

# 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 :: :: **CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.** :: ::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. 509

## RADIO LOTTERIES DOOMED BY HOUSE

Stations which broadcast lotteries are subject to a heavy penalty in the Davis Bill (H.R. 7716) which passed the House Wednesday. Also the bill provides that the Chairman of the Radio Commission be elected annually. Representative Davis, of Tennessee, sponsor of the bill, said it involved no radical changes from existing law. The amendments embodied in it, he said, are general and for the most part are to make more definite the language of the present Act.

Nevertheless, the bill occasioned great interest on the part of the House which debated the questions contained therein all day.

Before passing the bill, the House voted down a motion to recommit it to the House Committee which reported it, with instructions to report it back with an amendment requiring that any hearing on the question of revocation or suspension of license shall be held in the city or town where the station is located. This motion was defeated by a vote of 126 ayes to 187 nays.

Representative Blanton (D.), of Texas, said there should be authority for a radio station in every congressional district. He and Representative Hoch (R.), of Marion, Kans., offered amendments that hearings in revocations or cancellation of licenses of stations shall be held in the cities or towns where the stations are located. Amendments for that purpose were overruled on points of order.

The provision preventing lotteries (Section 13) reads as follows:

"No person shall broadcast by means of any radio station for which a license is required by any law of the United States, any information concerning any lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme, offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or any information concerning any ticket, certificate, or instrument representing any chance, share, or interest in or dependent upon the event of any lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or any list of prizes or information concerning any list of prizes awarded by means of any such scheme, and any person so doing, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

### Would Merge Radio Division With Commission

Representative Blanton said he favored merging the Radio Division of the Commerce Department with the Commission. Representative Davis said he was fully in accord with the idea. Representative Beck (R.) of Pennsylvania, suggested that the right of appeal is eliminated on questions of fact, and that there ought to be appeals on questions of fact as well as of law.



Mr. Beck said that the courts of the United States and of Europe are viewing with apprehension transfers of judicial powers to administrative tribunals. Mr. Davis said it is essential to have regulations of matters by some proper authority. Representative Blanton said he didn't believe Mr. Beck would want the Court of Appeals to try such cases de novo and hear witnesses on questions of fact, as sometimes it would cause long delays in the courts.

Mr. Davis pointed out that under the terms of his bill, there is a simpler and more efficacious procedure in appeals to the courts. He said the law gives no vested right to a radio station, and added:

"On the question of the investment of the stations, I wish to call the attention of the Members of the House to this fact. Even if you want to predicate this great potentiality on a sordid basis, if you want to consider it on a dollar-and-cents basis, remember this: All of the broadcasting stations in America combined only have \$28,000,000 invested in their stations and all of their equipment and apparatus, whereas the great listening public of America have \$1,000,000,000 invested in receiving sets (applause), and we are endeavoring to represent the American people and to protect their interests and not trying to do something that will give vested rights to a few of these commercial stations."

This declaration brought applause from the House.

### House Debate Spirited

Consideration of the Davis bill was marked by spirited debate. Some of the highlights and observations, showing the trend of radio thought in the House follow:

Mr. Horr, (R.), of Washington: "Has it been brought to the attention of the Committee that one or two companies have absolute control of the air in my region?"

Mr. Davis: "I will state that these matters have been before the committee many times, and several years it reported to the House a resolution directing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the subject of radio monopoly. The resolution was adopted; the Federal Trade Commission made an exhaustive report, and so forth."

Mr. Horr: "The most recent demonstration has been brought to the attention of the committee where the National Broadcasting Co. has attempted to form a new chain, which, if completed, will control 75 per cent of the airways on the Pacific Coast."

Mr. Davis: "I think it is true now that the chain stations already control more than 75 per cent of the cleared channels."

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Mr. Swing, (R), of California: "Under this power of suspension, I would like to know whether the gentleman and his committee favors constituting the Federal Radio Commission a censor of language and the truth of statements made over the radio, or whether or not that ought to be left to the States under laws similar to those governing libel and slander and indecent publications."

Mr. Davis: "The present radio law specifically provides that the Radio Commission and broadcasting stations shall not have the right of censorship. However, I want to state that some confusion has arisen in the public mind on this ground. They have refused to grant renewal of licenses perhaps because that station was broadcasting speeches or material which the Commission conceived to be distasteful to a large portion of the public. The Supreme Court has held that that is not censorship; that they do not censor; they do not pass upon anything as broadcast; but when a station over a period of time has been permitting the broadcasting of programs of any kind, that the Commission has right to take that into consideration in determining whether or not a renewal of that license is in the public interest or necessity."

Mr. Swing: "They also suspend. The Federal Radio Commission, for all practical purposes, does exercise the power of censorship, and I would like to know whether the gentleman favors that?"

Mr. Davis: "The gentleman is not in agreement with the Supreme Court in its interpretation in that regard."

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Mr. Williamson (R.), of South Dakota: "I have had a good many complaints from constituents in my State on certain character of radio advertising. Did the gentleman's committee give any attention to that?"

Mr. Lehlbach (R.) of New Jersey: "Not in this bill. This bill contains only matter that is absolutely uncontroversial, and is necessary for the proper administration of the radio laws. This question that the gentleman refers to will receive consideration and be taken up in course of time in a form which will enable free and full discussion and not impede or interfere with these changes in procedure which are so necessary."

