

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 :: :: CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.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. 383

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VESTED RIGHTS CASE TO SUPREME COURT

The question of "vested rights" in the ether is almost as old as the radio art itself. A case involving all the arguments pro and con will be heard by the United States Supreme Court on Monday, November 24th, the outcome of which will help determine future radio legislation. The eyes of the whole industry will be focused upon this hearing, the first involving this question to reach the high court.

Should the Supreme Court decide that there is such a thing as "vested rights" in the air, the powers of the Federal Radio Commission would be curbed and the existing legislation would require re-writing.

Station WCRW, operated by Clinton R. White, in the city of Chicago, is the broadcaster involved. The station was on the air before the law of 1927 was passed, and bases its claim to the wave length it then occupied upon this fact.

WCRW first went on the air August 15, 1926, operating under a license from the Secretary of Commerce. The first license issued by the Federal Radio Commission was dated April 26, 1927, and provided for the use of 760 kilocycles, 1000 watts power. The next Commission license was dated June 15, 1927, and authorized WCRW to operate the station on 1340 kilocycles, with 500 watts. All licenses thereafter until September 1, 1928, authorized the broadcasting on this frequency and power, when the power was cut from 500 to 100 watts, and the frequency changed to 1210 kc., on a division of time with two other stations.

This action led to the filing of the complaint in the Chicago courts against George E. Q. Johnson and H. D. Hayes, of the Commission's Chicago offices, a bit of legal strategy resorted to in order to finally get the case to the Supreme Court in case the lower courts did not pass upon the question. This might have been a much more difficult matter had the suit been filed with the Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington, D. C.

WCRW sought to force the Commission to renew its license on 1340 kilocycles with 500 watts, and to enjoin the Commission from enforcing certain provisions of the Radio Act. This injunction was denied, and upon appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals that body certified questions of property rights to the Supreme Court.

As a result of the September 1, 1928 order, Clinton R. White found it necessary to change the physical equipment of the station he operated, because of inability to reduce a 1000 watt transmitter to 100 watts, and declares that the area served by the station with the new power was not more than one-fourth the former size.

WCRW argues that a radio broadcasting station established prior to the enactment of the Radio Act of 1927 acquired a property right, within the meaning of the Fifth Amendment, in the continued operation of the station with power sufficient to reach the territory it has served.

The station further charges that if Congress has any authority over radio broadcasting it is the power to regulate broadcasting as interstate commerce. Such authority must be exercised under constitutional limitations. The power to regulate does not include the power to destroy or confiscate private property. Depriving an owner of the use of his property (in this instance, the wave length) is a taking of that property as much as if the actual physical property were taken.

The Radio Act of 1927 is declared by Station WCRW to be invalid because it authorizes or requires the Federal Radio Commission to act upon the application for renewal of the license of a previously established broadcasting station by determining whether the operation of such station would be for "public interest, convenience or necessity." Such a standard is further declared to be meaningless when applied to radio broadcasting, for there are no previously established criteria of what is "public interest, convenience or necessity, as applied to broadcasting.

In the lower court the Government contended that Congress had the right to regulate radio on the same general principles that it regulates the use of navigable streams. WCRW's brief, perhaps for the first time, raises the proposition that it is not the use of navigable streams but the use of non-navigable streams that should govern radio law.

The property right of a broadcasting station, the brief continues, to the use of such quantum of the ether as was required for the transmission of the broadcasting waves emanating from that station with the power upon which it operated, is perhaps, best established by the doctrine of priority of appropriation as applied to water rights in non-navigable streams of the Western States. Rights to the use of water in flowing streams and the right to the use of the ether for broadcasting, are similar in nature, the property right to the continued use of both media being acquired by priority of appropriation.

In the case of *Atchison v. Peterson*, 20 Wall. 507, Mr. Justice Field said, in effect, that the man who first appropriated the water during the early settling of the West was more entitled to its use than late comers.

The principles applicable to navigable waters, that the Government may destroy or damage private property in the beds of navigable streams, have no application and are not a true analogy in determining the rights of radio broadcasters to the use of the ether.

