466 kc. - coastal; 246, 252, 3092.5 kc. - point to point, 100 watts. Coastal Harbor, Coastal Telephone, point-to-point telegraph and point-to-point telephone services.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Applications Granted (April 19, 1932)

WFOX, Paramount Broadcasting Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., license covering local move of station, 1400 kc., 500 watts, share with WCGU, WLTH and WBBC; KID, KID Broadcasting Co., Idaho Falls, Idaho, modification of license to increase hours of operation from simultaneous day with KTFI and sharing at night with KTFI, to unlimited; KGKX, Sandpoint Broadcasting Co., Sandpoint, Idaho, authority to discontinue operation of station to July 1, pending Commission action on application to install new equipment and move station to Lewiston, Idaho; WABC-WBO, Atlantic Broadcasting Corp., New York City, extension of special authorization to operate on 800 kc., and 900 kc., experimentally with 50 KW power; WCAE, WCAE, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., authority to make field intensity measurements using 250 watts portable transmitter for determining new site for transmitter (action taken April 14th); WSB, Atlanta Journal, Atlanta, Ga., extension of period in which to make field measurements for 30 days; KGGE, Powell & Platz, d/b as Powell & Platz, South Coffeyville, Okla., permission to take depositions in re application of American Broadcasting Corp., Louisville, Ky., set for hearing May 2, 1932; WLB-WBMS, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., permission to take depositions in re applications for renewal of license and modification of license set for hearing May 5, 1932.

Also, Radiomarine Corp. of America: WHEI, aboard vessel "St. John" authority for 60 days to operate radio equipment on vessel "St. John", A1 and A2 emission; Also, New York, temporary

authority for 60 days to operate transmitter ET-3574A aboard the "Leviathan" replacing ET-3655 and ET-3655B, frequency range 385 to 500 kc., 5515 and 16660; KSE, Torrance, Cal., modification of coastal telg. license for additional frequency 16860 kc., also granted same for marine relay license; Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., South Plainfield, N. J., C.P. for special experimental service, 278 kc., 10 watts, emission A1, A2 and A3; KHK, Mutual Tel. Co., Wahiawa, T. H., C.P. for coastal telg. service, 8280 kc., calling; 8580 kc. working; 500 watts, A1 emission; W2XBZ, R.C.A. Communication, Inc., New Brunswick, N. J., C.P. to move transmitter to Arneys Mount, N. J.; W4XA, Miami Broadcasting Co., Inc., Portable, Miami, Fla., license for broadcast pickup service, 2342 kc., 15 watts, A3 emission; W8XAL, The Crosley Radio Corp., near Mason, Ohio, renewaly of experimental license, 6060 kc., 10 KW, special high quality telephony; maximum communication band width plus tolerance, 20 kc.

Also, Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: at Cheyenne, Wyo., C.P. for communicating with aircraft flying blue chain; 3072.5, 3082.5, 3088, *5510, *5540, 5672.5, 5692.5 kc., 50 w., A3 emission (*available until March 1, 1933 only); WSDR, Madison, Wis., aeronautical license 2854 and 3005 kc., unlimited; 5377.5 kc. day only; 400 watts, A1, A2 and A3 emission; also granted point-to-point aeronautical license, 2668 and 2672 kc., 400 watts, A1 emission; WSDS, Chicago, aeronautical license 2854 and 3005 kc., unlimited (also same as for WSDR); at Wichita & Westward, temporary authority to use frequency 6350 kc., for period of 90 days at certain stations on blue chain, pending the complete rebuilding of existing transmitters to incorporate crystal control and make possible the use of frequency 6510 kc. now assigned under rules and regulations. The following are the stations: KGTD, Wichita, KSY, Tulsa; KSV, Amarillo, Tex.; KSX, Albuquerque; KGTA, Winslow, Ariz.; KGTL, Kingman, Ariz.; KSI, Burbank, Cal., KGSB, Alameda, Cal.

City of Woonsocket, Woonsocket, R. I., C.P. for police service, 2470 kc., 30 watts, A3 emission; WPDZ, City of Fort Wayne, Police Dept., Fort Wayne, Ind., C.P. to install new equipment; WPDM, City of Dayton, Police Dept., Dayton, Ohio, modification of C.P. to extend completion date from May 9 to August 8, 1932; W9XV, Ozark Radio Corp. of Carterville, Shreveport, La., license for gen. exp. service; frequencies 1594, 2398, 3492.5, 4797.5, 6425, 8655, 12862.5, 17310 kc.; 100 watts, emission A1, A2, A3 and special, provided maximum communication band width plus tolerance does not exceed the frequency separation band width; subject to provisions of Rule 308, except on frequency 1594, which is 1:30 to 2:30 P.M. and 4 to 5 A.M.; W5BQU, C. H. Pultz, and W5SIG, J. Stanley Ford, Jr., Brownsville, Texas, authority to operate amateur stations during May for purpose of making tests and handling personal messages with Lt. Cameron of Signal Corps, 12th Cavalry, which will be on field maneuvers.

Set For Hearing

Bernard Hanks, Abilene, Texas, requests C.P. for new station, 1340 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time; KGFI, Eagle Broadcasting Co., Inc., Corpus Christi, Texas, requests C.P. to make changes in equipment; KGBX, KGBX, Inc., St. Joseph, Mo., requests C.P. to move

studio to Springfield, Mo., and move transmitter to Springfield, Mo and change time to unlimited; Ray-O-Vision Corp. of America, Los Angeles, Cal., requests C.P. for experimental visual broadcasting service.

Matched Frequency Tests To Be Continued On Temporary Basis

Extended temporarily the Special Authorization, which expires May 1, 1932, to continue matched frequency tests with unlimited time to Stations WCAH, Columbus, Ohio; WHEC-WABO, Rochester, N. Y., WOKO, Albany, N. Y., WHP, Harrisburg, Pa. (divides with WBAK, Harrisburg) and WFEA, Manchester, N. H.

WBAK, Penna. State Police, Commonwealth of Pa., Harrisburg, Pa., granted renewal of license on temporary basis subject to outcome of hearing on application of WHP, Harrisburg, Pa. for facilities of WBAK; WCAH, Commercial Radio Service Co., Columbus, Ohio; application for regular renewal license set for hearing because of application of WBAK for its facilities, granted temporary license. WHP, WHP, Inc., Harrisburg, Pa., application for regular renewal license set for hearing to be heard with application of WBAK and WCAH, granted temporary license.

Miscellaneous

(Action taken April 18, 1932)

WJAY, Cleveland Radio Corp., Cleveland, Ohio, denied motion of Woodmen of the World Life Insurance Co. to set aside hearing order and return application for modification of license to change from 610 kc., 500 w., daytime, to 590 kc., 250 w., 500 LW, unlimited time; KFXV, Albert H. Schermann, Flagstaff, Ariz., application for renewal of license granted, Stewart A. Heigold has withdrawn application for part of the facilities of this station; KGGF, Powell & Platz, So. Coffeyville, Okla., application to move main studio to Coffeyville, Kans., set for hearing because of protest of Station KFBI, Milford, Kans.

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PATENTS, PATENT SUITS AND TRADE-MARKS

The following patents were granted during the week ending April 19, 1932:

- 1,854,203. Contact. Fred H. Kroger, Ridgewood, N. J., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed July 24, 1930.
- 1,854,219. Combined Motion Picture Projector and Sound Reproducing Apparatus. Freeman H. Owens, New York, N. Y., assignor to Owens Development Corporation, New York, N. Y. Filed May 28, 1929.
- 1,854,239. Tuning Device. Alfred Weiland, Germantown, Pa., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Filed June 24, 1930.
- 1,854,267. Tuning Fork Generator. Andrew L. Matte, Summit, N. J., assignor to American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Original application filed June 16, 1928. Divided and this application filed May 15, 1930.
- 1,854,274. Television System. Dietrich Prinz, Berlin, Germany, assignor to Telefunken Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie m.b.H., Berlin, Germany. Filed April 4, 1931, and in Germany April 3, 1930.
- 1,854,294. Regulator for Amplifiers. Ollivier Marie Gustave de l'Harpe, Paris, France, assignor to Society Francaise Radio Electrique, Paris, France. Filed January 15, 1926, and in France July 22, 1925.
- 1,854,315. Transmission of Colored Pictures. Rudolf Schmook, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Germany, assignor to Siemens & Halske, Aktiengesellschaft, Siemenstadt, near Berlin, Germany. Filed September 27, 1930, and in Germany June 13, 1929.
- 1,854,375. Unitary Element Structure for Vacuum Tubes. Robert Harding, Jr., White Plains, N. Y., assignor to Arcturus Radio Tube Company, Newark, N. J. Filed May 17, 1929.
- 1,854,376. Method of Treating Tubes. Walter Louis Krahl, Montclair, N. J., assignor to Arcturus Radio Tube Company, Newark, N. J. Filed January 27, 1928.
- 1,854,432. Generation of Electric Waves. George M. Thurston, New York, N. Y., assignor to Western Electric Company, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed August 18, 1927.
- 1,854,447. Polyphase Motor Control System, Ben J. Chromy, Hopkins, Minn., assignor to Wired Radio, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed May 14, 1930.