Mr. Williamson: "The gentleman is familiar with the radio law and the powers of the Commission. Does not the Commission have authority to regulate the character of advertising that goes over the air?"

Mr. Lehlbach: "The Commission has the right of granting or withholding or canceling licenses for broadcasting of all radio programs; the canceling of all broadcasts if they are not in the public interest. It has no specific authority to censor, but in the application of these broad general powers, it is within their discretion how far they shall go."



Mr. Williamson: "So that if a radio station persists in sending out what the Commission considers as objectionable advertising, the Commission could refuse to renew the license?"

Mr. Lehlbach: "Absolutely."

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Mr. Clancy (R.), of Michigan: "As a member of the Radio Committee, I have been asked time and time again by the owners of radio stations as to just what property or vested rights they had in their costly equipment and in their license. Certainly this discussion initiated by me today, which will be read by every radio broadcasting owner in the country, will help clarify the situation. What do the radio broadcasters take up in their annual national conventions? They take up primarily and devote most of their time to the question of what property rights they have and whether their property is secure or not. They complain emphatically about their being restricted to 90-day licenses and about their insecurity."

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Mr. Horr (R.), of Washington: "You gentlemen do not realize what you have created. You have created a Radio Commission which plays up to you if you have the influence, if you have the power back of you. If any of you desire to secure a wave length, take plenty of us on this side of the Chamber and plenty on the other side of the Chamber, and then you will get your wave length. They talk about it not being a vested interest. Of course it is not. But, as a matter of fact, it is a vested interest. The three monopolies that today are virtually controlling the air have it down to the point where they will tell you whether you can or you can not have your little station established in your locality. They have usurped the power of the Commission. While that is not recognized, it is there, and you have to obey."

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Mr. Celler (D.), of New York: "The radio chains - the red chain or the blue chain - are somewhat united in this sense: That the Radio Corporation of America, which probably, directly or indirectly, controls the National Broadcasting Co., with its Station WEAf and other large and powerful stations, has a monopoly on all radio machinery, and thus the Radio Corporation of America very likely controls the whole radio situation in this country; but we must give the devil his due. We must give credit where credit is due. Do you know, gentlemen, that we would be deprived of the finest programs. programs that even reach the district of my distinguished friend from Texas (Mr. Blanton), programs from Europe, if you strike too severe a blow at the great stations. We must, for example, compliment the National Broadcasting Co. for their broadcasts, for example, of operas from the Metropolitan Opera House. I would advise the gentleman to tune in on these chain stations and listen on Saturday afternoons to the finest program he could possibly ever hear, emanating from the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. The

gentleman will hear the finest singers ever collected under any one roof. He will hear Maria Jeritza, Rosa Ponselle, Lily Pons, Lucrezia Bori, Gigli, Laura-Volpi, and others, who comprise the finest singing aggregation in the world. If we did not give some greater facilities than are given to other stations to stations like WEAF and WJZ, we would be deprived, for example, of hearing the deliberations at the Geneva Disarmament Conference. We could not get programs from Europe given by Frederic William Wile and William Hard, distinguished newspaper men, all the way from Geneva. We have heard Ramsay MacDonald over the radio. We have heard Mussolini. We have heard His Holiness the Pope. We could not hear those broadcasts if we did not give some sort of advantage to those larger stations. I may say to some of those who complain about these stations - and I have complained against them at times also - we must nevertheless give them their due. We must remember that it costs money to operate those stations, and it is essential to get advertising to pay for those broadcasts. If we place too many limitations upon the type and manner of those broadcasts, we will get into a situation very much like that which obtains in Europe, where the owners of the radio sets will be compelled to pay a license in order to defray expenses of broadcasting. I would not want to see this country get into a position where, in order to defray the expenses of radio broadcasting, the owners of radio sets would be compelled to pay a license."

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Mr. McGugin (R.), of Kansas: "Out in Kansas, Doctor Brinkley had a radio station and he had to come to the Radio Commission and his license was taken away. He appealed to the Circuit Court here in the District of Columbia. The people of Kansas resented that because they felt that a citizen of Kansas has the right and privilege to appeal to a Kansas court, and he was denied that right. He was dragged here to Washington, just as our forebears were dragged across the sea to London.

"And what happened? The people of Kansas, in their resentment, wrote upon their ballots 185,000 votes for Brinkley for Governor - not Brinkley the broadcaster but Brinkley the citizen - because they felt that he had not had a fair trial by his peers, or by a court in his own State of Kansas. The resentment is still there."

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Mr. Lozier (D.), of Missouri: "About a year ago the brilliant ex-Senator from Missouri, James A. Reed, was broadcasting over a nation-wide hookup from Sedalia, Mo. In the course of his remarks, when in his characteristic and convincing manner he was vigorously impeaching the national Republican administration and its policies, he was shut off by a distress signal and thousands of his auditors deprived of the privilege of listening to his superb address. Evidently this interference was by some little, shriveled partisan pigmy with a soul so small that in eternity it would require a million years for it to fly over the point of a needle. I am asking



the gentleman from Tennessee if under the law and regulations any way has been provided for preventing interferences of this character and for punishing a station that permits itself to be used for this disreputable purpose."

