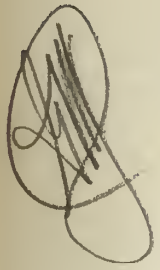


HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

INSURANCE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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 :: :: **CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.** :: ::



National Broadcasting Company, Inc.

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No. 430

COMMISSION ASKS LEGAL ADVICE IN RCA CASE

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

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

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

WTMJ Acts Quickly

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

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

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

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

RCA Has 1409 Licenses

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

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

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

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

RCA brought out also that the adverse decisions of the lower courts had been "seized upon" by 17 different radio manufacturers who have treble damage suits under the Clayton Act. In 11 of these suits in which claims have been served, the total damages claimed "aggregate the fantastic sum of \$48,350,000."

Statement By Davis

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

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

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

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

Statement By Schuette

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

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

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

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

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FEW RADIOS IN WEST VIRGINIA

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

The average number of persons in a household was 4.6.

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DENIAL OF WREC RENEWAL RECOMMENDED

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

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

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CBS SYNCHRONIZATION DELAYED

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

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

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PRINCIPLE INVOLVED IN LOWELL-DUNMORE SUIT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"The bills of complaint must be dismissed."

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

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DEVIATION CONTINUES TO DECREASE

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

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

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

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

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RADIO ANTI-TRUST SUIT EXPLAINED

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

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

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

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

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

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

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

Applications Other Than Broadcasting

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

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

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

The following applications were granted on April 28th:

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

Set For Hearing

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

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

Application Denied

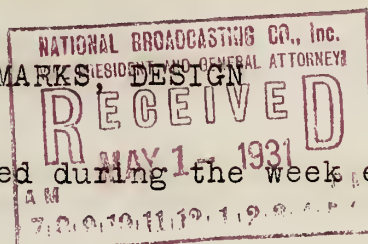
WGBS, General Broadcasting System, Inc., New York City., denied authority to operate until 11 P.M., E.S.T. on evening of April 30th, in order to broadcast political speeches.

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

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

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PATENTS, PATENT SUITS, TRADE-MARKS, DESIGN



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

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

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

- 1,802,781. Piezo-Electric Device. Charles B. Sawyer and Charles F. Brush, Jr., Cleveland Heights, Ohio; the Cleveland Trust Company, executor of said assignments, to The Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Filed May 6, 1927.
- 1,802,782. Piezo-Electric Device. Charles B. Sawyer, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed May 6, 1927. - assignor, by mesne assignments, to The Cleveland Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio.
- 1,802,783. Piezo-Electric Device. Charles B. Sawyer, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, assignor, by mesne assignments to The Cleveland Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed October 14, 1927. Renewed November 18, 1930.
- 1,802,802. Television Device. Frank Ellison Best, Seattle, Wash. Filed October 17, 1927.
- 1,802,803. Device for Transmitting Vision Electrically. Frank Ellison Best, Seattle, Wash. Refile of application filed January 7, 1926. This application filed March 1, 1928.
- 1,802,826. Sound-Reproducing Means. Adriaan Nagelvoort, Wilmington, Del., assignor to Delaware Chemical Engineering Co., Wilmington, Del. Filed July 3, 1929.
- 1,802,830. Machine for Automatically Playing Phonograph Records. George H. Pittman, Jackson Heights, N. Y. Filed September 7, 1926. Renewed July 23, 1929.
- 1,802,831. Phonograph. George H. Pittman, Jackson Heights, N. Y. Filed July 15, 1927.
- 1,802,910. Vibrating Member for Loud-Speakers. Gerrit Henri de Jongh, Eindhoven, Netherlands, assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed May 2, 1927, and in the Netherlands, May 14, 1926.
- 1,802,950. Vacuum Tube. Walter Louis Krah1, Montclair, N. J., assignor to Arcturus Radio Tube Company, Newark, N. J. Filed June 6, 1928.
- 1,803,000. Manufacture of Photo-Electric Cells. Norman Robert Campbell, Watford, England. Filed January 3, 1929, and in Great Britain, January 7, 1928.
- 1,803,017. Electrical Circuit. Frederick Kenneth Herschmann, New York, N. Y. Filed April 1, 1927.
- 1,803,038. Sound-Reproducing Mechanism. Percy A. Robbins, Highland Park, Ill. Filed May 17, 1929.
- 1,803,040. Voltage Supply and Power Amplifier Unit. Louis G. Pacent, Winfield, N. Y., assignor to Pacent Electric Company, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed November 15, 1926.

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

Patent Suits

- 1,533,858. L. A. Hazeltine, Method and means for neutralizing capacity coupling in audions, D.C., Del. Doc. E. 695, L.L. Jones v. Hazeltine Corp. et al. Dismissed with prejudice Feb. 12, 1931.
- 1,622,814. F. J. Seabolt, Phonograph, D.C., E.D., Ill. (Danville), Doc. 282-D, The Capehart Corp. et al. v. F.D. Nellis et al, (Cairo Novelty Co.). Dismissed without prejudice Feb. 20, 1931.

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

Patent Reissue

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

Trade-Marks

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

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

Trade-Mark Registrations Granted

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

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

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

Print

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

Design

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

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