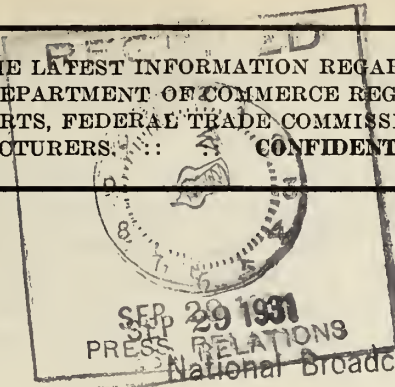


HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

INSURANCE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

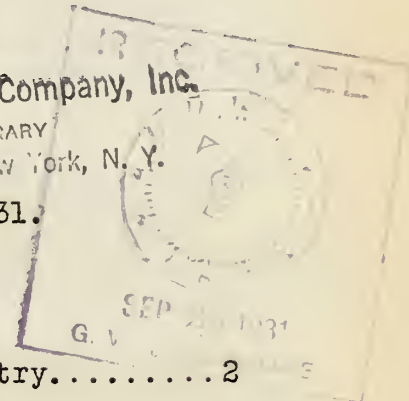
ISSUED TWICE A WEEK AND CONTAINING THE LATEST INFORMATION REGARDING THE RULINGS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION, RADIO LEGISLATION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE REGULATIONS, CHANGES IN WAVELENGTH, CALL LETTERS AND POWER, PATENTS, EXPORTS, FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION RULINGS AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST TO BROADCASTERS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 :: **CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.** :: ::



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No. 472

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PATENT ACCORD HAILED AS STABILIZER OF TUBE INDUSTRY

An amicable settlement of the long controversy over vacuum tube patents was reached in New York City on Tuesday, according to announcements made by David Sarnoff for the Radio Corporation of America, C. G. Munn, for the DeForest Radio Company, and representatives of other tube manufacturers, involved. The entire industry will be placed on a stable basis as a result of the removal of this costly litigation.

The terms of the settlement, Mr. Munn announced, included the payment by the Radio Corporation to the DeForest Company of \$1,000,000 in cash. "Cross license agreements on tube patents only have been entered into by both company", he said, "and these agreements affect twenty other manufacturing concerns as well."

The understanding reached settles all anti-trust law suits instituted against the RCA by vacuum tube makers who were not operating under license of the patents of the Radio Corporation. It covers all triple-damage actions brought against the RCA for alleged violation of the Clayton Act, by reason of the so-called Clause 9 effective in 1927 and 1928 in the licensing agreement between radio set manufacturers and the Radio Corporation. The suits, brought from time to time against the RCA by the independent tube makers, are said to have involved demanded damages of more than \$47,000,000.

Twenty companies, besides the DeForest organization, have been joined in the understanding with the Radio Corporation, said Samuel E. Darby, Jr., attorney for the DeForest Company. They are the Arcturus Radio Tube Company of Newark, the Mellotron Tube Company, Vesta Battery Company, the Van Horne Company, Shickerling Products Corporation, Gold Seal Electric Company, Universal Electrical Lamp Company, Republic Radio Tube Company, Mutual Electric Lamp Company, Continental Corporation, Sunlight Lamp Company, Marvin Radio Tube Corporation, Radex Corporation, Globe Electric Company, Duratron Radio Tube Corporation, Gold Seal Manufacturing Corporation, Supertron Manufacturing Company, Cleartron Vacuum Tube Company, Diamond Radio Tube Company, and the Poughkeepsie Gold Seal Company.

The terms of the understanding, Mr. Darby said, also include the acquisition of licenses under RCA patents by the active tube companies including the DeForest Company, the Gold Seal Electric Company, Arcturus, the Republic Radio Tube Company and the Diamond Radio Tube Company. In the same understanding, the RCA and licensed concerns acquired tube-making rights under the patents held by the DeForest Company.

Mr. Munn, in a statement issued Tuesday night said:

"The DeForest Radio Company, after twenty-five years of pioneering in the development of the radio tube and radio communication arts, has finally been accorded its proper place in the present-day industry by virtue of recent court decisions and the present settlement. It is now in an exceptionally strong financial position not only for the production of receiving tubes, transmitting tubes,

amplifying systems, transmitters, television equipment and other products, but for the furtherance of its extensive research and engineering program. The organization can now devote the necessary efforts required in bringing about an early realization of popular television through its subsidiary company, the Jenkins Television Corporation.