Mr. Davis: "I will say to the gentleman from Missouri that I know of the incident to which he refers, and I denounced it on the floor of this House not long thereafter. An investigation was conducted by the Radio Commission, so they advised, with respect to this matter, and it was reported that the distress signals were sent out by an insignificant operator conducting a ship-to-shore station who claimed he thought there was occasion for sending out the distress signal."

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Mr. Davis (D.), of Tennessee: "This bill proposes to make it possible to hold hearings anywhere in the country and to hear all parties concerned and to take testimony, but, in the final analysis, the decision is rendered not by that examiner, not by that particular official taking the evidence, but by the full Commission, because it takes a full majority of the Commission to decide any of these matters.

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Mr. Davis (D.), of Tennessee: "A large number of the stations with high power and with cleared wave lengths are on what is known as the National Broadcasting chain. I will state I do not think they should be. I have repeatedly spoken on that here. I have said that it is not right for one group to have the cream of the broadcasting facilities. I have said it before and I say it again, that there is no reason why a station, because it is a chain station, should be on a cleared wave length or should have high power, because the two leading companies which furnish chain programs have networks extending all over this country, and each station feeds the program to its area, and for that reason they do not need high-powered stations.

"I should think that if each of those groups had one cleared wave length in three sections of the country it would be ample. I have inveighed against that; I have criticized it. I know the objection of people to getting the same program everywhere they turn the dial."

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Mr. Murphy (R.), of Ohio: "I wish the committee would get right down to the root of things and say to the Radio Commission, 'You must give the small stations some consideration. You can not, without reason, take away from communities the enjoyment of their local radio station'.

"That is what is being done everywhere, and not once has a wave length been taken from this great operating company that controls fifty per cent of the radio channels of this country today."

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## COMMITTEE ASKS RADIO SUIT FACTS

The Senate Judiciary Committee decided to ask Attorney General Mitchell to appear before it to explain the status of the Government's anti-monopoly suit against the big radio corporations.

The Senate recently adopted a resolution asking Mitchell to report the status of the case and out of court negotiations to the Judiciary Committee.

Mitchell subsequently asked the committee more specifically what was wanted and offered to appear personally.

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## AMERICANS WIN SLIGHT RISE IN FRENCH RADIO QUOTA

The Americans won a point in their opposition against the French quotas restricting importations when it was announced that the United States quota on radio sets had been increased from 16.6 metric tons for the first quarter of 1932 to 21 tons.

This quota on radios, which was announced on January 16, had been the object of a vigorous campaign, led by Washington through the American Embassy in Paris and the American Chamber of Commerce, with the added support of the French importers of American radios.

The news was received with pleasant surprise in American trade circles, although the rise granted was too small to be of any practical value at present. Since the importations this year already considerably exceeded the new quota for the first three months, the previous French order suspending importations until further notice remains unchanged.

Americans will continue their representations in the hope of getting a still better quota allowance during the next three months' period, beginning April 1.

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## COLUMBIA REPORTS LARGEST GAIN FOR ANY SINGLE NETWORK

Business during the past year for Columbia has been better than previously reported.

"I notice that you stated in your column recently that Columbia shows an increase of more than \$2,000,000 for 1931, over 1930", John J. Karol, Director of Market Research for Columbia, writes. "According to the records which we supplied to the Denney Publishing Company, our dollar increase for 1931 over 1930 was approximately \$3,500,000. This, of course, refers only to time sold on the network and does not include talent cost.

"Incidentally, this is the largest gain reported for any single network."

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## BRINKLEY TO USE 150,000 WATTS

If Dr. J. R. Brinkley, goat gland specialist, is deserting his broadcasting station, XER, at Villa Acuna, in Mexico, to run for Governor of Kansas, as recently reported, it is not indicated in a letter which appears over his name in the current issue of the "National Broadcast Reporter". It is addressed to the editor and reads, in part:

"Listen, son, when I say we have 75,000 watts at Station XER, in Mexico, we have, and then some, and we are going to put 150,000 out there.

"Brother, there are 75,000 good, fat watts in that antenna at XER, 100 per cent modulated, and we are knocking a hole right through Washington, D.C."

Brinkley surely is doing just that and if he is using 75,000 watts, as he claims, XER is the most powerful station broadcasting regularly on the North American continent. If Brinkley steps XER up to 150,000 watts, it will be one of the highest powered stations in the world.

This situation embarrasses the Federal Radio Commission, who thought they had finished with Brinkley when they closed his station in Kansas, because of complaints from the American Medical Association and others.

The goat gland specialist, reported to be doing a \$650,000 business annually, lost no time erecting a station in Mexico. Since then he has been relaying his programs from Kansas to Villa Acuna and sending them back into the United States from across the Mexican border.

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## E. C. MILLS TO HEAD SOCIETY OF COMPOSERS

E. C. Mills has been selected by the Board of Directors of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers to succeed J. C. Rosenthal, deceased. Mr. Mills is expected to take office on March 1.

At present Mills has a contract with NBC as head of Radio Music. He will resign from that position.

Prior to his affiliation with NBC, Mills was chairman of the Music Publishers' Protective Association and executive chairman of the board of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers.

It is expected that the settlement of license fees for broadcasting stations will be one of the first matters Mr. Mills will take up after he has assumed office.

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#### BRITISH COUNCIL DECIDES CANADA MAY RULE OWN ETHER

The Parliament of Canada has the right to regulate and control radio communication in the Dominion, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council decided in dismissing the appeal of the Attorney General of Quebec from the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada.