- 1,854,448. Radio Signaling. Louis Cohen, Washington, D. C. Filed September 17, 1928.
- 1,854,457. Electric Wave Signaling System. Gustave Charles de Coutouly, Chatham, N. J., assignor to Western Electric Company, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed July 6, 1925.
- 1,854,474. Microphone. William Roe Lane, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Filed May 31, 1930.
- 1,854,533. Automatic Switch for Controlling Motor-Vehicle-Carried Apparatus. Charles R. Wexler, Cambridge, Mass., assignor to David Housman, Winthrop, Mass. Filed February 19, 1930.
- 1,854,555. Control Methanism for Radio Apparatus. Joseph Mendola, Rochester, N. Y. Filed July 16, 1930.
- 1,854,566. Loop Adjusting Device. Walter J. Spiro, White Plains, N. Y. Filed October 15, 1927.
- 1,854,643. Radio Period Selecting Device. Emile Brugger, Valley Stream, N. Y., assignor of one-half to Atlantic Broadcasting Corporation. Filed February 20, 1930.
- 1,854,682. Television Device. Rene Barthelemy, Fontenay-Aux-Roses, France, assignor to Compagnie pour la Fabrication des Compteurs et Materiel d'usines a Gaz, Montrouge, Seine, France. Filed February 5, 1931, and in France, February 13, 1930.
- 1,854,733. Radio Beacon. Guy du Bourg de Bozas, Paris, France. Filed February 24, 1931, and in France October 18, 1930.
- 1,854,830. Acoustic Device. Paul B. Flanders, East Orange, N. J., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed April 28, 1928.
- 1,854,854. Amplifier System. Benjamin F. Miessner, Short Hills, N. J., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Filed Feb. 2, 1929.
- 1,854,884. Electrical Communication. Wendell L. Carlson, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Original application filed September 21, 1922, Patent No. 1,649,098, dated November 15, 1927. Divided and this application filed June 22, 1926.
- 1,854,900. Vacuum Tube Tester. William Nelson Goodwin, Jr., Newark N. J., assignor to Weston Electrical Instrument Corporation, Newark, N. J. Filed February 8, 1928.
- 1,854,901. Tube Tester. William Nelson Goodwin, Jr., Newark, N. J., assignor to Weston Electrical Instrument Corporation, Newark, N. J. Filed February 5, 1931.

- 1,854,915. Radio Receiving System. Sidney Y. White, New York, N. Y., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Filed January 23, 1928.
- 1,854,926. Process for Carbon-coating Electrodes. Ernest D. de Broske, North Bergen, N. J. Filed June 6, 1930.
- 1,854,941. Turntable for Sound Picture Apparatus. John Ripley Kiel, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Auditone Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed May 8, 1930.
- 1,854,949. Measurement of Speed Variations. Milton S. Mead, Jr., Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Co. Filed June 23, 1930.
- 1,854,960. Automatic Phonograph. Thomas W. Small, Huntington, Ind. assignor to The Capehart Corporation, Fort Wayne, Ind. Filed July 21, 1930.
- 1,854,986. Method and Means for Producing High Frequencies. William A. Fitch, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Company. Filed May 17, 1930.
- 1,855,054. High-Frequency Coupling System. John Kelly Johnson, Hartsdale, N. Y., assignor to Hazeltine Corporation. Filed February 13, 1931.
- 1,855,055. High Frequency Transformer. John Kelly Johnson, Hartsdale, N. Y., assignor to Hazeltine Corporation. Original application filed Feb. 13, 1931, Serial No. 515,560. Divided and this application filed February 28, 1931.
- 1,855,058. Sound Box Guiding Mechanism. Sigmund Katscher, Vienna, Austria. Filed May 29, 1930, and in Austria January 30, 1930.
- 1,855,125. Automatic Phonograph Record Reverser. Harry Broeckmeyer, New York, N. Y. Filed August 29, 1928.
- 1,855,146. Method and Apparatus for Audition. W. Bartlett Jones, Chicago, Ill. Filed December 14, 1928.
- 1,855,147. Distortion in Sound Transmission. W. Bartlett Jones, Chicago, Illinois. Filed January 11, 1929.
- 1,855,148. Sound Transmission. W. Bartlett Jones, Chicago, Ill. Filed August 4, 1927.
- 1,855,149. Method and Means for the Ventriloquial Production of Sound. W. Bartlett Jones, Chicago, Illinois. Filed April 13, 1927.

- 1,855,150. Reproduction of Sound. W. Bartlett Jones, Chicago, Illinois. Filed October 10, 1928.
- 1,855,151. Electrical Phonograph Pick-Up and Apparatus. W. Bartlett Jones, Chicago, Illinois. Filed January 25, 1930. Renewed January 9, 1932.
- 1,855,152. Selective Control Device. W. Bartlett Jones, Chicago, Illinois. Filed January 7, 1931.
- 1,855,154. Electric Discharge Device. Camil A. Sabbah, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Company. Filed February 28, 1931.
- 1,855,155. Radio Lead or Aerial. John C. Sampson, St. Louis, Mo. Filed August 19, 1929.
- 1,855,156. Phonograph. Frank J. Seabolt, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor, by direct and mesne assignments, to The Phonograph Company, a Corp. of Delaware. Filed August 9, 1923.
- 1,855,157. Phonograph. Frank J. Seabolt, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to The Phonograph Company, a Corp. of Delaware. Filed October 18, 1927.
- 1,855,168. Loud Speaker. Clair L. Farrand, Forest Hills, N. Y., assignor to Lektophone Corporation, Jersey City, N.J. Original application filed April 22, 1926. Divided and this application filed October 17, 1929.

Patent Suits

- 1,448,279, 1,579,392, Pridham & Jensen, Electrodynamic receiver; 1,745,118, same, Sound reproducing device, filed March 15, 1932, D.C., N.D. Calif. (San Francisco), Doc. E 3210-S, The Magnavox Co. v. Waterhouse-Lester-Scovel Co., Ltd., et al.
- 1,454,656, C. E. Rork, Flotation machine, C.C.A. 3d Cir., Doc. 4280, Radio Corp. of America v. Dubilier Condenser Corp. et al. Claims 14 and 3 held invalid March 18, 1932.
- 1,635,117, F. W. Dunmore, Signal receiving system, C.C. A, 3d Cir., Doc. 4279, Radio Corp. of America v. Dubilier Condenser Corp. et al. Claim 9 held invalid March 18, 1932.

Trade-Mark Applications Received

- Ser. No. 317,424. Clago Radio Corporation, Chicago, Ill. Filed July 29, 1931. "Super Defiance" for Radio Receiving Sets. Claims use since July 23, 1931.
- Ser. No. 321,434. National Union Radio Corporation, Newark, N. J. Filed November 23, 1931. Initials "T" and "C" blended and placed in a double circle. The drawing is lined to indicate shading only in the inner circle. For Radio Electron Tubes. Claims use since October, 1924.
- Ser. No. 322,694. The Greist Manufacturing Co., New Haven, Conn. Filed January 4, 1932. "DAYTONE" for portable table or desk electric lamps. Claims use since November 25, 1931.
- Ser. No. 323,272. Columbia Phonograph Co., Inc., Bridgeport, Conn. Filed January 21, 1932. Under section 5b of the Act of 1905 as amended in 1920. "Columbia" for Radio Receiving, Detecting, and Transmitting Sets and Parts Thereof. Claims use since September 1, 1928.
- Ser. No. 323,917. Stern & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Filed February 6, 1932. "Dyne-O-Phaze" for self-contained units for varying the capacity of Radio Receiving Set Antennae. Claims use since February 2, 1932.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

RECEIVED

INSURANCE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C. APR 25 1932

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. 523

SHOW-DOWN ON SYNCHRONIZATION JUNE 1ST

The Federal Radio Commission wants to know whether or not synchronization has been a success and has called for a report on the subject not later than May 16th telling of results of the tests. The Commission at the same time extended until June 1st permission to Stations WBAL, Baltimore, and WTIC, Hartford, Conn., to continue these experiments. Their licenses were to have expired May 1st.

Climaxing nearly a year of extensive experiments in simultaneous operation, these stations on April 20th began tests with new equipment which, it is hoped, will prove to be the means of surmounting obstacles which remain in the path of perfection in synchronized broadcasting.

The Commission on June 1st will decide the fate of this new development when it determines if the tests have been successful enough to warrant further experiments with a view toward materially increasing the service area of broadcasting stations, and substantially reducing interference in reception.

It is indicated from the reports that the synchronization tests are proving satisfactory and if they are so pronounced by the engineers, the Commission may be convinced that the key to freeing the air of objectionable interference lies in simultaneous operation, and may approve its further development to the point where it may be installed between the country's major stations. If, on the other hand, they are adjudged a failure, radio engineers will have to seek elsewhere for the "cure-all" for radio ills.

Reports from the stations indicate that experiments thus far have proved successful. It is said that listeners tell of reception free from interference and report regular reception farther from the transmitters than ever before. If engineers substantiate this approval, it is likely the Commission will act to assure the future of synchronization.

