

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 :: :: **CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.** :: ::

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WTMJ APPEALS FROM RCA DECISION.

On the final day for the 20 days allowed for appeals from decisions of the Federal Radio Commission, the Milwaukee Journal, operator of WTMJ, on Tuesday appealed from verdict in the case of the Radio Corporation of America and its subsidiaries to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

The appeal, which throws the RCA licenses in litigation, is directed particularly at the failure of the Commission to revoke the licenses of WENR and WLS, of Chicago, whose channel is sought by WTMJ. WENR is operated by the National Broadcasting Company and WLS has an operating agreement with the network.

Station WTMJ, the petition brings out, was one of four intervenors in the litigation before the Commission prior to the ruling renewing the RCA licenses. At the Commission, it was explained that while the appeal is directed only against the single channel of 870 kilocycles for which the Milwaukee station is an applicant, with the maximum power of 50,000 watts, the entire issue of possible cancellation of the whole group of 1,409 licenses automatically is raised.

The case is against a Commission decision, and the four RCA subsidiaries therefore must enter the litigation by the filing of intervening statements. The Commission, following customary procedure, will file within 30 days, its answer to the appeal, together with a statement of facts and grounds for decision.

Since the court is in recess until Fall, no action can be expected until that time. Because the Milwaukee Journal is not seeking a restraining order of any nature, the licenses of RCA stations will be continued on regular basis during the pendency of the litigation, but licenses for new projects probably will be issued conditionally, and not on a permanent basis.

In the appeal, Attorneys Elisha Hanson and Ralph S. Fowler recite the history of the WTMJ litigation with respect to the application for the 870 kilocycle channel, together with the steps leading up to the Commission's action on June 24th renewing the RCA licenses under Section 13. Station WTMJ now operates on the regional channel of 620 kilocycles with 1,000 watts night and 2,500 watts daylight, and seeks the maximum 50,000 watt power together with the cleared channel occupied by WENR and WLS.

The reasons for appeal cited by WTMJ, are as follows, in full text:

Insofar as said decision and (or) order of the Federal Radio Commission applies to the license of the National Broadcasting Company for Radio Broadcasting Station WENR appellant respectfully shows unto the court as follows:

I. The Federal Radio Commission erred in deciding that the judgment of the United States District Court for the District of Delaware in the case of Lord, Receiver v. Radio Corporation of America, 35 F (2d) 962 is not such a judgment as is described in Section 13 of the Radio Act of 1927, as amended.

II. Said Commission erred in failing to decide that said judgment was and now is a final adjudication that the Radio Corporation of America has been guilty of unlawfully monopolizing or attempting to monopolize radio communication directly or indirectly, through the control of the manufacture or sale of radio apparatus and (or) that said Radio Corporation of America has been finally adjudged to have been using unfair methods of competition, and that said judgment is such a judgment as is described in Section 13 of the Radio Act of 1927, as amended.

III. Said Commission erred in deciding that Section 13 of the Radio Act of 1927, as amended, deals only with monopolies in radio communication, and that Section 15 of said Act deals only with monopolies of radio apparatus.

IV. Said Commission erred in failing to decide that it was the intent of Congress to include within the Radio Act of 1927, as amended, a positive antimonopoly provision and that both Section 13 and Section 15 of said Act apply to violations of the Sherman, Clayton and Federal Trade Anti-trust Acts.

V. Said Commission erred in deciding that radio receiving sets are not essential elements of radio communication and that a monopoly of the commerce in vacuum tubes, the vital parts of the mechanism of such radio receiving sets, does not in fact constitute a monopoly of radio communication within the meaning of Section 13 of the Radio Act of 1927, as amended.

VI. Said Commission erred in failing to decide that radio receiving sets are essential elements of radio communication and that a monopoly of the commerce in vacuum tubes, the vital parts of the mechanism of such radio receiving sets, does in fact constitute a monopoly of radio communication within the meaning of Section 13 of the Radio Act of 1927, as amended.

VII. Said Commission erred in deciding that applications for renewals of licenses should not be denied the Radio Corporation of America and its subsidiaries.

VIII. Said Commission erred in failing to decide that Section 13 of the Radio Act of 1927, as amended, precludes said Commission from renewing the licenses now issued to said Radio Corporation of America and its subsidiaries when the same automatically expire by the terms thereof.

IX. Said Commission erred in deciding that an application for the renewal of license for Radio Broadcasting Station WENR should not be denied the National Broadcasting Company, one of the subsidiaries of the Radio Corporation of America.

X. Said Commission erred in failing to decide that Section 13 of the Radio Act of 1927, as amended, precludes said Commission from renewing the licenses now issued to the National Broadcasting Company for Radio Broadcasting Station WENR when the same automatically expires by the terms thereof.

XI. The decision of said Commission is erroneous, contrary to law and in violation of the duty imposed upon said Commission by the provisions of the law which created it.