The Judicial Committee also held that a distinction between transmitting and receiving instruments could not be made.

The highest tribunal thus finally settled one of the most important conflicts between provincial and Dominion jurisdiction that has arisen in recent years.

The questions submitted were:

Has the Parliament of Canada jurisdiction to regulate and control radio communication, including the transmission and reception of signs, signals, pictures and sounds of all kind by means of Hertzian waves and including the right to determine the character, use and location of apparatus employed?

If not, in what particular or particulars or to what extent is the jurisdiction of Parliament limited?

The Supreme Court by a majority judgment answered the first question in the affirmative.

Such legislation falls within section 91 of the British North America act assigning to the Dominion the power to make laws for the peace and order and for good government upon all matters not assigned exclusively to the provinces, the Privy Council held.

Canada was directly represented in the international wireless conference of 1927, and ratified the convention then achieved.

"The result is clear", the judgment continued. "Canada as a whole is amenable to other powers for carrying out the convention. To prevent individuals in Canada infringing the convention's stipulations it is necessary that the Dominion should pass legislation applying to all dwellers in Canada."

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## BROWN NOMINATION HEARING GOES OVER

Having questioned Thad H. Brown at length yesterday, the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee will continue its examination of Mr. Brown tomorrow (Friday) before making a report to the Senate. Mr. Brown, of Columbus, Ohio, was appointed by President Hoover to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Ira E. Robinson on the Federal Radio Commission.

Mr. Brown explained to the Committee that he had been Secretary of State for the State of Ohio from 1923 to 1927, that subsequently he had been president and counsel for nine months of Radio Station WJAY, of Cleveland, that he had served as general counsel for the Federal Power Commission, and then became counsel for the Radio Commission.

Senator Couzens said he understood certain interests in Ohio wishing a change in license for a radio station were attempting to have Mr. Brown made a member of the Commission, adding that "a Commissioner from a zone is almost a czar within the zone". Mr. Brown denied that he had been indorsed by any radio stations, or that he had promised promotion to any Commission employees if he got the job. He also denied that he had "lobbied" among Senators for confirmation.

Mr. Brown was questioned by Senator Couzens about a newspaper assertion that he was threatened with suit while Secretary of State of Ohio for recovery of some \$69,000 in interest that was alleged to have been lost through slow deposit of funds from automobile tag sales. Brown explained he had changed the system whereby such funds were deposited weekly in county banks and that the banks had voluntarily returned to the State \$55,000 in interest rather than have a controversy.

Senator Fess asked concerning complaints on conflict of time for Station WAIU, in Ohio, and KFI, in Los Angeles. Mr. Brown explained that WAIU could not operate after the sunset hour in Los Angeles unless permission was given by KFI.

Senator Dill said that, in his opinion, the ruling of the Radio Commission in this matter should be revoked.

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## NEW TECHNICAL MAGAZINE MAKES ITS APPEARANCE

The Institute of Radio Service Men, recently organized and having memberships from thirty-two States, the District of Columbia, Canada and Venezuela, South America, recently issued the first "Journal of the Institute of Service Men", edited by Kenneth A. Hathaway, one of the founders of the Institute.

The Journal will be published monthly. It contains technical papers based upon service problems which may have been discussed before meetings of the Institute in any of its sections, or which may have been chosen because of certain features that, in the opinion of the editors, are of value to the members of the Institute. The payment of annual dues in the Institute entitles the member to one copy of each issue of the Journal, and it is not to be issued for news stand circulation.

Among the technical papers in the first issue are "Radio Servicing vs. Automobile Servicing", by John H. Miller, Jewell Electrical Instrument Company; "Radio Circuits Around Variable-Mu, Output Pentode, and 6-V.R.F. Pentode Vacuum Tubes", H. W. KaDell, Engineer, National Carbon Company; "Design of Short Wave Receivers and Converters", by M. Gurrie, engineer, Stewart-Warner Corp.; and "Superheterodyne Principles", F. L. Sprayberry, National Radio Institute, Washington, D. C.

A section is devoted to the exchange of ideas, books, review of current radio literature and books, etc.

The Journal address is 720 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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#### RENEWALS AND NEW ACCOUNTS SIGNED BY NBC SALES DEPARTMENT

Andrew Jergens Company (Jergens Hand Lotion), Cincinnati, Ohio; Agency - J. Walter Thompson Company, New York City; 13 times, Tuesday 6:30-6:45 P.M., starts March 8, 1932, Basic Red Network; program - Ray Perkins "The Old Topper" - renewal.

Sinclair Refining Co. (Oils), New York City; Agency - Federal Advertising Agency, 444 Madison Ave., New York City; Contract - 13 weeks, starting February 20, 1932; Period - Saturday 9:00-9:30 P.M., over Split Blue Network; Program - Sinclair Minstrels - New Account.

American Kitchen Products Co. (Steero Bouillon Cubes), New York City; Agency - Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, New York City; Contract - 26 weeks; Wednesdays, 10:15-10:30 A.M., starting December 9, 1931, basic red (17) network; Program - The Steero Program with Jane Grant, the Cube Cook, and Kuznetsoff & Nicolina. - Renewal.