"The radio public gains by this settlement through having the radio industry concentrate once more on the development and production of new and better radio products, in place of the long litigation which has severely strained the resources and attentions of the contestants during the last few years."

"An amicable understanding has been reached for the adjustment of the Clause 9 litigation pending between the Radio Corporation of America and a number of manufacturing companies in the radio tube field and the cases will be discontinued", said Mr. Sarnoff in a statement.

"In a number of instances patent infringement suits brought by the Radio Corporation of America have been pending against companies seeking damages in the Clause 9 cases. The active manufacturing companies that are parties to the settlement have recognized patent rights of RCA by acquiring licenses under its patents, and these patent infringement suits will be dropped. The Radio Corporation of America has also obtained rights for use both by itself and its tube licensees under radio tube patents owned by the DeForest Radio Company.

"The termination of this large number of suits, on terms satisfactory to all parties involved, will do much to free the radio industry from litigation with which it has been burdened and impeded for several years, and which entailed heavy expense to all concerned. It will enable the industry to devote more of its attention to the development of new products and new services for the public and should have a stimulating effect on business as a whole."

Clause 9 of the R. C. A. licensing agreement, which was the basic cause of the litigation, was in effect during part of 1927 and 1928. Under it, set makers licensed by the R. C. A. were required to see that their sets were equipped with RCA tubes when first sold. This resulted in litigation between the DeForest Company, and the RCA to test the validity of the clause. The Federal Court in Delaware and the United States Circuit Court of the Third District held in favor of DeForest Company. The RCA then applied for a writ of certiorari, but the United States Supreme Court declined to review the decision. The suits settled by the agreement announced Tuesday were based on the same clause in the former licensing contract with broadcast set makers.

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COMPROMISE SETTLEMENT GOVERNMENT-RCA SUIT FORESEEN

As a result of the settlement out of court of the \$47,000,000 suits against the Radio Corporation, it is now entirely probable that the Government's anti-trust suit against RCA and its affiliated companies alleging an illegal pooling of patents, may be settled by a compromise.

Department of Justice officials said that negotiations between Government and RCA counsel would be resumed within the next few days.

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WCFL-KJR TO OPERATE SIMULTANEOUSLY

When Congress gets settled in this Winter and starts looking over radio matters requiring legislation, there will be one item scratched from the list. This was the demand of the Chicago Federation of Labor that the Federal Radio Commission be made to give it one full-time cleared channel for Station WCFL. At the last session of Congress, a bill was passed in the Senate authorizing the Commission to set aside a channel exclusively for the use of the Chicago labor group. This measure was defeated in the House.

After having made strenuous efforts to secure a full-time air voice, including an appeal to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia which was denied before the legislative wheels were set in motion, it was hardly to be expected that the fight would be allowed to die.

Station WCFL was allowed to operate in daytime only on 970 kilocycles, assigned to Station KRJ, Seattle, Washington, which recently passed into the hands of the National Broadcasting Company. Being extremely anxious to avoid any argument with the labor body, when it was suggested to the Commission that both stations be allowed to operate full time on the 970 channel, the NBC agreed there was wide enough geographical separation to make this dual operation entirely practicable.

So permission to operate experimentally on this basis was granted by the Commission, which will follow the experiment with interest. If the two broadcasters are satisfied with the result, it will be one less scrap with a Congressional angle for the Commission to worry about and may be solution to other cleared channel arguments where the broadcasters are widely separated.

In the list of applications in this issue is a group of stations which the Commission will allow to operate simultaneously during daytime hours.

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NETWORKS ASK PERMISSION TO OMIT LOCALS IN DRAMATICS

A plea has been made with the Federal Radio Commission for the modification of its order requiring radio stations to announce their call letters each fifteen minutes by the Washington representatives of the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Company.

The networks contend that air dramatizations suffer from these interruptions in the continuity and that not infrequently the station breaks cause a tense dramatic situation to become suddenly ludicrous. It has been explained that the networks feel the quality of such broadcasts would be greatly improved if the Commission would grant them this latitude in the enforcement of its regulation. Otherwise the broadcasters are happy in conforming with the ruling.