Wherefore, the premises considered, appellant prays that judgment be entered reversing and revoking said decision and (or) order of the Federal Radio Commission insofar as it authorizes the operation by the National Broadcasting Company of Radio Broadcasting Station WENR after the expiration of its present license, and restraining said Commission from authorizing, either by further renewal of license or otherwise, any further operation of said Station WENR by the National Broadcasting Company.

And for such further orders or decrees which the premises may require or to the court seem just and proper.

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COMPOSERS' NOT INCREASING RADIO TAX

The following is from Variety:

"Unusual part about the present squawk of the publishers that they are not receiving enough money from radio is that five years ago, when the American Society first began to tax radio, the publishers fought against it. It was the songwriters who won out in the batter to collect from radio. At that time the publishers complained radio was their best plug, that they were paying to have their songs played over the air and that they should not jeopardize the medium by imposing a tax.

"Now the publishers are complaining that they are not receiving one-fifth of what they should from radio. For the past few months they have been constantly spreading propaganda for a higher radio tax. At one time there was even talk of taxing each radio station a certain percentage of its yearly revenue for the right to use copyright music.

"However, the Society says that the taxing idea is only publishers' talk and that the Society has not even considered it. It declares it is raising the rate for radio stations as the power or rate of each station is increased."

In the same issue of the paper, in a dispatch from Los Angeles, there is this reference to the music tax:

"If France, with its limited population and creative talents, can yield to its French Society of Composers an annual revenue of \$3,500,000, then this country's \$2,500,000 annual yield from performing rights is ridiculous, says the American Society. It is hoped this can be increased to \$10,000,000 per annum, and if so, will keep the native music publishers and songwriters going."

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BAIRD TELEVISION PEOPLE ACHIEVE BETTER SHADING

A new technique in television pickup is being inaugurated in the studios of the Shortwave and Television Corporation, of Boston, as a result of experiments with two different types of photo-electric cells, a technique which gives much better shading of televised pictures than previously achieved. The following is, in part, a statement made by the company:

"This new technique calls for the simultaneous use of two different types of photo-electric cells which are controlled in a mixing panel which becomes the television director's palette for his portraiture. Potassium cells have been used for pickup work in television for several years. More recently the caesium cell has been introduced into the television studio. The caesium cell has been replacing the older potassium cell because it is about five times as sensitive as the potassium cell.

"Hollis Baird, chief engineer of the Shortwave and Television Corporation, studied these two cells and their results and decided that while the caesium cell was very sensitive, pictures reproduced from its pick-up seemed to lack some of the qualities of the earlier potassium cell pictures.

"A study of these two different types of cells then showed what the difficulty was. Colors are located in a scale or spectrum even as are broadcasting stations.

"Caesium, used alone, seems to give rather a flat picture. Thus it became apparent to Mr. Baird that if the qualities of the potassium cell could be added to those of the caesium cell, a finer type of picture would result. The potassium would make up for the weakness of caesium to red colors and the caesium fill in the lack of response to blue, characteristic of the potassium cell. Due to the much greater sensitivity of the caesium cell, this mixing had to be such that the potassium would have an equal value with the caesium.

"This has been accomplished in the studio of the Shortwave and Television Corporation's station, WLXAV, by using a group of several potassium cells for each caesium cell used. The impulses of these cells are then fed into a mixing panel and thence into the amplifier."

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FORD STATIONS GET TEMPORARY PERMITS

Three aeronautical radio stations of the Ford Motor Company, which have been off the air since June 25th, were granted temporary licenses by the Federal Radio Commission this week pending a decision next Fall on whether the stations are serving the public interest.

The extensions were until October 1st because most of the members of the Commission are on vacation. Two of the stations are in Dearborn, Mich., and the third is at Lansing, Ill. They are employed in radio beacon and aeronautical service, primarily in experimental work on radio aids to air navigation.

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INTERFERENCE SUPPRESSORS FOR AUTOMOBILE RADIO

The serious interference caused by spark coil, plugs and distributors, constituting the major problem in the operation of the usual automobile radio set, is now eliminated, according to the International Resistance Company, of Philadelphia, Pa. The engineers of that organization have spent six months in intensive research and engineering development on the automobile radio interference problem, resulting in resistance units which offer a practical, simple and inexpensive solution.

"The main point in suppressing radio interference set up by ignition equipment is to attack the trouble at the source", a press release by that company sets forth. "The new resistance units are designed to be applied at the potential sources of trouble. One unit connects to its respective spark plug, being inserted in circuit with the lead from the distributor. Another unit is inserted in the distributor cap so as to come between the distributor contact and the spark plug lead. A third unit is in the form of a ceramic tube fitted with wood-screw terminals, so that it may be conveniently inserted in the main spark coil lead and in each spark plug lead, which are cut for the purpose.

"All units contain the new Type K metallized filament for the resistance element, fully protected by a heavy ceramic tubing, as well as cast metal ends with proper fittings for the connections required."

