

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 :: :: **CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.** :: ::

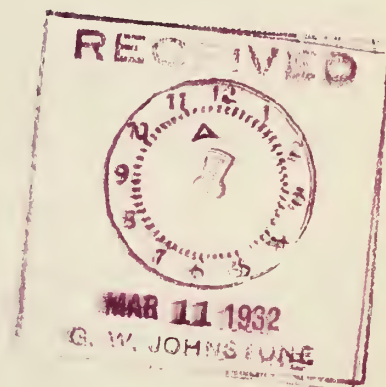
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National Broadcasting Company, Inc.
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No. 516



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COLUMBIA STOCK REACQUIRED

Columbia Broadcasting System announces the purchase of fifty percent of its stock, heretofore held by the Paramount-Publix Corporation, by a group headed by William S. Paley, President of Columbia. This step brings the ownership of the broadcasting system completely into the hands of Mr. Paley and his management, with no interests represented external to the company.

Associated with Mr. Paley in the purchase is the investment banking house of Brown Brothers, Harriman & Company, who have placed a portion of the stock with interests associated with them, and also with Lehman Corporation, Field, Glore & Company and Herbert Bayard Swope, formerly Executive Editor of the New York World. The participations are for private investment with no public offering contemplated. The Directors who have represented Paramount on the Board have resigned, and their places will be filled at the next meeting of the Columbia stockholders, to be held within a month.

In announcing the reacquisition of the Paramount stock, which was sold to that company in June, 1929, Mr. Paley expressed regret at the severance of a pleasant business relationship, but, at the same time, made known his gratification that Columbia, the largest single broadcasting network in the world, will continue its development under single control.

Mr. Paley, in association with a small group, bought Columbia Broadcasting System on September 25, 1928, when it had only sixteen station outlets and when it had not yet assumed a very significant role. When he sold a half interest to the Paramount-Publix Corporation, Columbia already had made great strides both in its multiphased service to the radio audience and in the volume of radio advertising entrusted to it. The network now has ninety-one associated stations, spreading its programs from coast to coast and to many foreign countries, and offering to an audience of tens of millions a continually growing variety of classical and popular entertainment, education and instruction.

Mr. Paley made the following statement:

"Broadcasting is at once a public service and a business of incredibly swift growth. Mobility of operation, quick responsiveness to public taste and public needs are essential to any organization that is to remain in the forefront in this giant art.

"It should be recognized that its vast development and the dissemination of programs of popular and classical character have been due largely to the cooperation and support of advertisers.

"While broadcasting is now thoroughly established, I do not believe that even yet we can foresee its whole destiny. We do know that throughout the industrial crisis commerce and industry

have found it an indispensably strong weapon and that it is now assured of sufficient revenues to meet the vast sums required to serve its public and to leave a fair margin for profit. This healthy stabilization has put broadcasting in strong position to grapple with its ever new problems and to develop to a degree in America that it does not seem possible for it to attain anywhere else.

"No man can ask for a more absorbing task than is mine and it is in a spirit of sober recognition of my responsibility to the public that I continue at it. We are frankly proud of what Columbia has done and is doing and I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the many men and women, both in and out of the organization, who are helping me make a success of a job that no man could achieve alone."

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RCA DENIES VIOLATION OF THE ANTI-TRUST LAW

The Government's proceeding against the Radio Corporation of America and associated companies, charging violation of the anti-trust law, is being prepared for trial this Spring.

Four new defendants were named in a supplemental petition filed by Attorney General Mitchell with the Federal Court at Wilmington, Delaware. They were The International General Electric Company, the Westinghouse Electric International Company, RCA Communications, Inc., and the National Broadcasting Company.

The new pleading amplified the petition originally filed and charged the new defendants with attempts to restrain foreign and domestic commerce. (The Attorney General's statement was carried in full in the Business Letter of March 7th).

Immediately upon learning of the filing of the new petition, the Radio Corporation of America issued the following statement:

"In its original petition the Government attacked the fundamental cross-licensing agreements by which the Radio Corporation of America obtained its rights to patents and to license other manufacturing companies to use these patents. It is the position of this Corporation that those agreements are legal, because without cross-licensing of patents none of the companies, including Radio Corporation of America, could lawfully have manufactured or sold efficient radio apparatus. Many patents were required to make radio devices and these patents were in scattered hands. The patent cross-licensing contracts made legally possible the manufacture of radio apparatus. They did not restrain trade - they created it. The contracts were filed with the Department of Justice when they were executed and they have been considered by

succeeding Attorneys General. They were investigated for four years by the Federal Trade Commission and the complaint was dismissed.