The case resolves itself into this: Shall a pioneer broadcaster who, at the risk of money and effort contributed to the creation of broadcasting, be deprived of the fruits of his labor?

In the lower court the case was presented by the late Ernest R. Reichmann, of Chicago. It will be presented to the Supreme Court by his partners, Henry K. Union and Henry W. Drucker. Charles H. Weston is counsel for the Government.

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ROYAL BROADCASTING SYSTEMS PROSPECTUS

A booklet has been issued, "Broadcast Advertising by Electrical Transcription" by the Royal Broadcasting Systems, Inc., of which Malcolm Strauss is President, at 501 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The Royal Broadcasting Systems offers advertisers time on 124 stations in the United States and 15 in Canada. Advertisers may purchase time on any one or any number of stations from this organization. According to the booklet, 15,700 cities, towns and villages are covered by the Royal Broadcasting Systems, representing 90% of the total number of families and 93% of the radio audience.

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EDUCATORS WANT ADEQUATE RADIO FACILITIES

Recommendation will be made to Congress that permanent and exclusive assignment of a minimum of 15 per cent of all radio broadcasting channels to educational institutions and Government educational agencies, for the furtherance of education by radio. This is the gist of a resolution adopted by the Conference on Radio and Education, recently held in Chicago at the call of the Commissioner of Education, William John Cooper.

At the same time the Conference recommended immediate organization of a Committee of outstanding educators to formulate definite plans and recommendations "for protecting and promoting broadcasting originating in educational institutions."

Armstrong Perry, Specialist in Education by Radio, cooperating with the Office of Education, declared that steps now are being taken formally to apprise Congress of the recommendations of educators. He said that the Chicago conference was in the nature of a round-table discussion of leading figures in network broadcasting with educators. Commissioner Harold A. Lafount represented the Radio Commission at the conference.

The resolution is as follows:

"The Conference on Radio and Education, meeting in Chicago, Monday, Oct. 13, 1930, recommends that the Congress of the U. S. enact legislation which will permanently and exclusively

assign to educational institutions and Government educational agencies a minimum of fifteen (15) per cent of all radio broadcasting channels which are or may become available to the United States.

"The Conference believes that these channels should be so chosen as to provide satisfactory educational service to the general public."

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COLUMBIA SECURES HARTFORD OUTLET

Starting on or about December 1st, the Columbia Broadcasting System will have a direct outlet in Hartford through Station WDRC, operated by Franklin M. Doolittle, and recently transferred from New Haven to Hartford.

This link in the Columbia chain will bring virtually all of the popular Columbia features to listeners in the Hartford territory, and greatly enhance reception of the programs heretofore picked up from WABC, New York.

The new Hartford station will be on the Columbia basic network, and afford listeners the same full 17 hour service which listeners in the New York territory receive from WABC. Station WDRC is 500 watts with a wave length of 1330 kilocycles or 225.5 meters.

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STATION MANAGER SEEKS POSITION

A former manager of a 1000 watt Middle Western radio station is seeking a connection with another radio station or advertising agency. He is 27; a university graduate. He has had four and a half years' experience with radio both as Radio Editor of his State's largest newspaper and as manager of his State's largest radio station.

He can capably manage and direct the business of a station. He knows music, artists. He can develop, build and take charge of producing successful commercial and sustaining programs. He can write continuities, news, publicity.

If you have need for this man, write R. D. Heinl, 405 Insurance Building, Washington, D. C.

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SALTZMAN SPEAKS AT KDKA ANNIVERSARY

Speaking at the tenth anniversary celebration of broadcasting by Station KDKA at Pittsburgh, Maj. Gen. Charles McK. Saltzman on November 3rd said in part:

"It is a great pleasure to participate tonight in this celebration of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of KDKA.

"Broadcasting stations in the United States today are all on a competitive basis, but despite this competition, I know that all broadcasters of stations, great and small, join in congratulations of KDKA for its achievements. And I feel that all wish to extend their felicitations to Mr. Davis and Mr. Conrad and Mr. Kintner for their wonderful work in launching a great instrumentality - an instrumentality by which KDKA is today carrying entertainment and education and culture into the homes of millions of our people.

