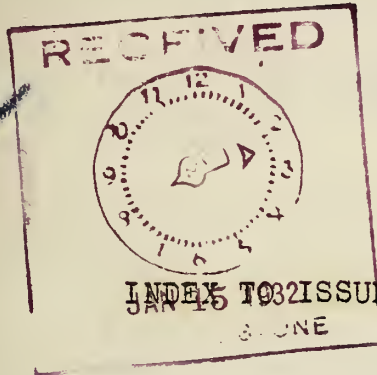


HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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 :: :: **CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.** :: ::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. 501

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COMMISSION STARTS GATHERING DATA FOR SENATE COMMITTEE

The far-reaching investigation into several phases of the radio situation in the United States, required of the Federal Radio Commission in a resolution, introduced by Senator Couzens and adopted by the Senate, has begun. The data now available at the Commission is very meager, with nothing whatever available on some of the points in question.

Among the questions to be answered by the Commission are to what extent facilities of broadcasting stations are used for advertising purposes; what plans might be adopted to reduce, limit, control, or perhaps eliminate, the use of radio facilities for commercial advertising purposes; the investments and net incomes of broadcasting stations; the feasibility of Government operation of broadcasting facilities; and the steps of other countries to eliminate commercial advertising.

The original resolution, calling for information on commercial broadcasting was introduced by Senator Couzens, but was amended, as proposed by Senator Dill, to require also a report on educational uses.

"The Commission is ready and willing to make the investigation asked by Senators Couzens and Dill", Commissioner Harold A. Lafount said, following the Senate's adoption of the resolution. "There is no doubt that the advertising and education problems need immediate attention, and the Commission is glad to make the study.

"The advertising investigation will require considerable work and time", Mr. Lafount continued. "In all probability the Commission will mail questionnaires to broadcasters, asking for complete statements of their financial transactions during the last year. After compiling figures obtained as a result of this nationwide inquiry, the Commission will hold hearings in any cases where such action seems necessary. It is likely that the large chains will participate in these hearings.

"In studying the use of radio by educational institutions, a similar procedure probably will be followed. There are several institutions now broadcasting with different methods of instruction. These methods will be studied and analyzed and the results of the investigation compiled.

"These problems need study. They are paramount in the radio industry today. We hope that satisfactory solutions may be reached after the investigations are completed and believe that broadcasters and the listening public will be benefitted."

"American radio is weakest on the educational side", said Senator Dill, in introducing his amendment, on the floor of the Senate. "The Radio Commission in interpreting the words 'public interest' - and some one has called them the 'magna charta' words of the radio law - has interpreted those words too narrowly by

overemphasizing the part played by advertising over the radio. Judging from their grants of licenses and their refusals of licenses, the Commission seems to take the view that the 'public interest' is best served when stations whose owners have large amounts of money and are able to put on popular programs are given the cream of the radio facilities. I am sure the answer to these questions will show that again and again educational stations have asked for better wave lengths, for permission to use more power, and to have time upon wave lengths that would be desirable in the States where it was asked for, and that the Commission has refused those applications.

"It has given as the reason generally that the educational station is not prepared to use all the time or is not prepared to give the programs that the public desires and similar reasons, when it seems to me that the Commission should have taken into consideration the fact that there is a large percentage of the public that would welcome more education by radio. It might well do something to develop a love of educational programs. The Commission should divide time upon cleared channels which it has created in order that more people might hear educational programs. It could do this by permitting State universities and colleges and even public-school systems to use wave lengths for certain hours when they are desired and then allow commercial stations to use the remaining time for commercial and sponsored programs.

"I hope that the information that will come from the Commission will be such as to make the public realize how the Commission has discriminated against educational stations and stations that are ready to put on educational programs, and that thereby we will build up a public opinion in this country that will induce the Commission to take a proper view of the words 'public interest' from the standpoint of education. If we can do that, it will be far better than attempting to legislate by provisions of a statute the priorities of different services to be granted by the Commission.

"Education over the radio should be free from commercial interests. It should be independent and free, just as our systems of public education are free and independent."

