

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

INSURANCE BUILDING

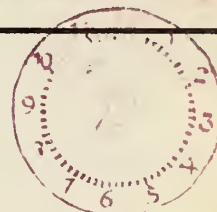
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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 :: :: **CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.** :: ::

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FEB 18 1932

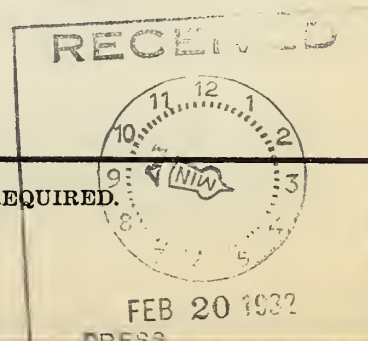
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No. 511

Note: Since February 22nd is a holiday, there will be no issue of the Business Letter on that day.

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GOVERNMENT SEEKS PATENT SETTLEMENT ONLY IN RCA SUIT

The Radio Corporation of America and its associates will be tried under the anti-trust laws on grounds of their intercorporate relationship and other charges, regardless of whether they release their patents through an open pool, according to the testimony of Assistant to the Attorney General John Lord O'Brian, head of the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice, before the House Appropriations Committee.

Associated with the Radio Corporation in the action are the General Electric Corporation, the Westinghouse Corporation, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the General Motors Radio Corporation, according to the testimony, and the combined capitalization of the companies "would run into many hundreds of millions of dollars."

The intercorporate relationship of the companies and their contracts among themselves are complained of in the Government's case, as well as their patent holdings, and on the first points there are no prospects of agreement between the Government and the defendants, Mr. O'Brian testified.

Negotiations which have been going on between the Department of Justice and the radio companies have in view a settlement on only the patent contracts of the concerns, according to Mr. O'Brian, and the balance of the case will have to be adjudicated. If an open patent pool could be agreed to, it would eliminate one important and expensive part of the trial, he explained.

"The case has perhaps the widest scope of any anti-trust case ever instituted", according to Mr. O'Brian. "It is an extraordinarily complicated case, not only because of the intercorporate relationships of the parties and various agreements between them and also with outsiders, but because of the cross-licensing of patents."

During the hearing Attorney General Mitchell, amplifying Mr. O'Brian's statement said:

"If they (the defendants) came in and yielded to every contention we have and took a consent decree, there would not be any trial. But our understanding is that there are two aspects of the case, and with respect to one of them, this patent situation, as it relates to the exclusion of others from the business, it is subject to negotiation now with a view to forming a possible patent pool that might eliminate that phase of the case from controversy.

"That would leave some other issues respecting the relationships of the defendants between themselves", he went on. "We have the impression that the defendants intend to resist the position of the government on those, which would make it necessary to try that part of the case."

H. C. Mahaffy, Jr., clerk of the Federal District Court for Delaware, announced this week that he had sent notice to all attorneys of record in the anti-trust suit of the Government against the Radio Corporation of America and others that the Government must take some action in the case before the first week in March or the suit would be dropped from the court calendar.

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SUPREME COURT TEST OF RADIO LAW VALIDITY OPPOSED

A review by the Supreme Court of the United States of the case of American Bond and Mortgage Company et al. v. United States, No. 628, involving the constitutionality of provisions of the Radio Act of 1927, is opposed by the Department of Justice in a brief filed in the court.

The case is before the court on a petition to review the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit which overruled objections to the validity of the statute and held that the Federal Radio Commission had not unlawfully deprived the petitioners of any rights when it silenced the petitioner's broadcasting station, WMMB-WOK, at Chicago, by refusing to renew its license.

The failure of the owners of the station to appeal to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia from the Commission's decision is claimed in the Government's brief to bar them from attacking the constitutionality of the statutory provisions under which the Commission's order was entered.

The Department disputes the contention that such an appeal would have constituted a waiver of the right to raise a constitutional question. If the Court of Appeals on an appeal had affirmed the Commission's order, it is stated that "the petitioners would not have been estopped from testing the constitutionality of the act or of the Commission's order in collateral proceedings.

It also is asserted in the brief of the Department that the provisions of the Radio Act which authorize the Commission to refuse to renew the broadcasting license of a station in operation prior to the enactment of the statute do not deprive the owners of such a station of property without due process of law.

The standard of public interest, convenience and necessity given the Commission by which to determine the rights of broadcasters, which is claimed in the petition for review to be too indefinite, is supported as a reasonable one in the Department's brief. Finally, the equalization provision of the Davis Amendment are claimed to be valid and not arbitrary and unreasonable.

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TELEVISION NEEDS NEW APPARATUS FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

Development of new apparatus which may revolutionize television as the audion tube revolutionized broadcasting was termed "not improbable" at the Federal Radio Commission this week.

Radio communication and broadcasting, as well as motion pictures, went through similar developmental stages, it was explained. Revolutionary changes came in these industries, and it is not improbable that some advance will bring television to a status of commercial practicability.

One outstanding problem faces engineers experimenting in visual broadcasting - to clarify and increase the scope of pictures. Scores of related problems are involved, but by solving the smaller problems, solution to the major difficulty may be reduced.