"The Radio Corporation of America was organized in 1919 to develop the radio art and to create a new business. The rapid development of radio shows that this was accomplished. Not only a great radio manufacturing industry resulted but broadcasting and international radio communications as well. Through broadcasting over 50,000,000 radio listeners now receive programs free and through international communications the business community of America has direct international telegraph service with more than forty countries at rates which radio has substantially lowered.

"The attack of the Government came twelve years after the arrangements it attacks were made. It takes little, if any, account of the difficulties surrounding the men who made these arrangements when they were made and the problems which confronted them and which then had to be solved. It would not have been so difficult to have modified the fundamental arrangements if the Government, when first apprised of them, had then stated its objections to them. A different situation obviously arises twelve years thereafter. It would be impossible without destroying investments made in good faith by more than 100,000 shareholders to undo that which has been done throughout twelve years of a rapidly changing art and industry.

"Despite all this, the position of the Radio Corporation of America, when this suit was filed, was that if doubt remained as to the legality of these contracts the officers of the Corporation above all others desired to know their true status and they were quite willing to have them submitted to the court to the end that they might be tested. The Corporation has made available to the Department of Justice all its data, records and correspondence and has freely permitted its files to be inspected by representatives of the Department.

"The present suit was instituted after the Department had won a decision in the lower court against certain gasoline companies which had executed so-called patent pooling agreements. After this decision was reversed in 1931 by the Supreme Court of the United States, active negotiations were had between representatives of the defendants and of the Department of Justice, looking toward a settlement of the radio litigation. In the course of these negotiations the representatives of the Department of Justice pointed out in detail features of the existing situation to which they took exception. While not agreeing with the Department as to the validity of its criticisms this Corporation expressed its desire to cooperate by altering insofar as was practicable, the arrangements which the Department criticised, irrespective of how such arrangements might eventually be regarded by the courts should the litigation be carried to final judgment.

"In carrying out this program, the Radio Corporation is in course of withdrawing from participation in the General Motors Radio Corporation, has changed its contractual relations with the United Fruit Company, has amended certain of its international traffic agreements and it gave favorable consideration to the creation of an "open patent pool" which was suggested by the Department. All this was done to the end that prolonged and expensive litigation might be avoided, that the cost of such litigation might be saved to the Corporation's shareholders and the Government, that the energies of the officers and experts of the companies concerned might be devoted to constructive work in the interest not only of these companies and their stockholders but as well in the interest of the radio industry as a whole, all in the hope that stable conditions might early be brought about in the radio industry, which has suffered as few industries have from present economic conditions.

"The amended and supplemental petition just filed by the Department makes issue of and seeks an injunction against some of the very arrangements altered to meet the Government's views. As to two of the corporations, parties defendant to the original complaint, the arrangements to which the Government made objections, are being changed to meet the Government's views. Also other features have been changed to meet the Department's views, but despite this they are still the subject of attack in the new petition which the Department has just filed.

"In view of all these circumstances we are unable to understand the action of the Department in persisting in doing unnecessary things and making unnecessary charges particularly in times of great business depression and even when there is and long has been great competition - more than adequate from every point of view - in the radio industry. The Department's demand for additional competition came when there were so many competitors in the field that over production and cut-throat competition threatened the entire industry. This is even more true today, when surveys show that there now exist in the country radio plants with a capacity of approximately 25,000,000 radio sets per year while the market is estimated at approximately 3,000,000 sets per year, when prices for merchandise are lowest in the history of the industry and when few, if any, companies engaged in the manufacture and sale of radio devices are able to earn a profit on their business.

"The Radio Corporation of America and its associated companies, defendants in this case, together are doing less than 20% of the total business in radio receiving sets and less than 40% of the total business in radio tubes. It could hardly be contended that a monopoly is thereby threatened or that trade is thereby restrained."

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NBC TO MANAGE WESTINGHOUSE STATIONS

A statement, attributed to Lloyd C. Thomas, in charge of the radio activities of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, that the National Broadcasting Company would take over all sales and program activities of Stations WBZ, Boston; WBZA, Springfield; KDKA, Pittsburgh, and KYW, Chicago, all owned by the Westinghouse organization, was confirmed by a representative of the NBC, according to the New York Times.