The amendment proposed by Mr. Dill to the resolution (S Res. 129) calling for a report from the Federal Radio Commission on the use of radio facilities for commercial advertising purposes, follows:

Since education is a public service paid for by the taxes of the people, and therefore the people have a right to have complete control of all the facilities of public education, what recognition has the Commission given to the application of public educational institutions? Give name of stations, power used, and frequency.

What applications by public educational institutions for increased power and more effective frequencies have been granted since the Commission's organization? What refused?

What educational stations have been granted cleared channels? What cleared channels are not used by chain broadcasting systems?

How many quota units are assigned to the National Broadcasting Company and the other stations it uses? To the Columbia Broadcasting System and other stations it uses? To stations under control of educational institutions?

In what cases has the Commission given licenses to commercial stations for facilities applied for by educational institutions?

In what cases has the Commission given licenses to commercial stations for facilities applied for by educational institutions?

Has the Commission granted any applications by educational stations for radio facilities previously used by commercial stations? If so, in what cases? In what cases have such applications been refused? Why refused?

To what extent are commercial stations allowing free use of their facilities for broadcasting programs for use in schools and public institutions? To what extent are such programs sponsored by commercial interests? By chain systems?

Does the Commission believe that educational programs can be safely left to the voluntary gift of the use of facilities by commercial stations?

Dr. C. M. Koon, Specialist in Education by Radio at the Office of Education has indicated that his office will begin a wide spread inquiry in connection with the education question.

The members of the educational conference, over which Assistant Commissioner Bes Goodykoontz presided, are: Morse Salisbury, Department of Agriculture; John H. MacCracken, American Council of Education; Armstrong Perry, National Committee on Education by Radio; C. B. Jolliffe, Federal Radio Commission; Tracy Tyler, National Committee on Education by Radio; J. D. Thompson, American National Committee on International Intellectual Cooperation; Judith Waller, Station WMAQ, Chicago; Franklin C. Dunham, National Broadcasting Company; Philip Loucks, National Association of Broadcasters, and Dr. C. M. Koon, Federal Office of Education.

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SUPREME COURT ASKED TO REVIEW RADIO CONSTITUTIONALITY CASE

A petition filed with the Supreme Court by the American Bond & Mortgage Company and Trianon, Inc., asks consideration by the Court of a case which raises the question of the constitutionality of the Radio Act of 1927.

The petitioning companies have been enjoined from operating Broadcasting Station WMMB-WOK, at Chicago, for which a renewal operation license was denied by the Federal Radio Commission in 1928. They are seeking a review by the Supreme Court of the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit holding the Radio Law to be valid and sustaining the injunction.

The injunction was obtained on behalf of the United States, it is explained in the petition, after the petitioners had announced that they would resume broadcasting, despite the refusal of the Commission to renew the license.

The suit is said to involve questions which were before the Supreme Court upon a certificate from the Circuit Court of Appeals at the last term. The certificate was dismissed by the Supreme Court and the questions therein, relating to the validity of the Radio Act, were not answered.

Since the Supreme Court's action in the prior case, it is stated in the petition, the lower court has upheld the constitutionality of the law as against the claims of the petitioners.

Claiming that the lower court was in error, the petitioning companies contend in their petition that the Radio Act authorizes the Commission to take property of broadcasters for public use without just compensation.

The standards of "public interest, convenience and necessity", laid down in the law to guide the Commission are said to be "so indefinite and uncertain as to vest in the Federal Radio Commission an uncontrolled and arbitrary power over broadcasting stations and to be in effect an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power."

After explaining that broadcasters obtaining licenses are required to sign a waiver "of any claim of right, as against the United States, to any wave length, or to the use of the ether in radio transmission, because of previous license to use the same or because of the use thereof", it is urged that "the exaction of the waivers required by Sections 5 and 11 of the Act constitute a deprivation of property without due process of law, and without just compensation."

The ruling of the Circuit Court of Appeals that the only remedy of the petitioners is by appeal to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, the appellate body for the Radio Commission, is also challenged. The suit involves the constitutionality of the law under which the order of the Commission was made, it is noted. The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, it is also stated, has no power to decide any question involving the constitutionality of the Radio Act. It is therefore argued that an appeal to that court would have constituted a waiver of the right to raise the constitutional question in any other court.

