

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 :: :: **CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.** :: ::

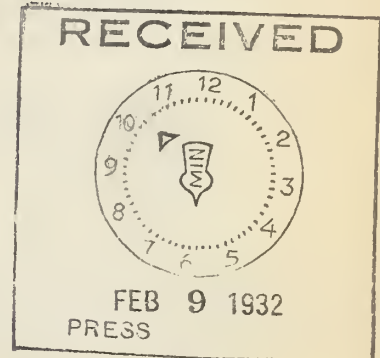
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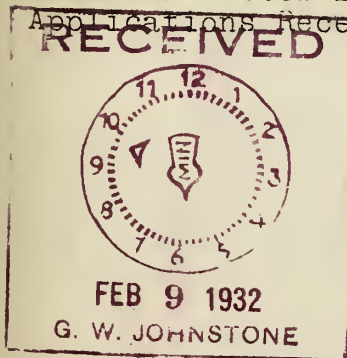
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No. 508



## TREATY PROTECTION FOR U. S. RADIO SOUGHT

The Department of State would be requested to negotiate treaties with Cuba, Canada and Mexico for allocation of radio wave channels to avoid interference under the terms of a resolution (S. Res. 163) offered by Senator C. C. Dill, Democrat of Washington.

"At the present time we are spending about \$500,000 a year for a Radio Commission", Senator Dill said, in offering the resolution, "in an attempt to make it possible for our radio stations to broadcast so that there will not be serious interference between them, in order that radio listeners may have the benefit of the various programs. Under that arrangement tremendous amounts of money have been invested in radio stations, and over 12,000,000 radio receiving sets have been bought. At the present time, there is nothing to prevent the building of any number of stations along the Mexican border and in Cuba. Those stations go on any wave length they can secure permission from the Mexican or Cuban Governments to use. They interfere, and will interfere more and more, with American stations while stations in those countries have no protection against stations in this country.

"The State Department has done nothing to stop this practice, except to conduct some negotiations. I have offered this resolution because I think it is absolutely necessary if the money this Government is spending to assure good radio service in this country is to bring any real benefit to the American people and not prove to be largely a waste of funds.

"I have not asked for immediate consideration of the resolution by the Senate, because I want it to go to the Committee in order that we may call before us the members of the Radio Commission and officials of the State Department to explain their side of the question before asking the Senate to take action.

"The resolution was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce. It follows in full text:

"Whereas radio broadcasting stations in Mexico and Cuba are using frequencies being used by radio broadcasting stations in the United States and thereby causing interference with the service of said stations to the American people, and it is reliably reported that a number of additional radio broadcasting stations are planned and under construction near the American border of Mexico; and

"Whereas there is no international agreement or treaty dividing the use of frequencies for radio broadcasting among the nations of North America, and only by such an international agreement can the Governments of these countries protect the radio broadcasting stations within their borders from interference by radio broadcasting stations in other North American countries; and



"Whereas the value of vast investments in the radio broadcasting business in the United States and good reception by the receiving sets of the millions of listeners in the United States are dependent upon the prevention of interference by radio broadcasting stations located in adjoining countries: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Senate hereby requests the Secretary of State with the assistance of the Federal Radio Commission, to negotiate international agreements with Canada, Mexico, and Cuba, and any other countries he may deem advisable either separately or by joint convention for the protection of radio broadcasting stations in all of these countries from interference with one another, whereby a fair and equitable division of the use of radio facilities allocated for broadcasting under the international radio telegraph convention of Washington, in 1927, may be made."

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#### TO SERVE COOLIDGE IN SUIT

Papers will be served on Calvin Coolidge in a suit charging him with "injuring the reputation and damaging the business" of Lewis B. Tebbetts, a St. Louis insurance man, according to Charles E. Weinberg of Springfield, Mass., who is acting for the plaintiff's counsel.

Mr. Weinberg said that recent radio talks by Mr. Coolidge, later distributed in pamphlet form by the New York Life Insurance Company, of which Mr. Coolidge is a director, "are considered by Mr. Tebbetts as in opposition to his ideas concerning the development of certain types of insurance."