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FULLER SUES OVER WFBE TRANSFER

Suit to set aside the transfer of WFBE to the Cincinnati "Post" was filed this week in Common Pleas Court at Cincinnati, by Earl Fuller, orchestra leader. Fuller alleges he was deprived of his rights as a partner when the station was sold or leased to the Scripps-Howard paper. He asks that a receiver be appointed and claims to own an undivided one-half interest in the etherizer.

Defendants in the action are George M., William C., and Louis Schott, P. W. Miller and the Post Publishing Co. George Schott is now a principal owner and general manager of Coney Island, a big local amusement park.

The "Post" began operating WFBE a week ago but refrained from announcing the tie-up in its columns. Sheet also remained silent on the Fuller suit, but the story was carried by two other papers.

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BIRMINGHAM PAPERS MAKE RADIO SURVEY

The Birmingham News and Age-Herald have just completed a survey of 1,089 radio owners, approximately 6 per cent of the families in Birmingham owning radio sets, in an effort to ascertain just what radio advertising was doing in the territory. Some results of the investigation, as reported by Editor & Publisher, follow:

1. Slightly fewer than half of the sets were turned on when the investigators made their visits, between noon and midnight.

2. There were 496 adults and 167 children listening to the 535 sets which were turned on.

3. Three-fourths of the men and women listening knew the station they had tuned in, but fewer than one-fourth knew the sponsor of the program then going on.

4. About a fourth of the listeners had bought goods as a result of radio advertising.

5. A considerable majority of the listeners had used their radios in the morning of the day when seen; a majority did not like radio advertising; and a majority had not looked at the radio program in the newspaper that day.

The questioning was done by students of journalism and commerce at Howard College, who were not told that the information was for newspaper use.

The survey was divided into 12 questions. Of the 668 women answering, 313 had their radios on at the time of calls and 355 did not, with the most popular hours being 7 to 8 with 44 stations on and from 8 to 9 with 49. Of the 421 men answering this questionnaire, 222 had their radios on at the time of the calls and 199 did not. The same hours seemed to be the most popular for men as for women.

To the question: "Has listener or his family purchased any product as a result of radio advertising?" 277 replied that they had; 801 had not bought anything as a result of radio advertising; 11 did not answer the question.

The last part of this question asked what had been bought as a result of radio advertising. The most popular answer was furniture, with 22 reports. This can be explained by the fact that WKBC is owned and operated by a local furniture store and at intervals from early morning until late at night, this station mentions the furniture store. Several 15 minutes and half hours during the morning, afternoon and night are sponsored by this store.

The second most popular item was toothpaste with 15 and a certain brand toothpaste was third with 14.

Question 9 brought replies that 441 had looked at the radio column in their newspaper that day, and 629 had not. There was no answer from 19.

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DEVICE TELLS LONG-WINDED SPEAKERS WHEN TO QUIT

A new device has been installed in Station WRC, at Washington, to head off long-winded speakers, whose prominence and dignity preclude their being headed off by the ordinary deaf and dumb language of the studio. The new idea is two triangular prisms with a brass sign on each face. The signs run in sequence - Five Minutes, Three Minutes, Two Minutes, One Minute, and PLEASE STOP!

The announcer places these before the speaker. As the time limits draw near, he turns them over, keeping the correct sign before the talker.

According to Don Craig, the radio scribe, Senator Bingham of Connecticut, speaking at the Press Club reception of Post and Gatty was the offender who convinced the Capital announcers that some new kind of a device would have to be put into operation in order to gag Senators and others who insisted upon talking overtime.

Senator Bingham was scheduled for a four-minute speech. He rose at the 13-minute mark and began his talk. After 10 minutes he was still going strong - and the other notables were squirming in their chairs.

Announcer Herluf Provensen on NBC was having convulsions and apoplexy by turns off-stage. Something had to be done. But what?

He signaled Lee Poe Hart, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the program. Hart came into the wings. Frantically, Provensen pointed to his watch.

"How much time have we?" Hart managed to emit.

"Time? Time!" Provensen re-echoed. "Five minutes!"

Hart ran around to the other side of the platform. Still Bingham talked. By this time even the engineers were resorting to deaf and dumb language and semaphore.

Finally Hart walked out on the stage as nonchalantly as possible and sat down beside President Leggett of the Press Club. Half a minute later Leggett rose. He caught Bingham's eye pleadingly.

As a last resort he began to walk toward the speaker, and after a 16-minute oration, the president of the National Aeronautical Association stopped.

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JUSTICE DEPARTMENT PLEASED WITH RADIO DECISION

Defeat of the American Bond & Mortgage Company's efforts to operate its powerful radio station near Chicago, was described yesterday (Wednesday) by the Department of Justice as an important legal victory for the Government.