"Looking back at it all, the achievements of KDKA present a very pleasing picture - a picture that inspires. However, there is one dark side to it - one dark spot. Let me speak softly. The development of radio broadcasting was responsible for the creation of the Federal Radio Commission.

"Let us hope that KDKA is forgiven for that. The general public has an idea that the Federal Radio Commission devotes its whole time to radio broadcasting. I wish this were true. But actually, broadcasting is only one of the Radio Commission's large family of children, some of which are unruly, some backward and some requiring much attention.

"Regarding it as an important feature in our national life, Congress took great pains to pass legislation regarding its use. Congress imposed procedure, limitations, restrictions and conditions with a view to safeguarding and regulating its use. The law containing these provisions is a wise one. As the art progresses, changes and amendments will no doubt be made, but as time goes on, it will show the wisdom of the fundamental provisions of the Radio Act of 1927. Congress in this law indicated its view as to the use of this agency by our people. Congress said it should not fall into the hands of a monopoly - that it should not be concentrated, or limited to one section of the country - that no special consideration be given to any particular corporation or society or agency, large or small. It is quite evident that Congress desired it to be so used as to be of the greatest good to the greatest number of people.

"How can the Federal Radio Commission fulfill that trust to the people? Honesty and justice. Honesty and justice to the broadcaster - to the big fellow and the little one - to the corporation that builds the 50 kilowatt station and to the 50watter in the farm belt. Honesty and justice to the research group spending thousands of dollars in exploring unknown fields of the spectrum for the development of the art, and honesty and justice to the amateur experimenting with a home made hay wire set. Honesty and justice to the applicant who seeks to establish a new station; honesty and justice to the licensee who already has a station on the frequency sought. Above

all, honesty and justice to the listening public - our people - for whom Congress framed the law; honesty and justice to all and all in terms of the Radio Act of 1927.

"The Golden Rule taught you by your mother and taught me by my mother applies to the operation of the Federal Radio Commission as well as to any other body in this land."

President Hoover wired his regrets at his inability to attend the birthday dinner, given for KDKA by the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and congratulated radio on its great growth in the past ten years.

He recalled how, as Secretary of Commerce, he summoned broadcasters together for the first time in 1922 for a conference and how proud they were that 100,000 American homes had radio receivers. None had the courage, he said, to expect that eight years later there would be receivers in half the homes of the nation.

Merlin H. Aylesworth, President of the National Broadcasting Company, was the toastmaster.

James Francis Burke, General Counsel of the Republican National Committee, recalled the first radio legislation and his part in it. He was then serving in the House of Representatives. Some friends were rescued in one of the first marine disasters in which the SOS was used. They wired Congressman Burke that they owed their lives to radio and felt that a law should be passed requiring passenger ships to carry radio. Mr. Burke immediately had the bill drafted and got it through the House of Representatives with no trouble at all. He could not get the bill through the Senate, however, and finally had to seek help from the White House to get it passed.

"Amos 'n' Andy" headed the list of entertainers present at the dinner.

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NEW RECEIVER

The Chromatrope, a radio receiver, which is said to reproduce the complete range of audible sound, is being produced by the Oxford Radio Corporation, of Chicago.

"In order to re-create the full range music with correct tone balance, as sent forth by the modern broadcasting station", said Frank Reichmann, Chief Engineer of the company, "two speakers are utilized - a low note speaker combined with a high note speaker - one compensating the other.

"They are responsive to every sound instrument, from the bass drum to the piccolo, and to all overtones within audible range. The speakers, actuated by an amplifier of special design, have individual baffles."

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PICKARD DENIES RESIGNATION

Spiking rumors that have been afloat in Washington the past week, Sam Pickard, denies absolutely that he is to resign as Vice-President of Columbia.

"Absolutely nothing to it", Sam says. "Things were never sweeter and I cannot understand how such a report got started."