Mr. Tebbetts has developed a new type of insurance "for protection only", which Mr. Coolidge had opposed in his radio talks, Mr. Weinberg said.

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#### SUNDAY "BLUE LAW" FOR RADIO OPPOSED

A bill now before Congress, which would establish a Sunday "blue law" for radio by banning commercial broadcasting, was vigorously opposed last night at a meeting of the Washington Open Forum at 1410 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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## \$25,000,000 TELEVISION SUIT

A suit for \$25,000,000 damages against Television Laboratories, Inc., three of its directors and six other corporations, was disclosed in Supreme Court in New York last week when the Television Laboratories filed a motion for a bill of particulars. The suit was brought by William P. Cox and Television, Inc., and charged repudiation of a contract made with the plaintiff by Television Laboratories for exclusive license for use of television and radio inventions and patents owned or controlled by the Laboratories.

The corporate defendants were revealed as International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, Mackay Radio and Telegraph Corporation, Orange Securities Corporation, Radio Corporation of America, Wired Radio, Inc., and Philadelphia Storage Battery Company. The three directors of Television Laboratories named are Jesse B. McCargar, Philo T. Farnsworth and Albert B. Mann. The contract, the complaint said, was made with Television Laboratories and Mr. McCargar, and was repudiated by them, the other defendants conspiring to persuade them to do so.

After the contract was repudiated, the complaint charged, the defendants Television Laboratories and McCargar, granted to the other corporate defendants licenses and contracts in violation of the agreement with the plaintiffs. The alleged contracts with the plaintiffs were made between November, 1930, and March, 1931, the complaint said. The defendants admitted a contract had been made in December, 1930, between Cox and McCargar, but denied all other charges.

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## TWO N. Y. NEWSPAPERS OMIT RADIO PROGRAMS

Despite protest received from readers and advertisers, the New York Times and the New York Herald-Tribune continue to adhere to their policy of a digest - simply the highlights - of the daily features on the air instead of running the programs of each New York station as heretofore.

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## "MARCH OF TIME" SOON OFF THE AIR

The "March of Time" is soon to go off the air. High cost of the production is one of the reasons given. Changes in script due to rapidly changing developments in the news events depicted and a cast of as high as 30 persons have proved too expensive for the sponsor, it is said.

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## A-K AFFORDS RELIEF IN RECORD TIME

Under the plan organized six weeks ago by A. Atwater Kent for the relief of former employees of his who found themselves in need, more than 3,500 persons are now being supplied with food and fuel.

The work of relief is being carried on by the Atwater Kent Foundation, with headquarters in the Atwater Kent Manufacturing Company's plant, on Wissahickon Avenue. The organization consists of men in the Atwater Kent plant who for years have been closely acquainted with the personnel of his employees. They are assisted by experienced social service workers and investigators who give immediate personal attention to each case of need as it is reported.

Record time has been made in affording relief. In many cases aid is rendered the same day application is made. Where a longer investigation of the circumstances is required, aid is provided within thirty-six hours after it is requested.

When need for relief is established through investigators, the Atwater Kent Foundation sends orders for food, milk, and fuel to the jobless at once. The recipients present the orders in stores near their homes and obtain provisions. Food orders sent out each week are good for seven days' provisions. Milk orders are good for a month's milk supply. Fuel orders are sent out as needed.

In addition to supplying food, milk and fuel, Mr. Kent last week took back to the factory payroll more than 150 former employees who were out of jobs and in need, as factory production was stepped up to meet demands for 1932 model radio sets. These reinstated workers, however, and their families will continue to receive relief from the Atwater Kent Foundation until after their first pay day.

Some of the radio manufacturer's former employees now being cared for have been found to reside as far away as Somers Point, N. J., seventy miles' distant, but most of those who have applied for relief are found within the six-mile square surrounding Mr. Kent's factory.

After relief has been supplied, experienced social service workers in the employ of the Atwater Kent Foundation pay weekly visits to those receiving help to see if the relief is adequate. Special effort is made to keep children in school. An instance is cited where an investigator discovered that a boy was being kept home in order to chop wood for the family fuel. Coal was delivered to the family the next day and the boy went back to his studies.