The Federal Radio Commission refused to renew the broadcasting license of the company, which thereupon announced its purpose to continue operation of the station, despite refusal of a license. Attorney General Mitchell got a restraining order and the injunction was upheld in the Chicago Court of Appeals.

"The opinion just handed down", the Department said in a statement, "upholds the contention of the Attorney General that persons using the air for broadcasting purposes under permit or license of the Federal Radio Commission, acquired no vested property rights."

Fighting the Government effort to keep the station off the air the company argued that it had made large expenditures in erecting the station and the Radio Commission had acted arbitrarily in denying it a license to continue operating, and had given no compensation for the loss of its property.

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: BUSINESS LETTER BRIEFS :
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The total number of letters at NBC for May of this year was 255,100. Last month ran up to 292,897.

In 1927, NBC's total intake of fan mail was around 540,200. That figure has been mounting steadily since. Last year it was 2,178,574. And in the first six months only of this year, the mark is 2,196,684!

Station WIBA, owned and operated by the Badger Broadcasting Co., Madison, Wisconsin, is to be added to the Northwest group of stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company on Saturday, July 18th, in a program broadcast from both New York and Chicago over an NBC-WJZ network from 12:00 M. to 1:00 A.M., E.D.T.

Philip LaFollette, Governor of Wisconsin, and United States Senators John J. Blaine and Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., with M. H. Aylesworth, President of NBC, will speak during the ceremonies from the NBC studios in Chicago. Responses are to be made by W. T. Evjue, Editor of the Capital Times of Madison, president of the recently formed corporation, and Col. A. M. Brayton, publisher of the Wisconsin State Journal, vice-president of WIBA.

The Childs Company has leased for a restaurant about 6,332 sq. ft. of store space in the new fifty-story RCA Building in New York at 570 Lexington Ave., between 50th and 51st Streets.

King Prajadhipok and Queen Rambaibarni visited the RCA-Victor Company plant at Camden, N. J., last Monday as guests of Eugene E. Shumaker, president of the company, and other officials. The visit was part of the King's inspection tour of American industrial plants.

The King and Queen were recently entertained at luncheon in New York by David Sarnoff, Chairman of the RCA.

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PHILCO SIGNS PHILO FARNSWORTH

Philo T. Farnsworth, 24-year-old San Francisco engineer who has developed a system of television transmission without the aid of moving parts, is to carry on future development work in the East.

Announcement was made in Philadelphia that the Philco Radio Corporation and Farnsworth had reached an agreement to that effect.

"Under an agreement made between Philco and Philo T. Farnsworth", a statement said, "further development work on the Farnsworth television system will be carried on in the Philco laboratories.

"Company officials are confident that the Farnsworth system will be the one finally adopted because of elimination of all rotating disks or other moving parts, and equally important because of the narrow broadcasting band necessary for transmission, which will multiply many times the number of broadcasting stations which can operate simultaneously without interference.

"The company wishes to point out, however, that much development work still is to be done before television is ready for the market."

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REPORTS BY EXAMINERS ON APPLICATIONS

Denial of the application of Station WLEY, operated by Carl S. Wheeler, for authority to remove from Lexington, Mass., to Springfield, Mass., was recommended to the Federal Radio Commission this week by Examiner R. H. Hyde.

Denial of two applications of the Ozark Radio Corporation of Cartersville, Jo., one seeking a new local broadcasting station, and the other seeking modification of license covering experimental operations, was recommended by Examiner Elmer W. Pratt.

Denial of the application of John H. Dolan, of Boston, Mass., for a new broadcasting station to operate with 100 watts power, one-half time, on the 1370 kilocycle channel, was recommended in a report filed by Examiner Hyde.

Examiner Ralph L. Walker recommended denial of the application of John E. Hass, of York, Pa., for a new 100 watt station to operate unlimited time on the 1500 kilocycle channel.

Examiner Pratt recommended that Station WKBO, of Jersey City and WNJ of Newark either be given a place in some other part of the radio spectrum or be eliminated from the air. The report was made in the case of Station WHOM of Jersey City, which asked for full time on 1450 kilocycles. This station now shares time with WKBO, WNJ and WBMS, of Hackensack, N. J.

The Examiner recommended that three-fourths time on 1450 kilocycles be allowed to WHOM and one-fourth time on the same frequency to WBMS. No provision was made in the report for the other two stations.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

July 14 - Edward H. Bragg, Leslie F. Bragg, John C. Agnew and Albert H. Marshall, d/b as Plattsburgh Broadcasting Co., Plattsburgh, N. Y., C. P. amended to request to share time with WBGF instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ daytime, to change name to Plattsburgh Broadcasting Corp., and to make changes in equipment; WEHC, Emory and Henry College, Emory, Va., license to cover C. P. granted 4/3/31 for change of frequency, hours of operation, equipment, and increase in power; Wade H. Dellinger, Charlotte, N.C., C. P. resubmitted, amended to change transmitter location locally, to change frequency from 920 kc., to 880 kc., power from 500 watts to 250 watts, and hours of operation from unlimited to daytime, facilities to be withdrawn from Station KOCW; Harvey T. Johnson, Johnson City, Tenn., C. P. to erect new station to use 1400 kc., 100 watts, daytime; Ben J. Sallows, Alliance, Nebr., C. P. to erect new station to use 1230 kc., 500 watts, unlimited time.