The petitioners point out that their station was licensed by the Secretary of Commerce prior to the creation of the Radio Commission, being "one of the pioneer stations in the Chicago district." The priority of use of the wave length used is claimed to have resulted in a property right of which the petitioners cannot be deprived without just compensation.

In conclusion the brief points out that despite the importance of radio broadcasting in every-day life "the right of the Federal Government to regulate this business and the extent of its powers in this field have not as yet received consideration from this court."

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TELEVISION YOUNG MAN'S GAME

A. C. Matthews, research and experimental engineer, now associated with the Freed Television and Radio Corporation, addressed the Television Club of the West Side Y.M.C.A., New York recently on the subject of "The Future of Television - Its Relation to the World of Tomorrow." During his address, Mr. Matthews pointed out that it was from just such a club that the great names of radio developed.

"It is", said Mr. Matthews, to the young men gathered to hear him, "logical to believe that one of you (his listeners) will, in the television field, be the Crosley, the Grebe or Freed of tomorrow. It is the young man's game."

Mr. Matthews is a television engineer, having been associated with General Electric, Stewart Warner and United Research before associating himself with the Freed Television & Radio Corporation.

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THAD BROWN MAY BE NAMED RADIO COMMISSIONER

It is expected that Thad Brown, of Ohio, will be named a member of the Federal Radio Commission, by President Hoover within the next few days, to fill the vacancy left by Judge Ira E. Robinson.

Mr. Brown has been strongly urged upon the President by Senator Fess (Republican), Ohio, and Postmaster General Brown.

Chairman Couzens, of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, who called yesterday at the White House, is reported opposed to Mr. Brown's appointment. He has nothing to say on it, however. The Ohioan is now General Counsel of the Commission.

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ENGINEERS TESTIFY SYNCHRONIZATION IS SUCCESSFUL

Reduction of objectionable interference and fading signals in radio reception by new methods of synchronized broadcasting was forecast by radio engineers testifying in a hearing before the Federal Radio Commission yesterday, Jan. 13th.

The hearing held to determine the success or failure of experiments in synchronized operation, brought out the fact that new equipment now being developed for use in this type of broadcasting will result in more stable transmission and reception.

Testifying in the hearing were representatives of Stations WTIC, Hartford, Conn., and WBAL, Baltimore, Md., which have been operating synchronously with Stations WEAJ, New York, and WJZ, New York, respectively.

Attorneys for the stations were: For WTIC, Louis G. Caldwell and John W. Gyder; for WBAL, William E. Baxter and J. C. Randall; and for the National Broadcasting Company, which is sponsoring the experiments, A. L. Ashby.

The Commission will determine whether the licenses of these stations shall be renewed to continue their experiments in synchronous operation.

Engineers testified as to the type of equipment being used, methods of operation, and possibilities of future development. Reports from all the stations encouraged continuation of experiments, and expressed hope that future development will result in better transmission and reception.

It is hoped that evidence brought out will determine whether a synchronization system may eventually be employed throughout the country, reducing much objectionable interference and relieving overcrowded channels.

The problem of operating broadcasting stations on the same frequency with exact or partial synchronization has been given attention by several broadcasting and engineering organizations. Many experiments have been carried on, and the Engineering Division of the Commission has cooperated.

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COURT REFUSES TO INVESTIGATE RCA AND MACKAY CO. FURTHER

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has indicated that it will not grant the Federal Radio Commission's request to pry further into the corporate organizations of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., and the Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co.

During the presentation of oral arguments, the members of the court interjected remarks reflecting the view that they desired action rather than words. The Commission had asked for the hearing claiming it had discovered that both Mackay and R.C.A. have violated provisions of the Radio Act and that they should not be granted the facilities for which they have clamored for nearly four years.

Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., and former Judge J. Harry Covington, counsel for Mackay, and Swagar Sherley, former Congressman from Kentucky, representing R.C.A., criticized the Commission for attempting to side-step the instructions of the court commanding the Commission to grant the applications of the companies for facilities with which to establish radiotelegraph networks to serve the public like the Western Union and Postal.

Duke M. Patrick, Assistant General Counsel, defended the Commission action and argued for authority to permit the Commission to reopen hearings and report back to the court on the new evidence obtained.

