

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

INSURANCE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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 :: :: **CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.** :: ::



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No. 428

ENGINEERS APPROVE DEVIATION REDUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Representing the National Association of Broadcasters, Philip G. Loucks, its Managing Director, read a resolution adopted by its Board of Directors approving the general proposal, provided it is consistent with engineering developments. The Association, he said, includes in its membership, 160 stations of all classes.

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

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

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

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

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UNIVERSAL WIRELESS LICENSES REVOKED

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

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

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

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

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RCA RADIOTRON AND CUNNINGHAM REDUCE PRICES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

New and old prices on other tubes affected follow:

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

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HOTEL FEES PLANNED BY COMPOSERS

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

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

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

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

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A. P. DISCUSSES BROADCASTING OF NEWS

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

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

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

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

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

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DeFOREST ANSWERS RCA IN TUBE SUIT

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

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

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

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

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

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AMATEURS ARE OFF FREQUENCY

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

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

also the possibility of causing interference with foreign stations.

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

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

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SCHUETTE PROTESTS HIGH POWER GRANTS

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

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

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NEW WORLD STATION LIST READY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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PUBLISHERS SEE NEED FOR RADIO RESTRICTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

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

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

Broadcasting Applications

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

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

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

The following applications were granted April 17th:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Applications Denied

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

Action on Examiners' Reports

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

Set For Hearing

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

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

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PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, PATENT SUITS, DESIGNS

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

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

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

Patent Suits

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

Trade-Marks

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

Trade-Mark Registrations Granted

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

Designs

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

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