As an example of relief supplied, a weekly food order for a needy former employee who had a wife and three children included the following: 12 loaves of bread; 5 lbs. of sugar; 1 doz. eggs; 1 lb. of coffee; 1 lb. of suet; 2 lbs. of onions;  $\frac{1}{4}$  pk. of spinach; 1 lb. of rice; 1 lb. of dried beans; 1 package of macaroni; 1 package of noodles; 2 cans of tomatoes; 3 cans of baked beans; 4 cans of evaporated milk;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of butter; 2 packages of salt; 3 packages of spices; 2 lbs. of fish, 5 lbs. of meat. Evidently Mr. Kent wishes those whom

he helps to keep clean as well as fed, since he also included in the weekly order, six cakes of laundry soap and one package of cleanser.

Mr. Kent has also afforded jobs for some of the able bodied men who have applied for relief by putting them to work temporarily on his farm. He allows them to be free from work on Saturday, so that they may seek permanent employment.

The Atwater Kent Foundation investigators report that they have found many jobless persons trying to help themselves in various ways. One man, formerly an electric welder in the Atwater Kent plant, is reported to be making small aquariums for goldfish. A former woman employee is producing attractive flower containers by placing clothespins around the top of used coffee cans which she collects and painting the container green or red, touching it up with gilt paint.

Robert H. Stroud, an executive in the Atwater Kent factory, heads the relief organization, assisted by a well organized corps of workers. Mr. Stroud says a large percentage of those who are now beneficiaries of the Atwater Kent Foundation were, prior to the organization of Mr. Kent's relief work, receiving aid from the Committee on Unemployment Relief and other Philadelphia welfare agencies. Since the thirtieth of last November, when the Foundation's relief organization began to function, all such needy have been transferred to Mr. Kent's relief organization.

Mr. Kent's relief plan applies to anyone in the service of the Atwater Kent Manufacturing Company after December 1, 1939, and who, altogether, may have served one year, either before that date, or thereafter. The Atwater Kent Manufacturing Company has kept an accurate employment record with the exact period of service of all who have ever been employed in the factory, thus making it easy to check up promptly on anyone's eligibility for aid.

Mr. Kent said, "It is highly gratifying to me that our relief organization got into action so quickly. Credit for this is due to the spirit in which Atwater Kent employees in the relief organization have gone about helping those less fortunate than themselves with whom they worked side by side.

The thing that pleases me most is that help is being rendered with such promptness. I believe the assistance has twice the value when rendered promptly. Our relief workers have been busy day and night seeing to it that those in need do not suffer.

The relief work now being carried on by the Atwater Kent Foundation has given me more genuine satisfaction than anything I have done for a long time."

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## HOUSE AND SENATE LEADERS IN RADIO ACCORD

An amendment which Representative Ewin L. Davis, of Tennessee, chairman of the House radio committee is drafting to the Radio Act, probably will propose restrictions on advertising over the radio. The limitations Representative Davis has in mind would be applied on a basis of time used and the character of the matter broadcast.

Transmitters of over 1000 watts would be allowed to advertise only by identifying the sponsor of the program and the nature of his business, although less powerful stations would be permitted to broadcast additional commercial information.

Representative Davis, a Democrat, expressed approval of the investigation of radio programs, earnings of the stations, etc., recently started by Senator Couzens, of Michigan, a Republican.

Indicating that he would work in harmony with him, Representative Davis declared that Senator Couzens' investigation will serve to warn the broadcasters against commercial abuse of their privileges.

Representative Davis will also propose a license fee for the stations. Relative to this he said that although the scale of fees has not been worked out, his measure would afford a substantial reduction in Federal expenses for radio regulation. He proposes to charge a sum commensurate with the labor and expense involved in administration of the Radio Act.

"When the broadcasting industry began operating, there was comparatively little expense involved in handling licenses, supervising operations and policing the air", the chairman said. "The whole thing has grown so rapidly that it now costs thousands of dollars annually for the Federal Government to protect the public's interest in the free privilege of using the ether. I contend that broadcasters who profit from the granting of these facilities should be made to share the financial burden of administration."