During the year WBAL and WTIC have been carrying on tests most of the rough spots have been smoothed over. There yet remain, however, several difficulties to be overcome before simultaneous operation may be said to be practicable.

Three long-sought benefits to radio, both from the standpoint of the broadcaster and listener, will result if synchronization is perfected. First, the area any transmitter is able to cover regularly will be materially increased. Second, interference will be reduced so programs will come in without squeaks and growls. Third, stations will save money.

With more than 600 broadcasting stations now operating, the air is over-crowded. Engineers have long advocated cutting in half the number of stations if broadcast reception is to be ideal.

Engineers of the National Broadcasting Company have cooperated with the Baltimore and Hartford stations in development of this new method of broadcasting, and have reported favorably the prospects for future success.

In addition to these NBC stations, there are others experimenting with simultaneous operation in various forms. Stations WHO, Des Moines, and WOC, Davenport, Iowa, have been conducting tests with matched crystal operation.

Using the matched crystal method, stations operate simultaneously on the same channel, allowing their frequencies to deviate from each other as little as possible, but using no intermediate control instrument to assure synchronous wave-lengths, as is done in synchronization.

Stations WBZ, Springfield, Mass., and WBZA, Boston, also are experimenting with matched crystal operation.

Results of these tests indicate that the matched method is not so successful as controlled synchronization. Reports of successful matched crystal broadcasts, however, have come from Stations WCAH, Columbus, Ohio; WHEC-WABO, Rochester, N. Y.; WOKO, Albany, N. Y.; WHP, Harrisburg, Pa.; and WFEA, Manchester, N. H. By a decision of April 19th, the Commission issued temporary permission to these stations to continue their tests for 90 days.

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COLUMBIA PAYS HIGH RENTAL FOR WASHINGTON STATION

Although the terms have not been made public, and probably will not be, it has been learned from a reliable source that the Columbia Broadcasting System is to pay Station WJSV \$20,000 annually for the use of the station for the first five years. The contract is said to call for two additional five year periods. The rental terms will be increased to \$40,000 a year after the first five years.

Indicative of the plans of Columbia is the conversation this writer had with William S. Paley, President of Columbia, when the latter first set his heart on Columbia having its own station in Washington.

"It is my desire and ambition", Mr. Paley declared at that time, "that Columbia should have a station here which should be in keeping with the dignity and importance of the Capital of the United States."

Because of certain local conditions, it undoubtedly took Mr. Paley considerably longer to acquire a station than he had expected, but now that this has been done, he will unquestionably not allow any further grass to grow under his feet.

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TEMPORARY COPYRIGHT AGREEMENT REACHED

Following their New York meeting, the following statement has been received from Phil Loucks, Secretary of the National Association of Broadcasters:

"The National Association of Broadcasters has reached an amicable agreement with the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers to negotiate questions of the fees to be paid by the broadcasters for copyrighted American music. This agreement was reached following the announcement by the Society that broadcasters would have to increase their present annual payment of approximately one million by three to four million dollars a year starting June 1st next.

"The agreement involves immediate opening of negotiations between the Committees of the two organizations in the hope of reaching before September 1st a working basis satisfactory to both and the American Society in the meantime has suspended its demands until September 1st unless the two Committees shall be able to come to an accord before that date.

"The decision to negotiate ensued upon the broadcasters notifying the American Society that the broadcasting industry was wholly unable to support such total payments as has been suggested and that further it could not agree to the proposed basis of assessment.

"The strong mutual interest broadcasters, composers, authors and publishers all have in fostering American music which can only be done by insuring adequate and equitable rates to the producers of such music was heartily recognized by both sides in agreeing upon a course which has served to prevent the impasse which threatened as of June 1st."

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WBAL DIRECTOR IS MUNICIPAL MUSIC PIONEER

"Baltimore, 'Cradle of Municipal Music'", written by Kenneth S. Clark and published by the City of Baltimore, gives a large amount of credit for this development to Frederick R. Huber, Municipal Director of Music. Mr. Huber, who is also director of WBAL, and the man who made that station famous, passes the credit along to city officials.

Baltimore started the ball rolling back in 1914 by appropriating \$8,000 for a municipal band.

"Finally, one morning in June of 1915", Mr. Clark writes, "Mayor James H. Preston received a visit at the City Hall from Frederick R. Huber, who had come to him with a suggestion that community singing concerts be held on certain summer evenings. The

mechanism: the words thrown upon a screen and the Municipal Band playing the accompaniment. Mayor Preston said 'Yes', and, although neither of them probably knew it at the time, that was the start of municipal music, as such, in Baltimore."

In the budget for last year, the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra was allowed \$33,000, the Municipal Band \$20,000, and the Colored Orchestra \$1,500.

Mr. Huber broadcast the first Baltimore Symphony Orchestra program over WBAL seven years ago, and under his direction this super powered station has been of tremendous assistance in keeping Baltimore and the surrounding territory, music conscious.

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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, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.:

Phonograph motors, and pick-ups	*57390	Milan, Italy	Purchase or Agency
Radio sets, microphones, pick-ups, and dynamic speakers	*57456	Zagreb, Yugoslavia	Agency
Radio Tubes	†57389	Sao Paulo, Brazil	"
Phonograph mechanisms, electromoving	*57456	Zagreb, Yugoslavia	"

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TWO GROUPS OF RADIO OPERATORS PLAN MERGER

Two organizations of radio operators, the American Radio Telegraphists Association and the Commercial Radio Protective Association, have started negotiations in New York City, according to U. P., to merge into one group.

Immediate inspiration for the proposed merger is to combat a bill which Representative Arthur M. Free, of California, has planned to introduce in Congress which would authorize coast-wise ships to carry unlicensed radio operators.

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SHULER IN RADIO FREE SPEECH COURT TEST

The famous Shuler case will be argued in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia on May 2nd. This is the first time that the "free speech" question, as provided for both in the Constitution of the United States and the Radio Act, has been up for judicial determination by the Court of Appeals. All sorts of questions involving radio law and its application by the Commission have been before the Court, including the questions of censorship, public service and others, but the issue in the Shuler case is raised squarely on the right of free speech. The case may finally go to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Reverend Shuler, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, South, of Los Angeles, is the owner of Radio Station KGEF. After protests had been filed by various citizens of Los Angeles against the character of broadcasts by the Rev. Shuler, the Commission set the matter down for hearing in Los Angeles. The hearing lasted seventeen days. The Chief Examiner recommended the renewal of the license but after full argument before the Radio Commission, it unanimously cancelled Shuler's license and put his station off the air immediately.

Shuler will be represented in the Court of Appeals by Louis G. Caldwell, formerly General Counsel of the Federal Radio Commission. The Radio Commission will be represented by Duke M. Patrick, General Counsel, and the citizens opposed to Shuler's station will be represented by Thomas P. Littlepage, senior member of the firm of Littlepage, Littlepage & Spearman.

The brief in opposition to Shuler, after giving specimens of Shuler's broadcasts, covers the citations of the Supreme Court and other courts on the question of free speech and also goes into the law of radio as a Federal controlled agency.

In one of his broadcasts, Shuler is quoted as saying that the Lord sent him a "gift of practical knowledge". Mr. Littlepage replies that it is very unfair to charge the Lord with Shuler's gift as the "record does not disclose it to be one of 'practical knowledge' but rather to be a gift of a superheated, fantastic, fanatical imagination." In another place in this brief, Shuler is charged with believing himself to be the most versatile man in history, and to be better qualified than anyone else, according to his broadcasts, "to judge as to qualifications of candidates for benches, public officials, religious denominations, millionaires, hired girls, and others including Aimee Semple McPherson."

It appears from the briefs filed in this case that Shuler claimed great credit in eliminating corruption in the city and county governments in Los Angeles. In answer to this the intervenor's brief says:

"What a horrible place it must have been before he got there. It must have been a place where the 'bright plumaged birds had no song, the highly colored flowers no perfume, the beautiful ladies no virtue and the handsome men no honor'. And if his radio station was so necessary for the salvation of the city, counsel for intervener is surprised not to have read in the newspapers that the next day after the Federal Radio Commission closed this station the Lord did not lead Shuler out of there and immediately destroy the city with fire and brimstone. Counsel for intervener most respectfully submits that if the Lord should ever pick on a man to save a city of a million and a quarter from perdition and damnation, he would certainly pick a man who did not attempt to destroy the courts and other institutions because they did not agree with him, and thereby weaken the effectiveness of the very instrumentalities by which law and order and decent government are maintained."

If the Shuler case goes to the U. S. Supreme Court, it will be of interest to all broadcasters to see the question of "free speech" over the Federal controlled agency - radio - settled once and for all.

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ADVERTISING ADDRESS PRINTED IN CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

The address of Representative Ewin L. Davis, of Tennessee, Chairman of the House Committee, before the American Association of Advertising Agencies at Washington, April 15th, was printed in the Congressional Record of April 22nd.

Copies of this may be had from any Congressman or by addressing Representative Davis, c/o U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

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GREAT MASONIC BROADCAST IN MAY

Masons everywhere through radio arrangements now being made, will doubtless have an opportunity, May 12th, to tune in on the dedication services of the \$6,000,000 National Masonic Shrine which is now being completed in Alexandria, Va., and overlooking the Nation's Capital.