July 15 - WLIT, direct measurement of antenna input (Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.; WEAI, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., install automatic frequency control; WCOA, City of Pensacola, Pensacola, Florida, modification of C. P. amended to request authority to install new transmitter; KFDM, Magnolia Petroleum Company, Beaumont, Texas, direct measurement of antenna input; WOW, Woodmen of the World Life Insurance Association, Omaha, Nebr., direct measurement of antenna input.

Applications Other Than Broadcasting

The Humphrey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, new C. P. for 6040, 12080 kc., 500 watts, special experimental service; WRL, Duluth, Minn., and WBL, Buffalo, N. Y., Radiomarine Corporation of America, modification of coastal licenses for additional frequency of 6440 kc.; KDR, Alaska Packers' Association, Kvichak River, Terr. Alaska, license covering C. P. for 274 kc., 50 watts, limited public service; WMH, Radiomarine Corporation of America, Baltimore, Md., renewal of coastal license for 143, 500, 111, 481 kc., 200 and 750 watts.

July 15 - KZE, Radiomarine Corp. of America, Aberdeen, Wash., renewal of marine relay license for 500, 406, 442, 462 kc., 200 watts; American Telephone & Telegraph Co.: WLO, Lawrenceville, N. J., renewal of limited public license for 10550, 16270, 21420, kc., 20 KW; WNL, Rocky Point, N. Y., renewal of limited public license for 58.5, 61.5 kc., 190 KW; WNC, Lawrenceville, N. J., renewal of limited public license for 9750, 14470, 19220 kc., 20 KW; WPDR, City of Rochester, N. Y., Rochester, N. Y., renewal of police license for 1712 kc., 200 watts.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

The Commission granted the following applications on July 14th:

W9XD, The Journal Co., Milwaukee, Wis., modification of C. P. to change location locally; National Air Transport, Inc., NC-424-H, license as follows: 3106, 3172, 3166, 3178 kc., unlimited, 5660 kc. day only, 50 watts or 15 watts, 3106 kc., for communication with any ground station; other frequencies with Red Chain stations, subject to G. O. 99 as amended; KTW, The First Presbyterian Church of Seattle, Wash., Seattle, Wash., C. P. to make changes in equipment to conform to requirements of G. O. 111 and 115; WBEO, The Lake Superior Broadcasting Co., Marquette, Mich., modified license as follows: antenna current 2.4 amperes, antenna resistance 18 ohms, antenna type, inverted "L", height, 40 ft., flat top 145 ft., counterpoise, single wire, length 130 ft.

Also, KHQ, Louis Wasmer, Inc., Spokane, Wash., modified license as follows, antenna current, 7.9 amperes for 1 KW and 11.2 for 2 KW, antenna resistance 16 ohms, antenna type "T", height 136 ft., flat top, 200 ft., direct ground, towers grounded; WBRE, Louis G. Baltimore, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., license to cover C. P. 1310 kc., 100 watts, unlimited; WJJD, Supreme Lodge of the World, Loyal Order of Moose, Mooseheart, Ill., license to cover C. P. 1130 kc., 20 kw, limited time; WOMT, Francis M. Kadow, Manitowoc, Wis., license to cover C. P. 1210 kc., 100 watts, unlimited; WIL, Mo. Broadcasting Corp., St. Louis, Mo., license to cover C. P. 1200 kc., 100 watts night, 250 watts, LS.

Also, KXL, KXL Broadcasters, Portland, Ore., license to cover C. P. 1420 kc., 100 watts; WKBW, WKBW, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., consent to voluntary assignment of license to Buffalo Broadcasting Corp.; KFUL, Will H. Ford, Galveston, Texas, consent to voluntary assignment of license to The News Publishing Co., Inc.; KOH, Jay Peters, Inc., modification of license, change in name only to The Bee, Inc.; WHAS, The Courier-Journal Co., and the Louisville Times Co., Louisville, Ky., C. P. (emergency) to make changes in equipment to conform to G.O.s 111, 115 and 116; Robert E. Autrey, Navasota, Texas, extension of C. P. to Sept. 1, 1931.

The Commission granted the following renewal applications:

KSOO, Sioux Falls Broadcast Association, Inc.,; WAIU, American Insurance Union, Columbus, Ohio; WBAP, Carter Publications, Inc., Fort Worth, Texas; WHAS, The Courier-Journal Co., and the Louisville Times Co., Louisville, Ky.; WJJD, Supreme Lodge of the World, Mooseheart, Ill.; WKAR, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.; WLW, The Crosley Radio Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio; WDGY, Dr. George W. Young, Minneapolis, Minn.