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WCFL STATES POSITION ON HIGH POWER

In a letter to Maj. Gen. Charles McK. Saltzman, Chairman of the Federal Radio Commission, E. N. Nockels, General Manager of WCFL-W9XAA, the labor station of Chicago, states that labor would prefer that the cleared channels be put to better use than distributed among super-power stations despite the fact that WCFL has applied for 50,000 watts.

"Labor is asking this power only in order to enable the labor movement to compete with the super-power stations now in existence", he writes. "Labor believes as a fundamental principle in the distribution of broadcasting wavelengths, your Commission will make possible a better use of all the frequencies if you will restrict the use of super power.

"Should your Commission, however, determine to continue a policy of granting permits for 50,000 watt stations, Labor respectfully requests that you place all of these high power stations in a single portion of the spectrum and that you include Labor's station WCFL-W9XAA among the stations authorized to use 50,000 watts of power, leaving no regional or local stations on any intervening channels."

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NEW BATTERY HAS 1,000 HOURS OF LIFE

The Brunswick Radio Corporation has announced the development of a battery powered radio receiver that will operate 1,000 hours without a change of batteries. The receiver has "power and range equal to the modern AC instrument and affords the radio fan complete control over its tonal reproduction", K. R. Smith, engineer of the organization said. "It is tuned by a uni-selector."

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PREDICTS WAR BETWEEN RADIO AND PRESS

The prospect of a bitter war between radio and the newspapers is forecast by Karl A. Bickel, President of the United Press Associations, in his new book, "New Empires; the Newspaper and the Radio", just published.

As Editor & Publisher quotes the author, there is no danger so long as the newspaper has control of broadcasting news bulletins. But, Mr. Bickel adds:

"But when the radio goes out on its own to cover news and report it on its own responsibility - entirely independent of the press - then the radio directly invades the newspaper field and immediately becomes competitive with the newspaper. And in that situation lies a germ that can easily develop into a more serious and dangerous situation to both the radio and the newspaper industry unless handled with unusual care, consideration and foresight.

"Once let the radio become directly and serious competitive with the newspaper, as a news distributor as well as an important creator of advertising energy, the issue will be joined and the newspaper will fight bitterly with all its power and its varied resources to protect its very life.

"There are today, unfortunately, plenty of indications that this struggle may be inevitable. The broadcasting industry, somewhat conscious of its remarkable development over the past five years, is pushing along under forced draught apparently determined to risk the danger of a newspaper break in its efforts to develop to the furthest extent both its advertising and news fields. Resentment among newspaper publishers against broadcasting is steadily growing. Newspaper antagonism to broadcasting which was smoldering three years ago and then pronouncedly declined is flaring up again. Radio broadcasting is dependent upon the newspaper for program distribution. If the issue went to a struggle today unquestionably the newspaper would win and broadcasting would receive a definite setback."

Mr. Bickel also sees a menace in the fact that "the so-called 'Power' trust today is the dominant force in radio broadcasting in America."

The book is commended in an editorial appearing in the same issue of Editor and Publisher.

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BROADCASTERS AND MANUFACTURERS BOTH TO MEET IN CLEVELAND

A meeting of the Radio Manufacturers' Association Board will be held in Cleveland, November 18th, according to Bond Geddes, so that the manufacturers may be there at the same time as the National Association of Broadcasters, which are to meet in Cleveland during that week.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

November 1 - WCGU, United States Broadcasting Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., C. P. to change equipment; WHBC, St. John's Catholic Church, Canton, Ohio, C. P. to install new equipment, increase power from 10 watts to 100 watts on 1200 kc., and change hours of operation; WQBC, Delta Broadcasting Co., Inc., Vicksburg, Miss., C. P. application amended to request a change in equipment; Herbert A. Morris, Clarksdale, Miss., C. P. to erect a new station to use 1340 kc., 100 watts and daytime hours; WRJN, Racine Broadcasting Corp., Racine, Wisconsin, license to cover C. P. issued 9/26/30 to change equipment; KFOR, Howard A. Shuman, Lincoln, Neb., modification of license to move studio locally in Lincoln; Oregon Broadcasting Corp., Portland, Oregon, C. P. to erect a new station to use 1500 kc., 100 watts and unlimited hours or share equally with KUJ.