The plan includes, it is said, the gradual elimination of many local programs, which will be discontinued as the contracts with local sponsors expire, and their replacement by programs supplied by the network. The four stations were associated previously with the WJZ network.

The Westinghouse stations will retain their licenses and their present identities and the present sales and program organizations will remain intact, according to Mr. Thomas.

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COURT UPHOLDS COMMISSION ACTION IN WFI CASE

The denial by the Federal Radio Commission of an increase in power for Station WFI, at Philadelphia, from 500 watts to 1000 watts was upheld by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia this week. The station operates in a regional channel on a frequency of 560 kilocycles.

The court based its refusal to overturn the Commission's decision on the ground that the owners of the station had failed to prove that the necessary reduction in power or increased interference as to stations operating on the same frequency at Miami, Fla., Chicago, Ill., and Knoxville, Tenn., would be in the public interest.

The Commission denied the application for increased power on the grounds that the City of Philadelphia and surrounding territory now receive good broadcasting service, the granting of the application would result in objectionable interference with stations operating on the same frequency and upon the adjacent frequency of 470 kilocycles, and that public interest, convenience and necessity would not be served by the granting of the application. The court found substantial evidence to support the Commission's findings, and therefore affirmed its order.

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NBC SALES DEPARTMENT SIGNS UP COMMERCIAL RENEWALS

Socony Vacuum Specialties, Inc., New York, N. Y. (Petroleum Product); Agency, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, New York, N.Y.; Period - Tuesday and Thursday, 10:30-10:45 A.M., starting March 31, 1932; WEAf network (9); Program - "Cindy and Sam" - Negro comedy sketch - RENEWAL (Old account, but new name).

Larus & Bros., Co., Richmond, Va., Edgeworth Tobacco; Agency - Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, New York, N. Y.; Period - Thursday 8:00-8:15 P.M., starting March 31, 1932; WJZ Network (13); Program - "Dixie Spiritual Singers", Southern negroes singing spiritual hymns; - RENEWAL.

Proctor and Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio, (Ivory soap); Agency - The Blackman Co., New York, N. Y.; Period - Wednesday 10:15-10:30 P.M. E.S.T., Saturday 7:45-8:00 P.M., E.S.T., starting Wednesday April 6, 1932 - Saturday April 9, 1932; WJZ Network (13); Program - "The Ivory Program with B. A. Rolfe and his orchestra of 35 pieces." - RENEWAL (old account, new program).

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CBS CONTRACTS NEW COMMERCIAL ACCOUNT

The Richman Brothers Co., Cleveland, Ohio (men's clothes); Starts - March 8, 1932, for 13 weeks; Period - Tuesday and Thursday, 7:30 to 7:45 P.M., network of 22 stations; Program - Musical listed as "Richman Brothers Program" (Subject to change); Advertising Agency - J. Walter Thompson Co., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

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JUSTICE DEPARTMENT LISTS ALLEGATIONS

In the conclusion of the bill of complaint prepared by the Department of Justice in its case against the Radio Corporation of America et al, filed with the Federal Court at Wilmington, Delaware, the allegations and demands of the Government are set forth, as follows:

"Wherefore your petitioner prays that writs of subpoena issue directed to each defendant, commanding it to appear herein and answer under oath the allegations of this petition and to abide by and perform such orders and decrees as the court may make and for judgment against the defendants and each of them:

"I. Finding and decreeing that the agreements made as hereinbefore set forth by the Radio Corporation with the French Company, with the British Company, with the Germany Company, known