C. S. Mueller Co. (Spaghetti), Jersey City, N. J.; Agency - Thomas M. Bowers; Contract - 13 times; Thursdays 11:00-11:15 A.M., starting March 21, 1932; WJZ network; Program - Housekeeping Talk by Mrs. Goudiss.

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: BUSINESS LETTER BRIEFS :  
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President B. J. Grigsby and Sales Manager J. F. Ditzell are meeting all West Coast Grigsby-Grunow Distributors at Del Monte on February 12th in connection with a Pacific presentation of the new Majestic Refrigerators.

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In order to insure television against a "swaddling clothes" period, once the Federal Radio Commission releases it from its experimental classification, the Freed Television and Radio Corporation is organizing a subsidiary corporation which will have as its sole purpose the perfection of a television technique for program directors. Edwin A. Freed, who for the past several months has headed the "Program Research Division" of the Freed organization will head the new corporation.

Since visual and sight entertainment are combined in television, the new corporation, according to Mr. Freed, will endeavor to obtain the cooperation of film and theatrical directors. Among the noted film directors who are being approached by the Freed group are Louis Milestone, Allen Dwan, Howard Hughes, D. W. Griffith, Ernest Lubitsch, and Lionel Barrymore. Among the legitimate theatrical directors whose cooperation are expected also are Jed Harris, Noel Coward, and William Morrissey.

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WGY, the General Electric Company station at Schenectady, N. Y., will reach its tenth milestone, Saturday, February 20th. Martin P. Rice has directed the station since its beginning.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

February 8 - WFBR, The Baltimore Radio Show, Inc., Baltimore, Md., C.P. to install new transmitter; WPRO, Cherry & Webb Broadcasting Co., Providence, R. I., modification of license to increase hours of operation from sharing with WPAW to unlimited; WMBG, Havens & Martin, Inc., Richmond, Va., install automatic frequency control; Loyd McGregor, trading as The Community Station of the West Elsie, Nebr., C.P. to erect a new station to use 1210 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time, facilities of KFOR; WGL, F. C. Zieg (Allen Wayne Co.,) Fort Wayne, Ind., C.P. to make changes in equipment; KMJ, James McClatchy Co., Fresno, Calif., C.P. resubmitted; now requests authority to move station locally, change equipment and change from 1210 kc., 100 watts to 580 kc., 500 watts.

## Applications, Other Than Broadcasting

February 8 - W9XAW, Michigan College of Mining and Technology, Houghton, Mich., renewal of experimental license for 1604, 2398, 3256, 4795, 6425, 8659, 12850, 17300 kc., 250 watts; KHNBV, John B. Brennan, Jr., NR-914, renewal of aircraft license for 3105 kc., 1 watts; KDD, Copper River Packing Co., Nellie Juan, Alaska, renewal of license for 500, 460 kc., 200 watts, public coastal service, renewal of license for 178 kc., 200 w., public point-to-point; KHC, Alaska Packers Association, Chignik, Alaska, C.P. for change in transmitter for 246, 252, 274, 460, 500 kc., 200 watts, public coastal and public point-to-point; KGZC, City of Topeka, Police Department, Topeka, Kans., license covering C.P. for 2422 kc., 50 w., emergency police service.

Also, W8XK, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., one and two-tenths miles south of Saxonburg, Pa., C.P. for change in location of transmitter, experimental relay broadcasting; American Polar Expedition, portable, new C.P. for 3256, 5540, 4795, 6425 kc., 10 w. experimental service; WSDG, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Chicago, Ill., covering C.P. for 3222.5, 3232.5, 3242.5, 3257.5, 3447.5, 3457.5, 3467.5, 3485, 4917.5, 5602.5, 5612.5, 5632.5 kc., 400 watts, aeronautical; license covering C.P. for 2315, 2356, 4115, 6540, 6550, 6560, 8015 kc., 400 w., point-to-point aeronautical.

February 9 - W3XAI, R.C.A. Victor Co., Camden, N. J., modification of license for change in frequencies to 1550, 2100-2200, 43000-46000, 48500-50300, 60000-80000 kc., special experimental service; W9XAO, Western Television Corp., Chicago, Ill., assignment of license to Western Television Research Co., visual broadcasting service; KPK, Radiomarine Corporation of America, Portland, Oreg., modification of marine relay license for change in hours of operation 8 A.M. to midnight, local standard time; WSA, New London, Conn., modification of coastal and marine relay license for change in hours of operation 11 P.M. - 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., 5 P.M., E.S.T., daily; KHARI, Pan American Airways, Inc., renewal of aircraft license; WMV, Southern Radio Corporation, Linden, N. J., modification of point-to-point license to permit direct communication with LaPaz and Yacuiba, Bolivia.

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## DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

### Applications Granted (February 9, 1932)

WIS, South Carolina Broadcasting Co., Inc., Columbia, S. C., C.P. to install new transmitter; KTFI, Radio Broadcasting Corp., Twin Falls, Idaho, modification of license to change frequency from 1320 to 1240 kc., and change time from sharing with KID at night to unlimited; KARK, Arkansas Radio & Equipment Co., Little Rock, Ark., authority to install automatic frequency control; KVOA, Robert M. Riculfi, Tucson, Ariz., permission to change regular schedule on Sundays in order to broadcast church services at 11 A.M. during



February only; KMLB, J. C. Liner, Monroe, La., 10 day extension to operate unlimited hours because of flood; WPRO, Cherry & Webb Broadcasting Co., Providence, R. I., modification of C.P. to increase hours of operation from sharing with WPAW to unlimited, WPAW voluntarily discontinues broadcasting in favor of WPRO; KGPY, State of Louisiana, Bureau of Identification & Investigation, Shreveport, La., C.P. for State police service, 1574 kc., 500 watts.