The case grew out of the award to the now defunct Universal Wireless Communications Co., Inc., of the lion's share of the then available continental channels to the virtual exclusion of both Mackay and R.C.A. After many months of wrangling, however, the court a year ago ruled that these latter companies were entitled to facilities, particularly in view of the fact that Universal had failed, and instructed the Commission to make a new allocation and report back for approval.

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RECENT COMMISSION HEARINGS

An exchange of facilities between two New York City broadcasting stations was proposed to Chief Examiner Ellis A. Yost of the Federal Radio Commission in a hearing January 12th.

Station WPCB, Eastern Broadcasters, Inc., asks that it be assigned the 570 kilocycle frequency, now occupied by Station WNYC, City of New York Department of Plant and Structures. The Eastern Broadcasters' station now uses 810 kilocycles. No power change was requested, both stations operating with 500 watts.

The proposal points out that Station WPCB is controlled by Station WMCA, Knickerbocker Broadcasting Company, Inc., which also operates on the 570 kilocycles channel, and that better service may be rendered if both Stations WPCB and WMCA share time on the same channel. Under the arrangement, Station WNYC would use 810 kilocycles.

Under the present agreement, Stations WMCA and WNYC share time on the 570 and 810 kilocycle channels, respectively.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

January 12 - WDAS, WDAS Broadcasting Station, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., C.P. to make changes in equipment; WLBG, WLBG, Inc., Petersburg, Va., install automatic frequency control; KDLR, KDLR, Inc., Devils Lake, N. D., install automatic frequency control; WJAX, City of Jacksonville, Jacksonville, Fla., determine license power by direct measurement of antenna input; KFJZ, Margaret Meacham Hightower, etc., Fort Worth, Texas, voluntary assignment of license to Ralph S. Bishop; KGW, Oregonian Publishing Co., Portland, Ore., determine license power by direct measurement of antenna input; KGEW, City of Fort Morgan, Fort Morgan, Colo., voluntary assignment of license and C.P. to S. H. Patterson; KGEW, S. H. Patterson, Cheyenne, Wyoming, modification of C.P. requesting authority to move station from Ft. Morgan, Colo., to Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Also, KGB, Don Lee, Inc., San Diego, Calif., modification of license to increase power from 500 w. to 1 kilowatt; KFJI, KFJI Broadcasters, Inc., Klamath Falls, Ore., license to cover C.P. granted 12/4/31 to move station from Astoria, Ore., and change frequency from 1210 kc. to 1370 kc.; KIT, Carl E. Haymond, Yakima, Wash., license to cover C. P. granted 12/1/31 for change in equipment and increase power to 100 watts.

Applications Other Than Broadcasting

January 11 - H. Curab, Inc.: W2XDM and W2XDN, New York, N. Y., renewal of experimental licenses for 2398, 3256, 4795, 6425, 8650, 12850, 17300 kc., 1 KW and 250 watts; W6XB, Press Wireless, Inc., San Francisco, Calif., renewal of special experimental license for 11640, 19340 kc., 1.5 KW; KGPD, City & County of San Francisco, San Francisco, Cal., renewal of license for 1596 kc., 400 watts, fire; KGPM, City of San Jose, San Jose, Calif., renewal of police license for 2470 kc., 50 watts; KOU, Southern California Telephone Co., near San Pedro, Calif., modification of coastal license for change in frequency to 2530 kc.

Also, Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: KGUH, Waco, Texas, licenses covering C.P. for 2316, 2356, 4115, 6540, 5660, 6560, 8015 kc., 50 watts, point-to-point aeronautical service; also for 3457.5, 3467.5, 3485, 5602.5, 5612.5, 5632.5, 3222.5, 3232.5, 3242.5, 3257.5, 3447.5 kc., 50 watts, aeronautical service; at San Diego, Cal., new C. P. for 3467.5, 3485, 5602.5, 5612.5, 5632.5, 3222.5, 3232.5, 3242.5, 3257.5, 3447.5, 3457.5 kc., 400 w., aeronautical and point-to-point; American Telephone & Telegraph Co.: at Hialeah, Fla., new C.P. for 15055 kc., 400 watts, point-to-point; also at Hialeah, Fla., new C.P. for 4097.5 kc., 400 watts, point-to-point service; Examiner Printing Co., San Francisco, Calif., renewal of license for 6440, 8350, 11340, 18700, 22225 kc., 500 watts, mobile press service.