Television is in about the same stage of development as broadcasting was when the best receivers were crystal sets. In 1920, when engineers were seeking a method of increasing volume and clarifying tone - parallel problems to those of increasing scope of pictures and giving them sharp detail - the audion tube was adapted, solving broadcasting problems. Although the tube had been invented in 1908, its possibilities for use in radio broadcasting were not realized until 1920.

Just such a condition may exist in television. There may be some apparatus now in existence - even in use - which, when perfected and adapted to television needs, may make possible operation of visual broadcasting apparatus.

Problems of interference, and of synchronized transmission of pictures and sound, have been almost eliminated. Major difficulties in these phases of operation no longer exist. Although interference is eliminated and synchronization be perfected, these accomplishments mean little without clear pictures of wide scope.

Engineers have succeeded in transmitting and receiving a fairly clear picture of a person, showing the full length of his body. They can broadcast an image of one man singing, for instance. But they can't transmit a picture of a quartet. They hope, eventually to bring entire glee clubs and symphony orchestras into every home.

How long it will be before they realize this ambition is a matter of conjecture.

There are 30 experimental broadcasting stations licensed by the Commission. Because in some cases the same company owns two or more stations, those operating total only about 23. It is to these stations that television looks for the knowledge which will raise it above the experimental stage.

The Commission has been careful in awarding licenses, and has investigated every application to make sure that licenses would be issued only to competent engineers whose work will be beneficial to the science.

The Commission's recently issued list of experimental visual broadcasting stations follows:

1600-1700 kc.: W1XAV, 1,000, Shortwave & Television Laboratories, Inc., Boston; W2XR, 500, Radio Pictures, Inc., Long Island City.

2000-2100 kc.: W3XK, 5,000, Jenkins Laboratories. Wheaton, Md.; W2XCR, 5,000, Jenkins Television Corp., New York City, W2XAP, 250, Jenkins Television Corp., portable; W2XCD, 5,000, DeForest Radio Company, Passaic, N. J.; W9XAO, 500, Western Television Corp., Chicago, Ill.; W6XAH, 1,000, Pioneer Mercantile Co., Bakersfield, Calif., Construction Permit.

2100-2200 kc.: W3XAK, W2XBS, 5,000, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., portables, initial location Bound Brook, N. J., and New York City; W3XAD, 2000, RCA Victor Company, Camden, N. J.; W2XCW, 20,000, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; W8XAV, 20,000, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.; W6XS, Don Lee, Inc., near Gardena, Calif., construction permit.; W9XAP, 2500, National Broadcasting Company, Inc., Chicago.

2750-2850 kc.: W9XAA, 500, Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago construction permit; W3XE, 1500, Philadelphia Storage Battery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., construction permit; W9XG, 1,500, Purdue University, W. Lafayette, Ind.; W2XAB, 500, Atlantic Broadcasting Corporation, New York.

43000-46000 kc., 48500-50300 kc., and 60000-80000 kc.: W100XG, 500, DeForest Radio Company, portable, construction permit; W9XD, 500, The Journal Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; W3XAD, 2,000 RCA Victor Company, Inc., Camden, N. J.; W2XBT, 750, National Broadcasting Company, portable; W1XG, 30, Shortwave & Television Company, portable (construction permit for 200 watts).

W2XR, 1,000, Radio Pictures, Long Island City; W2XF, 5,000, National Broadcasting Company, New York; W2XDS, 2,000, Jenkins Television Company, portable, construction permit; W6XAO, 150, Don Lee, Los Angeles, Calif.; W3XK, 1,000 Jenkins Laboratories, Wheaton, Md., construction permit; W3XE, 1,500, Philadelphia Storage Battery Company, Philadelphia, Pa., construction permit.

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AUTOMATIC COPYRIGHT ASSAILED BY BROADCASTERS

The "automatic" copyright has many "pitfalls for the innocent infringer", and could be "almost perpetual", Louis Caldwell, representing the National Association of Broadcasters and former member of the Federal Radio Commission told the House Committee on Patents this week.

"If the flood gates are completely opened with automatic copyright in the sense in which it is in force in Europe", he said, "together with a copyright term consisting of the life of the author, plus 50 years, so that no one can tell when the term ends, there will hardly be any public domain and there will be reality be almost perpetual copyright."

He told of pitfalls for the innocent infringer. "The man who has no control over what music is played and who cannot possibly protect himself against infringement, no matter what precautions are taken, should not be held liable under sound copyright legislation", he said.

Mr. Caldwell said under the present law, the Federal Radio Commission may issue licenses for as long as three years, although at present it issues them on a six months' basis. The courts, construing the Radio Act, have so far denied that a broadcaster has a property right as against the United States in the continued operation of a station but the courts have on the other hand, he added, recognized that a broadcaster has a sort of a continuing right to renewal of his license unless some very grave reason is shown for putting him out of business.

"The entire industry," he said, "is, of course, fervently hoping for a longer license period so that it may enjoy a corresponding increase in stability that will be reflected in improved service to the public.

"No private individual or combination of individuals should have the power under the law to nullify a license. Yet that is just what the present copyright act does."

The broadcasters agree, he said, that copyright should originally vest in the author or composer who creates the work and who should have the right to assign to whomever he chooses. Authors or composers, he added, should have the right to assign divisible portions of their copyrights; in other words, there should be divisibility of copyright with good title to the several assignees. All this, he said, the broadcasters agree to, subject to proper safeguard by way of notice and registration.