as Trans-Radio, with the German Company known as Telefunken, and with the French Company, the British Company, and the German Company, known as Telefunken, jointly, the agreement made by the Radio Corporation with the United Fruit Company, the agreement made by the General Electric and Radio Corporation with Wireless Specialty Apparatus Company, the agreement between the defendants International General Electric Company, Westinghouse Electric International Company, and the two companies designated herein as the Philips Company, the agreements between General Motors and the Radio Group, between General Motors and General Motors-Radio, and between the Radio Group and General Motors-Radio, the acquisition by General Electric of the stock of the Wireless Specialty Apparatus Company, the acquisition by the Telephone Company of stock of the Radio Corporation, the acquisition by Westinghouse of stock of the Radio Corporation, the purchase by Radio Corporation of the broadcasting station WEAf, the acquisition by General Electric and Westinghouse of stock of the Broadcasting, Photophone, Radiotron, and Victor companies, the acquisition by General Electric, Radio Corporation, and Westinghouse of stock in General Motors-Radio, the transfer to Radio Corporation of the factories, equipment, facilities, and rights of General Electric, Westinghouse, and Wireless Specialty Apparatus Company for the manufacture of radio apparatus and devices and the issuance in return therefor to General Electric and Westinghouse of stock of the Radio Corporation were each made and done by the parties thereto for the purpose of suppressing and restraining competition in and securing a monopoly of interstate and foreign commerce of the United States in the manufacture, use, and sale of radio and similar apparatus and devices, in nation-wide broadcasting, and in public communication by telephone and telegraph.

"II. Decreeing that each and every grant of exclusive patent rights made by any of said agreement enumerated in the preceding paragraph was, in respect to the exclusive character attached to such grant and any limitations placed upon the grant restricting the enjoyment of the right granted to particular fields or particular purposes, made to suppress and restrain competition in interstate and foreign commerce of the United States and to monopolize the same and in respect to such exclusive character and such limitations is null and void and cancelled.

"III. Decreeing that each and every provision of the agreements herein mentioned made by the Radio Corporation (1) with the British Company, (2) with the German Company, known as Trans-Radio, (3) with the British Company, the French Company, and the German Company, known as Telefunken, respecting radio communication with South and Central America, whereby it is agreed that the United States shall be deemed the exclusive territory of the Radio Corporation and some other particular country or countries shall be deemed the exclusive territory of another corporation engaged in public communication by radio, and that in respect to messages between the United States and such exclusive territory of another the Radio Corporation and such other corporations would neither transmit nor receive messages except to or from a station of the other, were made to suppress and restrain competition in public communication by radio

between the United States and such other country or countries and to monopolize the same and is null and void and is cancelled, and enjoining the Radio Corporation and R.C.A. Communications, Inc., from asserting in any manner the continued existence of such provisions or using such provisions in any manner to suppress or restrain competition in foreign or interstate commerce of the United States.

"IV. Decreeing that each and every provision of any of said agreements restricting or limiting the right of a party thereto freely to engage in such business or activities as it might desire, or to make such use of its patents or rights as it might desire, was made to suppress and restrain competition in interstate and foreign commerce of the United States and to monopolize the same and is null and void and is cancelled.

"V. Requiring the General Electric and Westinghouse each to dispose of all its stock in the Radio Corporation (other than the stock issued to them pursuant to Agreement M)* and to do so to a person or persons other than Westinghouse, General Electric, or Telephone Company or any corporation in which they or either of them are substantially interested, and enjoining General Electric, Westinghouse, and the Telephone Company from hereafter acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, any stock in the Radio Corporation.

"VI. Enjoining General Electric and Westinghouse from hereafter acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, any stock in the Broadcasting, Photophone, Radiotron, or Victor companies, or any other subsidiary of the Radio Corporation.

"VII. Requiring the General Electric, Radio Corporation, and Westinghouse each to dispose of all its stock in General Motors-Radio and to do so to a person or persons other than Westinghouse, Radio Corporation, or General Electric or any corporation in which they or any of them are substantially interested, and enjoining them and each of them from hereafter acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, any stock in said General Motors-Radio.

"VIII. Declaring null and void the transfer to the Radio Corporation of the factories, equipment, and facilities of General Electric, Westinghouse, and Wireless Specialty Apparatus Company for the manufacture of radio apparatus and devices and requiring the Radio Corporation to return the same to the General Electric and to Westinghouse (to each the factories, equipment, and facilities received from it and to the General Electric those of the Wireless Specialty Apparatus Company) and requiring General Electric and Westinghouse to surrender to the Radio Corporation and the Radio Corporation to cancel the stock of Radio Corporation issued to General Electric and Westinghouse pursuant to said Agreement M.

"IX. Enjoining the defendants, Telephone Company, General Electric, Westinghouse, and Radio Corporation, from making or engaging in any combination, agreement, or joint endeavor of any character between them or any two or more of them whereby the freedom of any of said defendants to grant licenses under its patents or patent rights or the freedom of any two or more of said defendants jointly to grant licenses under their patents or patent rights is in any wise restricted and in particular enjoining each of said defendants from refusing to grant a license under its patents to a third person, by reason of any agreement or understanding, direct or indirect, express or implied, with any other defendant.