January 12 - Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: KGT, Fresno, Cal., renewal of aeronautical license for 3162.5, 3172.5, 3182.5, 5572.5, 5582.5, 5662.5 kc., 400 watts; WEEQ, Orlando, Fla., renewal of aerc. license for 2922, 2946, 2986, 5652.5, 5840 kc., 350 watts; also WEEQ, renewal of point-to-point aeronautical license for 2380, 4130, 6590, 6600 kc., 350 watts; KGUY, Oakland, Cal., renewal of license for 278 kc., 15 watts, airport service; Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.: W8XK, E. Pittsburgh, Pa., modification of license for change in frequency from 11880 to 11870 kc., relay broadcasting; W1XAK, Chicopee Falls, Mass., renewal of special experimental license for 990 kc., 50 KW.

Also, W9XV, Ozark Radio Corp. of Cartersville, Cartersville, Mo., C.P. for change in location of transmitter to Shreveport, La., experimental; KTK, Globe Wireless, Ltd., Musselrock, Calif., modification of coastal license for change in transmitting tubes, coastal service; Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co.: at San Francisco, Cal., new C.P. for 23100, 25700, 26000, 27100, 34600, 41000, 51400, 60000 kc., 50 watts, experimental service; W6XD, Palo, Alto, Calif., modification of experimental license for additional frequencies of 23100, 25700, 26000, 41000, 51400, 60000 kc.

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ACTION ON EXAMINERS' REPORTS

The following action was taken by the Federal Radio Commission last week on Examiners' Reports:

David Stein & Benj. Perlstein, Niagara Falls, N. Y., denied C.P. for new station to operate on 1370 kc., 50 watts, share with WSVS, sustaining Examiner Yost; WSVS, Seneca Vocational H.S., Buffalo, N. Y., granted renewal of license, 1370 kc., 50 watts, 8:30 to 10 A.M., and 2 to 3 P.M., sustaining Examiner Yost; WTAD, Illinois Broadcasting Corp., Quincy, Ill., denied C.P. to move station from Quincy to E. St. Louis, Ill., sustaining Examiner Yost; S. N. Baruch, Trustee for Fresno Broadcasting Co., Fresno, Cal., denied as in default C. P. for new station to operate on 1350 kc., 500 watts, unlimited time, sustaining Examiner Hyde; Merle F. Jewell and Merinda C. Jewell, Hood River, Ore., denied by default C.P. for new station to operate on 1310 kc., 50 watts, share with KMED, sustaining Examiner Hyde.

Also, KMED, Mrs. W. J. Virgin, Medford, Ore., granted renewal of license, 1310 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time, sustaining Examiner Hyde; W9AJD, Joy P. Miller, Ashland, Neb., revocation of amateur license made absolute, sustaining Examiner Walker; WOQ, Unity School of Christianity, Kansas City, Mo., denied motion to reconsider Commission's recent decision deleting station WOQ and granting full time to KFH, also denied request for oral argument thereon; KWKH, Hello World Broadcasting Corp., Shreveport, La., denied petition for rehearing in matter of application for C. P. and modification of license decided by the Commission December 4, 1931.

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PATENTS, PATENT SUITS, TRADE-MARKS, DESIGNS

The following patents were granted during the week ending January 12, 1932:

- 1,840,323. Sound Recording Machine. Harry T. Leeming, Jersey City, N.J. Filed May 31, 1928.
- 1,840,350. Radio Frequency Amplifier. Olindo O. Ceccarini, Los Angeles, Calif., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed October 26, 1927.
- 1,840,351. Sound Record and Method of Producing the Same. William L. Douden, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed July 24, 1929.
- 1,840,365. Shielded Grid Tube. Walter Louis Krah1, Montclair, N.J., assignor to Arcturus Radio Tube Co., Newark, N. J. Filed November 2, 1927.
- 1,840,391. Adjustable Inductance Coil. Louis A. Gebhard, Washington, D. C., assignor to Wired Radio, Inc., New York, N.Y. Filed June 1, 1929.
- 1,840,434. Conductor System for Signaling Currents. Frank A. Cowan, East Orange, N. J., assignor to American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Filed Feb. 14, 1931.
- 1,840,446. Television Method and Apparatus. Sumner Dudley Haberle, East Orange, N. J., assignor to Jenkins Television Corp. Jersey City, N. J. Filed November 5, 1929.
- 1,840,580. Crystal-Controlled Oscillator. Raymond A. Heising, Millburn, N. J., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed July 25, 1927.
- 1,840,660. Phonograph. Ralph R. Erbe, Bridgeport, Conn., assignor, by mesne assignments to The Capehart Corporation, Fort Wayne, Ind. Filed March 6, 1929.
- 1,840,728. Apparatus For Storing, Recording, Selecting and Delivering Phonograph Records and Other Articles. Victor William Longford, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Filed May 16, 1928, and in Australia March 27, 1928.
- 1,840,772. Radio Phonographic Apparatus. Cornelius D. Ehret, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed November 10, 1924.
- 1,840,776. Filtering Arrangement for Direct Current. Harry W. Houck, East Orange, N. J., assignor, by mesne assignments to Dubilier Condenser Corp., New York, N. Y. Filed October 24, 1924.

- 1,840,780. Inductance Coil Shielding Structure. Lester L. Jones, Oradell, N. J. Filed June 25, 1926. Divided and this application filed November 14, 1928.
- 1,840,789. Cathode for Thermionic Devices. Alexander McLean Nicolson, New York, N. Y., assignor to Communication Patents, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed December 10, 1926.
- 1,840,791. Process for Producing an Electro-Conductive Sound Wave Record. Howard L. Page, Chicago, Ill. Filed August 3, 1928.
- 1,830,794. Sound Recording System. Henry Joseph Round, London, England, assignor to Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. Ltd., London, England. Filed January 28, 1931, and in Great Britain, Jan. 23, 1930.
- 1,840,795. Sound Recording Apparatus and Arrangement for Use Therewith. Henry Joseph Round, London, England, assignor to Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, England. Filed January 28, 1931, and in Great Britain January 23, 1930.
- 1,840,799. Optical Device. Benson F. Waddell, Elmhurst, N.Y. Filed Sept. 16, 1924.
- 1,840,992. Sound Reproducing Device. Terijon Weitling, New York, N. Y. Filed November 27, 1929.
- 1,841,019. Stable Receiving System. Harold F. Elliott, Palo Alto, Calif., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Filed March 13, 1928.
- 1,840,033. Photo-Electric Tube. Herbert E. Ives, Montclair, N.J., assignor to Western Electric Company, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed August 20, 1925. Renewed June 9, 1931.
- 1,841,034. Electrooptical Apparatus. Herbert E. Ives, Montclair, N. J., assignor to Western Electric Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed December 21, 1928.
- 1,841,085. Unidirectional Antenna System. Edmond Bruce, Red Bank, N. J., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed June 2, 1928.
- 1,841,095. Variable Condenser. William Dubilier, New Rochelle, N. Y., assignor to Dubilier Condenser Corp., New York, N. Y. Filed original application Feb. 14, 1924; divided and this application filed February 2, 1925.
- 1,841,101. Loud Speaker. Paul B. Flanders, East Orange, N. J., and Henry C. Harrison, Port Washington, N. Y., assignors, to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed March 6, 1930.

- 1,841,281. Stabilized Radio Circuits. Harold F. Elliott, Palo Alto, Calif., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Filed March 15, 1927.
- 1,841,288. Electric Discharge Device. James L. Jenks, Jr., Medford Hillside, Mass., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Raytheon, Inc., Cambridge, Mass. Filed November 29, 1924.
- 1,841,289. Gaseous Conduction Device. James L. Jenks, Jr., Medford Hillside, Mass., assignor to Raytheon, Inc., Cambridge, Mass. Filed May 16, 1925.
- 1,841,332. Resistance Device. Herman E. Kranz, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Grigsby-Grunow Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed May 9, 1929.