Also, W6XAD, James W. Whitefore & Milton A. Ausman, San Francisco, Cal., experimental license; Tropical Radio Telegraph Co.: WBF, Hingham, Mass., WNU, New Orleans, La., WAX, Hialeah, Fla., modification of licenses to authorize operation of present equipment on 3 additional frequencies in transoceanic band; WPL, Northern States Power Co., St. Croix Falls, Wis., modification of license to increase power from 75 to 125 watts; Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: KGUA, El Paso, Texas, KGUD, San Antonio, Texas and WQDQ, near New Orleans, La., modification of license to reduce power and change description of transmitter; W2XDN, W2XDM, H. Curab, Inc., portables, initial locations in New York, renewal of experimental licenses; W1XI, John Hays Hammond, Jr., Gloucester, Mass., renewal of experimental license.

Also, Radiomarine Corp. of America: KDKD, aboard "Emergency Aid", authority to operate for period not to exceed 60 days from February 4th; KJEU, aboard "Santa Ana", authority to operate not to exceed 60 days from Feb. 4th; KOCN, Mackay Radio & Telg. Co., aboard "Point Montara", authority to operate not to exceed 60 days from Feb. 4th; W3XP, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York City, renewal of license for two weeks from Feb. 10th, and permission to operate station on frequency 670, 1100 and 1480 kc., between midnight and 6 A.M. for purpose of testing a new line of broadcast transmitters recently developed; W1AVT, Erich Foth, Torrington, Conn., special authority to operate amateur station at Armory in Torrington, on February 11th and 12th, for BoyScout Exhibition.

### Renewal of Licenses

The following stations were granted regular renewal of licenses:

WAAF, Chicago, Ill.; WBEN, Buffalo, N. Y.; WBSO, Needham, Mass.; WCAJ, Lincoln, Neb.; WCAO, Baltimore, Md.; WCOC, Meridian, Miss.; WDAF, Kansas City, Mo.; WEAN, Providence, R. I.; WEEI, Boston, Mass.; WFAN, Philadelphia, Pa.; WFLA-WSUN, Clearwater, Fla.; WGBF, Evansville, Ind.; WGBI, Scranton, Pa.; WGR, Buffalo, N. Y.; WGST, Atlanta, Ga.; WICC, Bridgeport, Conn.; WILL, Urbana, Ill.; WIP, Philadelphia, Pa.; WJAR, Providence, R. I.; WKZO, Kalamazoo, Mich.; WLBL, Stevens Point, Wis.; WLBZ, Bangor, Maine; WLIT, Philadelphia, Pa.; WMAL, Washington, D. C.; WMC, Memphis, Tenn.; WMMN, Fairmont, W. Va.; WNAX, Yankton, S. Dak.; WNOX, Knoxville, Tenn.; WOBV, Charleston, W. Va.; WOS, Jefferson City, Mo.; WOW, Omaha, Neb.; WQAM, Miami, Fla.; WQAN, Scranton, Pa.; WREC-WOAN, Memphis, Tenn.; WSYR-WMAC, Syracuse, N. Y.; WTAG, Worcester, Mass.; WTAR-WPOR, Norfolk, Va.; WTMJ, Milwaukee, Wis.; WWJ, Detroit, Mich.; KFDM, Beaumont, Texas; KFEL, Denver, KFKA, Greeley, Colo.; KFNF, Shenandoah, Ia.

KFRC, San Francisco, Cal.; KFRU, Columbia, Mo.; KFXF, Denver, Colo.; KFYR, Bismarck, N. Dak.; KGKO, Wichita, Falls, Texas; KHQ, Spokane, Wash.; KHJ, Los Angeles, Cal.; KLX, Oakland, Cal.; KLZ, Denver, Colo.; KOAC, Corvallis, Ore.; KOMO, Seattle, Wash.; KPRC, Houston, Texas; KSAC, Manhattan, Kansas, and KSD, St. Louis, Mo.

WSUI, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, renewal of license 880 kc., 500 watts, hours: daily except Saturday and Sunday 9 A.M. to 10 A.M., 11 A.M. to 12:30 P.M.; 2 P.M. to 4 P.M., 6 to 10 P.M. on Tuesdays, also 12 A.M. to 4 A.M.; Saturdays 9 to 10 A.M., 11 A.M. to 12 M, 1 to 5 P.M., 6 to 10 P.M.; Sundays 4 to 5 P.M., 6 to 10 P.M., CST.

#### Set For Hearing

WKRC, WKRC, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, temporary license and designated application for hearing; WHAP, Defenders of Truth Society, Inc., New York City, KGIZ, Grant City Park Corp., Grant City, Mo., KMLB, Liner's Broadcasting Station, Inc., Monroe, La., granted temporary licenses and designated renewal applications for hearing because facilities of this station have been applied for.

#### Miscellaneous

J. E. Wharton & M. B. Wray, Texarkana, Ark., C.P. requesting facilities of KARK, 890 kc., 100 w., unlimited time, dismissed from hearing docket because applicant requests 100 watts power on regional frequency, inconsistent with Rule 120.