With regard to the following applications for renewal of broadcasting station licenses:

KWKH, Hello World Broadcasting Corp., Shreveport, La.
WMAK, Buffalo Broadcasting Corp., Buffalo, N. Y.,

the Commission directed that temporary licenses be issued for the term beginning 3 A.M., E.S.T., August 1, 1931, and period ending according to Special Minute #360 adopted April 16, 1931, each of said licenses to contain the following clause: "This license is issued on a temporary basis and subject to such action as the Commission may take after hearing on the licensee's pending application for renewal of license. No authority herein contained shall be construed as a finding by the Federal Radio Commission that the operation of this station is or will be in the public interest beyond the term hereof."

With regard to the following application for renewal of broadcasting station license:

WWVA, West Virginia Broadcasting Corp., Wheeling, W. Va.
KFAB, KFAB Broadcasting Co., Lincoln, Nebraska
WBBM-WJBT, WBBM Broadcasting Corp., Chicago, Ill.

the Commission, on consideration of the fact that hearings have been held upon the applications filed by (Stations WFBM, Indianapolis, Ind. and WOWO, Ft. Wayne, Ind., in the case of WWVA), (WBBM-WJBT, Chicago, Ill., in the case of KFAB), (Station KFAB, Lincoln, Nebraska, in the case of WBBM-WJBT), for the facilities of the above-named applicants, and that said matters are pending action before the Commission, directed that a temporary license be issued beginning 3 A. M., E.S.T., August 1, 1931, and period ending according to Special Minute No. 360, adopted April 16, 1931, license to contain the following clauses: "This license is issued on a temporary basis and subject to such action as the Commission may take after hearing on the applications filed by (Station WFBM Indianapolis, Ind., and Station WOWO, Ft. Wayne, Ind., for the frequency 1160 kc., in the case of WWVA), (Station WBBM-WJBT, Chicago, Ill., for the frequency 770 kc., in the case of KFAB), (Station KFAB, Lincoln, Nebr., for the frequency 770 kc., in the case of WBBM-WJBT). No authority herein contained shall be construed as a finding by the Federal Radio Commission that the operation of this station is, or will be in the public interest beyond the term hereof."

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PATENTS, PATENT SUIT, TRADE-MARKS AND DESIGN

- 1,813,908. High Speed Radiotelegraphic Receiving Apparatus. Joseph Bethenod, Paris, France. Filed July 1, 1927, and in France, July 8, 1926.
- 1,813,922. Detection of Frequency Modulated Signals. Clarence W. Hansell, Port Jefferson, Long Island, N. Y., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed January 30, 1929.
- 1,813,923. Radio Receiving System. Raymond A. Heising, Millburn, N. J., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed February 6, 1929.
- 1,813,961. Signaling System. John C. Schelleng, Millburn, N. J., assignor to Western Electric Company, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed August 28, 1925.
- 1,813,972. Phonograph. Adolph A. Thomas, New York, N. Y. Filed June 11, 1926.
- 1,813,973. Device for Evacuating Vacuum Tubes. Guy Theodore Thurneyssen, Paris, France. Filed April 5, 1926, and in France, August 11, 1925.
- 1,814,022. Sound Amplifying Device. Elmer F. Cassel, Washington, D. C. Filed March 7, 1925.
- 1,814,047. Portable Talking Machine. Heinrich I. Kuchenmeister, Berlin, Germany. Filed May 15, 1929, and in Germany April 7, 1928.
- 1,814,051. Method of and Apparatus for Controlling Alternating Current. David G. McCaa, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed December 8, 1925, and renewed November 6, 1930.
- 1,814,119. Loud Speaking Apparatus. Clifford C. Bradbury, Glencoi, Ill. Filed September 3, 1929.
- 1,814,137. Television. Judah B. Felshin, New York, N. Y., assignor of one-third to Morris Kirschstein and one-third to Louis Oskow, Brooklyn, N. Y. Filed April 8, 1929.
- 1,814,158. Signaling System. William H. T. Holden, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Filed April 22, 1926.
- 1,814,181. Television Apparatus. Louis Oskow, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor of one-half to Morris Kirschstein, New York, N. Y. Filed November 8, 1928.
- 1,814,235. Fluid Flow Indicator. Arthur M. Trogner, East Orange, N. J., assignor to Wired Radio, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed December 10, 1928.

