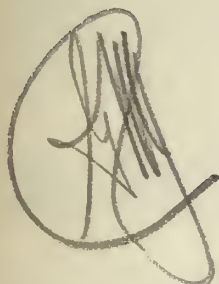


HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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 :: :: **CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.** :: ::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. 436

SALTZMAN HITS EDUCATION PLAN

Without being brutally frank about it, Maj. Gen. Charles McK. Saltzman, Chairman of the Federal Radio Commission, told the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education at its first assembly in New York City today (Thursday) that there is no block of broadcasting channels available for assignment to the educational interests of the country.

The diplomatic retired Army officer went into the work of the Radio Commission at some length in his address in an effort to explain that the educators couldn't get blood out of a turnip.

An allocation of 15 per cent of the broadcasting facilities of this country are sought by educators in the Fess bill, introduced at the last session of Congress.

"Do you wish to use one of these precious frequencies for some public purpose?" General Saltzman asked during the course of his address.

"You can apply for such a facility, but Congress has said that no special consideration shall be paid to you over any other applicant. The Federal Radio Commission cannot arbitrarily take one away from someone now licensed to use it and give it to you. Both the law and the courts have made this very plain. But Congress has prescribed a procedure by which you can obtain a frequency if you can show a better use than is now being made of it."

The Radio Commission Chairman dwelt at length on the trials of a member of the radio regulatory body.

"I would say at the outset that the job of a Federal Radio Commissioner is not a pleasing one", he said. "I might say that it is not one for a nervous woman. If the uninitiated has any idea that the berth is a bed of roses, any surviving Commissioner will assure you that there are many thorns on the stems of the roses."

The sponsorship of radio programs by large national advertisers was commended by General Saltzman as superior to the tax system employed in Europe.

"Which method of supporting radio broadcasting would the 15,000,000 owners of receiving sets in the United States prefer?" he asked. "A tax or a 'sponsored program'? There is little doubt but that the sponsored program would win.

"American broadcasting today is the best in the world. The sponsored program has brought to the microphone much costly entertainment put on by expensive talent. The advertising announcements in these high grade programs, in general, are tactfully made and cannot well be objected to if our broadcasting is to be supported by advertising.

"On the other hand, there are many cases of stations operating mainly for the profits to be gained that are permitting excessive and nauseating advertising. These latter stations are hastening the day when grave consideration must be given to the question as to whether they are operating in the public interest, convenience, and necessity."

Explaining that the Radio Commission has no control over this advertising, the General suggested that listeners exercise a censorship authority by tuning off a program in which the advertising is objectionable and then by writing the station about it.

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GRIGSBY-GRUNOW WILL NOT EXHIBIT

B. J. Grigsby announces that Grigsby-Grunow Company will not exhibit at the Radio Manufacturers' Association Show in Chicago, June 8th to 12th.

It will be recalled that the company resigned from the Association at the time of the Atlantic City Show. In a statement given out by Mr. Grigsby at that time, it was pointed out that the company resigned because the Association would not take an active stand against the encroachments of the Radio Trust.

Mr. Grigsby now states:

"The Grigsby-Grunow Company will not exhibit at the June Show of the RMA. We appreciate the great value and need for an active association to protect the interests of its members. We believe at this time there is an ever greater need for active cooperation between radio set and tube manufacturers. Certain counter causes of complaint by the RMA have been removed, and while we have been extended a very cordial invitation by the executive officers to join again, we feel the lack of cohesive and definitely directed effort in the interest of radio set and tube manufacturers.

"The Grigsby-Grunow Company will make no attempt to capitalize on the fact the Convention is being held in Chicago during that week by a counter-exhibition and will have its regular meeting of its distributors early in July, at which time a showing of its lines for the Fall and Winter season will be made and policies discussed. If any of our distributors do attend the RMA Show, open house will be held at the factory."