The shrine was located at Alexandria in honor of the fact that it is George Washington's "home town", and the temple is a memorial to the first president and fellow Mason.

President Hoover and notables will attend. There will be a twenty-one gun salute and this likewise will be heard over the radio.

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WOULD SERVE AS RADIO AUDIENCE REPRESENTATIVE

An announcement sent in the name of the "American Radio Audience League" and Harris Randall, of 6557 Harvard Ave., Chicago, explains its object as "For entrustment of the financially valuable broadcast channels to competent agents representing the audience, rather than to sellers of transmission", reads, in part, as follows:

"The radio question is to come before Congress about May 9th, when the Federal Radio Commission expects to submit its report of conditions in the broadcasting business, as called for by the Senate's Couzens-Dill resolution, and obtained by the Commission's questionnaires to stations and networks.

"One may feel fairly sure, in view of the sources of the information, that it will not call into question the prevailing custom of appointing sellers of transmission service to govern the nation's broadcast traffic.

"Only a few persons seem to have envisioned as yet the possibilities of a broader employment of the broadcasting art, based on realistic recognition of the public's right to govern for its own service all traffic on the ninety-six channels which its purchase of 17,000,000 home radios has rendered tremendously valuable. Unless action is taken within the next few days to place this viewpoint before Congress, it seems likely that the coming debates will be predicated, as previous ones have been, on the undisputed assumption that no one should be permitted to share in the final authority over the mass of messages that come through our home loud speakers, unless he is a producer of radio transmission, or at least has it for sale!

"Present broadcasting in the U.S. is actually based on that absurd assumption, even while radio-equipped homes are so numerous that the right of determining the traffic at a single dial-point is worth, in the advertising market, hundreds of dollars per hour. Naturally, this results in many amazing situations -- as for example that of last Sunday in Chicago when the New York Philharmonic Symphony was kept off the air to make way for a broadcast of the Sox ball game, although baseball fans had their choice of three other descriptions of the same game, going on at three other points of the dial! For such occurrences, the unthinking music-lover usually blames some 'station'. The more thoughtful may well ask -- if Chicago baseball broadcasting brought in \$150,000 last summer, and if the games can be broadcast for a tenth of that amount, why should not some of the difference be collected by agents of the radio audience, licensed to control the public channels, and free to devote the proceeds to keeping other types of broadcasting on the air also at other points on the dial?"

There is enclosed a petition to the Senate and House to be signed by listeners which reads, in part:

"As private persons with active interests in educational and public service work, we have united to commend to your consideration certain conditions in radio broadcasting which seem to have escaped the attention they deserve. They are summarized in the attached report to us resulting from the investigations carried on by Mr. Harris K. Randall. The report touches also upon some possible solutions of related problems, such as excessive advertising, lack of consistency in the service at any dial-point, and the powers granted to unqualified persons to determine the content and character of radio messages. We commend especially the indicated possibilities of avoiding more rigid government control, either of transmitting plants or of program traffic. We believe that better principles of assigning broadcast licenses might make possible a relaxation rather than a tightening of restrictions applied to licensees. We feel that these suggestions represent a sounder Americanism as well as a more effective and economical way of dealing with the major radio ills.

"The Federal Radio Commission's order of January 29, 1932, 'to block trafficking in radio facilities' is on its face evidence that broadcast channels are valuable liquid assets which, according to good authority, are in the nature of public property. These assets should be diligently conserved and used for the public benefit instead of being virtually 'frozen' by restrictions on their salability.

"Also, we see no reason why the art of radio broadcasting should, unlike all other mechanical aids to human communication and enlightenment, have its entire use placed permanently under the rule of those who control and operate its mechanisms. The number of available channels is limited by nature. They should, therefore, be in the custody of responsible agencies only, whose selection must be guided solely by broad considerations of public policy.

"Finally, we call to your attention how incompatible is the present virtual 'continuing possession' of valuable channels with the spirit of the law's stringent provisions against channel ownership. This is no doubt a result of the dilemma faced by the courts in their attempt to guard simultaneously the rights of private property in privately owned transmitting equipment and the paramount public interest in channels of public communication. But the whole dilemma should disappear if we can dispel the notion that ownership of a transmitting property implies the right of governing message traffic on a public broadcast channel. It should imply, instead, simply a right to compete fairly with any other transmitting concern for contracts to supply transmission service to duly licensed broadcasters."

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A. P. AGAIN TO DISCUSS RADIO

The question of radio will again be discussed at the meeting of the Associated Press which convenes in New York tomorrow. The Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association at the same time will hear the report of the Chairman of its Radio Committee, Elzy Roberts, of the St. Louis Star.

Television in operation will be demonstrated daily from 2:30 to 5 P.M. to the visiting publishers and their representatives by the Columbia Broadcasting System, which has installed at convention headquarters the latest receivers. Programs will be broadcast through visual Station W2XAB, the Columbia System's experimental transmitter, opening with an address by James Wright Brown, owner of "Editor and Publisher". Thereafter many Columbia regular features will be presented.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

April 21 - WQAO-WPAP, Calvary Baptist Church, New York, N. Y., install automatic frequency control; WHN, Marcus Loew Booking Agency, New York, N. Y., install automatic frequency control; KQV, KQV Broadcasting Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., install automatic frequency control; WGAR, WGAR Broadcasting Co., Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, install automatic frequency control; WCOD, Keystone Broadcasting Corp., Harrisburg, Pa., install automatic frequency control; WBT, Station WBT, Inc., Charlotte, N. C., modification of C.P. for 25 kw, extend completion date to August 16, 1932; WSBT, The South Bend Tribune, South Bend, Ind., modification of license for change from specified hours (day only) to continuous daytime operation to 5:30 P.M.; The Southwest Broadcasting Co., Lamar, Colo., C.P. for a new station to use 1420 kc., 100 w., share with KGIW, Trinidad, Colo.; KOA, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Denver, Colo., modification of C.P. for 50 KW, extend completion date to Nov. 17, 1932.

April 22 - WKAQ, Radio Corporation of Porto Rico, San Juan, P.R., C.P. to install new transmitter and change from 890 kc., 250 w. to 950 kc., 1 KW; WCAU, Universal Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa. modification of C.P. extend completion date of C.P. for 50 KW to August 17, 1932; WJBY, Gadsden Broadcasting Co., Inc., Gadsden, Ala., C.P. to move transmitter locally and make changes in equipment; WTOC, Savannah Broadcasting Co., Inc., Savannah, Ga., license to cover C.P. granted Feb. 5, 1932.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Applications Granted
(April 21, 1932).

WJBU, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., authority to install automatic frequency control; WHBU, Anderson Broadcasting Corp., Anderson, Ind., license covering changes in equipment, and removal of studio and transmitter locally, 1210 kc., 100 w., unlimited time; WLW, The Crosley Radio Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio; KPCB, Queen City Broadcasting Co., Inc., Seattle, Wash., KTM, Pickwick Broadcasting Corp., Los Angeles, Calif., authority to install automatic frequency control; WBBC, Brooklyn Broadcasting Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., C.P. to make changes in auxiliary transmitter; WMBH, Edwin D. Aber, Joplin, Mo., C.P. to make changes in equipment and move transmitter locally in Joplin; WHAS, The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times Co., Louisville, Ky., modification of C.P. approving 25 KW equipment.

Also, WHEF, Attala Milling & Produce Co., Kosciusko, Miss., modification of C.P. to change type of equipment authorized by C.P. and increase daytime power from 100 to 250 w.; WBAX, John H. Stenger Jr., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., authority to operate from 7:30 P.M. to 12 midnight April 25th, provided Station WJBU remains silent; KFJB, Marshall Electric Co., Inc., Marshalltown, Iowa, authority to operate from 3 P.M. to 8 P.M. and from 9 to 10 p.m., C.S.T., May 18th; KOB, New Mexico College of Agriculture, N. Mex., permission to discontinue broadcasting programs on April 24 in order to move transmitter from State College to Albuquerque and resume broadcasting August 1st or sooner; KGDA, Mitchell Broadcasting Corp., Mitchell S. Dak., authority to discontinue operating for period of 20 days, in order to reconstruct transmitter; KFAC, Los Angeles Broadcasting Co., Los Angeles, Calif., license covering local move of transmitter and studio and installation of new equipment, 1300 kc., 1 KW, half-time.

Also, Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., Portable, 4 C.P.s 1526 kc Al emission for temporary motion picture work; power 250 w., for 2 transmitters 10 w. for 2; WAE, WAD, R.C.A. Communications, Inc., Rocky Point, N. Y., modification of C.P. extending completion date to November 11, 1932; WJZ, Same Co., San Juan, P. R., license, point-to-point telegraph, transmitter type RCA ET3666, Serial No. 9424, 350 w; WRDK, Press Wireless, Inc., Hicksville, N. Y., license fixed public press point-to-point telegraph; frequencies 4725, 4935, 4985, 5335 kc., 10 kw., Al emission, points of communication Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles; Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., plane license 3105, 2906, 3072.5, 3082.5, 3088, *5510 *5540, 5672.5, 5692.5 kc., 50 w., A3 emission, (*Not available after March 1, 1932); W2XAP, Jenkins Television Corp., Portable, initial location Jersey City, N. J., renewal of experimental visual broadcasting license, 2000-2100 kc., 250 w., A3 emission.