- 1,814,238. Wave Filter. Hendrik W. Bode, New York, N. Y., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed April 12, 1930.
- 1,814,247. Amplification System. Edward W. Fearing, East Orange, N. J. Filed June 1, 1927.
- 1,814,263. Electrical Control System. John Louis Reynolds, Long Island City, N. Y., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Electrical Research Products, Inc. Filed April 1, 1927.
- 1,814,269. Portable Talking Motion Picture Projector. Roy V. Terry, Montclair, N. J., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York. Filed August 8, 1928.
- 1,814,270. Glow Discharge Device. Charles Travis, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to Atwater Kent Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed January 17, 1928.
- 1,814,316. Tube Construction. Walter Louis Krah1, Montclair, N. J., assignor to Arcturus Radio Tube Company, Newark, N. J. Filed October 31, 1927.
- 1,814,327. Thermionic Device. Alexander McLean Nicolson, New York, N. Y., assignor by mesne assignments to Federal Telegraph Company. Filed March 11, 1927.
- 1,814,346. Radio Remote Control Device. David Alan Stevenson, Edinburgh, Scotland. Filed March 23, 1927, and in Great Britain April 9, 1926.
- 1,814,357. Acoustic Device for Sound Pick Up. Irving Wolff, New York, N. Y., and Harry F. Olson, Bronx, N. Y., assignors to Radio Corporation of America. Filed June 27, 1929.
- 1,814,376. Electron Tube Apparatus. Louis A. Gebhard and Corrie F. Rudolph, Washington, D. C., assignors, by mesne assignments, to Federal Telegraph Company. Filed May 3, 1927.
- 1,814,382. Television Receiving Apparatus. Victor G. Gustafson, Joliet, Ill. Filed December 3, 1928.
- 1,814,399. Indicator. Alexander Meissner and Otto von Bronk, Berlin, Germany, assignors to Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie m.b.H. Hallesches, Berlin, Germany. Filed August 19, 1927, and in Germany August 21, 1926.
- 1,814,403. Radio Dial. Fred Muller, New York, N. Y., assignor to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Filed January 22, 1930.
- 1,814,444. Geophysical Method and Apparatus. Harvey C. Hayes, Washington, D. C. Filed May 15, 1928.

- 1,814,470. Microphone Radio Cut-Out Switch. James R. Fouch, Los Angeles, Calif. Filed January 12, 1931.
- 1,814,533. Radio Connection. Harry Ungar, St. Louis, Mo., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Dubilier Condenser Corporation, New York, N. Y. Filed April 5, 1923.
- 1,814,583. Method of Making Electrical Resistances. Raymond C. Benner, Niagara Falls, and Everett S. Capron, Buffalo, N. Y., assignors to The Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Filed April 5, 1927.
- 1,814,603. Art of the Transmission of Sound Waves. Chester Alfred Lanton, Kansas City, Mo. Continuation of application Serial No. 666,489, filed October 4, 1923. This application filed August 4, 1927.
- 1,814,624. Acoustic Device. Abraham J. Fleck, Bradley Beach, N.J. Filed December 15, 1928.
- 1,814,681. Vacuum Device. Albert W. Franklin, New York, N. Y. Filed June 11, 1927.
- 1,814,711. Electron Discharge Device and Method of Fabricating the Same. Kenneth H. Kingdon, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Company. Filed March 6, 1926.
- 1,814,759. Cathode Structure. Frederick S. McCullough, Edgewood, Pa. Filed February 10, 1926.
- 1,814,770. Grid Making Machine. Carl R. Schenk, Jersey City, and Sylvester W. Crowley, Hudson Heights, N. J., assignors to DeForest Radio Company, Jersey City, N. J. Filed August 3, 1926.
- 1,814,774. Radio Receiving Apparatus. Sarkes Tarzian, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to Atwater Kent Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed December 31, 1926.
- 1,814,798. Apparatus for Producing Sound. Emile C. Guedon, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Company. Filed March 14, 1929.
- 1,814,801. Device for Transforming Electrical variations into Sound Variations. Friedrich W. Hehlhans, Berlin-Hermsdorf, Germany, assignor to General Electric Company. Filed April 1, 1930, and in Germany April 23, 1929.
- 1,814,805. Cathode Ray Device. William J. Hitchcock, Scotia, N.Y., assignor to General Electric Company. Filed November 26, 1929.
- 1,814,813. Radio Signaling System. Ernst F. W. Alexanderson, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Company. Filed November 30, 1925.