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RADIO CALLED "PUBLIC NECESSITY"

Radio has shown its stamina in the way it has withstood the current economic depression, according to W. D. Terrell, Chief of the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce, and it now is accepted as a public necessity rather than a luxury or a novelty.

"While radio receiving set sales have fallen off, radio manufacturers, I am informed, have not suffered as greatly as those in other industries", he said. "This shows clearly, to my mind, that radio is accepted as an integral part of the present-day living standard in this country.

"National advertisers seem to agree that by using radio in promoting good will for their products, that they can reach the buying power of the nation. That is because there are between 10,000,000 and 15,000,000 receiving sets installed in American homes."

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COMMISSION ASKS STAY ORDER CHANGE

Modification of stay orders in the continental point-to-point radiotelegraph litigation, to allow realignment of certain assignments in the low and high frequency bands, which also are affected by the orders, is asked by the Federal Radio Commission in a petition filed this week in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

In the petition, Duke M. Patrick, Assistant General Counsel of the Commission, recites the present status of allocations of channels because of the existing restraining orders, and conditions as they have changed since the Court's opinion and mandate January 7, 1931. At that time the Court relaxed the restraining orders to a degree, but kept jurisdiction over the case.

Mr. Patrick brings out that frequencies in the low waves, below 550 kilocycles, and in the transoceanic high frequency band, above 6000 kilocycles, now are not directly involved in applications for continental point-to-point service before the Commission. Applications of the Mackay Radio Telegraph Co., which along with RCA Communications, Inc., are applying for facilities, have been modified since the Court's mandate, the petition brings out, so that channels other than those in the continental band are not affected.

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THIRD CHAIN IN MAKING?

A recently organized cooperative time-selling group, calling itself Advertisers Radio Service, Inc., may be the nucleus of a third national chain of radio stations.

The stations affiliated with the new organization are WMAQ, Chicago; WCCO, Minneapolis; WTMJ, Milwaukee; WNAC, Boston; WCAE, Pittsburgh; WHK, Cleveland; WHAS, Louisville; WOC-WHO, Davenport and Des Moines; WHK, Raleigh, and WMT, Waterloo, Ia.

At the first meeting, William S. Hedges, of WMAQ, was elected President; John Shephard, III, of WNAC, Vice-President, and Walter Damm, of WTMJ, Secretary and Treasurer.

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NBC SEEKS EAST-WEST TIME SOLUTION

The NBC is planning to separate its Eastern and Western networks into two chains, rather than continue with the one coast-to-coast network, according to Variety.

"The plan is to eliminate the present coast network and send its national programs from Los Angeles eastward. New York will take care of the eastern half. Difference in time makes the switch necessary, plus an opportunity to get cheaper talent at the Los Angeles end.

"In the case of expensive bands and acts, the time element will be overcome by taking the outstanders to Chicago for national hookups.

"First move in NBC's plan to change is the recent institution of a branch office in San Francisco."

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CINCINNATI PAPERS STRIKE AT RADIO

A fight against radio is being made by the Cincinnati newspapers, by agreement of the Cincinnati Publishers' Association. This association is composed of the Enquirer, the Post and Times-Star. Under the new arrangement, identity of advertisers and names of entertainers on sustaining programs of local stations are eliminated, with out-of-town programs omitted entirely. Practically all of the radio news columns have been discontinued.

The Crosley stations, WLW and WSAI, have announced that printed copies of their programs may be purchased from the station, to be mailed to any address, for ten cents.

The Scripps-Howard Post is reported to be unenthusiastic about the agreement. When the New York newspapers attempted to fight radio competition in this manner, several years ago, the Scripps-Howard owned Telegram was the first paper to discard the policy.

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FIGURES COMPILED ON RADIO FAN MAIL

Following is a story on radio fan mail appearing in the current issue of Variety:

"A three months' survey of all fan letters sent to NBC's commercial programs discloses that though commercials offering samples consist of but 14% of the entire list, the sample thing drew 42% of all mail received by NBC.