If the Commission gives the networks this privilege, it will apply for the independent broadcasters as well.

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FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reports the following needs in foreign countries, information about which may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices by duly registered firms and individuals upon written request by opportunity number:

Battery and ignition cables	Winnipeg, Canada	Agency
and dry cell radio batteries	*53962	Purchase
Motors, phonograph	*53855	Algiers, Algeria
		Agency
"	"	Purchase
"	*53876	Lima, Peru
		Agency
Radio loud speakers, and electric		
timing devices	*53858	Stuttgart, Germany
		Either
Radio sets, parts, short wave		
adapters, battery eliminators,		
electro-dynamic loud speakers,		
and pickups	*53876	Lima, Peru
		Agency
Radio sets and accessories	*53942	Caracas, Venezuela
		Agency
Television receivers, amplifiers,		
and tubes	*53855	Algiers, Algeria
		Both
Phonograph, record-changing,		
automatic	*53855	Algiers, Algeria
		Both
Phonograph records	*53942	Caracas, Venezuela
		Agency
Phonographs, portable and		
cabinet style	*53930	Algiers, Algeria
		Both

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TELEVISION DOMINATES NEW YORK SHOW

The Eighth Annual Radio-Electrical World's Fair opened Monday afternoon at Madison Square Garden with television in a more prominent place than it had occupied in the past, according to the New York Times.

In a tribute to Michael Faraday, who just 100 years ago gave to the world his researches that led to dynamo-electric machinery, David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, declared the show officially opened when he spoke from the Crystal Studio in the Garden. The WJZ network handled the broadcast.

"We are on the threshold of television", said Mr. Sarnoff, "and just as the shackles of silence were struck from the screen, so will the veil be lifted from our daily broadcasts."

U. A. Sanabria, who brought his television equipment from Chicago, worked all yesterday with his assistants in an effort to operate the machine. It was announced late in the afternoon (Monday) that the apparatus had been damaged en route from Chicago and it would be impossible to have it working before 4 o'clock (Tuesday).

At one end of the arena hangs a 350-pound ground glass television screen in a silver frame, inside of which is a mat of crimson. The televisior is installed in the basement, on a platform in full view of the public. That is where the stage, screen and radio entertainers will appear before the electric "eyes" to be seen on the big screen. Projection of the picture is done from behind the screen. No longer must the show visitors line up and file through a darkened room to peep at the elusive pictures.

Four manufacturers have home-television sets in their booths. They are equipped with small screens on the panel of the receiver.

Mr. Sarnoff's opening address was, in part, as follows:

"There is, I feel, an added significance this year to the annual radio-electrical show held in New York City", Mr. Sarnoff said, "at which the various manufacturers exhibit the developments, innovations and inventions which seem each year to characterize the radio art and mark its progress.

"Our broadcasting has advanced and whereas last year it was still a novelty to receive a program from across the Atlantic or Pacific, international broadcasting is now well established on the basis of a continuous service. I do not believe programs from abroad will ever be preferred by the American audience to programs of home origin.

"The synchronization of sight and sound on the screen, which revolutionized the motion picture industry, revitalizing it as an agency of public entertainment and education, has led to the production of a great many pictures of unusual merit and high dramatic

appeal. This development is now ready for its entrance into the home, and I feel that next year, if one is privileged to indulge in a bit of prophecy, the theatre of the home will be established, and on the way to become an outstanding institution. Nor is the day distant when sight will be transmitted through the air to large numbers. We are on the threshold of television, and just as the shackles of silence were struck from the screen, so will the veil be lifted from our daily broadcast."

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WESTERN UNION-RCA LINK SERVICES

A service merger between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the R. C. A. Communications, Inc., under which the telegraph, cable and wireless facilities of the two corporations are to be coordinated, was announced Tuesday, September 22nd, by the former company.

The primary purpose of the combination was declared to be the improvement of the service offered by two competing companies, but its ultimate result, the announcement continues, is likely to "greatly strengthen" the position of the United States in the international communications field.