#### Action On Examiners' Reports

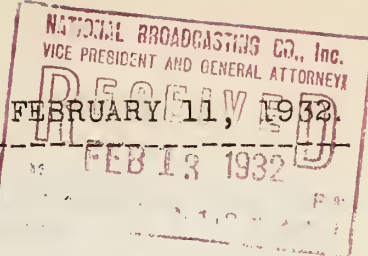
WLEY, Carl S. Wheeler, Lexington, Mass., denied C.P. to move station to Springfield, Mass., to operate on same frequency same power and time, sustaining Examiner R. H. Hyde (Action taken Jan. 22, 1932); WNBX, First Congregational Church Corp., Springfield, Vt., denied C.P. to increase power to 100 watts, sustaining Examiner Elmer W. Pratt; Joseph Lessard, Ishpeming, Mich., denied by default application for amateur station license, sustaining Examiner R. L. Walker (Action taken Feb. 8th); Philadelphia Storage & Battery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., granted C.P. for experimental visual broadcasting service, sustaining Examiner Elmer W. Pratt; also granted C.P. for general experimental service, sustaining Examiner Pratt; George W. Young, Minneapolis, Minn., denied C.P. for experimental television service, sustaining Examiner R. L. Walker

#### Revocation Order Rescinded

WJAY, Cleveland Broadcasting Corp., Cleveland, Ohio, petition to reinstate application for modification of license granted; applicant defaulted in hearing scheduled for January 22, 1932.

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## PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS

The following patents were granted during the week ending February 9, 1932:

- 1,843,910. Tuning Fork. Howard Broadwell, Ridgewood, N. J., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed July 13, 1929.
- 1,843,972. Talking Motion Picture Apparatus. Lee de Forest, New York, N. Y., assignor to DeForest Phonofilm Corporation, New York, N. Y. Filed September 28, 1928.
- 1,843,981. Light Control Means. Gunther Jobst, Berlin, Germany, assignor to Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie m.b.H., Berlin, Germany. Filed August 5, 1927, and in Germany August 6, 1926.
- 1,844,014. Acoustic Instrument. Alfred Aubyn, Linsell, Brentwood, England, assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed July 13, 1928, and in Great Britain August 30, 1927.
- 1,844,089. Metallic Vapor Arc Tube. Arthur Gaudenzi, Baden, Switzerland, assignor to Aktiengesellschaft Brown Boveri & Cie., Baden, Switzerland. Filed March 27, 1929, and in Germany April 2, 1928.
- 1,844,090. Device To Prevent The Occurrence of Back-Firing in Mercury Arc Rectifiers. Arthur Gaudenzi, Baden, Switzerland, assignor to Aktiengesellschaft Brown Boveri & Cie, Baden, Switzerland. Filed August 15, 1929, and in Germany August 16, 1929.
- 1,844,123. Acoustic Diaphragm. Newman H. Holland, Montclair, N. J., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed June 12, 1926.
- 1,844,137. Sound Record Groove Finder. Barney Y. Perkins, Burt T. Wellborn and Richard W. Starke, Atlanta, Ga., assignors to Butters Manufacturing Co., Atlanta, Ga., Filed June 11, 1930.
- 1,844,146. Apparatus and Method for Sound Reproduction. Ben J. Chromy, Hopkins, Minn. Filed December 2, 1929.
- 1,844,162. Picture Distorting Apparatus. Charles J. Hirsch and Albert D. Trenor, Gloucester, Mass., assignors to John Hays Hammond, Jr., Gloucester, Mass. Filed June 13, 1928.
- 1,844,177. Resistance-Coupled Amplifier. Klaas Posthumus, Eindhoven, Netherlands, assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed June 6, 1927, and in the Netherlands August 16, 1926.

- 1,844,199. Pyro-Recording Paper. Richard Stuart Bicknell, Red Bank, N. J., and Richard Howland Ranger, Newark, N. J., assignors to Radio Corporation of America. Filed August 30, 1928.
- 1,844,319. Means for Producing Radio Waves. Emil Hatt, Maywood, Ill. Filed September 25, 1929.
- 1,844,353. Electric Discharge Device. Ted Eugene Foulke, Nutley, N. J., assignor to General Electric Vapor Lamp Company, Hoboken, N. J. Filed December 3, 1928.
- 1,844,367. Gaseous Electric Discharge Device. Marcello Pirani, Berlin-Wilmersdorf, and Martin Reger, Berlin, Germany, assignors to General Electric Co. Filed November 15, 1929, and in Germany January 21, 1929.
- 1,844,374. Electric Coupling Circuits. Harold A. Wheeler, Jackson Heights, N. Y., assignor to Hazeltine Corporation. Filed August 20, 1930.
- 1,844,441. Radio Apparatus. William Scheibel, New York, N. Y., assignor to Bulova Watch Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed March 2, 1931.
- 1,844,456. Audion Circuit. Stuart Ballantine, White Haven, Pa., assignor to Boonton Research Corporation, Boonton, N.J. Filed November 3, 1926.
- 1,844,487. Diaphragm. Wilbur L. Tyrrell, Audubon, N. J., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Filed June 14, 1928.
- 1,844,502. Power Supply Circuit. George R. Eaton, Oak Park, Ill., assignor to Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed February 11, 1929.
- 1,844,508. Scanning Apparatus and Method. Charles Francis Jenkins, Washington, D. C., assignor to Jenkins Laboratories, Washington, D. C. Filed January 14, 1930.
- 1,844,519. Electrical Apparatus. Edward B. Newill, Dayton, Ohio, assignor to General Motors Radio Corporation, Dayton, Ohio. Filed November 14, 1930.
- 1,844,583. Telegraphophone. Le Roy J. Leishman, Los Angeles, Calif. Filed October 6, 1927.
- 1,844,605. Acoustic Device. John D. Seabert, Dayton, Ohio, assignor to General Motors Radio Corporation, Dayton, Ohio. Filed October 13, 1930.
- 1,844,623. Pick-Up Arm. Harry A. Yeider, Grand Rapids, Mich., assignor to Automatic Musical Instrument Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. Filed July 28, 1928.