Renewal of Licenses

The following stations were granted regular renewal of licenses: WBBS, Brooklyn, N. Y.; WBER, Brooklyn, N. Y.; WBCM, Bay City, Mich.; WCGU, Brooklyn, N. Y.; WQBC, Vicksburg, Miss.; WSAR, Fall River, Mass.; WTAQ, Eau Claire, Wis.; KLO, Ogden, Utah; KOH, Reno, Nevada and KOY, Phoenix, Arizona.

The following stations were granted temporary licenses subject to such action as the Commission may take on the licensees' pending applications for renewals:

WAWZ, Zarephath, N. J.; WCDA, New York City; WFAB, New York City; WNBR, WGBC, Memphis, Tenn., and KGRS, Amarillo, Texas.

WOR, Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc. Newark, N. J., granted modification of renewal license for auxiliary transmitter, 710 kc., 500 w., unlimited time; WHOM, New Jersey Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N. J.; WNJ, Radio Investment Co., Inc., Newark, N. J., granted renewals of licenses in conformity with the Mandate of the Court of Appeals issued in the case of WNJ, Radio Investment Co., Inc., Newark, N. J.; WJKS, Johnson-Kennedy Radio Corporation, Gary, Ind., granted renewal of license in conformity with mandate of the Court of Appeals issued in the case of Nelson Bros. Bond & Mortgage Co., and North Shore Church; KOCW, Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha, Okla., granted temporary renewal of license subject to such action as the Commission may take on application filed by J. T. Griffin, Tulsa, Okla., requesting facilities of Station KOCW.

Also, WFLA-WSUN, Clearwater Chamber of Commerce and St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, Clearwater, Fla., renewal of license for auxiliary transmitter, 620 kc., 250 w., unlimited time; KTBR, M. E. Brown, Portland, Oreg., renewal of license 1300 kc., 500 w., specified hours of operation; (Reconsidered action) - KFJR, Ashley C. Dixon, KFJR, Inc., Portland, Oreg., granted renewal of license 1300 kc., 500 w., hours of operation specified; KGGF, Powell & Platz, South Coffeyville, Okla., granted modified renewal of license to be issued as of April 18, 1932, authorizing the main studio at South Coffeyville, Okla., because license renewal granted on March 25th showed main studio at Coffeyville, Kansas.

Applications Dismissed

WCOA, Pensacola Broadcasting Co., Pensacola, Fla., application for renewal of license heretofore designated for hearing, dismissed from docket; application for facilities of this station have been dismissed; regular renewal of WCOA granted; WMBH, Edwin D. Aber, Joplin, Mo., application for renewal of license, set for hearing because facilities of station had been applied for, dismissed from hearing docket, because application for facilities of this station has been denied; James F. Hopkins, Inc., Highland Park, Mich., C.P. for new station 1420 kc., 100 w., 250 w., local sunset, unlimited, dismissed at request of applicant.

Dismissed - WBGF, W. Neal Parker & Herbert B. Metcalf, Glens Falls, N. Y., dismissed from hearing because application of Plattsburgh Broadcasting Corp. for its facilities has been withdrawn.

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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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APR 29 1932

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No. 524

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

WE BEGIN TO REALIZE RADIO'S GREATNESS

The following address was made recently by Thomas P. Littlepage, nationally known radio lawyer, of Washington:

"When Bryant spoke of 'continuous woods where rolls the Oregon and hears no sound save his own dashings' he told the truth at that time but such is not true today. A few years ago I was up in the Columbia River country, which river at one time was called the Oregon, where the crow dreamed in his mountain haunt midst the forest's surly roar, and there were scores of automobiles parked in the camp in the giant forest with radio receiving sets bringing in Amos 'n' Andy, Paul Whiteman, the weather reports and stock market news.

"We are now just beginning to emerge from the mystery that we have always felt about radio to its utilitarian possibilities, and while that is true and the laws of radio are pretty generally understood today, yet it is marvelous when we realize that the radio signal will penetrate more than ten feet of solid lead, more than five hundred feet of solid rock, and will go around the world more than seven times while the clock ticks once.

"The signal travels 186,000 miles per second and those who sat in a studio in Washington listening to me broadcast recently did not hear me as quickly as I was heard in Richmond, North Carolina, West Virginia or Maryland, and if the station had been operating on short wave, not as quickly as I would have been heard in England. For instantaneous dissemination of knowledge and entertainment radio stands in a class by itself.

"Outside of the air and sunshine, radio is the only great gift the American public gets for nothing. Of course they have to purchase a receiving set but receiving sets can be had at a very small initial investment and from then on the world's outstanding artists and statesmen are heard in the homes of more than 50,000,000 people in the United States.

"Radio by short wave has opened up overwhelming and marvelous methods of the transmission of information. The President of the United States can pick up a telephone and talk to the King of England, the President of France or anyone else in any of those or other nations that have telephones. Do you realize that finger prints and pictures are sent by radio? That battleships in any ocean in the world can constantly keep in touch with each other and with headquarters in the Navy Department?

"A few years ago I was in the radio room of one of the big steamships in mid-ocean. I happened to comment to the operator on the beauty of the day and the calmness of the sea. He smiled and said, 'Wait until four o'clock this afternoon and see what happens.' I asked him what he meant. He said that he had received a communication from another ship several hundred miles away that a tremendous hurricane was headed our way at the rate of eighty miles per hour. A little before four o'clock we saw in the distance clouds that resembled mountains from the sky to the sea, the roar of the

hurricane could be heard and we came into the billows that threw their dashing arms over the top of the ship and into the ocean and on the other side, but everything was prepared -- the captain and crew had had hours of notice of what they were coming into.

"Also think of picking up the telephone in your state-room on a ship in midocean and calling up your home in Virginia or any other place in the United States.

"Ships used to become disabled in mid-ocean, drift helplessly for days and finally go down with complete loss of life. Today the moment a ship gets into trouble they radio to all other vessels and land ports and in a short time the crew and passengers are rescued, or the ship given the necessary mechanical equipment to enable it to proceed in safety.

"Do you realize that in every city of importance in the United States today, the scout police cars are all equipped with short wave receiving sets and the minute a crime is detected in any part of the city the news is sent out by radio?

"The other day in Washington a message was sent out to police scout cars that a robbery had been committed at a certain address and that the robber was still in the building. This message was received by all scout cars, but one was just a block away and the robber was caught before he could get away. The story of what has been done in the apprehension of criminals through radio would be as thrilling as the old time novels, or the most lurid detective story that one ever read.

"Radio scientists are working today on signals to detect mineral structures in the earth. All the minerals of course have a different molecular and atomic formation which affects radio signals in different ways. It is very possible that in the near future we may be able to know by radio where great hidden ledges of iron ore, lead, zinc, copper, gold, silver, or other minerals may be located.

"And what can we say as to the future of television? When this comes about in its perfection all business offices throughout the United States will have to close during the world series baseball games, and the matrimonial photographers will lose a lot of business because the fellow out in Indiana can call up the lady that he had met through advertising and look her over before he sends her money to come out and hit the altar trail.

"The husband will not be able to get away with 'being at a Board of Directors meeting' when he calls up his wife, when as a matter of fact he is sitting around with a bunch of congenial friends, with red and blue chips on the table.

"No one can possibly predict the beneficial future effect of radio in the standardization of American culture and ideals. When we realize that the school boy with his little crystal set in the humblest cabin can listen to the greatest orators and statesmen of America and the finest entertainment we cannot help but see

that there is being built up a standard of knowledge, culture and ideals such as would not be possible without the radio.

"The educational advantage of radio has marvelous possibilities. There are some who think that all preference should be given to the educational feature of radio, but radio to hold its great power and usefulness, must combine all the fields of common interest and it cannot be given over exclusively to educational, religious or special interests, any more than it can be given over altogether to Republican politics or Democratic politics.

"It is its universality, keeping in mind the proper consideration of special requirements, that adds much to its value. There are those who complain of advertising over the radio. This is done without due consideration of what the public is getting. We buy a paper on the newsstand for a few cents, when as a matter of fact that would not pay a fractional part of the cost of the paper, printing and fixed charges for the production of the paper, but because the editor of the paper can sell advertising, he can give the public, at a very nominal cost, his daily newspaper.

"A radio station has no source of revenue except by selling advertising, and if it were not permitted to do this, then it could not give the public the fine musical and other programs that they receive.

"Some think that radio ought to be under government control. There are certain things the Government must control from the very nature of governmental business, such as the Post Office Department, but as a rule the less the Government has to do with business matters and business institutions, the better it is for both the government and the public. If the Government took over radio then the next thing it would have to do would be to put a tax on every individual that has a radio receiving set.

"Today there are nearly 13,000,000 receiving sets used in the United States, which means that there would have to be an annual tax placed on at least 13,000,000 of the American public in order to raise revenue to pay for governmental operation of radio, to say nothing of the danger of political and partisan control of this most wonderful of all commission agencies.