Additional interest attached to the unification, since it apparently replaced the attempted merger of R.C.A. Communications with the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, linked with the Mackay-controlled Postal Telegraph Company, chief rival of Western Union. The R.C.A.-International merger was attempted in March, 1929, with the cooperation of J. P. Morgan & Co. It was abandoned approximately two years later because Federal law, which the companies were unsuccessful in having amended, forbade a physical merger.

Under the present arrangement, R.C.A. Communications, which controls the wireless telegraphy service of the Radio Corporation of America, gains the use of terminal facilities for the collection and distribution of its traffic. Western Union land lines and branch office are to be used to aid in the delivery of wireless messages.

The Western Union Company, on the other hand, announced that it expects to gain from the unification by having available the wireless service of the R.C.A. group to supplement the Western Union cable service to Europe, Africa, Central and South America and the West Indies.

"The arrangement is limited to a working agreement and involves no unification of properties or personnel of the two companies, which are to retain their competitive status where the two services overlap", the announcement continued.

This was seen as a provision to meet the legal difficulties which wrecked the earlier grouping attempted between R.C.A. Communications and the International interests. The exact legal bar is the White Act of 1927, of which Section 15 reads, in part: "All the laws of the United States relating to unlawful restraints and monopolies and to combinations, contracts or agreements in restraint of trade are hereby declared to be applicable * * * to interstate of foreign radio communications." The enactment of this law removed radio from the provisions of the Webb Act of 1918, which permits combinations of persons in the United States for the purpose of selling American goods abroad.

Commenting on the "competition" proviso in the merger agreement, the announcement went on to state that the present plan is similar to one which has been in effect for many years between Western Union and R.C.A. Communications and with the Radiomarine Corporation of America, another RCA subsidiary.

In the case of R.C.A. Communications, this arrangement provides for the delivery and pickup of trans-Pacific traffic. In the case of the Radiomarine Corporation, it covers the land collection and delivery of messages to and from ships at sea.

"Hereafter, all incoming messages over the Radio Corporation's vast network of wireless circuits will be turned over to Western Union for delivery except those points served by the Radio Corporation's own offices", the announcement continued. "Those points are New York, Boston, Washington and San Francisco, where the radio company will continue to handle its own messages. Correspondingly, Western Union offices, except at the four places mentioned, will be available for the acceptance of outgoing radiograms via R.C.A.

Advantage of the arrangement from the standpoint of intercommunications, was said to spring from the fact that many of the wireless circuits maintained by R.C.A. Communications go to countries remote from the trans-Atlantic terminals of the Western Union cables.

A large volume of communications from these countries which the Western Union cables do not serve has been handled in the past by wireless, but at the same time the R. C. A. company has been handicapped in obtaining this business because of the relatively few terminals it had in the United States. The merger will have the effect of increasing the radio terminal facilities by the addition of Western Union's 25,000 land offices, the announcement pointed out.

"Western Union, on the other hand, will greatly strengthen its competitive position through the delivery of incoming radiograms and its close connection with R.C.A. Communications, Inc.", the statement pointed out. "Under the arrangement, it is placed in a position to supplement its ten high capacity cables across the Atlantic with the wireless service whenever it can be employed, especially in the handling of communications to countries not served by direct cables."

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RADIO COUNSEL DIES IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT

Henry W. Drucker, of Chicago, well known in the radio industry because of his activity as an attorney for independent radio interests was fatally injured in an automobile accident September 17th and died six hours later at the Belmont Hospital. He is survived by his parents, his widow and four children.

Mr. Drucker, partner of the late Ernest R. Reichmann, was one of the organizers of the Radio Manufacturers' Association and general counsel for the Radio Protective Association and the Audio Research Foundation. Upon Mr. Reichmann's death a year ago, Mr. Drucker took over the prosecution of the triple damage cases by independents against the RCA which Mr. Reichmann had begun.

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ELECTRICAL WHOLESALERS WILL HOLD TRADE PRACTICE CONFERENCE

The Federal Trade Commission has approved an application of the electrical wholesalers' industry for a trade practice conference to discuss ways of eliminating unfair trade practices said to be prevalent in the business. Commissioner Charles H. March will preside at the conference, a definite time and place for which have not been determined although the industry has asked that the meeting be held in Cincinnati in November.