"It also reveals that over one-third of all the advertisers, 34%, make no offer of any sort. They only received 6.6% of all letters directed to NBC. This percentage would be less were it not for one or two popular air stars who draw the bulk of the no offer mail.

"It is claimed that the reason 34% of NBC's clients make no offers is that they consider the mail response is no indication that the program is helping sales of the commodity ether-advertised. They are more inclined to abide by what their dealers tell them.

"Prize contests, like those offering cash prizes or merchandise for best limericks, toasts, etc., quite popular with indie stations, are not handled by NBC. Against the rules of the networks to handle that kind of advertising.

"Accompanying chart lists the 11 forms of offers of drawing mail response as currently used on NBC, beside that of 'no offers.' It shows the average mail response per program and the percentage of the total mail for each offer.

"This chart, as drawn up by NBC, represents mail received through WEAf and WJZ only. It does not include mail received direct by the advertisers. Neither does it cover mail received through other network stations.

"NBC's survey ran from January 1st to March 31st, last. It was made to record the classified responses.

"Dealers' names, as used in the chart, signifies requests of advertisers to write them for addresses of the advertisers' dealers, if unknown. Newspaper, as here used, signifies dummy

newspapers which some advertisers get up. Song, as used, are the requests of some advertisers that listeners write in for their theme song, or a song heard on their program.

"This chart further shows that the radio audience refuses to make suggestions as to programs. It lists 1% of the programs as asking for program suggestions, yet no response was had worthy of being noted."

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GRADUATE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER SEEKS POSITION

A position in the manufacturing branch of the radio industry is sought by a young man who will graduate as an electrical engineer from Rose Polytechnic at Terre Haute, Ind., in June. His grades are high, his record excellent, his habits good, he comes from a fine family, and is 21 years old.

Anyone desiring to secure his services may address an inquiry to the Heintz Radio Business Letter, Insurance Building, Washington, D. C.

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BELLOWS LAYS RADIO PROGRAMS TO PUBLIC

Henry A. Bellows, Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, in an address Thursday (today) afternoon before the first annual assembly of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, in New York City, declared that the public and the advertisers are responsible for the type of radio programs now being broadcast. Speaking as the official representative of the National Association of Broadcasters, he said, in part:

"Public interest is the foundation on which the entire Radio Act of 1927 is built up in so far as it relates to broadcasting. It is likewise the sole foundation for the commercial success of any broadcasting station or chain.

"Most of the program features designed particularly to create interest, but by no means all of them, are non-commercial. Of late there has been a distinct tendency on the part of advertisers to get away from programs of unvaried entertainment. Advertisers are seeking more and more to appeal to public interest rather than merely to the public's desire for entertainment.

"Generally speaking, however, it is still true that public interest in radio programs is maintained chiefly by non-commercial service. As regards non-commercial programs, there

are two questions to be answered, one quantitative, the other qualitative. If the demand for commercial time continues to grow, as the broadcasters hope, and their critics and competitors fear, will the non-sponsored programs find themselves pushed off into steadily diminishing corners? Second, whatever the quantity of these programs, have we any guarantee that their quality will be such as to combine public interest with genuine public service?

"As to the first, or quantitative problem, there is no apparent cause for alarm. Even with the immense gains made by radio advertising in 1930, very few broadcasting stations have sold more than forty per cent of their total operating time; the chains are sending out about two hours of unsponsored programs for every commercial hour. Even if the proportions were reversed, we should still have less advertising time in relation to the unsponsored periods than we have advertising space as compared to editorial matter in the newspapers, where the normal ratio is four, five, or even six to one.

"However, even if the broadcasters could sell every minute, they would never dare do so, for the excellent reason that their listeners would not tolerate it. No first-class broadcasting station can possibly afford to alienate any considerable class of potential listeners.

"The most discouraging feature of the broadcasting business is the lack of response to programs of the best type. Do you think that one per cent of the people who value such programs take the trouble to say so?