"Enjoining said defendants and each of them from requiring of any licensee licensed by any of them to manufacture and sell radio apparatus and devices, that such licensee use in the manufacture of such apparatus and devices materials or parts purchased from a particular party.

"Enjoining the defendants and each of them from requiring of any licensee licensed by them or any of them to sell radio apparatus and devices, that the licensee attach to apparatus and devices sold a notice indicating or intended to indicate to a purchaser thereof that the right of such purchaser to use the same is limited to its use for particular purposes or in particular fields.

"Enjoining said defendants from threatening to bring or bringing suit by any two or more of them as joint parties plaintiff for the infringement of their respective patents.

"Enjoining said defendants and each of them from endeavoring by false or misleading representations or statements to induce the belief that the patents of said defendants cover all merchantable radio apparatus or devices or by such representations to induce any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the manufacture or sale of radio apparatus and devices in competition with them or any of them either to cease from such manufacture or sale or to accept from the defendants or any of them a license for such manufacture or sale.

"Enjoining the said defendants and each of them from employing or using spies secretly to enter the factory, plant, or station of anyone engaged in the manufacture, use, or sale of radio apparatus and devices in competition with said defendants or any of them.

"X. Enjoining the defendants and each of them from continuing any of the acts or things done as herein set forth to suppress or restrain competition in interstate or foreign commerce of the United States, either between themselves or by third persons, or to monopolize the same and from engaging in any manner, directly or indirectly, in any conspiracy, combination, agreement, or restrain competition, either as between themselves or by third persons, in the manufacture, use, or sale of electrical apparatus or devices in interstate or foreign commerce of the United States

or to monopolize interstate or foreign commerce in such apparatus and devices or to suppress or restrain competition in broadcasting or in public communication by radio or by wire or to monopolize the same.

"XI. Granting such further and different relief as may be meet and equitable in the premises and for costs of suit.

(Signed) Leonard E. Wales,
United States Attorney.

William D. Mitchell,
Attorney General.

John Lord O'Brian,
The Assistant to the Attorney General.

Warren Olney, Jr.,

Robert L. Lipman,

Russell Hardy,

Charles H. Weston,

John Harlan Amen,

Special Assistants to the Attorney General.

*Note: Agreement M referred to above is incorporated in the text of the petition as follows:

"The manufacturing companies made an agreement with the Radio Corporation under date of January 1, 1930, hereinafter referred to as Agreement M, whereby the manufacturing companies granted Radio Corporation the exclusive right, with certain minor and unimportant exceptions, to make, as well as to use and sell, radio apparatus and devices of every sort except transmitting apparatus and transmitter tubes, under all the patents which the manufacturing companies or either of them might then own or might thereafter acquire up to January 1, 1955.

"That the purpose and object of the steps so taken and of the agreement pursuant to which they were taken as hereinbefore alleged, were to strengthen and confirm the restraints upon competition in the radio field between the Radio Corporation, General Electric, and Westinghouse and to prevent the possibility of such competition arising, both before January 1, 1955, the first date for the termination of Agreement M, and also indefinitely thereafter, by stripping the General Electric and Westinghouse of all the facilities, equipment, and means by which they might engage in such competition, and turning the same over to the Radio Corporation, and at the same time giving to the General Electric and Westinghouse so great a stock interest in the Radio Corporation that they would jointly control the Radio Corporation and there would be no inducement to either of them to engage in business in the radio field in competition with the Radio Corporation or with each other."

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

March 5 - WRC, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Washington, D. C., C.P. to install new transmitter; WHEC-WABO, WHEC, Inc., Rochester, N.Y., modification of license to change from sharing with WOKO, to unlimited (synchronize with WOKO, WHP & WCAH); WHP, WHP, Inc., Harrisburg, Pa., modification of license to change from sharing with WBAK to unlimited (synchronize with WCAH, WOKO & WHEC); WCAH, Commercial Radio Service Co., Columbus, Ohio, modification of license to change from sharing with WBAK & WHP to unlimited time (synchronize with WOKO, WHP & WHEC-WABO); WALR, Roy W. Waller, Zanesville, Ohio, voluntary assignment of license to WALR Broadcasting Corp.; WOAI, Southern Equipment Co., San Antonio, Texas, extend completion date of C.P. to install auxiliary transmitter to 5/28/32; WLBL, State of Wisconsin, Dept. of Agriculture & Markets, Stevens Point, Wis., extend completion date of C.P. for local transmitter move and new equipment to 5/1/32; KMOX-KFQA, The Voice of St. Louis, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., install automatic frequency control; KOB, New Mexico College of Agriculture & Mechanic Arts, State College, New Mexico, C.P. to install new transmitter and decrease operating power from 20 KW to 10 KW; WJJD, Supreme Lodge of the World, Loyal Order of Moose, Mooseheart, Ill., voluntary assignment of license to WJJD, Inc.