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## RADIO FACILITIES URGED FOR CITIES OF 100,000

Every city with 100,000 or more inhabitants should have an efficient, full time radio station, Chief Examiner Ellis A. Yost, of the Federal Radio Commission, recommended in a report to the Commission.

The report was in connection with applications of Station KVI, of Tacoma, Wash., for renewal and modification of license, of Station KGVO, Missoula, Mont., for construction permit, and of Station KXA, Seattle, Wash., for license renewal.

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## NOTHING WRONG WITH OUR BROADCASTING SYSTEM DECLARES KLUGH

There follows the vigorous defense of the American broadcasting system made in an address by Paul Klugh, Vice-President and General Manager of the Zenith Radio Corporation of Chicago, at the National Federation of Radio Associations, in Chicago, recently:

"The resolution just introduced by Senator Couzens of Michigan and unanimously adopted by the United States Senate, requires careful consideration by the radio industry, not because of what the bill requires, but because of what it implies. The resolution, among other things, seeks an inquiry into what the Senator naively calls 'the growing dissatisfaction with the present use of radio facilities for commercial advertising' and the 'feasibility of government ownership and operation of broadcasting facilities' and how other countries 'control advertising'.

"Perhaps the distinguished Senator knows what he is stepping into and perhaps not. At any rate he can receive an emphatic answer from almost anyone who has spent some time in Great Britain, which is the broadcasting system the Senator has in mind, I assume, by the form of his questions. Everyone familiar with British broadcasting knows that their programs cannot be compared with ours. Americans find them largely uninteresting and many call them 'deadly'. If we want radio listeners to lose interest in radio, the British system will do it in the shortest space of time.

"I don't mean to say that all English programs are uninteresting. This would be far from true. As a matter of fact, their broadcasting of grand opera and symphony orchestras is as well done as any broadcast I have heard in this country. Outside of these important British broadcasts which, in my experience, were all too infrequent, the balance of the programs were largely of mediocre talent. I said to one of the leading sopranos of the world, while in London recently, 'Why don't you broadcast over here?' Her answer was 'The English broadcasting people seem to have a maximum payment to individual artists of ten pounds (\$50.00). In the United States, I receive \$2,000 for a broadcast. Naturally, I cannot broadcast here.' The only reason American listeners have ever heard this superb artist is because the cost was paid by an advertiser.

"The English system of announcing, which is entirely devoid of advertising, gets on the nerves of an American. Announcements are ice cold. For instance, an announcer will say 'Mary Brown will now sing "Oh Promise Me".' Then Mary sings and when she has finished, there are some few seconds of pause when the same sombre voice will say, 'John Smith will now sing, "I Want What I Want When I Want It".' Then John sings and after a little pause, the same uninspirational voice states that there will be an intermission of thirty minutes. Then you sit and wait or go over to your set and try to tune in the other one of the two programs put out by the British Broadcasting System. There are no independent stations to turn to. After listening to this for some weeks, I said to Mrs. Klugh, 'I wish somebody would try to sell me some toothpaste over the air' and in returning to this country and hearing the enthusiasm of our



announcers, I resolved never to complain again and to do my best to convince American listeners that we are living in an entertainment paradise. Uncounted millions of dollars of the best entertainment in the world is being furnished to us absolutely free of charge by advertisers. The advertisers comb the earth for program material. They take justifiable pride in the quality of their broadcasts and compete with each other in giving better broadcasts. Listeners risk nothing. The advertiser risks all and depends upon selling his products. If he doesn't he loses. The listener can't lose.