"Most stations have more unsold time on their hands than they know what to do with. They offer to turn it over without charge, to educational institutions, in the generally vain hope that they will make sensible use of it. I have no hesitation in saying that the State universities could have, without cost to them, five times as many hours on commercial broadcasting stations as they are now using, and win the undying gratitude of the broadcasters to boot, if only they were equipped to put on reasonably interesting programs. As for the public schools, most broadcasting stations periodically beg the school authorities to make use of their facilities - in vain.

"The American public, I hear it said, objects to so much radio advertising. I am not so sure of this; it does not seem to object to advertising elsewhere - in the magazines and newspapers, for instance. It is preposterous to put the blame for blatant advertising on the broadcasters, whose dream of Paradise is a world in which advertisers are content with mere credit announcements at the beginning and end of each program. The cure for blatant advertising rests with the public itself. No advertiser is so foolist as knowingly to offend any considerable part of his audience.

Education Programs Dull

"What broadcasters want and need more than anything else is intelligent, properly co-ordinated help from the very people who now confine their efforts to fault-finding and ridicule.

"The non-commercial results which have been achieved - and they are very far from being negligible - have been brought about by the broadcasters themselves, at a heavy cost in money and effort.

"As for the stations devoted exclusively to educational purposes, and managed by educational institutions, their records are eloquent of failure. They have not succeeded in building up or holding any large general audiences, because of the lack of variety in their programs. There is, of course, some excellent work done, some valuable information being disseminated, some really stimulating instruction being given, but as a whole, the level is depressingly low, as the records of the Federal Radio Commission eloquently testify.

"And yet, it is seriously proposed to set aside by law fifteen per cent of the facilities within the broadcast band for 'education.' If this plan means that fifteen percent of the wave lengths are to be allocated to educational institutions for the use of radio stations which they will own and operate, all the experience of the past ten years in every country in the world rises up in opposition. Only a wide variety of programs can build up and hold public interest, and only public interest can create an audience. I do not believe that a greater disaster could possibly befall the cause of education through radio than a legal decree of divorce between education and commercial broadcasting. Today the educational institutions have free access to the vast audiences built up by the commercial stations, with only the provision that they must not bore too many of the listeners too much.

"Specifically, what do we commercial broadcasters ask from the churches, the schools, the medical association and other educational institutions? First, that the educational institutions shall collaborate with one another in formulating and in actually presenting and carrying through a program for the use of radio in education which shall be orderly and coherent. Second, that in considering the method whereby such a program is to be presented, full and intelligent consideration shall be given to the special requirements of radio presentation and reception, to the end that the broadcaster's sole basis of value, which is public interest, may not be undermined by dullness."

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

May 18 - WOCL, A. E. Newton, Jamestown, N. Y., license to cover C. P. granted 2/6/31 to install new equipment, increase power from 25 watts to 50 watts and move studio locally; York Broadcasting Co., York, Pa, C. P. amended to request 1 KW instead of $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW; WKBC, R. B. Broyles, tr. as R. B. Broyles Furniture Co., Birmingham, Ala., C. P. to move transmitter locally and install new antenna; WGCM, Great Southern Land Company, Gulfport, Miss., C. P. amended to request 970 kc., instead of 1470 kc., and limited time instead of sharing with WLAC, also amended as to equipment; William H. McHale, tr. as Superior Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Kans., C. P. to erect new station to use 1370 kc., 100 watts and to divide time with KWKC; Ira E., Cecil I., and Ira L. Noble, d/b as Noble Brothers, Broadcasters, Springfield, Mo., C. P. to erect new station to use 1500 kc., 15 watts and unlimited time; Harry Byron Lee, Lamar, Colo., C. P. amended to make changes in equipment, install direct crystal control and increase power from 50 watts to 100 watts, facilities of KFUP.