He told of the troubles of the broadcasters with respect to copyrighted matters, and of the position of innocent infringers on a copyright in broadcasting. "All responsibility and liability", he said, "should rest with the person originating or controlling the original performance but let all others be protected."

Discussing the element of damages claimed in connection with infringements, he said, damages should be reduced to damages actually suffered by the copyright owner; no damages whatever in the case of innocent infringement; and there should be adequate provision against cumulating of statutory damages out of all proportion to the actual injury. "In other words", he added, "damages should be damages and not penalties. Penalties should go to the United States Government."

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GRANTING RADIOMARINE GREAT LAKES EXPANSION PERMITS PROTESTED

Charging that the Radiomarine Corporation of America is trying to monopolize radio communication service for Great Lakes shipping interests, and that the service of any single communication system would be inadequate, the Midwest Wireless Company, Inc., filed exceptions to Examiner's reports recommending that Radiomarine be granted licenses for additional service and that Midwest applications for construction permits for such services be denied.

The Midwest exceptions, filed by L. C. Hinslea, counsel for the company, point out that the Radio Corporation of America, of which the Radiomarine is a subsidiary, has been finally adjudged guilty of unlawfully monopolizing or attempting to monopolize radio communication by controlling sale of all communication equipment, and that Radiomarine's application for complete control of the service for Great Lakes shipping interests is an effort to monopolize this service.

Radiomarine applied for licenses for additional service at Cleveland, Ohio; Duluth, Minn.; Chicago, Ill., and Buffalo, N.Y. to serve vessels on the Great Lakes; Midwest applied for permission to erect new stations at Ishpeming, Mich.; Cleveland, Ohio; Duluth, Minn., and Buffalo, N. Y. for the same service.

Examiner Elmer W. Pratt, in reports submitted to the Commission January 28th, recommended that the Radiomarine application be granted, and the Midwest application be denied. Mr. Pratt based his recommendation on the assumption that Radiomarine would have to do nothing but install additional service to give adequate point-to-point communication, while Midwest would have to erect new stations and install a new system.

In its exceptions, Midwest points out that it does not want the entire service to itself, but wishes only to install service to supplement that already provided by Radiomarine. Great Lakes shipping heads, the exceptions explain, favor service by two companies because in the past it has been necessary to do without service entirely while Radiomarine was tied up because of emergency

service or atmospheric conditions. In one instance, it was said, the vessels had no service for 36 hours while all radio communication was centered on saving two ice-bound ships.

With two companies in simultaneous operation, the exceptions declared, vessels would be reasonably sure of good service under all conditions.

Mr. Hinslea points out that operation of both Midwest and Radiomarine would be in public interest, because it would safeguard life and property by being able to take care of any emergency. He asks for oral argument before the Commission.

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RADIO LICENSE CHANGE ADOPTED

All radio broadcast stations in the United States may be operated by holders of limited class operator licenses since the order was issued which abolishes the listening watch for distress signals, Director W. D. Terrell, of the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce announced this week.

In the past, it was mandatory for stations between 550 and 1000 kilocycles to have an operator who held an unlimited class license. This class of license demands a knowledge of code. The stations operating between 1000 and 1500 kilocycles did not require an unlimited licensed operator.

The Federal Radio Commission recently ruled that broadcast stations operating between 550 and 1000 kilocycles could abolish the listening watch. This order eliminated the only necessity for a knowledge of code on the part of broadcast station operators.

It was indicated in the order that if developments indicate a need for a listening watch in some sections of the country, certain stations will be designated by the Commission to maintain such a watch.

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CBS MAY ELIMINATE CONTESTS FROM PROGRAMS

CBS will shortly refuse to accept commercials intending to run contests during their broadcasts, according to a Variety story. CBS has had this move under consideration for some time.

"CBS clients now sponsoring contests will be permitted to do so until their current contracts expire", the theatrical magazine said. "After that, if they desire to renew, they will have to drop their contest policy.

"NBC denied it is considering taking the same action.

"CBS's reason is said to be in the number of public complaints received. Majority of the listeners who have a squawk about contests make them to the network direct.

"Networks have always been against the contest form of advertising on the air, but have not done anything about it until now. Currently contest clients are more rampant than ever.

"It is regarded as improbable that CBS will adopt the no-contest policy without NBC, since a move of that sort might drive all clients desiring to sponsor contest programs to the opposition network."

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NBS 1931 INCOME SHOWS RISE

An increase of \$7,500,000 in the gross revenue during 1931 over the preceding year, derived by the National Broadcasting Company principally from furnishing facilities to backers of programs, was announced by M. H. Aylesworth, President, in his annual report to the company's advisory council. This increase in revenue was reported, although the broadcasting company's books showed a decrease in clients during 1931. The company's gross revenue during the past year reached \$29,500,000, as compared with \$22,000,000, in 1930. The clients during 1931 totaled 231, compared with 263 the preceding year.

"The rapid growth of the infant industry of organized broadcasting, which in its first years was marked principally by physical expansion, branched out during 1931 into an artistic and cultural development of paramount importance", Mr. Aylesworth asserted. "Probably the greatest development of the past year has been in the direction of refining and broadening the scope of programs. Features of distinctly informational, educational and public service took a more important place among our programs than ever before."

Four new members elected to the Advisory Council during the past year were Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War; the Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, and Felix M. Warburg, banker.