Members of the industry applying for the conference do in excess of 60 per cent of the volume of wholesale electrical business in the United States. The annual volume is estimated at \$500,000,000. The members handle radio sets, tubes and batteries among other electrical appliances.

Among practices proposed for discussion at the conference are the following: False advertising, interference with a competitor's business, selling goods below cost, price discrimination, commercial bribery, secret rebates, and repudiation of contracts.

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: BUSINESS LETTER BRIEFS :
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A permissible maximum discount of 30 per cent from published or listed prices has been established for import duty purposes, effective September 10, 1931, for radio receiving sets, complete, when imported into Canada, except by consumers, reports Commercial Attache Lynn W. Meekins, to the Department of Commerce.

The discount for duty purposes on complete sets cannot exceed the discount allowed in the home market, and in no case can it exceed 30 per cent even if the discount in the home market is more than 30 per cent. Sets imported at discounts of more than 30 per cent are subject to dumping duty.

"Radio Activities of the Department of Commerce" are described in a publication by that title, which may be purchased for ten cents per copy from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Reports from the New York Radio-Electrical World's Fair are to the effect that the television display is the greatest attraction. The television theatre accommodates about 300 and there is a long line waiting all during the afternoon and evening hours for a glimpse of the new art.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

September 22 - WJBI, Monmouth Broadcasting Co., Red Bank, N. J., license to cover C. P. granted 4/24/31 to make changes in equipment; WFIW, WFIW, Inc., Hopkinsville, Ky., C. P. to install new equipment and increase power from 1 KW to 5 KW resubmitted without amendment; also modification of license to increase power from 1 KW to 5 KW resubmitted without amendment; KLPM, John B. Cooley, Minot, N. D., license to cover C. P. granted 6/5/31 to install new equipment, change frequency from 1420 kc. to 1240 kc., hours of operation from unlimited to $\frac{1}{2}$ time, and power from 100 watts to 250 watts; KSEI, KSEI Broadcasting Association, Inc., Pocatello, Idaho, C. P. amended to request that name of applicant be Radio Service Corporation; KGVO, Mosby's, Inc., Missoula, Mont., C. P. amended to request the facilities of Station KXA; KECA, Pacific Development Radio Co., Los Angeles, Calif., voluntary assignment of license to Earle C. Anthony, Inc.

Application reinstated to hearing docket: S. N. Baruch, Trustee for Fresno Broadcasting Co., Fresno, Calif., C. P. to erect new station to use 1350 kc., 500 watts, unlimited time, facilities of KPWF (delete) requested in units.

Application retired to files: WAIU, American Insurance Union, Columbus, Ohio, C. P. to make changes in equipment (C. P. expired 9/10/30 and was not extended).

Applications Other Than Broadcasting

Sept. 22 - Automatic Radio Mfg. Co., Inc., Boston, Mass., C. P. for 35000, 1499 kc., 50 watts, special experimental for police, fire and aeronautical, for two way communication; Same Co., Mobile (to be used throughout New England in auto), C. P. for frequency to be assigned by Commission, 50 watts, for making tests as to two way communication between it and regular station, for police, fire and aeronautical work; W2XL, Bell Telephong Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y., renewal of special experimental license for 23100, 25700, 26000, 27100, 34600, 41000, 51400, 60000, to 400000 and 401000 to 3000000 kc., 1 KW.

Also, Pan-American-Grace Airways, Inc.: NC-9723, NC-7455, NC-9798, NC-402-H, NC-8417, NC-9717, NC-397-H, new licenses for aircraft on 333, 500, 3070, 5690, 8650, 1688 kc., 12 watts.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

On September 22nd the Commission granted the following applications: WRBJ, W. E. Barclift, F. E. Barclift, P. L. Barclift and J. H. Harbour, d/b as Hattisburg Broadcasting Co., Hattisburg, Miss., C. P. to move the station locally, install new equipment, increase power to 100 w., and change hours of operation from unlimited with specified hours to unlimited; KFPY, Symons Broadcasting Corp., Spokane, Wash., C. P. to move transmitter from Symons Bldg., Spokane, to a point about one miles north of Spokane City limits; use temporary equipment and operate on reduced power of 135 w., during move; KUJ, KUJ, Inc., Walla Walla, Wash., C. P. to make change in equipment to comply with G. O.s 111, 115 and 116; KFQD, Anchorage Radio Club, Inc., Anchorage, Alaska, modification of C. P. to extend completion date to Nov. 9th, 1931.