May 19 - WIBX, WIBX, Inc., Utica, N. Y., license to cover C.P. granted 4/24/31 for change in equipment; Parkersburg Board of Commerce, Parkersburg, W. Va., C. P. for new station to use 1310 kc., 100 watts and unlimited time; Times Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich., C. P. for new station to use 1420 kc., 100 watts, 250 watts LS, and unlimited time; A. V. Arrington, Hamburg, Ark., C. P. for new station to use 1120 kc., 50 watts, daytime hours; KRMD, Robert M. Dean, Shreveport, La., modification of license to increase hours of operation from sharing with KTSB to unlimited; KOL, Seattle Broadcasting Co., Seattle, Wash., modification of license to increase hours of operation from sharing with Station KTW to unlimited; KGEK, Elmer G. Beehler, tr. as Beehler Electrical Equipment Co., Yuma, Colo., modification of C. P. amended to increase power from 50 watts to 100 watts; KGEW, City of Fort Morgan, Fort Morgan, Colo., C. P. to make changes in equipment, increase power from 100 watts to 100 watts, 250 watts LS.

Applications Other Than Broadcasting

May 18 - KPV, Port Walter Herring & Packing Co., Big Port Walter, Alaska, renewal of license for 333.3, 500, 410, 324.3 kc., 1 KW, coastal and point-to-point service; Alaska Pacific Salmon Corp.; KXX, Funter Bay, Alaska, renewal of license for 500, 460, 246, 2320, 3166 kc., 100 watts, coastal and point-to-point service; KTT, Drier Bay, Alaska, renewal of license for 178, 256, 500, 425, 3166, 2320 kc., 100 watts, coastal and point-to-point service; KHE, Everett Packing Co., Moored Vessel, Herendeen Bay, Alaska, C. P. for change in equipment, 274 or 178 kc., 50 watts, point-to-point service; KGPA, Seattle Police Department, Seattle, Wash., license covering C. P. for 2416 kc., 250 watts, emergency police service; W2XDR, Atlantic Broadcasting Corp., Wayne, N. J., license covering C. P. for 660 to 2600 kc., 100 watts, special experimental;

KSJ, Pacific Coast Cement Co., Dall Island, Alaska, license covering C. P. for 500, 425, 178 kc., 200 watts, point-to-point and coastal service; KHC, Alaska Packers' Association, Chignik, Alaska, license covering C. P. for 500, 460, 272, 268, 227 kc., 200 watts, coastal and point-to-point service; Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: at Nashville, Tenn., C. P. for 3452, 3460, 3468, 3484, 5630, 2344, 4140 kc., 400 watts, aeronautical and point-to-point aeronautical service; KGSC, Oklahoma City, Okla., C. P. for new equipment on 3070, 3076, 5540 kc.

May 19 - International Packing Co., Sand Point, Alaska, new C.P. for 252 kc., 25 watts, point-to-point; WAX, Tropical Radio Telegraph, Hialeah, Florida, modification of license for additional frequency of 4260 kc., point-to-point; WRDN, Pan American Airways, Inc., Norfolk, Va., modification of C. P. for new equipment and extension of time, 6305, 6320 kc., 350 watts, point-to-point aeronautical; KGSC, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Oklahoma City, Okla., C. P. for new equipment, 3070, 3076, 5540 kc., 400 watts, aeronautical.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

The Commission on May 19th granted the following applications:

WMBR, F. J. Reynolds, Tampa, Fla., C. P. to make changes in equipment to conform to requirements of G.O.s 91 and 97, decreasing maximum rated power of equipment from 250 to 100 watts; KGIX, J. M. Heaton, Las Vegas, Nevada, C. P. to install new equipment to conform to G.O. 91 and 97; WGAR, WRAG Broadcasting Co., Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, modification of C. P. to extend commencement date from 1/20/31 to a date immediately after approval by Commission and extend completion date to 6/30/31; KWWG, The Brownsville Herald Publishing Co., Brownsville, Texas, license covering installation of new equipment 1260 kc., 500 w., shares with KRGV; KEX, Western Broadcasting Co., Portland, Ore., license covering changes in equipment 1180 kc., 5 KW, shares with KOB and KEX; WKJC, Kirk Johnson & Co., Lancaster, Pa., license covering installation of new equipment 1200 kc., 100 w., unlimited; KUJ, Paul R. Heitmeyer, Walla Walla, Wash., license covering changes in equipment 1370 kc., 100 w., half-time on channel; WAPI, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Birmingham, Ala., modification of license to operate simultaneously with KVOO during daytime and share at night with KVOO.