"British stations are government owned and government operated. The revenue comes from a wireless tax collected from owners of radio sets for the specific purpose of radio station operation and programs and independent of other taxes. There is a negligible amount of evasion of this tax. In this country, however, if the system were applied, it is safe to say there would be a maximum amount. No need of going here into the moral question of why England has a higher rate of civic honesty and conscience than we. It is true. For instance, having in mind pre-war days when our saloons remained open after legal limits at night, I said to an Englishman, 'Your saloons close every afternoon for a definite number of hours. Why can't the saloon keeper give a policeman a pound to keep his eyes closed and take in ten pounds during the closed hours?' He answered, 'It couldn't be done. The people would be seen going in the back door. The bobby would be brought up for charges and the license taken away from the pub. Policemen and politicians can't graft here. We take the position that property or money can only come into one's possession by inheritance, gift, earning or theft. A police officer with only his earning power, could not own anything more than his natural thrift would provide. In your country, it is different.'

"We have eighteen million radios in the United States. Imagine, if you can, trying to collect small radio taxes from each owner of a set, when such owners have been heretofore accustomed to receiving the finest programs in the world free of charge. To start taxing now would be well nigh impossible.

"But, the difficulty of collecting the tax is not the chief objection. It is the fear that programs would be lowered in quality so that listeners would lose interest. American programs are looked upon by everyone as the best on earth. There is hardly a musical artist who has not been on our programs, irrespective of their class, calibre and cost. The expenditure of money by our program sponsors for superlative talent has been without equal and listeners could not expect to be furnished with the remarkable programs to which they are accustomed unless such programs are supported by advertising. The situation is not much different from that presented by the 'Saturday Evening Post'. I have been told that if the 'Post' carried no advertising, the cost to readers would be many times the five cents charged. Anyone can see that this is true. No one can read the 'Post' without reading advertising, but this does not annoy readers because they know the advertisers in the 'Post' are defraying the expense of carrying that magazine to them at a very low price. Why should a radio listener object to an advertiser attempting to sell his products over the air when through that very effort the

listener is being supplied, without charge, a class of program that he could not otherwise receive.

"There is nothing wrong with our broadcasting system. Limitation of advertising controls itself automatically. The advertisers who presses too hard on advertising finds that there are no ears to listen to his talk, because the listeners will tune out objectionable, over-zealous or too plentiful advertising. There is no need to have any government regulation of this. It regulates itself. I, therefore, look upon the advertising and government control phases of Senator Couzens' investigation as wasted time. Quite on the contrary, the government, listeners and the radio industry should encourage advertisers to continue their excellent programs. The great fear is actually that advertisers will get tired of the fight being made on them and will decrease their broadcasting appropriations. That would be a sad state of affairs for American listeners. In times like these, when we are all disturbed by mental and commercial indigestion, listeners should be thankful for the wealth of entertainment and instruction coming to them free of charge.

"Broadcasting must be supported by taxes, bequests or advertising. Taxes would be impracticable and not tolerated; bequests are remote and advertising, I hold, is a logical, practical, workable and business-like arrangement. Therefore, I say to listeners and Senator Couzens, 'Stop fighting radio advertisers! You are rocking the boat and if you don't, you'll be looking for a log to save your radio lives!'"

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#### FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Information concerning the following foreign trade opportunities may be obtained by writing the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.:

|   |        |                    |                        |
|---|--------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Radio accessories and replacement parts           | *56065 | Patras, Greece     | Purchase               |
| Radio sets, accessories, and loud speakers        | *56061 | Basel, Switzerland | "                      |
| Radio sets, midget, superheterodyne, good quality | †56066 | Bulle, Switzerland | Sole Agency            |
| Radio sets and parts                              | *56052 | Fortaleza, Brazil  | Sole Agency & Purchase |

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: BUSINESS LETTER BRIEFS :  
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A party of radio and television experts received a normal television broadcast from the Brookmans Park B.B.C. station on a moving train, according to a dispatch from London. No special apparatus was necessary, a four-tube portable receiver similar to that used by King George being coupled to a Baird televisior.

The train attained a speed of seventy miles an hour, but the dancer in the television studios could still be seen. This is said to be the first time television has been received on board a speeding train.

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Radio was branded as a competitor of newspapers in a resolution adopted by the Oklahoma Press Association in Oklahoma City.