Also, KFAB, KFAB Broadcasting Co., Lincoln, Neb., authority to install automatic frequency control; WMBQ, Paul J. Gollhofer, Brooklyn, N. Y., license covering changes in equipment, 1500 kc., 100 w., shares with WMIL, WWRL, and WLBX; WBAK, Penna State Police, Commonwealth of Pa., Harrisburg, Pa., license covering removal of transmitter locally, 1430 kc., 500 w., night 1 KW LS, shares with WHP and WCAH; KSO, Iowa Broadcasting Co., Clarinda, Iowa, license covering new transmitter, 1380 kc., 500 w., shares with WKBH at night; WHAS, The Courier-Journal Co., & Louisville Times Co., Louisville, Ky., authority to use an auxiliary transmitter from Sept. 20th to 26th, while testing new equipment.

Also, National Broadcasting Co., Inc.; W2XCZ, New York City, authority to use transmitter W2XCZ, Sept. 21 to 26th, in vicinity of Washington; W10XAN, Portable and Mobile, New York City, license for experimental service; City of Bakersfield, Bakersfield, Cal., C. P. for police service, 2416 kc., 50 watts, unlimited; State of Iowa Bureau of Investigation under Iowa Attorney General, Des Moines, Ia., C. P. for police service, 1662 kc., 400 watts; WPDZ, City of Ft. Wayne, Ft. Wayne, Ind., C. P. for police service, installation of additional tube in final amplifier and new speech input equipment;

Also, Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: WSEH, Nashville, Tenn., license for point-to-point aeronautical service, also granted license for aeronautical service; KHLYB, NC-69-E, authority to use transmitter now licensed under call letters KHLYB in connection with the Northwest Radio Show; KHFUF, Pan American Airways, Inc., modification of aircraft license for additional frequency 1688 kc., and change in point of communication to Orange Chain; KHIBY, Universal Aviation Corp., consent to voluntary assignment of license to American Airways, Inc.; Universal Air Lines, Inc., consent to voluntary assignment of 4 licenses to American Airways, Inc.; Southern Air Fast Express; consent to voluntary assignment of 10 licenses to American Airways, Inc. KHJBY, Boeing Air Transport, Inc., consent to voluntary assignment of license to National Air Transport, Inc.

Also, RCA Communications, Inc., Bolinas, Cal., license for point-to-point service for direct communication with Australia, and call letters KET; San Francisco Chronicle, on yacht San Francisco, Golden Gate, Cal., license for special experimental service; W3XAJ, RCA Victor Co., Inc., Camden, N. J., modification of license covering deletion of one transmitter together with frequencies associated with that transmitter; KHILO, The Crosley Radio Corp., renewal of special authorization (aircraft).

Renewal of Licenses

The following stations were granted renewal of broadcasting station licenses:

KFBB, Great Falls, Mont., KFOX, Long Beach, Cal., KFSG, Los Angeles, KVOA, Tucson, Ariz., WFBM, Indianapolis, Ind., WREN, Lawrence, Kans., WSBT, South Bend, Ind., and KGU, Honolulu, T. H.

Set For Hearing

Merle F. Jewell & Merinda C. Jewell, Hood River, Ore., request C. P. for new station to operate on 1310 kc., with 50 w., and share with KMED; KFWB, Warner Bros. Broadcasting Corp., Hollywood, Cal., requests C. P. to make changes in equipment, increase daytime power to 2½ KW and increase maximum rated power from 1 KW to 2½ KW; E. F. McDonald, Jr., Chicago, requests C. P. for coastal service.