- 1,814,817. Protective Means for Sound Reproducers. Kirby B. Austin, Scotia, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Co. Filed September 26, 1928.
- 1,814,832. Fading Control System for Radio Reception. Robert B. Dome, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Company. Filed May 18, 1929.
- 1,814,849. Amplifying System. Arthur Primrose Young, Kenilworth, England, and Joseph Hutt, deceased, Kenilworth, England, by Cecilia Elizabeth Hutt, executrix, Kenilworth, England, assignors to General Electric Co. Filed August 7, 1928, and in Great Britain October 15, 1927.
- 1,814,850. Vapor Electric Apparatus. David C. Prince, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Company. Filed October 12, 1926.
- 1,814,861. Sound Recording and Reproducing Apparatus. Joseph F. Sees, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Company. Filed January 4, 1930.
- 1,814,898. Measuring System. Ralph W. Deardorff, Kensington, Calif., assignor to American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Filed March 13, 1925.
- 1,814,956. Radio Signaling System. Russell S. Ohl, New York, N. Y., assignor to American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Filed August 26, 1925.
- 1,814,987. Picture Transmitting System. Allan Weaver, Brooklyn, N.Y., and David Ernest Branson, Bloomfield, N. J., assignors to American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Original application filed December 19, 1923, divided and this application filed February 25, 1925.
- 1,815,010. Recording and Reproducing Sound. Archibald Fulton Pollock, and David Alexander Pollock, Jedburgh, Scotland, assignors of one-third to Edwin King Scheftel, Paris, France. Filed November 1, 1929, and in Great Britain November 9, 1928.
- 1,815,023. Amplifier Coupling. Harold P. Donle, Meriden, Conn., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Radio Inventions, Inc. Filed February 19, 1927.

Patent Suit

1,231,764, F. Lowenstein, Telephone relay; 1,403,475, H. D. Arnold, Vacuum tube amplifier, D. C., S. D. Calif. (Los Angeles), Doc. E K-50-M, P. Artigue v. Famous Players Lasky Corp.; dismissed without prejudice Sept. 12, 1930.

Adjudicated Patents

- (D.C. Ill.) Edelman Patent No. 1,680,370, for radio power-supply unit, claims 1 to 3 held valid and infringed, Banning v. Hartman Furniture & Carpet Co., 49 F (2d) 331.
- (D.C. Ill.) Edelman Patent, No. 1,682,492, for radio battery eliminator, claims 3 and 4 held valid and infringed. Id.
- (D.C. Ill.) Edelman patent, No. 1,682,778, for radio chassis, held valid, Id.

Trade-Marks

- Ser. No. 303,613. Guy E. Riegel, Spokane, Wash. Filed July 18, 1930. TRADE-Mark: "REGAL" written in script formation across a circle. For Radio Receiving Apparatus. Claims use since June 1, 1930.
- Ser. No. 307,112. Otto Pressler Thuringer Vacuumrohrenfabrik, Leipzig, Germany. Filed Oct. 23, 1930. For electron tubes, photoelectric cells, discharge tubes, rectifier tubes, and assembled current rectifying units. Claims use since August 15, 1927.
- Ser. No. 314,647. Insuline Corp. of America, New York, N. Y. Filed May 16, 1931. Trade-Mark: Letters "I C A" written in white formation on a black circle background, and the whole enclosed within another circle. For Line-noise eliminators for radio sets, electrical tone-control devices for radio receiving sets and electrically amplified phonographs, automatic voltage controllers, and voltage regulators for radio receiving sets, electric outlets, radio receiving sets and parts thereof consisting of panels, insulators, dials, sockets, condensers, rheostats, potentiometers, vario-couplers, binding posts, ear phones, insulated wire, tubing and variometers. Claims use since September, 1927.
- Ser. No. 308,436. Thomas A. Edison, Inc., West Orange, N. J. Filed November 29, 1930. Trade-Mark: "Telediphone" for phonographic apparatus designed to produce grooved sound records and to reproduce sound from such records. Claims use since August 8, 1930.

Trade-Mark Registrations Granted

- 284,916. Radio Receiving Sets and Parts Thereof. Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, Ill., Filed February 20, 1931. Published April 14, 1931.
- 284,917. Radio Receiving Sets and Parts Thereof. Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, Ill. Filed February 20, 1931. Published April 14, 1931.
- 284,918. Radio Receiving Sets and Parts Thereof. Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, Ill. Filed February 20, 1931. Published April 14, 1931.
- 284,923. Radio Receiving Sets and Parts. Samuel Roth, doing business as Acratest Products Co., New York, N. Y. Filed February 5, 1931. Published April 21, 1931.
- 284,973. Radio Receiving Sets and Parts Thereof. Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, Ill. Filed February 20, 1931. Published April 14, 1931.
- 284,976. Radio Receiving Sets. Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed February 26, 1931. Published April 14, 1931.
- 285,150. Resonators for Loud-Speakers Applicable to Phonographs or the Like. The Kiel Furniture Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Filed July 28, 1930. Published April 7, 1931.
- 285,151. Radio Receiving Sets. The Clago Radio Corporation, Chicago, Ill. Filed September 6, 1930. Published April 14, 1931.

Trade-Mark Registration Not Subject To Opposition

- 285,177. Shapleigh Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo. Filed March 4, 1931. "SHAPLEIGH'S" for Radio Receiving and Transmitting Sets and parts thereof, storage batteries, flash lights and flash-light batteries, and electrical dry cells. Claims use since 1921.

Design

- 84,621. Radio Cabinet. Frank C. Burton, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Grigsby-Grunow Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed April 12, 1930. Term of patent 7 years.

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