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SENATOR SHIPSTEAD SEEKS NEW BROADCAST STATION ALLOCATIONS

Declaring that individual States should have the power of distributing radio facilities within the States and denouncing the present manner of distribution by "arbitrary" zones, Senator Shipstead (Farmer-Labor) of Minnesota, introduced a bill (S. 3649) to effect such a system of allocation.

His proposal would amend Section 9 of the Radio Act of 1927 to maintain "the principle of equitable distribution of radio facilities, both of transmission and of reception". In addition to making the State the unit of distribution, the bill would provide that "an equitable distribution shall be made on the basis of population, gross area and number of receiving sets".

"The five zones created by the act", Senator Shipstead explained, "are not equal in population (largest 28,735,212, smallest 12,323,836), in area (largest 1,786,743 square miles, smallest 138,619), in number of radio receiving sets in homes (largest 3,784,637, smallest 866,056), in wealth, in facilities for radio-program production, or in any other respect. They conform to no geographical, social, economic, or political groupings. The arbitrary mandate that radio broadcasting facilities shall be distributed equally among five zones which are manifestly unequal in every respect tends solely to deprive the people within certain zones of the radio broadcasting facilities to which they are clearly entitled, and which it is the expressed purpose of this section of the act of guarantee to them."

The text of Senator Shipstead's bill follows:

Be it enacted, etc., that the second paragraph of Section 9 of the Radio Act of 1927, as amended by an act entitled "An act continuing for one year the powers and authority of the Federal Radio Commission, under the Radio Act of 1927, and for other purposes", approved March 28, 1928, is amended to read as follows:

It is hereby declared that the people of all the States and the District of Columbia are entitled to substantial equality of radio broadcasting service, both of transmission and of reception, and in order to provide such equality, the licensing authority shall as nearly as possible make and maintain an equitable allocation of broadcasting licenses, of bands of frequency or wave lengths, or periods of time for operation, and of station power, to each of said States and the District of Columbia when and in so far as there are applications therefor, and in determining such equitable allocation the licensing authority shall give equal weight, as nearly as may be, to population, to gross area, and to the number of receiving sets in homes as determined by the Bureau of the Census.

The licensing authority shall carry into effect the equality of broadcasting service hereinbefore directed, whenever necessary or proper, by granting or refusing licenses or renewals of licenses, by changing periods of time for operation, and by increasing or decreasing station power, when applications are made for licenses or renewals of licenses:

Provided, that if and when there is a lack of applications from any State for the proportionate share of licenses, wave lengths, time of operation, or station power to which such State is entitled, the licensing authority may issue licenses for the balance of the proportion not applied for from any State, to applicants from other States for a temporary period of 90 days each, and shall specifically designate that said apportionment is only for said temporary period. Allocations shall be charged to the State, District, Territory, or possession wherein the studio of the station is located and not where the transmitter is located:

Provided further, that for the purpose of preventing a needless waste of broadcasting facilities, the licensing authority may, in its discretion allocate to States situated wholly or principally west of the Continental Divide, broadcasting facilities in excess of those to which such States would normally be entitled on the basis of population, gross area, and number of receiving sets in homes, when such additional allocations will not materially impair radio broadcasting transmission or reception in other sections of the country.

A table presented by Senator Shipstead, showing the number of "units" each State is entitled to now (A), the number represented by stations now licensed (B), and the number for each State under the proposed amendment (C), follows:

	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>
New York	35.07	39.20	36.02
Massachusetts	11.84	9.98	11.49
New Jersey	11.26	11.53	11.65
Maryland	4.55	4.10	4.13
Connecticut	4.48	3.55	4.32
Maine	2.22	2.20	3.17
Rhode Island	1.91	1.40	1.84
District of Columbia	1.35	1.30	1.28
New Hampshire	1.29	.80	1.50
Vermont	1.00	.60	1.25
Delaware	.67	.70	.66
Pennsylvania	27.63	20.24	24.35
Ohio	19.07	18.65	17.98
Michigan	13.89	11.40	14.42
Kentucky	7.50	7.62	5.87
Virginia	6.95	9.50	5.58
West Virginia	4.96	4.95	3.91
Texas	16.22	22.77	20.87

	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>
North Carolina	8.82	7.83	6.57
Georgia	8.10	7.95	6.50
Alabama	7.37	6.22	5.80
Tennessee	7.29	12.83	5.66
Oklahoma	6.67	9.00	7.04
Louisiana	5.85	8.50	5.03
Mississippi	5.60	3.00	4.54
Arkansas	5.16	4.40	4.81
South Carolina	4.83	1.70	3.57
Florida	4.09	8.35	4.82
Illinois	22.52	34.67	22.64
Missouri	10.71	12.05	10.89
Indiana	9.56	7.48	9.01
Wisconsin	8.67	7.95	9.68
Minnesota	7.57	9.04	9.68
Iowa	7.30	11.45	8.56
Kansas	5.55	4.71	7.73
Nebraska	4.06	7.26	6.71
South Dakota	2.05	3.01	4.94
North Dakota	2.01	2.99	4.50
California	36.89	36.43	*22.38
Washington	10.15	15.80	*6.72
Colorado	6.72	9.42	6.81
Oregon	6.19	9.15	*6.56
Montana	3.49	3.00	7.52
Utah	3.30	6.60	*4.81
Idaho	2.89	2.60	4.53
Arizona	2.83	2.60	5.69
New Mexico	2.75	4.03	5.97
Wyoming	1.46	.20	4.75
Nevada	.59	.80	5.04
Total, United States	392.90	431.50	399.75

*Subject to increase under the discretionary provision of the amendment.