March 7 - (Applications Other Than Broadcasting) KLH, Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., San Rafael, Calif., license covering C.P. for 2500 kc., 400 w., public coastal service; KEE, RCA Communications, Inc., Bolinas, Calif., modification of point-to-point license for additional frequency of 7,835 kc.; WPE, Same Co., same request but for frequency 15760 kc.; KHIDW, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., modification of aircraft license for new transmitter, increase in power to 15 w. and additional frequency of 5525 kc.; General Electric Co.: Schenectady, N. Y., W2XAD, and W2XAF, renewal of relay broadcasting licenses for 15330 kc., 25 kw and 9530 kc., 40 kw respectively; W2XH, American Radio News Corp., New York, N.Y., renewal of special experimental license for 95, 99 kc., 750 w.; W2XCD, DeForest Radio Co., Passaic, N. J., C.P. for 2000, 2100, 1550 kc., 5 kw., experimental visual broadcasting; KGVY, Electrical Research Products, Inc., portable, C.P. for 1526 kc., 50 w., temporary service for motion pictures.

March 8 - WMBO, WMBO, Inc., Auburn, N. Y., C.P. to move station locally; WGBB, Harry H. Carman, Freeport, N. Y., modification of license for increased hours of operation (facilities of WMRJ); WLTH, Voice of Brooklyn, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., C.P. to make changes in equipment; WBBC, Brooklyn Broadcasting Corp., Brooklyn, N.Y., C.P. to make changes in auxiliary equipment; H. Verne Spencer, Jeannette, Pa., C.P. to erect a new station for 930 kc., 100 w., daytime; WJBU, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., install automatic frequency control; WFBG, The William F. Gable Co., Altoona, Pa., modification of C.P. to change proposed equipment; KFYO, Kirksey Bros., Abilene, Texas, modification of C.P. to move transmitter to Lubbock, Texas; WSMB, WSMB, Inc., New Orleans, La., modification of C.P. to request approval of proposed transmitter in New Orleans; WDOD, WDOD Broadcasting Corp., Chattanooga, Tenn., license to cover C.P. granted Feb. 19, 1932 for changes in equipment.

Also, WMAZ, Southeastern Broadcasting Co., Inc., Macon, Ga., install automatic frequency control; Boyd Swallow's Radio Shop, Baxter, Tenn., C.P. to erect a new station to use 600 kc., 2 w., limited time; KFSD, Airfan Radio Corp., San Diego, Calif., install automatic frequency control; KID, KID Broadcasting Co., Idaho Falls, Idaho, install automatic frequency control.

Also (Applications Other Than Broadcasting): Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: portable on Brown chain, C.P. for 3005, 2854, 5377, 5 kc., 50 w., aeronautical and point-to-point aeronautical service; KNAV, Oklahoma City, Okla., license covering C.P. to move transmitter to new municipal airport; KGUE, Brownsville, Texas, license covering C.P. for 3232.5, 3242.5, 3257.5, 3447.5, 3457.5, 3467.5, 2485, 5602.5, 5612.5, 5632.5 kc., 400 w., aeronautical service; KWA, Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., Palo Alto, Calif., KWB, modification of point-to-point license for change in frequency to 7670 kc.; WGT, RCA Communications, Inc., San Juan, P. R., modification of point-to-point license for decrease in power to 1 kw.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Applications Granted (March 7, 1932)

Granite State Broadcasting Corp., Portsmouth, N. H., C.P. for new station to operate on 740 kc., 250 w., daytime hours; KSEI, Radio Service Corp., Pocatello, Idaho, C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase daytime power from 250 to 500 w.; WASH, Kunsky-Trendle Broadcasting Corp., Grand Rapids, Mich., modification of license covering authority to use transmitter and studio of WOOD; WEBC, Head of the Lakes Broadcasting Co., Superior, Wis., permission to make field intensity measurements in the metropolitan area of Superior for purpose of determining a new site for transmitter of WEBC; WSB, The Atlanta Journal Co., Atlanta, Ga., extension of 30 days to make field survey for location of new site of transmitter.