Patent Suits

- 1,173,079. E. F. Alexanderson, Selective tuning system; 1,195,632, W. C. White, Circuit connections of electron discharge apparatus; 1,251,377, A. W. Hull, Method of and means for obtaining constant direct current potentials; 1,297,188, I. Langmuir, System for amplifying variable currents; 1,728,879, Rice & Kellogg, Amplifying system, filed March 13, 1931, D. C., N.D., Ill., E. Div., Doc. 10381, Radio Corp. of America et al v. Zaney-Gill Corp.
- 1,231,764. (a) F. Lowenstein, Telephone relay; 1,353,976, E. R. Stokle, Vacuum tube device, D. C., W.D. N.Y. Doc. 138 and 212, Radio Corporation of America et al. V. Universal Wireless Communication Co., Inc. Dismissed for lack of prosecution Nov. 10, 1931.
- 1,231,764. (b) F. Lowenstein, Telephone relay; 1,403,475, H.D. Arnold, Vacuum tube circuit; 1,465,332, same, Vacuum tube amplifier, filed March 13, 1931, D. C., N.D. Ill., E. Div. Doc. 10,382, Radio Corp. of America et al v. Zaney-Gill Corp.
- 1,354,272, C. N. Andrews, Apparatus for producing talking motion picture entertainments; 1,331,450, same, Art of and means for metrical optic and acoustic recording and reproduction, filed Nov. 7, 1931, D. C., S.D. Calif. (Los Angeles), Doc. E V-42-H, C. N. Andrews v. Association of Motion Picture Producers, Inc.
- 1,507,016, L. de Forest, Radio signaling system; 1,507,017, same, Wireless telegraph and telephone system, filed July 28, 1931, D. C. E.D. N.Y., Doc. E 5580, Radio Corp. of America et al v. Radio Engineering Laboratories, Inc.

Re. 17,245 (a) Re. 17,247, W. G. Cady, Method of maintaining electric currents of constant frequency; Re. 17,355, same, Piezo-electric resonator; 1,537,708, W. Schottsky, Thermionic vacuum tube; 1,558,437, I. Langmuir, Electrical discharge apparatus; 1,239,852, F. K. Vreeland, Receiver of electrical impulses; 1,243,166, G. W. Hart, Electric switch, D. C., W. D. N. Y., Doc. 211, Radio Corp. of America et al. v. Universal Wireless Communications Co., Inc. Dismissed for lack of prosecution Nov. 10, 1931.

Re. 17,245 (b) Re. 17,247, W. G. Cady, Method of maintaining electric currents of constant frequency; Re. 17,355, same, Piezo-electric resonator; 1,537,708, W. Schottsky, Thermionic vacuum tube; 1,558,437, I. Langmuir, Electrical discharge apparatus, D. C., W. D. N. Y., Doc. 137, Radio Corporation of America et al. v. Universal Wireless Communication Co., Inc., Dismissed for lack of prosecution Nov. 10, 1931,

Reissue of Patent

18,325. Radio Receiving Device. Edward F. Andrews, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Andrews-Hammond Corporation, Chicago, Ill. Original No. 1,791,783, dated Feb. 10, 1931, filed March 20, 1928. Application for reissue filed Feb. 11, 1931.

Trade-Mark Application Received

Ser. No. 310,974. Consolidated Electric Lamp Co., Danvers, Mass., Filed Feb. 12, 1931. Trade-Mark: "Champion" for electrical household appliances; Radio Receiving Sets, etc. Claims use since 1910.

Ser. No. 317,285. Radio Amateur Call Book, Inc., Chicago, Ill. Filed July 23, 1931. Trade-Mark: "Radio Amateur Call Book Magazine". For Periodical. Claims use since March, 1928.

Trade-Mark Registrations Granted

290,564. Turn Tables for Phonograph Record Discs and Phonograph Record Discs. Williams, Brown & Earle, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed August 14, 1931; Published October 20, 1931.

290,602. Radio Shields, Lamps and Tubes and Bases and Sockets Therefor, etc., Illinois Zinc Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed July 23, 1931. Published October 27, 1931.

290,613. Radio Filament Wires. Gilby Wire Co., Newark, N. J. Filed September 11, 1931. Published October 27, 1931.

Trade-Mark Registration Not Subject To Opposition

290,776. Lansing Manufacturing Co., Los Angeles, Calif. Filed September 8, 1931. "Lansing" for Loud-Speakers, Radio Receiving Sets, and Parts Thereof. Claims use since March 1, 1927.