Also, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., at Atlanta, Ga., Jacksonville, Fla., and McCraw, Ga., 3 new C.P.s for aeronautical service, 3070, 3076 kc., unlimited, 5690 day only, 4146 unlimited, 6320 kc., day only, 350 watts; City of Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla., C. P. for police service, 2452 kc., 100 watts; KGVQ, Continental Oil Co., Portable #3, license for geophysical exploration purposes; KNP, Columbia River Packers' Association, Chignik, Alaska, license coastal and point-to-point service; KHV, Northwestern Fisheries Co., Uyak, Alaska, license as above; Examiner Printing Co., NC-11118, license; Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc., consent to voluntary assignment of license to Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., for 10 planes;

Also, Maddux Air Lines Co., consent to voluntary assignment of license to Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., for 6 planes TAT Maddux Air Lines, NC-8411, consent to voluntary assignment of license to Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.; W1XQ, Bradley, Me., and W1XR, Portable, American Telephone and Telegraph Co., modification of license for additional frequencies 50 to 75 except 51, 54, 56, 58, 64, 66, 72, 75 kc., 25 KW; KMT, Libby McNeill & Libby, Libbyville, Alaska, renewal of license; W2XCW, General Electric Co., South Schenectady, N. Y., renewal of license; W2XAA, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Portable, authority to use portable on board motor yacht "Rambler" for 30 days; W9XAA, Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago, Ill., extension of temporary broadcast pick-up license, until May 20th, all other terms of existing license to remain unchanged; Atlantic Broadcasting Corp., New York City, authority to use transmitter of W2XDA for period May 21st to 23rd using 500 watts on 1544 kc.; W9BNT, Goodwin Compton, Fr. Omaha, Neb., extension of special authority for 30 additional days pending action on formal application.

Set For Hearing

Charles Smuck, Springfield, Mo., requests C. P. for new station on 1500 kc., 100 w., share with KGIZ, and use portable to test; Clarence M. Doyle, Philadelphia, Pa., requests C. P. for new station on 930 kc., 50 w., share with WIBG; WEXL, Royal Oak Broadcasting Co., Royal Oak, Mich., requests C. P. to make changes in equipment increasing maximum rated power of equipment to 100 w., and increase licensed power to 100 w.; WKBH, WKBH, Inc., LaCrosse, Wis., requests modification of license to change hours of operation from sharing with KSO to unlimited up to 7 P. M., thereafter 8 to 9 P.M., 10 to 11 P.M.; WSBT, The South Bend Tribune, South Bend, Ind., requests modification of license to increase power from 500 w. to 1 KW.

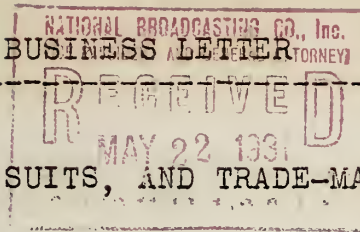
Application Withdrawn

WEVD, Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc., New York City, application for license to cover C. P., covering changes in equipment, 1300 kc., 500 w., shares with WBBR, WHAP and WHAZ.

Action On Examiners' Reports (May 15)

W. E. Brainard, Klamath Falls, Ore., Denied C. P. for new station on 1200 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time, sustaining Examiner Yost; KZM, Leon P. Tenney, Hayward, Cal., Denied, renewal of license to operate on 1370 kc., 100 watts, dividing with KRE, sustaining Examiner Hyde; Vernon Wright, Jr., Mauston, Wis., Denied, C. P. and modification of license for increase in power and change in hours of operation, sustaining Examiner Pratt; Howell L. Westbrook, Pine Bluff, Ark., Denied, C. P. for new station 1310 kc., 100 watts, unlimited hours, sustaining Examiner Pratt.