November 3 - The Advent Christian Church, Portsmouth, N. H., C. P. application amended to request 1120 kc., instead of 1270 kc. with 100 watts, to operate on Sundays only; WFBC, William F. Gable Co., Altoona, Pa., C. P. to install new equipment and increase power from 100 watts to 250 watts day and 100 W. night on 1310 kc.; WSBT, The South Bend Tribune, South Bend, Indiana., modification of C. P. issued 10/14/30 to change type of equipment; KFKA, The Mid-Western Radio Corp., Greeley, Colo., modification of license to move main studio locally; KMCS, Dalton's, Inc., Inglewood, Calif., C. P. application amended to change type of equipment; D. V. Piggott, trading as Broach Sales Co., Susanville, Calif., C.P. to erect a new station to use 1500 kc., 100 watts, and daytime hours.

November 4 - WJBK, James F. Hopkins, Inc., Highland Park, Michigan, C. P. to change equipment; WLS, Agricultural Broadcasting Co., Chicago, Ill., modification of C. P. to extend time on C.P. to February 6, 1931; KWK, Greater St. Louis Broadcasting Corp., St. Louis, Mo., license to cover C. P. issued 10/17/30 to move transmitter from St. Louis to Kirkwood, Mo., and install new equipment; applicant also requests authority to use old equipment at old location as an auxiliary; KFI, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., modification of C. P. to change location of transmitter, locally in Buena Park, California.

November 5 - F. B. Wilson & Richard Dearing, d/b as Jamestown Broadcasting Co., Jamestown, N. Y., C. P. application amended to request hours sharing with WOCL instead of unlimited on 1210 kc.; WJZ, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., C. P. application to install new equipment; WKBN, Warren P. Williamson, Jr., Youngstown, Ohio, modification of license to change frequency from 570 kc., to 590 kc., and time from sharing with WEAQ to unlimited; WBIG, North Carolina Broadcasting Co., Inc., Greensboro, N. C., C. P. to move transmitter locally; Indiana's Community Broadcasting Corp., Hartford City, Indiana, C. P. to erect a new station to use 1010 kc., 250 watts with an additional 250 watts on Sunday from local sunrise to local sunset, and unlimited hours.

Applications Other Than Broadcasting

Nov. 1 - Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: KGUF, Dallas, Texas, modification of license for new transmitter on 278, 3484, 5600, 5630 kc., 400 and 15 watts; KGSD, Albuquerque, N. Mexico, and KGSE, Amarillo, Texas, modification of licenses to cover new transmitter for 278, 3070, 3430, 6350, 8015, 12180, 5540 kc., 400 & 15 watts; KGTG, north of Kansas City, Mo., license to cover new transmitter for 278, 3070, 3082, 3088, 5510, 5540 kc., 400 and 15 watts; also, license to cover new transmitter for 2722, 2734, 4110, 6350, 6365, 8015, 12180 kc., 400 and 10 watts; WRDU, Fire Dept., City of New York, Brooklyn, N.Y., license to cover C. P. for 1596 kc., 125 watts; WDA, RCA Communications, Inc., Rocky Point, N. Y., modification of license to change normal transmitter number to #40 and EM-1, limited public service.

November 3 - RCA Communications, Inc.: Rocky Point, N. Y., WEF, modification of licenses for change in normal transmitter numbers; same for WQC and WDB; Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: KGTD, Wichita, Kansas, license covering C. P. for 3070, 3460, 5540, 6350, 8015, 12180, 278 kc., 400 and 15 watts; KGUA, El Paso, Texas, license to cover C. P. for 278, 3484, 5630 kc., 400 & 15 watts; KGSE, C. P. for new phone transmitter on 3070, 5540 kc., 400 watts; KTU, Redding, Calif., C. P. for new station on 3172, 5660, 278 kc., 50 watts; also, C. P. for new station on 3172, 5660, 278 kc., 15 watts, 200-350 watts; Radiomarine Corp. of America: KGIS, Excursion Inlet, Alaska, modification of C. P. for extension of time to 6/9/31; KZE, Aberdeen, Wash., renewal of coastal license for 500, 406, 442, 462, kc., 200 watts; WKDT, City of Detroit, Fire Dept., Detroit, Mich., license to cover C. P. for 1596 kc., 500 watts; Southern Air Fast Express, Inc.: NC-489-E, NC-580-K, NC-581-K, NC-800-E, NC-801-E, NC-802-E, NC-651-E, NC-9716, NC-9166, NC-9167, and NC-9169 new licenses for aircraft on 5630, 3484 kc., 50 watts.