Federal Radio Commissioner Harold A. Lafount, in commenting on Senator Shipstead's bill said that the Commission is prepared to adopt any standards Congress suggests, even though a complete reallocation of broadcasting facilities be necessary.

"Investigation of present allocation will reveal, I believe", Commissioner Lafount continued, "that the Commission considered not only population, but gross area, and that the question of number of receiving sets automatically adjusts itself. The record of hearings on the Radio Act of 1927 shows that the question of area has been carefully analyzed. In assigning station licenses, the Commission tries to adjust transmitting power in direct proportion to the area the station serves."

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BILL WOULD RESTRICT CHAIN OWNERSHIP OF STATIONS

The introduction of a new radio bill which would limit the number of radio stations which a chain may own is being considered by Senator C. C. Dill (Dem.) of Washington. Mr. Dill said that he does not object to the chain programs but does object to the ownership of the stations by the various chains, holding that they are destroying local broadcasting.

Letters from various parts of the country, he said, indicate that the listeners would rather pay a fee than keep on with the present broadcasting situation.

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CANADIAN RADIO PROBE CONTINUES

Further inquiry into Canadian radio broadcasting, as to whether it will be under private or public control, will be made by a parliamentary committee, Premier Bennett told the House of Commons at Ottawa, Wednesday.

Bennett added that present radio conditions were "not satisfactory" and that the recent action of the Privy Council in vesting control of radio with the Dominion left the government free to institute such measures as might appear practicable.

The objective of further inquiry, he said, was "to devise a scheme that would be unexcelled" in broadcasting.

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SALES DEPARTMENT OF NBC REPORT ON NEW BUSINESS

The following are renewals and new account signed up by the Sales Department of the National Broadcasting Company:

Kelly-Springfield Tire Co. (Auto Tires), New York, N. Y.; Agency, N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Sundays 9:45-10:15 P.M., starting March 20, 1932, WJZ network (13); program - "Making the Movies" Ray Knight, a 12 piece orchestra under the direction of Robert Armbruster, Mary McCoy and a quartette. - New Account.

Lehn & Fink, New York, N. Y.; Agency, Erwin Wasey & Co., New York; Period - Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, 11:30-11:45 A.M., Thursday, 7:15-7:30 P.M.; Starts Mon. Wed. Thurs. 11:30-11:45 A.M., February 17th, Thursday, 7:15-7:30 P.M. to start February 25th; Basic Blue network; Program - "Hind's Romance Exchange", 15 piece orchestra under direction of Victor Young, Beatrice Fairfax and Raymond Hetherton, - renewal.

(Continued on page 17 this issue)

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

February 15 - WAIU, Associated Radiocasting Corp., Columbus, Ohio, license to cover C.P. granted 1/15/32 for change in equipment; WFBG, The William F. Gable Company, Altoona, Pa., modify C.P. granted 11/3/31, extension of completion date from 2/19/32 to 5/19/32; WTEL, Foulkrod Radio Engineering Co., Philadelphia, Pa., letter from applicant advises that application dated 1/15/32 was filed to request that WCAM be required to enter into a time sharing agreement with WTEL & WHAT so that Rules 155 and 156 may apply to all stations; WRBQ, J. Pat Scully, Greenville, Miss., license to cover C.P. granted 4/17/31 for change of equipment WCSC, Lewis Burk, Charleston, S. C., voluntary assignment of license to South Carolina Broadcasting Co., Inc.; WKBS, Permil N. Nelson, Galesburg, Ill., license to cover C.P. granted 4/17/31 for change of equipment; KWCR, Cedar Rapids Broadcast Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, modification of license to change from 1310 kc., specified hours to 1420 kc., unlimited hours (exchange facilities with WIAS).

WIAS, Iowa Broadcasting Co., Ottumwa, Iowa, modification of license to change from 1420 kc., unlimited hours to 1310 kc., time not used by KWCR (exchange facilities with KWCR); KVOA, Robert Marion Riculfi, Tucson, Ariz., modification of license to change from specified hours to unlimited; KGW, Oregonian Publishing Co., install automatic frequency control; KFOX, Nichols & Warrinner, Inc., Long Beach, Calif., install automatic frequency control; KOA, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Denver, Colo., modify C.P. for 50 KW, requests approval of proposed equipment and transmitter site 10 miles East of Denver; Cannon System, Ltd., Glendale, Calif., C.P. for a new station to use 650 kc., 250 watts, daytime (facilities of KGIX); KFBB, Buttrey Broadcast, Inc., Great Falls, Mont., C.P. to make changes in equipment; Arthur E. Chapman & Claude R. Brand, Rapid City, S. D., C.P. amended to request unlimited time except 4 hours daily for WCAT (instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour daily for WCAT).

The following applications were returned to the applicant: WTSI, G. A. Houseman, Laurel, Miss., voluntary assignment of license to Laurel Broadcasting Co. (at request of applicant); South Carolina Broadcasting Co., Inc., Charleston, S. C., C. P. for new station on 1360 kc. (request of applicant); KFXJ, R. G. Howell & Chas. Howell, d/b as Western Slope Broadcasting Co., Grand Junction, Colo., modification of license for increased hours (Rule 6).