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PATENTS, PATENT SUITS, AND TRADE-MARKS

The following patents were granted during the week ending May 19, 1931:

- 1,805,591. Signaling System. Russell S. Ohl, New York, N. Y., assignor to American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Filed December 18, 1926.
- 1,805,594. Communicating System. Ralzemond D. Parker, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Filed March 29, 1930.
- 1,805,596. Signaling System. Ralph K. Potter, New York, N. Y., assignor to American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Filed September 24, 1926.
- 1,805,626. Radio Apparatus. James D. Jordan, Elmhurst, Ill., assignor to Grigsby-Grunow Company, Chicago, Illinois. Filed February 5, 1930.
- 1,805,638. Radio Coupling Coil. Theodore Johnson Scofield, George Alfred White, and Joseph Dayton Hammond, Jackson, Mich., assignors to The Sparks Withington Company. Filed Oct. 30, 1929.
- 1,805,639. Electrical Transformer and Inductance Coil. Theodore Johnson Scofield, Jackson, Mich., assignor to The Sparks-Withington Company. Filed October 30, 1929.
- 1,805,651. Condenser Manufacture. Benjamin J. Butler, Somerville, Mass., assignor to Wireless Specialty Apparatus Co., Boston, Mass. Filed November 16, 1926.
- 1,805,665. Wired Radio Program Apparatus. Clinton W. Hough, New York, N. Y., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Federal Telegraph Co. Filed April 27, 1927.
- 1,805,794. Audion Tube. George A. Yanochowski, La Grange, Ill., assignor to Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed January 29, 1926.
- 1,805,846. Loop Antenna. Earl F. Potter, Glencoe, Ill., assignor to Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Co., Chicago, Illinois. Filed February 9, 1923.
- 1,805,848. Method and Means for Scanning. Ulises A. Sanabria, Louisville, Ky., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Western Television Corp., Chicago, Ill. Filed June 7, 1929.
- 1,805,918. Oscillation Generation. Alexander Meissner, Berlin, Germany, assignor to Telefunken Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie m.b.H., Hallesches, Berlin, Germany. Filed Oct. 20, 1928, and in Germany November 24, 1927.

- 1,805,942. Radio Loop Antenna System. Malcolm Ferris, Washington, D. C. Filed January 29, 1927.
- 1,806,108. Hot Cathode Device. Frederick S. McCullough, Edgewood, Pa. Filed January 5, 1926.
- 1,806,109. Amplification of Electrical Currents. Frederick S. McCullough, Edgewood, Pa. Filed November 2, 1926.
- 1,806,245. Short Wave Oscillator. Abraham Esau, Jena, Germany. Filed February 12, 1927, and in Germany February 18, 1926.
- 1,806,281. Amplifier. Robert L. Davis, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Donald G. Little, Long Meadow, Mass., assignors to Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. Filed March 3, 1928.
- 1,806,313. Seal for Metal-Tank Rectifiers and the Like. Errol B. Shand and Lloyd Smede, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignors to Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Filed July 30, 1927.
- 1,806,374. Electric Phonograph. Adolph A. Thomas, New York, N.Y. Filed December 4, 1926.
- 1,806,375. Recording Method and Apparatus. John A. Tiedeman, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Co. Filed March 3, 1927.
- 1,806,386. Rotary Frequency Transformer. Paul Emmanuel Bunet, Versailles, France, assignor of one-half to Societe Acieries de Gennevilliers, Gennevilliers, France. Filed May 25, 1928, and in France June 2, 1927.
- 1,806,420. Sound Reproducing Diaphragm. George G. Rockwell and Charles L. Walters, Danbury, Conn. Filed May 28, 1926; renewed April 23, 1930.
- 1,806,577. Directional Radio System. Frederick A. Kolster, Palo Alto, Calif., assignor to Federal Telegraph Company, San Francisco, Calif. Filed May 22, 1925.