Simultaneous Operation

In the following cases, the Commission directed that special authorizations be issued for the stations to operate simultaneously for period beginning 3 A.M., E.S.T., Oct. 1, 1931, and ending 3 A.M., E.S.T., November 1, 1931, pending action on formal applications for modification of license:

WJBK, James F. Hopkins, Inc., Highland Park, Mich., to operate simultaneously during daytime with WIBM; WIBM, WIBM, Inc., Jackson, Mich., to operate simultaneously during daytime with WJBK; WKBH, WKBH, Inc., La Crosse, Wis., to operate simultaneously during daytime with KSO; KSO, Iowa Broadcasting Co., Clarinda, Ia., to operate simultaneously during daytime with WKBH; WTAQ, Gillette Rubber Co., Eau Claire, Wis., to operate simultaneously during daytime with KSCJ; KSCJ, Perkins Bros. Co., The Sioux City Journal, Sioux City, Ia., to operate simultaneously during daytime with WTAQ.

WHP, WHP, Inc., Harrisburg, Pa., granted special authorization to change hours of operation to sharing with WBAK only and to operate simultaneously with WHAC, WCKO and WHEC-WABO, extended for period ending Nov. 1, 1931. The assigned frequency to be maintained within plus or minus 50 cycles, such action expressly subject to the "order granting stay" granted April 4, 1931, (and modified June 20, 1930) by D. C. Court of Appeals in the case of Rines Hotel Co., vs Federal Radio Commission; WCAH, The Commercial Radio Service Co., Columbus, Ohio, same as above except to change hours of operation from sharing with WHP and WBAK to unlimited and operate simultaneously with WHP, WOKO and WHEC-WABO.

Also, WOKO, WOKO, Inc., Albany, N. Y., same as above except to change frequency from 1440 to 1430 kc., and hours of operation from sharing with WHEC to unlimited time, and operate simultaneously with WHP, WCAH and WHEC-WABO; WHEC-WABO, Hickson Electric & Radio Corp., Rochester, N. Y., special authorization to change frequency from 1440 to 1430 kc., and hours of operation from sharing with WOKO to unlimited, to operate simultaneously with WOKO, WHP and WCAH extended for period ending Nov. 1, 1931, the assigned frequency to be maintained within plus or minus 50 cycles, subject expressly to the "Order granting Stay" granted on April 4, 1931 (and modified June 20, 1931) by the D.C. Court of Appeals in the case of the Rines Hotel Co.

Applications Granted (Action taken 9/21/31)

WCFL, Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago, Ill., authority to operate full time on present frequency 970 kc., as an experiment, this is a cleared channel and is allocated to KJR, Seattle; KJR now operated by National Broadcasting Co. agreed to the tests; WOO, American Tel. & Tel. Co., Ocean Gate, N. J., authority to use for 10 days to relieve traffic congestion; frequencies 4752, 53,560, 12840 and 17,120 to communicate with Rugby, England; these frequencies are assigned to A.T.&T. for South American service; WLO, Same Co., Lawrenceville, N. J. same on freqs 10,550, 16,270 and 21,420.

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PATENTS, PATENT SUITS, TRADE-MARKS AND DESIGNS

The following patents were granted during the week ending September 22, 1931:

- 1,823,948. Radio Telephone and Telegraph System. Thomas A. McCann, Orange, N. J., assignor to American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Filed July 19, 1929.
- 1,823,948. Cathode for Thermionic Devices. Alexander McLean Nicolson, New York, N. Y., assignor to Communication Patents, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed May 13, 1926.
- 1,824,031. Variable Condenser. Wilson Aull, Jr., Astoria, N. Y. Filed November 19, 1928.
- 1,824,242. Variable Resistance. Erwin R. Stoekle, Milwaukee, Wis., assignor to Central Radio Laboratories, Milwaukee, Wos., Filed June 11, 1927.
- 1,824,253. Phonograph Record. Arthur M. Acheson, Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., assignor to Durium Products Corp., New York, N. Y. Filed Oct. 10, 1930.
- 1,824,254. Radio Aerial. Dinsmore Alter, Lawrence, Kans. Filed June 22, 1928.
- 1,824,331. Radio Receiving Apparatus. Bryan Y. Cummings, Jr., Springfield, Mo. Filed April 11, 1928.
- 1,824,517. Radio Receiving Apparatus. Arthur F. Van Dyck, Yonkers, N. Y., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed November 7, 1925.
- 1,824,529. Electrical Condenser. William M. Bailey, Lynn, Mass., assignor to Wireless Specialty Apparatus Co., Boston, Mass. Original application filed May 27, 1924, divided and this application filed March 30, 1926.
- 1,824,530. Electrical Condenser. William M. Bailey, Lynn, Mass., assignor to Wireless Specialty Apparatus Co., Boston, Mass. Original application filed May 27, 1924, divided and this application filed March 30, 1926.
- 1,824,569. Electrical Condenser. William H. Priess, Upper Montclair, N. J., assignor to Wireless Specialty Apparatus Co., Boston, Mass. Filed January 6, 1922, Renewed February 13, 1921.
- 1,824,572. Illuminating System for Regulating Traffic. Walter van B. Roberts, Princeton, N. J., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed March 30, 1929.