Also, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc.: W3XR, Mendham Township, N. J., renewal of special experimental license; W3XP, Whippany, N. J., authority to operate on 650, 1100 and 1480 kc., with 1 kw power for two weeks from March 9 between midnight and 6 A.M. and operate so as to avoid interference, also granted renewal of license; Atlantic Broadcasting Corp.: W2XDY, and W2XDZ, New York City, authority to use these two stations in vicinity of Hopewell, N. J., from March 5 to March 11th; KUKD, Radiomarine Corp. of America, New York, authority for period not to exceed 60 days to operate radio equipment aboard vessel "Point Sur" pending receipt of formal application for license; National Parks Airways, Inc., renewal of six aircraft licenses; KGSR, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Pueblo, Colo, C.P. (aeronautical and point-to-point service) for change in power from 500 w. to 150 w., and change in equipment; W2XBJ RCA Communications, Inc., Rocky Point, N. Y., renewal of special experimental license.

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PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS AND DESIGN

The following patents were granted during the week ending March 29, 1932:

- 1,851,072. Apparatus And Method for Electrical Transmission of Pictures. Gilbert S. Vernam, Riveredge, N. J., and Edward F. Watson, Larchmont, and Donald B. Perry, Yonkers, N. Y., assignors to American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Filed December 15, 1923.
- 1,851,078. Grid Suppressor For Stabilizing Radio Frequency Amplifiers. Wilson Aull, Jr., Astoria, N. Y. Filed March 21, 1927.
- 1,851,090. Transmission Delay Circuits. Charles H. Fetter, Millburn, N. J., assignor to American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Filed June 21, 1927.
- 1,851,091. Signaling System Including Adjustable Wave Filter. Charles H. Fetter, Millburn, N. J., assignor to American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Filed December 29, 1927.
- 1,851,092. Transmission Delay Circuits. Charles H. Fetter, Millburn, N. J., assignor to American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Original application filed June 21, 1927. Divided and this application filed Feb. 8, 1928.
- 1,851,133. Remote Volume Control. Frank Schiffel, Hampstead, London, England, assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed March 6, 1931, and in Great Britain, January 8, 1930.
- 1,851,164. Sound Translation. Josef Engl, Berlin-Grunewald, Germany, assignor to Engl Products Corp., New York, N. Y. Filed October 2, 1929, and in Germany October 2, 1928.
- 1,851,174. Radio System of Communication. John Hays Hammond, Jr., Gloucester, Mass. Filed July 16, 1927.
- 1,851,175. System of Broadcasting. John Hays Hammond, Jr., Gloucester, Mass. Filed November 17, 1927.
- 1,851,178. Antenna. Henry Conrad Hebig, Woodhaven, N. Y., assignor, by mesne assignments to Lillian Louise Hammond and William P. Hammond, Jr. Filed June 18, 1923.
- 1,851,208. Art of Sound Reproduction. Alexander McLean Nicolson, New York, N. Y., assignor to Communication Patents, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed June 20, 1927.