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"Radio Service Bulletin" is issued monthly by the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce and contains lists of radio stations, giving location and call signal. Single copies, 5 cents, annual subscription 25 cents. These may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Feb. 6 - WJAR, The Outlet Co., Providence, R. I., modification of license to change from 250 w., 500 w. LS exp. to 500 watts day and night on experimental basis; WLEY, Carl S. Wheeler, d/b as The Lexington Air Stations, Lexington, Mass., applicant requests authority to install automatic frequency control; WFAN, Keystone Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa., modification of license to increase power from 500 watts to 1 kilowatt; WIP, Gimbel Brothers, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., modification of license to increase power from 500 watts to 1 kilowatt; WJAY, Cleveland Radio Broadcasting Corp., Cleveland, Ohio; modification of license to change from 610 kc., 500 watts, daytime to 590 kc., 250 watts, 500 watts LS, unlimited.

Also, WLB, - WGMS, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., modification of license to increase hours of operation (facilities of WRHM); WHO - WOC, Central Broadcasting Co., Davenport, Iowa., modification of C.P. submitting proposed sites for 50 KW transmitter for the approval of the Commission; KGKX, W. W. VonCanon, Trustee, Sandpoint, Idaho, voluntary assignment of license to Sandpoint Broadcasting Co.

The following application was returned to the applicant:

WHBC, St. John's Catholic Church, Canton, Ohio, change equipment and increase power (Similar application denied 6/24/31).

Applications, Other Than Broadcasting

Feb. 5 - KGN, Coos Bay Wireless Telegraph Co., North Bend, Oreg., renewal for 500, 460 kc., 250 w., coastal service; KXK, Alaska Pacific Salmon Corp., Funter Bay, Alaska, renewal for 246, 3092.5, 460, 500, 2512 kc., 100 w., coastal service; KGM, renewal for 2512, 3092.5 kc., 50 w., coastal and point-to-point service; WGEH, City of Chicago, Bureau of Parks, renewal of airport license; W2XBJ, RCA Communications, Inc., Rocky Point, N. Y., renewal of license, special experimental service; Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Sioux Falls, S. Dak., Sioux City, Iowa, new C.P. for 3162.5, 3172.5, 3182.5, 5572.5, 5582.5, 5662.5 kc., 50 w., aeronautical; KGVW, Electrical Research Products, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., renewal of license for 1526 kc., 50 w., temporary service for motion pictures

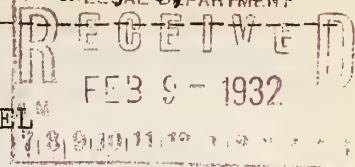
Decisions

February 4 - WJBU, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., granted special authorization to operate Sunday, Feb. 7, from 4 P.M. to 5 P.M., E.S.T., on condition that WBAX remain silent; KFJB, Marshall Electric Co., Inc., Marshalltown, Iowa, denied authority to operate each Sunday morning from 10:30 to 12 noon, Central Standard Time.

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February 8, 1932



## PATENTS, PATENT SUITS, TRADE-MARKS AND LABELS

The following patents were granted during the week ending February 2, 1932:

- 1,843,140. Clamping Device for Phonograph Records and the Like. Bert E. Mills, Oak Park, Ill., assignor to Mills Novelty Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed March 10, 1930.
- 1,843,176. Electric Current Rectifier Cooling System. Oskar Seitz, Baden, Switzerland, assignor to Aktiengesellschaft Brown Boveri & Cie., Baden, Switzerland. Filed January 3, 1927, and in Germany January 11, 1926.
- 1,843,177. Radio Receiving System. Sol S. Sonneborn, East Orange, and Henry G. Richter, Roselle Park, N. J. Filed January 13, 1926.
- 1,843,189. Radio Telephone and Telegraph System. Austin Bailey, Maplewood, N. J., assignor to American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Filed December 13, 1928.
- 1,843,213. Thermionic Valve. Horace St. John De Aula Donisthorpe, London, England, assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed July 6, 1923, and in Great Britain, July 14, 1922.
- 1,843,227. Radio Telephone and Telegraph System. Joseph Herman, Westfield, N. J., assignor to American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Filed December 13, 1928.
- 1,843,228. Radio Telephone and Telegraph Circuits. Joseph Herman, Westfield, N. J., Edmund R. Taylor, New York, N. Y. and Sumner B. Wright, South Orange, N. J., assignors to American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Filed February 5, 1929.
- 1,843,244. Incandescent Cathode for Electron Discharge Devices. Hans Ewald Rukop, Berlin, Germany, assignor to Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie m.b.H., Berlin, Germany, and in Germany May 30, 1923.
- 1,843,367. Diaphragm. Ralph H. Langley, Cincinnati, Ohio, assignor to The Crosley Radio Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed February 4, 1929.
- 1,843,401. Needle Changing Device. William Robert Oyston, Parkville, Victoria, Australia, assignor to Continuous Gramophones Limited, London, England. Original application filed March 12, 1928, and in Great Britain March 12, 1928. Divided and this application filed May 24, 1929.