- 1,844,637. Mounting for Amplifier Devices. Lewis Warrington Chubb, Edgewood Park, Pa., assignor to Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Filed May 4, 1925.
- 1,844,657. Diaphragm. Frank C. Hinckley and John J. Hudson, Stratford, Conn., assignors to Columbia Phonograph Co., Inc., Bridgeport, Conn. Filed December 19, 1925.
- 1,844,669. Basing Vacuum Tubes and Similar Articles. Roderick S. McNeil, Newark, N. J., and Emile V. Bitterli, Paris, France, assignors to General Electric Co. Original application filed March 31, 1926. Divided and this application filed June 13, 1928.
- 1,844,672. Sound Recording and Reproducing. Albert Narath, Berlin, Germany, assignor to General Electric Co. Filed January 30, 1930, and in Germany February 12, 1929.
- 1,844,680. Radio Loud Speaker and Lamp. Otto M. Rau, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed May 17, 1927.
- 1,844,687. Electric Discharge Device. Camil A. Sabbah and Carl C. Herskind, Schenectady, N. Y., assignors to General Electric Co. Filed January 28, 1930.
- 1,844,708. Apparatus for the Photographic Recording and Reproducing of Sound. Dow O. Whelan, Scotia, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Co. Filed December 13, 1929.
- 1,844,787. Cone Type Speaker. Edward B. Newill, Dayton, Ohio, assignor to General Motors Radio Corporation, Dayton, Ohio. Filed December 26, 1930.
- 1,844,801. Acoustic Device. John D. Seabert, Dayton, Ohio, assignor to General Motors Radio Corporation, Dayton, Ohio. Filed May 28, 1930.
- 1,844,802. Loud Speaker Adapted for Automobile Use. John D. Seabert, Dayton, Ohio, assignor to General Motors Radio Corporation. Filed December 15, 1930.
- 1,844,803. Acoustic Device. John D. Seabert, Dayton, Ohio, assignor to General Motors Radio Corporation. Filed December 22, 1930.
- 1,844,804. Support for Diaphragm Transformers. John D. Seabert, Dayton, Ohio, assignor to General Motors Radio Corporation, Dayton, Ohio. Filed June 20, 1931.
- 1,844,839. Dial Control. Leroy J. Buttolph, Grantwood, N. J., assignor to General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Hoboken, N. J. Filed November 27, 1926.
- 1,844,859. Magnetic and Radio Electric Goniometry. Lucien Levy, Paris, France. Filed April 1, 1927, and in France, April 3, 1926.

- 1,844,880. Preparation of Photographic Sound Records. Douglas Temple Bennett, Winchmore Hill, England. Filed January 13, 1931, and in Great Britain January 9, 1930.

Trade-Mark Registrations Granted

- 291,270. Radio Receiving Sets. The Crosley Radio Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed August 27, 1931, Published November 10, 1931.
- 291,271. Radio Receiving Sets. The Crosley Radio Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed August 27, 1931. Published November 10, 1931.
- 291,272. Radio Receiving Sets. The Crosley Radio Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed August 27, 1931. Published November 10, 1931.
- 291,273. Radio Receiving Sets. The Crosley Radio Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed August 27, 1931; Published November 10, 1931.
- 291,290. Radio Receiving Sets.. United American Bosch Corporation, Springfield, Mass. Filed September 29, 1931. Published November 17, 1931.
- 291,315. Calendars of Radio Programs Published Weekly. G. Kenneth Goode, Richmond, Va. Filed October 2, 1931. Published November 24, 1931.
- 291,484. Loud-Speakers, Telephone Receivers, and Parts Thereof. The Magnavox Company, Oakland, Calif. Filed September 22, 1928. Published November 18, 1930.
- 291,485. Radio Reception Elements - Namely, Inductances including loose couplers, variable inductances, etc., Short-Wave Kits comprising unassembled parts of radio receiving sets, insulating tubes for winding coil elements, assembled detector and amplifying units, and panels and sub-panels. Twin Coupler Company, Inc., Poughkeepsie, N.Y. Filed October 25, 1927. Published September 4, 1928.
- 291,499. Sound Amplifiers and Loud Speakers, Etc., Transformer Corporation of America, Chicago, Ill. Filed September 2, 1930. Published January 13, 1931.
- 291,500. Phonograph Records. Clarion Music Corporation, Bridgeport, Conn. Filed September 6, 1930. Published November 18, 1930.

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