February 16 - WNBX, First Congregational Church Corp., Springfield, Vt., C.P. to change from 1200 kc., 10 watts, share with WCAX to 1260 kc., 250 watts, daytime, and install new transmitter; WEAN, Shepard Broadcasting Co., Inc., Providence, R. I., modification of license to change from 250 watts, 500 watts LS, to 500 watts day and night on experimental basis; WHAZ, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., license to cover C.P. granted 5/15/31 for change in equipment; WGCM, Great Southern Land Company, Gulfport, Miss., C.P. to install new transmitter and change from 1210 kc., 100 watts, unlimited to 590 kc., 1 KW, daytime; KGFI, Eagle Broadcasting Co., Inc., Corpus Christi, Texas, C.P. to make changes in equipment; WLBC, Donald A. Burton, Muncie, Ind., modification of

of license to change from sharing with WJAK to simultaneous daytime operation, share with WJAK at night; KPO, Hale Brothers Stores & The Chronicle Publishing Co., San Francisco, Calif., modification of C.P. for 50 KW, requests approval of proposed transmitter site near San Mateo, Calif., and proposed 50 KW equipment.

Applications, Other Than Broadcasting

February 15 - KNWA, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., C.P. for change in transmitter location from St. Paul, Minn., to Minneapolis, Minn.; W8XJ, Radiomarine Corp. of America, West Dover, Ohio, renewal of special experimental license for 3105, 3082.5, 3088, 3162.5, 3172.5, 3182.5, 5540, 5572.5, 5662.5 kc., 350 watts; W1XQ, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Bradley, Maine, renewal of special experimental license for 50 to 75 kc., except 51, 54, 56, 58, 64, 66, 72, 75 kc., 25 KW; W6XAC, Fred W. Christian, Jr., portable in 6th district, license covering C.P. for 1604, 2398, 3256, 4795, 6425, 12850, 17300, 8650 kc., 1 KW, experimental service; W1XAL, Shortwave Broadcasting Corp., Boston, Mass., license covering C.P. for 6040, 11790, 15250, 21460 kc., 500 watts, relay broadcasting service; W10XAY, Polin, Inc., Portable, renewal of general experimental license for 60000 to 400000 and 401000 and above, 250 watts; W2XDV, Atlantic Broadcasting Corp., New York, N. Y., license covering C. P. for 23100, 25700, 26000, 27100, 34600, 41000, 51400, 60000-400000, 401000 and above, 50 watts.

Also, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc.: portables, used principally in State of N. J. (3) C.P.s for 34600, 41000, 51400 kc., 10 watts, experimental service; W2XJ, Ocean Township, N. J., and portable, Ocean Township, N. J., modification of license for additional frequencies of 25700, 26000, 27100, 34600, 41000, 51400, 60000 to 400000, 401000 and above; W2XBX, NC-952-V, and W10XAA, NC-417-H, renewal of special experimental licenses for 1608, 2302, 3076, 3106, 4108, 5510, 6155, 6200, 6600, 7000, 7400, 7700 kc., 50 watts and 5 watts.

February 16 - Tacoma Field, Pierce Co. Airport, Tacoma, Wash., new C.P. for 278 kc., 10 watts, airport station; Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Watertown, S. D., license covering C.P. for 3162.5, 3172.5, 3182.5, 5572.5, 5582.5, 5662.5, kc., 400 watts, aeronautical service; Government of Porto Rico; Bureau of Insular Telegraph: WGS, Munoz Rivera, Vieques, P. R., and WKZ, Ceiba, P. R., licenses covering C.P.s for 194 kc., 50 watts, fixed public point-to-point service; WGW, Vieques, P. R., and WKX, Ceiba, Porto Rico, license covering C.P.s for 500, 171, 438 kc., 50 watts, coastal service; W2XAP, Jenkins Television Corp., portable, initial location Jersey City, N. J., renewal of visual broadcasting license for 2000-2100 kc., 250 watts.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

The Commission took the following action February 16th:

Applications Granted

WOV, International Broadcasting Corp., New York City, C.P. to make changes in equipment and install automatic frequency control; KGU, Marion A. Mulroney & Advertiser Publishing Co., Ltd., Honolulu, T. H., C.P. to make changes in equipment, change frequency from 940 to 750 kc., power from 1 KW to 2½ KW, and time from unlimited to limited on experimental basis; WBHS, W. T., M.M., W.C., and V. F. Hutchens, d/b as The Hutchens Co., Huntsville, Ala., modification of C.P. to extend completion date of C.P. from January 4, 1932, to 90 days after Feb. 16th, also to change type of equipment; KERN, The Bee Bakersfield Broadcasting Co., Bakersfield, Cal., license covering installation of new equipment and removal of station from Santa Maria to Bakersfield, 1200 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time; WDBO, Orlando Broadcasting Co., Inc., Orlando, Fla., modification of license to increase hours of operation from specified hours to unlimited; decrease power from 500 w., night 1 KW, LS to 250 watts; KGFX, Dana McNeil, Pierre, S. Dak., modification of license to change frequency from 580 to 630 kc.