"The very nature of radio being interstate made it imperative that the control of radio be placed under the Federal Government. This, of course, is altogether different from government ownership and operation. Probably no governmental institution or commission has had thrust upon it more complicating, difficult and hard problems than the Federal Radio Commission. The very nature of radio makes it limited by certain natural and scientific laws, and no human has any control over these laws or can change them. That is the first limitation the Radio Commission has to face. Secondly, it operates under an act of Congress which attempted to give them all necessary powers to see that radio is regulated and controlled in the public interest, convenience and necessity, and I might say from my experience with the Radio Commission that the public interest has been the controlling factor so far as it had the power. It is important too that radio should be controlled.

"Suppose radio stations could be operated without any control resting in any body. Suppose the operator of a radio station should be permitted to sell wildcat stock, engage in black-mailing, or carry low class programs appealing only to certain types. Suppose they were permitted to be operated by bootleggers and gangsters. They would have the power, if in the hands of unscrupulous individuals to destroy the Government.

"But fortunately, it must be said in behalf of the overwhelming majority of radio operators that they are in keen competition with each other to see who can put on the finest and best programs of the highest type material. ~~There have been very rare exceptions where radio stations have~~ fallen in the hands of blather-skites, demagogues and crooks, but in all of these cases the Radio Commission has, without hesitation, upon notice and after proper hearing, cancelled the licenses of these stations, and these cancellations have been sustained by the courts. "

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NEW TELEVISION COMPANY

Canadian Television, Ltd., has been formed in Canada to manufacture television transmitting and receiving equipment. It has acquired exclusive licenses in the Dominion for commercial exploitation of the inventions of Charles Francis Jenkins by an outright purchase and license agreement with the deForest-Jenkins Television Corporation. Its capitalization consists of 350,000 no-par common shares.

The directors of the new company are:

J. Edouard Labelle, Montreal, director, Canadian National Railways; J. W. Ross, Montreal, managing director, Viau Biscuit Corporation, Ltd.; W. J. Jarrard, New York, chief engineer, Baird Television Corporation; Ayme LaFontaine, Montreal, secretary-treasurer, Canadian Television, Ltd.; Leslie S. Gordon, Passaic, President, Jenkins Television Corporation, and DeForest Radio Co.; Joseph H. Rainville, Montreal, Chairman, Montreal Harbor Commission; Ernest Savard, Montreal, President Montreal Exhibition Company, and Douglas L. West, Montreal, President, Canadian Television, Ltd.

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NEW CBS CONTRACT

NEW - Union Central Life Insurance Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Agency - J. Walter Thompson Co., Inc., Chicago; Program - "Roses & Drums", dramatic program with musical interlude, featuring outstanding stage stars. First program Otto Krueger, second program Kathryn Cornell; began April 24, Sunday 6:30 to 7 P.M. Daylight Saving Time on 17 stations.

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SALES OF RADIO RECEIVERS INCREASE

Sales of radio merchandise during the fourth quarter of 1931 advanced 54 per cent over those of the previous three months, while stocks dropped more than 18 per cent, according to census figures issued by the Department of Commerce.

Reports from 6,750 identical retail dealers showed fourth quarter sales of \$12,553,336 against \$8,151,350 in the preceding quarter. Since the returns are based on reports from a comparatively small number of dealers, it was pointed out they cannot be properly considered in estimating total sales of all retail dealers but they are indicative of trends.

The same dealers reported stocks worth \$7,036,974 in the third quarter of the year and only \$5,741,175 the following quarter. Stocks of television sets rose, but all other types of radio merchandise showed decreases ranging from 30.83 per cent for screen grid vacuum tubes to 4.18 per cent for miscellaneous radio accessories and parts.

The only items to show smaller sales were automobile and television receiving sets, with reductions of 21.24 and 43.53 per cent, respectively. Advances ranged from 6.89 for loud speakers to 89.03 per cent for automatic radio-phonograph combinations.

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AMATEUR STATIONS UNDER WATCHFUL EYE OF MONITORS

Amateur radio phone operators transmitting on the 80 and 20 meter bands are receiving the attention of the monitoring stations of the Commerce Department's Radio Division throughout the United States in an effort to check the wholesale violations of the April 1 order which was intended to reduce the amount of interference with foreign communication systems by amateurs in the United States.

The order of April 1 made it mandatory for amateurs operating phone sets in these two bands to take an additional examination to prove their fitness to operate on these frequencies. This was done because these bands have a long range and unless the phone sets are properly adjusted and properly operated they cause serious interference in Europe and other continents.

A partial check of one radio district showed that many of the amateurs operating phone sets in these bands have failed to comply with the law. The minimum penalty for this violation is suspension of station license.

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NBC RAISES RATES FOR NEW YORK COVERAGE

"The current rates for WEAJ and WJZ, the NBC New York stations, were established February 1, 1929", reads a letter addressed to clients of the National Broadcasting Company by Roy C. Witmer, vice president in charge of sales. "Thus for over three years, the rates have remained unchanged, while the vast listening audience in the New York market has increased rapidly in numbers and density. Actually, in this period, it is estimated that the number of receiving sets in the New York market has been augmented approximately 120 per cent!

"Now we announce a raise in rates for WEAJ and WJZ - effective May 1, 1932. The new rates are \$900 per hour; \$562.50 per half hour; and \$351.57 per quarter hour.

"This is an increase of only 20%, and I feel sure you will agree that the new charges still compare most favorably with rates on leading stations in other parts of the country, serving markets of considerably less importance than New York."

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RADIO FOR POLICE ON FOOT TESTED

Radio-controlled foot patrolmen may be the police of the future, now that the Department of Commerce has worked out a 20-pound portable radio transmitter and receiver which is said to have successfully passed its tests.

Director W. D. Terrell, of the radio division of the department, sat in his office recently while his assistant, W. E. Downey, wandered around down-town Washington on foot and in an automobile talking to his chief. Only one mishap marred the test- Mr. Terrell forgot to let Mr. Downey talk back, and the assistant was forced to phone his office to get a chance to test the transmitting qualities of the set which he carried.

The set weighs eight pounds without batteries, and operates on a wave length of about 56 kilocycles. It is a development of the new short-wave police radios now in use and was designed to use the extremely high frequencies now used for experimental purposes only.

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SENATOR DILL CAUSES RADIO BILL TO GO OVER

When the bill (H.R. 7716) to amend the Radio Act of 1927, was announced as next in order for consideration by the Senate on April 25th, Senator Dill said:

"Mr. President, some very important amendments will be offered to this bill, and a number of Senators are anxious to have the bill passed at an early date. * * * The Senator from Maine (Mr. White) is anxious to have the bill go over, therefore I ask that it go over. But I give notice that I will seek to have the bill taken up in the near future."

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INDUSTRY ENLARGES SALES TAX PROTEST

Following the appearance of Paul B. Klugh, of Chicago; James M. Skinner, of Philadelphia, and Frank D. Scott, all of the Radio Manufacturers Association, protesting against the five per cent special sales tax, Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania requested and the Senate committee was given data on the probable results of a general tax as compared with the proposed special discriminatory excise tax. The Treasury experts estimate receipts of around \$11,000,000 from a five per cent tax. Mr. Scott told the committee that a five per cent excise tax on radio would produce only about \$3,500,000. Further he said that a three per cent excise tax would produce approximately \$2,700,000, a two and one-quarter per cent general sales tax would produce approximately \$2,115,000 and a one and one-half per cent general sales tax approximately \$1,500,000.

Mr. Scott also pointed out to the committee that many radio manufacturers also made electric refrigerators which would be included in the discriminatory tax of five per cent under the House bill. He also added that the radio industry in its operations is largely confined to home domestic markets as foreign markets are being closed either by tariff walls or restricted importation quotas.

Following the Senate committee hearings, the R.M.A. Legislative Committee, of which H. B. Richmond, of Cambridge, Mass., is chairman, arranged for organized industry support against the discriminatory five per cent tax, by radio trade leaders of the industry. Prominent jobbers and dealers, of the R.M.A. Legislative Committee in states having Senators on the Finance Committee, were sent bulletins by Chairman Richmond urging them to protest to their respective Senators against the special discriminatory tax proposed on radio and to recommend reduction at least to the three per cent rate proposed for automobiles.

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ADVERTISING MAN RADIO AUDIENCE LEAGUE ORGANIZER

It has been learned that Harris Randall, organizer of the American Radio Audience League, the details of which were set forth in the last issue of the Business Letter, is an advertising man with offices in the Merchandise Mart in Chicago.

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N.A.B. PROTESTS LICENSE FEE FOR RADIO STATIONS

A protest was filed today by the National Association of Broadcasters with the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee against passage of the Davis omnibus radio bill, favorably reported and now awaiting action on the calendar.

The Association objects to several provisions of the bill, but especially to the section which provides a system of fees to be paid by all holders of radio licenses, on which no hearing was held before the bill was reported.

The Association calls attention to the fact that "this constitutes a complete and radical departure from the present law, and from any previously considered amendment thereto."