Reissue

- 18,070. Inductance System. Louis A. Gebhard, Washington, D. C., assignor to Wired Radio, Inc., New York, N. Y. Original No. 1,753,408, dated April 8, 1930, filed December 22, 1928; application for reissue filed March 14, 1931.

Patent Suits

- 1,201,270, L. De Forest, Oscillating current generator; 1,201,272, same, Telegraph and telephone receiving system; 1,221,035, same, Apparatus for use in wire or radio communications; 1,311,264, same, Oscillating generator; 1,348,157, same, Apparatus for amplifying pulsating electric currents; 1,377,405, same, Audion circuit; 1,417,662, 1,507,016, same, Radio signaling system; 1,680,207, De Forest & Logwood, same; 1,218,195, C.V. Logwood, System for transmitting communications; 1,440,834, same, Radio Communications; 1,525,941, same, Radio-signalling system, filed March 24, 1931, D. C., Md., Doc. E 1859, DeForest Radio Co. v. Radio Victor Corp. of America.
- 1,791,030, L. L. Jones, Radio receiving system, filed March 27, 1931, D.C., S. D. N. Y., Doc E 59/88, L. L. Jones et al. v. Radio Corporation of America.

Adjudicated Patent

(C.C.A. N.Y.) Hazeltine patent No. 1,533,858, for method and means for neutralizing capacity coupling in audions, claims 1, 2, 5 and 13 Held valid and infringed, Hazeltine Corporation v. National Carbon Co., 47 F (2d) 573.

Trade-Marks

Ser. No. 309,738. Miles A. Long, doing business as Cardinal Radio Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Calif. Filed January 8, 1931. Trade-Mark: "CINDERELLA" for Radio Receiving Sets, claims use since November 1, 1930.

Trade-Mark Registrations Granted

- 283,113. Radio Antenna. Goldberg Brothers, Denver, Colo. Filed October 6, 1930. Published March 3, 1931.
- 283,179. Radio Receiving and Transmitting Sets and Picture Receiving and Transmitting Sets. British Radiostat Corporation, Ltd., Montreal, Canada, and London, England. Filed January 23, 1931. Published March 10, 1931.
- 283,212. Resistance Units, Rheostats, Switches for Electrical Circuits, Electromagnets, Electromagnetic Reproducers of the Type Known as Phonograph Pick-Ups. Hardwick Hindle, Inc., Newark, N. J. Filed August 9, 1929. Published March 3, 1931.

- 283,227. Radio Receiving Sets and Parts Thereof. General Motors Radio Corporation, Dayton, Ohio. Filed November 29, 1930. Published March 3, 1931.
- 283,228. Radio Receiving Instruments and Station-Wave-Length Indicators, Adapted to be Embodied Therein. F. A. D. Andrea, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed November 22, 1930. Published March 3, 1931.
- 283,234. Radio Receiving Sets, Radio Loud-Speakers, Electrical Amplifying Units, Etc. Wright, De Coster, Inc., St. Paul, Minn. Filed October 6, 1930. Published March 3, 1931.
- 283,277. Electron Tubes. Champion Radio Works, Inc., doing business as Legion Laboratories, Danvers, Mass. Filed January 8, 1930. Published February 3, 1931.

Trade-Mark Registration Not Subject To Opposition

- 283,297. Webster Electric Company, Racine, Wis. Filed February 28, 1931. Trade-Mark: "Webster" for Audio-Frequency Amplifiers Comprising Assembled units for amplifying electric signals, audio-frequency transformers, choke coils, Electric Pick-up Tone Arms, Electric Pick-up Voltage Controls, Electrical Sockets and plugs, Electrical Phonograph Pick-Ups, Power Transformers, High Voltage ignition transformers, energizing transformers for electrical signs, and voltage and current regulating devices of the moving coil type. Claims use since 1920.

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