Also, Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: WAEC, C.P. to change location of transmitter from Bettis Airport, Pittsburgh, to Allegheny Co., Municipal Airport, Pittsburgh; also at Sioux Falls, S. Dakota, C.P. for aeronautical service; KGUG, Big Springs, Texas, modification of license to reduce power from 250 to 150 watts, and change description of transmitter; WNW, Tidewater Wireless Telegraph Co., Philadelphia, Pa., modification of C.P. to extend completion date of C.P. from January 23rd to July 23rd, 1932; KHVHS, Continental Oil Co., NC-430-H, renewal of aviation license.

Renewal Of Licenses

The following stations were granted temporary licenses subject to such action as the Commission may take on their pending applications for renewals: WMCA, New York City; WNYC, New York City, KARK, Little Rock, Ark., and KXA, Seattle, Wash.

KMTR, KMTR Radio Corp., Los Angeles, Cal., granted temporary license pending Commission's decision as a result of investigation now being conducted with respect to type of programs broadcast over this station; WMT, Waterloo Broadcasting Co., Waterloo, Iowa, granted temporary license and designated application for renewal for hearing because of request to remove transmitter to Des Moines and change power.

The following stations were granted temporary licenses and applications for renewal set for hearing because their facilities have been applied for: WCDA, New York City; WNBR-WGBC, Memphis, Tenn., and KGDA, Mitchell, South Dakota.

Set For Hearing

WAAB, Bay State Broadcasting Corp., Boston, Mass., requests modification of license to increase daytime power from 500 w. to 1 KW; WMT, The Waterloo Broadcasting Co., Waterloo, Ia., requests C.P. to move transmitter from near Waterloo to 5 miles south of Des Moines, Iowa, move studio from Waterloo to Des Moines, and change power from 250 w. and 500 w., experimentally to 500 watts, also to utilize a special antenna system; KGPK, City of Sioux City, Sioux City, Iowa, requests renewal of police service license; Mills K. Armstrong, Norwalk, Conn., requests C.P. for amateur station license, set for hearing to determine whether or not applicant has been engaged in operation of unlicensed station.

Miscellaneous

(Action taken Feb. 15th)

WOR, Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., Newark, N. J., given 30 days extension of time in which to select a site and show evidence that they have purchased a transmitter.

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(Continuation of "SALES DEPARTMENT OF NEC REPORT ON
NEW BUSINESS" from page 13)

Northwestern Yeast Co. (Yeast), Chicago, Illinois; Agency, Hays MacFarland & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Period - Sunday 2:30-3:00 P.M., starting March 20, 1932, basic blue network; Program - "The Yeast Foamers" - musical, with guest artists. - Renewal.

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RCA OPENS OFFICE IN MEDELLIN, COLOMBIA

R.C.A. Communications, Inc., announced this week the opening of its own office in Medellin, Colombia. A pick-up and delivery service will augment the facilities of the new radio station which will henceforth provide this important coffee center with fast radiotelegraph service to the rest of the world.

"In extending the extensive RCA radio system to include Medellin", said Arthur A. Isbell, Commercial Manager of the communications company, "we provide that city with communications facilities the speed and completeness of which are in keeping with its active and world-wide trade. The accessibility of this remote point has been very measurably increased."

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PATENTS, PATENT SUITS, TRADE-MARKS AND DESIGN

The following patents were granted during the week ending February 16, 1932:

- 1,844,941. Signaling. Otto Boehm, Berlin, Germany, assignor to Telefunken Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie m.b.H., Berlin, Germany. Filed September 7, 1929, and in Germany September 28, 1928.
- 1,844,949. Synchronizing System. Philo T. Farnsworth, Berkeley, Calif., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Television Laboratories, Inc., San Francisco, Calif. Filed April 25, 1928.
- 1,844,950. Automatic Transmitter. James L. Finch, Rocky Point, N.Y., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed May 21, 1929.
- 1,844,953. Radio Receiving Circuits. Harald T. Friis, Red Bank, N.J., assignor to Western Electric Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed November 1, 1924.
- 1,844,973. Radio Communication System. Earl G. Ports, Woodside, N.Y., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed October 24, 1929.
- 1,844,977. Voltage Regulator. Delbert E. Replogle, Jersey City, N.J., assignor to Raytheon, Inc., Cambridge, Mass. Filed March 20, 1928. Renewed December 17, 1930.
- 1,845,042. Electron Discharge Device. Robert M. Burns, Brooklyn, N.Y. assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed July 30, 1926.
- 1,845,080. Studio for Acoustic Purposes. Carl F. Eyring, Flushing, N. Y., Robert L. Hanson, Summit, and Walter A. MacNair, East Orange, N. J., assignors to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed May 6, 1930.
- 1,845,210. Loud Speaker Diaphragm. Alexander I. Abrahams, New York, N. Y. Filed March 20, 1929.
- 1,845,270. Variable Condenser. Carl A. Hellmann, Washington, D. C. Original application filed April 17, 1922. Divided and this application filed October 25, 1924.
- 1,845,302. System of Vending Radio Energy. Lawrence W. Luellen, Mountain Lakes, N. J., assignor to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Substitute for application Serial No. 676,755, filed November 24, 1923. This application filed April 26, 1927.