"Certainly", it added, "in proposed legislation designed to lay on radio communication a special financial burden estimated by the Senate committee at more than \$600,000 annually, those who would thus be required to pay so heavily are entitled to be heard, in advance of action by the Senate, on these questions.

"The whole matter", the Association continued, "is of such fundamental importance to the entire theory of radio regulation, and its probable effect on many of the broadcasters, already hard pressed, would be so disastrous that action by the Senate without previously giving ample opportunity for hearings would seem manifestly unwise and unjust."

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BALTIMORE PRESS CLUB TO HONOR RADIO PRESS CHIEF

G. Franklin Wisner, chief of the press service of the Federal Radio Commission, who was president of the Baltimore Press Club from 1913 to 1920, will be the guest of honor when the club celebrates its twentieth anniversary at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, tonight.

Sir Willmott Lewis, correspondent of the London Times, will be the principal speaker. Mayor Howard Jackson, of Baltimore, also will take part in the celebration.

A newspaper playlet by George Benson, correspondent of the Minneapolis Journal, will be one of the features.

Robert H. Lane, Newark Evening News correspondent, formerly in newspaper work in Baltimore, and Paul Mallon, of the United Press, president of the White House Correspondents' Association, also will participate.

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A.N.P.A. URGES MOVE AGAINST AIR USE OF NEWSPAPER FEATURES

American newspaper publishers moved against the newspaper features in radio advertising yesterday, and unanimously passed a resolution condemning recent court action in the Aberdeen, S. Dak. American-News case as "an encroachment upon freedom of the press."

After a general discussion of "appearances before the microphone" of creators of comic strips and other features, whose popularity has been built up by newspapers, the American Newspaper Publishers' Association passed unanimously a motion urging members to stipulate when buying features that they be not used "in any advertising matter."

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

April 25 - WMSG, Madison Square Garden Broadcasting Corp., New York, N. Y., C.P. to move transmitter locally; WWRL, Long Island Broadcasting Corp., Woodside, N. Y., install automatic frequency control; WDEL, WDEL, Inc., Wilmington, Del., modification of license to increase power from 250 w. 500 w LS to 500 watts day and night - on experimental basis; Myrle K. Berger, Upper Tyrone Twp., Pa., C.P. resubmitted, amended to request 1420 kc., specified hours, instead of 650 kc., daytime; John J. Schnupp, Jr., Jeannette, Pa., C.P. for a new station to use 1120 kc., 100 watts, 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.; Liberty Broadcasting Co., Greenville, S. C., C.P. for a new station to use 1340 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time; WBHS, The Hutchens Co., Huntsville, Ala., license to cover C.P. for a new station on 1200 kc., granted 5/15/31; WDGY, Dr. George W. Young, Minneapolis, Minn., install automatic frequency control; KDB, Santa Barbara Broadcasters, Ltd., Santa Barbara, Cal., install automatic frequency control; J. B. McLaughlin, LaGrande, Oregon, C.P. for a new station to use 1200 kc., 50 watts, specified hours.

Applications Other Than Broadcasting

April 25 - Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: KGSP, Denver, Colo., and KGSR, Pueblo, Colo., license covering C.P. for 2906, 3072.5, 3082.5, 3088, 5510, 5540, 5672.5, 5692.5 kc., 50 watts, aeronautical service; KGSP, license covering C.P. for 2720, 2732, 4110, 6510, 6520, 8015, 6530 kc., 150 watts, point-to-point aeronautical service; Western Radio Telegraph Co.: KGNB, 4 miles N.W. of Wink, Texas, KGNC, Jal, New Mexico, KGNA, 3½ miles N.E. of Crane, Texas, modification of C.P.s for extension of completion date to 10/18/32; City of Chanute, Police Dept., Chanute, Kans., new C.P. for 2450 kc., 5 watts, municipal police; KGPQ, City & County of Honolulu, Police Dept., Honolulu, T. H., license covering C.P. for 2450 kc., 100 watts; Inter-Island Airways, Ltd., KHIMN, NC-4-V, KHIRI, NC-111-M, KHISH, NC-112-M, New, NC-305-N, renewal for 5375, 6610 kc., 75 watts, aircraft (new for NC-305-N).

April 26 - WSXAR, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Saxonburg, Pa.; renewal of special experimental license for 980 kc., 50 to 400 KW; KHLSH, NC-435-H, assignment of aircraft license to National Air Transport, Inc.; KSW, City of Berkeley Police Dept., Berkeley, Cal., and KGZC, City of Topeka, Police Dept., Topeka, Kans. renewal of police licenses for 2422 kc., 400 watts and 50 watts respectively; KGPZ, City of Wichita, Wichita, Kans., renewal of police license for 2450 kc., 250 watts; W1XD, Submarine Signal Co., Boston, Mass., license for 1594, 2398, 3294.5, 4797.5 kc., 15 watts, general experimental; Milwaukee Marine Radio, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.: new C.P. for 143, 167, 410, 425, 454.5 kc., 1 KW, coastal service; RGA Victor Co., Inc.: 2 portables, new C.P.s for 34600, 41000, 51400, 60000 to 400000 kc., .5 watts, general experimental service.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Applications Granted (April 26, 1932)

WEAO, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, C.P. to install new 1 KW transmitter; KFPW, Southwestern Hotel Co., Ft. Smith, Ark., C.P. to make changes in equipment, change frequency from 1340 kc to 1210 kc., increase power from 50 to 100 watts and change hours of operation from daytime to unlimited; KARK, Arkansas Radio & Equipment Co., Little Rock, Ark., C.P. to install new 500 watt equipment and increase day power from 250 to 500 w.; KFGQ, Boone Biblical College, Boone, Iowa, modification of C.P. to extend completion date from May 8 to June 1, 1932; KPCB, Queen City Broadcasting Co., Inc., Seattle, Wash., C.P. for auxiliary transmitter to be used during installation of automatic frequency control equipment; KFQD, Anchorage Radio Club, Inc., Anchorage, Alaska, C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase power from 100 to 250 watts; KPJM, A. P. Miller, Prescott, Arizona, C.P. to move station from Prescott Hotel Bldg., to Journal Miner Bldg. in Prescott, Ariz.

Also, WMBC, Michigan Broadcasting Co., Detroit, Mich., modification of C.P. to make changes in equipment; KVOO, Southwestern Sales Corp., Tulsa, Okla., modification of C.P. approving new equipment and transmitter location at basement of Wright Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.; WCAE, WCAE, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., authority for direct measurement of antenna input; WLBZ, Maine Broadcasting Co., Inc., Bangor, Maine, license covering changes in equipment 620 kc., 500 watts, experimental basis, unlimited time; WEVD, Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc., New York, license covering move of transmitter and installation of new equipment; 1300 kc., 500 watts, shares with WBBR, WFAB, and WHAZ; WIS, S.C. Broadcasting Co., Inc., Columbia, S.C., license covering installation of new equipment 1010 kc., 500 watts night, 1 KW LS; KOA, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Denver, Colo., permission to extend special authorization to make field intensity survey in metropolitan area of Denver from April 30 to May 31, 1932; WAIU, Asso. Radiocasting Corp., Columbus, Ohio, license, 640 kc., 500 watts, share with KFI.

Also, KFLX, George Roy Clough, Galveston, Texas, authority to change last radio stage from two 250 w. tubes to two 50 watt tubes and employ high level modulation, pending formal action on CP; KMO, KMO, Inc., Tacoma, Wash., authority to continue to operate on 860 kc., until new crystal oscillator is installed and tested and then change to 1330 kc., Commission to be advised of date of change of frequency; WCAC, Conn. Agr. College, Storrs, Conn., authority to operate from 3:30 to 6 P.M., E.S., May 3, May 13, and June 4, 1932, provided Station WICC remains silent.

The following stations were granted authority to install automatic frequency control: WSAJ, Grove City, Pa., WHAS, Pittsburgh, Pa., KMMJ, Clay Center, Neb., and WEBC, Superior, Wis.

Also, granted - City of San Antonio & State of Texas, San Antonio, Texas, C.P. for police service, 2506 kc., 500 watts; WPEF, City of New York (Police Dept.), New York, license for municipal police service, 2450 kc., 400 watts, A3 emission; Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: KGTB, Texarkana, Ark., aeronautical license, frequencies, 3232.5, 3242.5, 3257.5, 3447.5, 3457.5, 3467.5, 3485, 5602.5, 5612.5, 5632.5, unlimited, 3222.5 day only, 50 watts, A1, A2 and A3 emission; also granted point-to-point aeronautical license, frequencies 2316, 2356, 4115 kc., 50 watts, A1 emission; Same for KGTS, Same Co., Omaha, Neb.; WSDW, Newark, N. J., WSDV, Columbus, Ohio, KGUV, KGUX, Robertson, Mo., and Dallas Texas., WSDY, Atlanta, Ga., modification of C.P.s (aviation) for extension of C.P. to commence April 19 and completion date August 19, 1932.