November 5 - Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Birmingham, Ala., WSDE, modification of C. P. for change in location to Tuscaloosa, Ala.; KOP, Press Wireless, Inc., San Francisco, Calif., modification of license for change in frequencies 60 4710, 4720, 4730, 4740; 4750, 4920, 4930, 4940, 4950, 4960, 4970, 4980, 4990, 5000, 5280, 5290, 5300, 5310, 5320, 5330, 5340, 5350, 5360, 7332.5, 7347.5, 7362.5, 7377.5, 7617.5, 7632.5, 7647.5, 7812.5, 7827.5, 7842.5, 7857.5, 7910, 7940, 7970, 15565, 15595, 15625, 15655, 15685, 15715, 15745, 15835, 15865, 15895, 15925 kc.; Varney Air Lines, Inc., Plane NC-10344, new license for aircraft on 3106 kc., 50 watts; Pacific Air Transport, Planes NC-10342 and 10343, new licenses for aircraft on 3172, 5660, 3106 kc., 50 watts.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

November 5 - Applications Granted: WSF, Mackay Radio & Telg., Co., Inc., New York City, modification of C. P. to extend completion date to 5/29/31; KSW, Berkeley Police Dept., Berkeley, Cal., license frequency 2410, 50 watts, unlimited time; KJM, Phillips Petroleum Co., near Bartlesville, Okla., license 168.9 kc., 5 KW, daily except

Sundays and holidays, 7:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.; Norden-Hauck Electrical & Mfg. Co., near Lansdale, Pa., C. P. frequency 6425, 12850, 25700 kc. 500 watts, for experimental work; Aeronautical Radio, Inc., near Litchfield, Ohio, C. P., frequency 3160 kc., 400 watts, A1, A2 and A3 emission, for communication with aircraft flying the red chain; W9XX, Rev. Lannie W. Stewart, Carterville, Mo., license 1604 kc., 100 watts, A3 emission, hours of operation 4 to 5 A.M. and 1:30 to 2:30 P.M.; WGU, RCA Communications, Inc., San Juan, Porto Rico, modification of license, changing frequency from 6717.5 to 6852.5 kc., 80 KW, A1 and A2 emission; W10XL, Radiomarine Corp. of America, Plane NC-9779, renewal of license, frequencies 1608, 2326 kc., 3088 kc - day only, 4785, 5335 kc., 300 watts; A1, A2 and A3 emission; W2XCE, Allen D. Cardwell, Mfg. Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., renewal of license, frequencies 1604, 2398, 3256, 4795, 6425, 8650, 12850, 17300 kc., 20 KW.

Also; W1XJ, Harvard University, Graft Lab., Cambridge, Mass., renewal of license 1604, 2398, 3256, 4795, 6425, 8650, 12850 kc., 500 watts; W9XI, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., renewal of license 1604, 2398, 3256, 6425, 4795, 8650, 12850, 17300 kc., 500 watts; W2XE, Atlantic Broadcasting Corp., Crossbay Blvd, L.I., (near Jamaica), renewal of license, frequency 6120 kc., 5 KW, A3 emission, exp. relay broadcast transmitter; WNBH, Irving Vernilya, d/b as New Bedford Broadcasting Co., C. P. to move transmitter from New Bedford to Atlas Tack Co., Fairhaven, Mass.; KFYR, Meyer Broadcasting Co., Bismarck, N. Dakota, license 550 kc., 500 watts and 1000 watts day experimentally, shares with KFDY; WOO, American Telephone and Telegraph Co., Deal, N. J., authority to continue operation of public coastal telephone transmitter at Deal (A modified license was recently issued for transfer of this station to Ocean Gate, N. J., but applicants state they have found it impossible to put new transmitter into commercial operation quite as soon as contemplated); WQBB, Radiomarine Corp. of America, "Timbermann", temp. authority to operate on board ship pending receipt of formal application, calling 500 kc., working 425; 468 kc; radio compass 375 kc., 50 watts, A1, A2 emission.