- 1,845,306. Coupling System. William A. MacDonald, Little Neck, N.Y., assignor to Hazeltine Corporation. Original application filed Feb. 15, 1929, and in Canada January 2, 1930. Divided and this application filed November 25, 1930.
- 1,845,310. Thermionic Tube. Frederick S. McCullough, Edgewood, Pa., Filed December 27, 1926.
- 1,845,368. Synchronizing System. Jan Van Der Mark, Eindhoven, Netherlands, assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed December 19, 1929, and in the Netherlands Feb. 13, 1929.
- 1,845,406. Inductance System. Louis A. Gebhard, Washington, D. C., assignor to Wired Radio, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed December 23, 1929.
- 1,845,506. Mounting for Acoustical Diaphragms. Louis Lumiere, Lyon, France. Filed May 13, 1925, and in France June 7, 1924. Renewed June 12, 1931.
- 1,845,512. Radio Aerial. Arthur Livingston Neil, Brooklyn, N.Y. Filed January 28, 1927.
- 1,845,550. Radio Log. Oscar J. G. Metze, Columbus, Ohio. Filed March 12, 1931.
- 1,845,576. Apparatus for Testing Condensers. Morris H. Bennett, Waterbury, Conn., assignor to Scovill Manufacturing Co., Waterbury, Conn. Filed May 9, 1930.
- 1,845,584. Diaphragm for Radio Loud Speakers. Charles Hugh Duffy, Miami, Florida. Filed March 31, 1931.
- 1,845,585. Radio Loud Speaker. Charles Hugh Duffy, Miami, Florida. Filed July 3, 1931.
- 1,845,586. Radio Loud Speaker. Charles Hugh Duffy, Miami, Florida. Filed September 28, 1931.
- 1,845,685. Sound Chamber for Loud Speakers. Morris Stettner, Brooklyn, N. Y. Filed June 13, 1930.
- 1,845,720. Amplifying Circuits. Herman C. Mueller, Milwaukee, Wis. Filed December 31, 1928.
- 1,845,733. Acoustic Device. Charles N. Warner, New York, N. Y. Filed May 15, 1925.
- 1,845,768. Loud Speaker. Stanley Stokes, Ferguson, Mo. Filed January 8, 1929.

- 1,845,777. Metal Electrode and Method of Making the Same. Focsaneanu Alexander and James P. Gibson, New York, assignors to Argco Tube and Television Corporation. Filed January 5, 1929.
- 1,845,979. Preventing Feed-Back In Amplifier Tubes Having Common Plate Supply. John R. Hyneman, Chatham, N. J., assignor to Western Union Telegraph Co., New York, N. Y. Filed April 14, 1931.
- 1,845,986. Method and Apparatus for Translating Sound. Walter Richmond, Glen Ellyn, Ill. Filed March 12, 1920.
- 1,845,987. Apparatus for Recordation and Reproduction of Sound. Walter Richmond, Cleveland, Ohio. Original application filed March 12, 1920. Divided and this application filed December 6, 1930.
- 1,845,988. Apparatus for Recordation and Reproduction of Sound. Walter Richmond, Cleveland, Ohio. Original application filed March 12, 1920. Divided and this application filed December 6, 1930.

Patent Suits

- 1,294,672. O. E. Kellum, Method of producing assembled synchronous kinetograph and phonograph records, D. C., S. D. Calif (Los Angeles), Doc. 4415-J, O. E. Kellum et al. v. Warner Bros. Dismissed October 15, 1931.
- 1,713,726, H. Vogt et al., Device for phonograph with linear phonogram carriers, filed November 20, 1931, D. C. Del., Research Products, Inc., Doc. E 924, American Tri-Ergon Corp. et al v. R.C.A. Photophone, Inc.

Trade-Mark Applications Received

- Ser. No. 319,076. RCA Victor Co., Inc., Camden, N. J. Filed September 15, 1931. "ANTENAPLEX" for electrical systems for collecting, amplifying and/or distributing electrical waves of super-audible frequency and parts thereof - namely, Antenna Coupling units, extension coupling units, unbalanced and balanced transmission lines, line terminating units, line tapping units, radio outlet units, loading coil-units, line filters, capacitance units, cable clamps, resistor units, flexible cable for transmission of Radio frequency currents, neon glow tubes adapted for use with voltage supply sources, central coupling units, antenna ground outlets, interstage vacuum tube amplifiers, assembly vacuum tube amplifiers for radio frequency currents and automatic time switches, and commercial current power-supply units. Claims use since April, 1931.

- Ser. No. 319,077. RCA Victor Company, Inc., Camden, N. J. Filed September 15, 1931. "ANTENSIFIER" for antenna coupling units, extension coupling units, interstage tube amplifiers, assembled tube amplifiers for radio frequency currents. Claims use since May, 1931.
- Ser. No. 321,091. Ad. Auriema, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed November 13, 1931. Represented by drawing similar to Maltese cross with the letters "A" in each arm, and the letter "D" in the circular center. For Radio receiving sets and parts thereof radio loud speakers, radio receiving and transmitting tubes; radio condensers, and radio pick-ups. Claims use since July 22, 1926.
- Ser. No. 320,871. Radio Guide, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed November 6, 1931. "RADIO GUIDE" for weekly magazine. Claims use since October 26, 1931.

Design

- 86,271. Combined Radio Receiving Cabinet, Wardrobe and Chiffonier. Emma Rixter, Mariana, Ark., Filed November 17, 1931. Serial No. 41,755. Term of patent $3\frac{1}{2}$ years.

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