Also, KOW, The Pacific Tel. and Tel. Co., near Edmonds, Wash., coastal harbor license, 2590 kc., 400 watts, A2 and A3 emission; Nakat Packing Co., Hidden Inlet, Alaska, point-to-point tel. license, 4265 kc., 100 watts, A3 emission; Atlantic Broadcasting Corp.: W2XAB, New York, renewal of exp. visual broadcasting license 2750 kc., 2850 kc., 500 watts; W2XDZ, W2XDY, New York, authorized to use stations April 21 to 25 (action taken April 21st); KILJ, Dollar Steamship Co., aboard "Grays Harbor", authority to operate granted Dec. 12, 1932, extended for 60 days (action taken April 21st).

Also, Radiomarine Corp. of America: KFZV, aboard "Vema" authorized to operate for period not to exceed 60 days, pending receipt of formal application, 3754, 2500 kc., (action taken April 22nd); WECE, New York and WECV, Boston, authorized to operate for period not to exceed 60 days newly installed transmitters, pending receipt of formal applications for modification of licenses frequency in accordance with existing licenses (action taken April 18th); KGBN, aboard "SS Madison", authorized to operate for period not to exceed 60 days pending receipt of formal application, additional transmitter 3650 kc., 50 w., power, frequencies 375 to 500 kc., particulars same as existing license (action taken April 21st).

Set For Hearing

WAAT, Bremer Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N. J., requests C.P. to install new transmitter and increase operating power from 300 to 500 w., also requests modification of license to increase operating power from 300 to 500 watts; WGAR, The WGAR Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, Ohio, requests modification of license to increase day power from 500 watts to 1 KW.

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PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS AND DESIGNS

The following patents were granted during the week ending April 26, 1932:

- 1,855,173. Repeating Apparatus for Phonographs. John W. Ashworth, New York, N. Y., assignor to Ashworth Advertising Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed April 8, 1929.
- 1,855,184. Radio Receiving System. Gerhard R. Fisher, Palo Alto, Calif., assignor to Federal Telegraph Co., San Francisco, Calif. Filed December 5, 1928.
- 1,855,196. Sound Reproduction. William H. Offenhauser, Jr., New York, N. Y., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed December 18, 1929.
- 1,855,197. Sound Recording. Hugh McDowell, Jr., Los Angeles, Calif., assignor to Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation. Filed November 8, 1930.
- 1,855,201. Sound Recording Device. Percy A. Robbins, Highland Park, Ill. Filed September 19, 1930.
- 1,855,370. Picture Distorting Apparatus. Albert D. Trenor, Gloucester, Mass., assignor to John Hays Hammond, Jr., Gloucester, Mass. Filed July 24, 1928.
- 1,855,375. Radio Power Supply Apparatus. Erich Zepler, Berlin, Germany, assignor to Telefunken Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie m.b.H., Berlin, Germany. Filed November 14, 1929, and in Germany December 19, 1928.
- 1,855,392. Frequency Changing Inductance System. Louis A. Beghard, Washington, D. C., assignor to Wired Radio, Inc., New York, N.Y. Filed March 13, 1931.
- 1,855,509. Radio Telegraph Circuit. Russell M. Blair, Norwood, Ohio, assignor to The Crosley Radio Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed September 13, 1929.
- 1,855,517. Radio Apparatus. Russell H. Hamman, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Grigsby-Grunow Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed December 12, 1929.
- 1,855,563. Talking Machine. Harry Archibald Thompsett, Ealing, London, England, assignor, by mesne assignments, to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Filed April 27, 1929, and in Great Britain May 16, 1928.
- 1,855,576. Frequency Translating System. Clyde R. Keith, New York, N. Y., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York. Filed April 9, 1929.

- 1,855,582. Loud Speaker. John Preston Minton, White Plains, N.Y., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed June 9, 1925.
- 1,855,584. Recording and Reproduction of Sound. Terry Bryan Morehouse, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed December 6, 1928.
- 1,855,600. Sound Translating Device. Harry R. Clarke, Newark, N.J., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed July 25, 1931.
- 1,855,601. Impulse and Wave Transmission System. William S. Gorton, East Orange, N. J., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed August 26, 1930.
- 1,855,609. Phonograph Record. Edwin Jay Quinby, Yonkers, N. Y., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Original application filed Sept. 14, 1927, Serial No. 219,522, and in Canada June 15, 1928. Divided and this application Filed October 21, 1930.
- 1,855,619. Wheatstone Bridge Filter. Harold A. Wheeler, Great Neck, N. Y., assignor to Hazeltine Corporation, Jersey City, N. J. Filed January 20, 1928.
- 1,855,637. Glow Discharge Tube. Dewey D. Knowles, Wilkinsburg, Pa., assignor to Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Filed May 31, 1927.
- 1,855,669. Method and Apparatus for the Measurement of Radiation Intensity. Otto Glasser and Valentine B. Seitz, Cleveland, Ohio, assignors to The Cleveland Clinic Foundation Cleveland, Ohio. Filed July 11, 1928.
- 1,855,729. Tube Socket. Folke R. Richardz, Wilkinsburg, Pa., assignor to Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Filed September 19, 1927.
- 1,855,760. Electron Discharge Device. Frederick Holborn, Hackensack, N. J., assignor to DeForest Radio Telephone & Telegraph Co., Jersey City, N. J. Filed February 20, 1924.
- 1,855,782. Support for Phonographic Machines. Charles B. Ulrich, Jamestown, N. Y., assignor to Art Metal Construction Co. Filed August 25, 1928.
- 1,855,816. Reproducing Unit. Paul G. Andres, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Temple Manufacturing Co., Filed May 9, 1929.
- 1,855,836. Sound Producing Device. Laurence A. King, St. Charles, Ill., assignor to Operadio Manufacturing Co., St. Charles, Ill. Filed November 1, 1929.

- 1,855,837. Sound Emitting Device. Laurence A. King and Harold H. Shotwell, St. Charles, Ill., assignors to Operadio Manufacturing Co., St. Charles, Ill. Filed November 1, 1929.
- 1,855,840. Talking Machine. William D. La Rue, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Filed May 23, 1923.
- 1,855,863. Amplifier. Harold J. McCreary, Chicago, Ill., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Associated Electric Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, Ill. Filed January 11, 1930.
- 1,855,885. Electron Discharge Device. Albert W. Hull, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Co. Filed March 3, 1924.
- 1,855,886. Electron Discharge Device. Albert W. Hull, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Co., Filed August 19, 1927.
- 1,855,901. Process for Introducing Mercury into Discharge Tubes and Apparatus Therefor. Max Bareiss, Watertown, Mass. and Erich Wiegand, Berlin-Waldmannslust, Germany, assignors to General Electric Co. Filed June 9, 1930. and in Germany August 21, 1929.
- 1,855,933. Acoustical Instrument. Milton Alden, Springfield, Mass. assignor, by mesne assignments, to Radio Inventions, Inc., Filed April 7, 1927.
- 1,855,942. Lamp Bracket for Lids of Talking Machine Cabinets. Julius T. Dalton, Jenkinjones, West Va. Filed Nov. 17, 1931.
- 1,855,981. Method for the Recording of Sound. Brenchley Ernest George Mittell, Iver, Buckinghamshire, England, assignor to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y., by mesne assignments. Filed January 19, 1926, and in Great Britain February 18, 1925.
- 1,856,009. Signal Level Raiser. Bowden Washington, New York, and Wilson Aull, Jr., Astoria, N. Y.; Dorothy Clinton Washington, administratrix of Bowden Washington, deceased, assignors to Remotrole Corporation, a Corp. of New York. Filed January 19, 1928.

Adverse Decision In Interference

Pat. 1,639,414, J. M. Miller, Radio receiving system, decided February 9, 1932, claims 5 and 13 (the respective patentees were not the first inventors with respect to the claims listed).

Trade-Mark Applications Received

- Ser. No. 321,168. National Company, Inc., Malden, Mass. Filed November 16, 1931; initials "NC" in diamond-shaped enclosure. For Radio Transmitting and Receiving Apparatus and Parts Thereof, the parts consisting of tuning units, tuning coils, condensers, transformers, chokes, dial units, amplifying units, B-battery eliminators, A and B battery eliminators, power packs, terminal connectors, remote control units, and inductance units, and also water column illuminators. Claims use since August, 1929.
- Ser. No. 324,551. Thomas A. Edison, Inc., West Orange, N. J. Filed February 27, 1932. "VOICEWRITER" for Sound Recording and Reproducing Apparatus consisting of dictating and transcribing machines especially designed for recording and reproducing dictation and the like. Claims use since January 15, 1932.

Trade-Mark Registration Not Subject To Opposition

- 293,562. Transofrmer Corporation of America, Chicago, Ill. Filed May 4, 1931. "98 $\frac{1}{2}$ pure tone". For Radio Receiving Sets and Parts Thereof. Claims use since March 19, 1920.

Designs

- 86,867. Radio Sound Box. Arno E. Tauscher, Chicago, Ill. Filed March 7, 1932. Term of patent 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.
- 86,868. Radio Sound Box. Arno E. Tauscher, Chicago, Ill. Filed March 7, 1932. Term of patent 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.
- 86,869. Radio Sound Box. Arno E. Tauscher, Chicago, Ill. Filed March 7, 1932. Term of patent 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.

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