Set For Hearing : John Magaldi, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa., requests C. P. 1420 kc., 250 watts daytime operation, except Sunday then 6 P. M. to 1 A. M. (original application requesting 1310 kc., and 50 watts, was set for hearing in Minutes of April 11, 1930).

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FORMER EMPLOYEE SEEKS STATION

A former Assistant Secretary of the Federal Radio Commission, G. Colby Blackwell and the Rines Hotel Company, both of Manchester, N. H., were heard last week on competitive applications for permission to erect a broadcasting station that would serve the State of New Hampshire. Both sought the 1430 kilocycle channel and unlimited time, but Blackwell asked for only 500 watts while the hotel company applied for 1,000 watts. The applications were taken under advisement by Chief Examiner Ellis A. Yost.

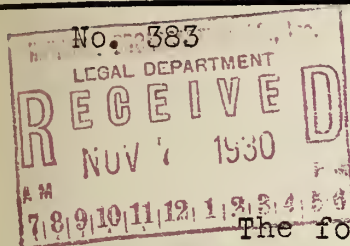
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

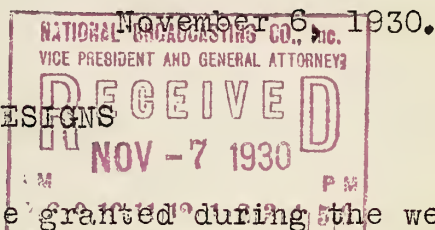
INSURANCE BUILDING

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PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, DESIGNS



The following applications were granted during the week ending November 4, 1930:

- 1,780,167. Radio Transmitting Apparatus. William M. Brower, Palo Alto, Calif., assignor to Federal Telegraph Co., San Francisco, Calif. Filed March 20, 1928.
- 1,780,172. Electrical Condenser. Stanley S. Cramer, Haddon Heights, N. J., assignor to Radio Condenser Company, Camden, N. J. Filed May 10, 1929.
- 1,780,194. Sound-Reproducing Machine. George Kende, East Orange, N. J., assignor to Phonodisc Corporation, New York, N.Y. Filed May 3, 1929.
- 1,780,229. Oscillation Generator. Estill I. Green, East Orange, N. J., assignor to American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Filed September 10, 1927.
- 1,780,349. Apparatus For Radiating Sound Waves. Richard D. Fay, Cambridge, Mass. Filed December 10, 1927.
- 1,780,364. Electrooptical Transmission. Frederick W. Reynolds, Grantwood, N. J., assignor to American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Filed December 4, 1926.
- 1,780,369. Method of Determining Drift of Aircraft. Chester Ammen Snow, Jr., Washington, D. C. Filed February 16, 1929.
- 1,780,378. Electrical Pic-up For Gramophone Or Other Sound Records. Jean Dieux, Paris, France. Filed March 1, 1929, and in France May 10, 1928.
- 1,780,409. Electromagnetic Transmitter. Adolph A. Thomas, New York, N. Y. Filed February 10, 1928.
- 1,780,414. Continuous-Sound Reproducing Apparatus. Lloyd J. Andres, Chicago, Ill., assignor of one-half to Elmer E. Rullman, Chicago, Ill. Filed August 24, 1928.