- 1,843,415. Crystal Controlled Calibrator Or Transmitter. Alfred Crossley, Washington, D. C., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Federal Telegraph Co. Filed December 23, 1927.
- 1,843,445. Antenna Arrangement. Henri Chireix, Paris, France, assignor to Societe Francaise Radio-Electrique, Paris, France. Filed April 28, 1931, and in France May 6, 1930.
- 1,843,521. Rectifying System. Charles G. Smith, Medford, Mass., assignor to Raytheon, Inc., Cambridge, Mass. Filed March 15, 1928. Renewed January 17, 1931.
- 1,843,524. Sound Control Chamber. Willerbald Conrad Stenger, Chicago, Ill. Filed May 5, 1930.
- 1,843,529. Sound Box Support and Used Needle Receptacle. Alfred Weiland, Neshanic, N. J., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Filed February 21, 1929.
- 1,843,565. Radio Receiving System. Frederick A. Kolster, San Jose, Calif., assignor to Federal Telegraph Co., San Francisco, Calif. Filed October 2, 1923.
- 1,843,708. Apparatus for Reproducing Sounds Recorded On Films. Oskar Czeija, Leopold Richtera and Hans Thirring, Vienna, Austria, assignors to Selenophon Licht und Tonbild-gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna Austria. Filed March 15, 1930, and in Austria March 27, 1929.
- 1,843,728. Photo-Electric Tube. Harry F. Mesick, Jr., Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Co. Filed Sept. 27, 1928.
- 1,843,800. Radio Inductance Switch. Andrew Brosnatch, Chicago, Ill. Filed March 19, 1930.
- 1,843,845. Telephonic Instrument For Reproducing Sound Vibrations. William Preston Stunz, Lansdowne, Md., assignor to Safe Deposit and Trust Co., of Baltimore, Md. Filed September 29, 1928.

#### 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, C. W. Rise, Amplifying system, D. C., S. D. Calif. (Los Angeles), Doc. ET-116-J, Radio Corporation of America et al. v. Platt Music Co. Consent decree holding patent valid and infringed Nov. 27, 1931.



1,231,764, F. Lowenstein, Telephone relay; 1,403,475, H. D. Arnold, Vacuum tube circuit; 465,332, same, Vacuum tube amplifier, D. C., S.D. Calif. (Los Angeles), Doc. E T-117-M, Radio Corp. of America et al. v. Platt Music Co. Patents held valid and infringed Nov. 27, 1931.

Adverse Decision In Interference

Pat. 1,572,773, Alfred Crossley, Piezo electric crystal apparatus, decided December 15, 1931, claims 13 and 15 (respective patentee not the first inventor with respect to the claims listed)

Trade-Mark Application Received

M. Mitchell Gruhn, New York, N. Y. Ser. No. 314,955. Filed May 23, 1931; Trade-Mark: "VISIONAIRE" for radio receiving sets, radio television sets, and parts therefor - namely, rectifying, receiving, amplifying and transmitting radio tubes. Claims use since January 10, 1931.

Trade-Mark Registration Granted Renewed

85,822, Talking Machines, Phonographs and Certain Parts Thereof. Registered March 19, 1912. Carl Lindstrom Aktiengesellschaft, Berlin, Germany. Renewed March 19, 1932.

Label

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