- 1,824,573. Photo-Electric Tube. Fritz Schroter, Berlin, Germany, assignor to Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie m.b.H., Berlin, Germany. Filed May 13, 1926, and in Germany July 8, 1925.
- 1,824,579. Aerial Receiving System for Wireless Signaling. Tom Gordon Threlkeld and Arthur William Wright Butterfield, Manchester, England, assignors to Radio Corporation of America. Filed Feb. 2, 1925, and in Great Britain February 6, 1924.
- 1,824,591. Amplifier. Joseph Bethenod, Paris, France. Filed April 27, 1925, and in France May 26, 1924.
- 1,824,629. Variable Condenser. Rolland F. Sherfy, Washington, D. C. Filed September 21, 1927.
- 1,824,635. Synchronization in Television and Facsimile Transmission System. Arthur C. Stocker, Audubon, N. J., assignor to General Electric Co. Filed October 21, 1930.
- 1,824,655. Combined Reproduction and Sending Unit. Clarence E. Burk, Marion, Ohio. Filed May 29, 1929.
- 1,824,726. Inductance Coil. Percival Davis Lowell, Jamaica, N.Y. Filed February 12, 1926.
- 1,824,730. Acoustical Device. Andrew P. Montgomery, Kew Gardens, N.Y., assignor to A. H. Grebe & Co., Inc., Richmond Hills, N. Y. Filed April 30, 1930.
- 1,824,731. Picture Transmitting System. Daniel McFarlan Moore, East Orange, N. J., assignor to General Electric Co. Filed July 9, 1929.
- 1,824,755. Electric Discharge Tube. Albert Bouwers, Eindhoven, Netherlands, assignor to N. V. Philips Gloellampenfabriken, Eindhoven, Netherlands. Filed October 6, 1925, and in the Netherlands, Jan 28, 1925

Patent Suit

- 1,797,205, H. W. Houck, Electron tube apparatus, filed July 31, 1931, D. C., M. D. Pa., Doc. E 847, Dubilier Condenser Corp. v. Hygrade Sylvania Corp. et al.

Trade-Marks

- Ser. No. 299,631. United Scientific Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed April 29, 1930. Trade-Mark: "PIERCE-AIRO" for Radio Receiving Sets, condensers, radio electron tubes, rheostats, batteries, radio tuning units, and grounding devices. Claims use since January 1, 1926.

Ser. No. 313,151. Pilot Radio & Tube Corporation, Lawrence, Mass.,
Filed April 9, 1931. "P I L O T" for cabinets for Radio Re-
ceivers and cabinets for Combination Radio Receivers and
Phonographs. Claims use since 1924.

Trade-Mark Registrations Granted

(Not Subject To Opposition)

287,402. Spiegel, May, Stern Company, Inc., Chicago, Ill. Filed
Nov. 7, 1930. "BURLEY" for Radio Receiving sets, Radio Receiv-
ing Sets adapted to be combined with Phonographs, and Radio
Electron Tubes. Claims use since July 30, 1930.

287,424. United States Radio & Television Corp., Marion, Ind.
Filed May 27, 1930. "UNITED STATES RADIO & TELEVISION CORP"
For Radio Sending and Receiving Sets and Television Sending
and Receiving Sets. Claims use since Dec. 28, 1928.

Designs

85,176. Easy Chair Radio Remote Control. Arthur Garretson, Plymouth,
Pa. Filed July 29, 1931. Term of patent 7 years.

85,202. Radio Cabinet. Guy E. Riegel, Spokane, Wash. Filed
July 25, 1931. Term of patent 7 years.

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