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

- 1,780,419. Magnetic Reproducer. Paul E. Fischler, Bay City, Mich. Filed June 9, 1927.
- 1,780,504. Rectifying Tube. Jacques Risler, Paris, France, assignor to Risler Corporation of America, Kansas City, Mo. Filed August 1, 1927., and in France June 3, 1927.
- 1,780,542. Coupling Arrangement For Frequency Changers. Walter Schaffer, Berlin, Germany, assignor to Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie m.b.H., Berlin, Germany. Filed December 4, 1924, and in Germany December 6, 1923.
- 1,780,572. Optical Device for Radio Cinematographic Transmitters and Receivers. Leon Thurm, Paris, France. Filed July 14, 1928, and in France July 21, 1927.
- 1,780,611. Electrical Amplifier Circuits. Sidney Y. White, New York, N. Y., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Filed August 11, 1925.
- 1,780,669. Frequency Responsive Signal Receiving Apparatus. Waldemar Bruckel and Robert Schimpf, Berlin, Germany, assignors to General Electric Company. Filed April 23, 1925, and in Germany August 5, 1924.
- 1,780,671. Condenser Microphone. Eugene G. Crippen, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Co. Filed June 13, 1928.
- 1,780,681. Sound Recording and Reproducing Apparatus. Edward W. Kellogg, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Company. Original application filed July 27, 1928. Divided and this application filed October 4, 1929.
- 1,780,690. Switch For Radio Receivers. Vernis O. Syester, Linton, Indiana. Filed August 1, 1927.
- 1,780,698. Vacuum Tube. Birt Griffin Blackman, Ogden, Utah, assignor of one-third to Cleveland Redfield, Ogden, Utah. Filed September 16, 1925.
- 1,780,788. Sound-Reproducing Mechanism For Radios. Aubrey M. Kennedy, Los Angeles, Calif. Filed August 3, 1929.

Designs

- 82,413. Cabinet. Hans Berg, Grand Rapids, Mich., assignor to Kellogg-Switchboard & Supply Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed June 17, 1929. Term of patent 7 years.
- 82,464. Radio Cabinet. Harry Backer Warner, Hagerstown, Md. Filed November 11, 1929. Term of patent 14 years.

Trade-Marks

- Ser. No. 295,324. The Apex Electrical Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Filed Jan. 29, 1930. Trade-Mark: "RoTAREX, for battery, alternating-current, and crystal radio receiving sets; short-wave adapters; screen-grid preamplifiers, radio frequency oscillators, radio frequency boosters, and audiooscillators, both vacuum tubes and assembled units; wave traps, electric phonograph pick-ups, loud-speakers, vacuum radiotubes; single-dial connectors, television transmitting and receiving units. Claims use since November 18, 1929.
- Ser. No. 303,285. Hartwell Haas and J. O. Francis Haas, Chicago, Ill. Filed July 9, 1930. Trade-Mark: Picture of microphone with words "TEL-O-MIKE" written across front of same. No exclusive claim is made to the word "Mike" and the representation of the goods apart from the mark shown in the drawing. For Telephone Transmitter Silencers. Claims use since June 20, 1930.
- Ser. No. 303,791. Simplimus, Inc., Boston, Mass. Filed July 24, 1924. "Simplimus" for Electrical Systems for reproducing, amplifying, and projecting sound from records of the phonograph type or films and parts thereof, consisting of electrical pick-up, amplifiers, photo electric cells, sound gates, aperture plate and pressure pad, tone controls, lens, tubes, light-reflecting mirrors, and sprocket and film rollers. Claims use since May 15, 1929.
- Ser. No. 305,498. Scovill Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Conn. Filed September 9, 1930. Large "S" enclosed in a circle and the words "Scovill" written on a band across the same. For flash lights and radio condensers. Claims use since February 14, 1930.
- Ser. No. 305,515. Columbia Radio Corporation, Chicago, Ill., Filed September 10, 1930. "Trojan" for radio receiving sets, vacuum or electron tubes and radio speakers. Claims use since July 8, 1930.

Trade-Mark Registrations Granted

- 276,947. Electric Radio Receiving Sets Adapted For Combination With Electric Phonographs. Grigsby-Grunow Company, Chicago, Illinois. Filed March 16, 1929; published July 9, 1930.
- 276,974. Electrical Relays for Periodically Setting Clocks in Circuit Therewith in Accordance with Radio Time Signals. Tork Clocks, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed October 18, 1929, Published July 29, 1930.

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