- 1,851,229. Device for Sharpening Gramophone Needles. Albert Frederick James Wright, Walthamstow, England. Filed October 23, 1930, and in Great Britain Jan. 6, 1930.
- 1,851,240. Electrostatic Sound Producer. William D. Crozier, Geneva, Ill., assignor, by mesne assignments, to United Reproducers Patents Corp., St. Charles, Ill. Filed November 2, 1928.
- 1,851,354. Short Wave Adapter. Edmund T. Flewelling, Dayton, Ohio. Filed October 15, 1928.
- 1,851,387. Radio Receiving System. Virgil M. Graham, Rochester, N. Y., assignor to The Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. Y. Filed June 28, 1929.
- 1,851,408. Frequency Multiplier Circuit. Wilhelm Runge, Berlin, Germany, assignor to Telefunken Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie m.b.H., Berlin, Germany. Filed October 28, 1929, and in Germany November 10, 1928.
- 1,851,440. Radio Reception Apparatus. Oran T. McIlvaine, East Cleveland, Ohio, assignor to McIlvaine Patent Corp., St. Charles, Ill. Filed October 7, 1927.
- 1,851,444. Sound Reproducing Apparatus. Freeman H. Owens, New York, N. Y., assignor to Owens Development Corp., New York, N. Y. Filed June 18, 1929.
- 1,851,495. Radio Broadcast Distribution. Edward E. Clement, Washington, D. C., assignor to Edward F. Colladay, Washington, D. C. Filed August 5, 1927.
- 1,851,514. Radio Circuit Control. Charles Horton, Ridgefield Park, N. J., assignor to Horton Radio Corporation, New York, N. Y. Filed March 5, 1927.
- 1,851,545. Arrangement for the Telegraphic Transmission of Pictures and the Like. Fritz Doring, Berlin-Frohnau, and Rudolf Schmook, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Germany, assignors to Siemens & Halske, Aktiengesellschaft, Siemensstadt, near Berlin, Germany. Filed May 6, 1930, and in Germany May 11, 1929.
- 1,851,556. Amplifier System Method, and Apparatus. Sidney Y. White, New York, N. Y., assignor, by mesne assignments to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Filed July 22, 1927.
- 1,851,558. Lighting Device. Focsaneanu Alexander, New York, N. Y., assignor to Argco Tube and Television Corporation. Filed May 31, 1927.

- 1,851,569. Electric Condenser. Wilfrid John Davis, Chelmsford, England, assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed December 29, 1928, and in Great Britain Jan. 3, 1928.
- 1,851,587. Amplifier System, Method and Apparatus. Edward H. Loftin, and Sidney Y. White, New York, N. Y., assignors, by mesne assignments, to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Filed July 22, 1927.
- 1,851,658. Tube Checker. Job R. Barnhart, Lakewood, Ohio, assignor of one-half to Walter M. Scott, Lakewood, Ohio, and one-half to Raleigh E. Tresise, Cleveland Heights, Ohio. Filed May 10, 1928.
- 1,851,659. Phonograph Record. Alfred V. Bodine, Fairfield, Conn. Filed September 2, 1927.
- 1,851,673. Resilient Support for Radio Tubes. Charles E. Kilgour, Cincinnati, Ohio, assignor to The Crosley Radio Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed February 12, 1927.
- 1,851,699. Space-Current Discharge Device. Albert A. Frey, Wilkinsburg, Pa., assignor to Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Filed December 21, 1923.
- 1,851,706. Electron Discharge Device. Albert W. Hull, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Co. Filed August 19, 1927.
- 1,851,721. Oscillation Generator. Frank J. Moles, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Co. Filed May 22, 1930.
- 1,851,748. Method and Apparatus for Coding and Decoding. Edouard Belin, Paris, France. Filed April 22, 1930, and in France April 26, 1929.
- 1,851,830. Exciter Lamp for Photo Electric Apparatus. Russell P. May, Haddonfield, N. J., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed April 8, 1931.
- 1,851,905. Vacuum Tube Amplifying Circuits. Ralph S. Hayes, Ardmore, Pa. Filed November 30, 1927.

Trade-Mark Applications Received To Date

Ser. No. 318,558. International Radio Corporation, Ann Arbor, Mich. Filed August 29, 1931; TRADE-MARK: The word "INTERNATIONAL" written on scroll effect but apart it is disclaimed from the other features of the mark shown in the drawing. For Radio Receiving Sets and Parts Thereof. Claims use since June 20, 1931.

- Ser. No. 318,758. National Union Radio Corp., Newark, N. J. Filed Sept. 3, 1931. "NATIONAL" for Radio Electron Tubes. Claims use since 1926.
- Ser. No. 322,758. Friedman-Maaskoff, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed January 4, 1932. "SILVER KING" for Radio Receiving Sets. Claims use since May 1, 1930.
- Ser. No. 323,629. RCA Victor Co., Inc., Camden, N. J. Filed January 30, 1932. "Visionette", for television Receiving Sets, kits for Television receiving sets, Radio Receiving Sets, kits for Radio Receiving sets and accessories, and parts consisting of aerials, battery eliminators, cathode ray tubes, binding posts, chokes, coils, coil sets, condensers, dials, grid leaks, jacks, loud-speakers, panel boards, potentiometers, radio amplifying units, television amplifying units, radio rectifying units, rheostats, shields, transformers, electron tubes, tube sockets, tuning units, wire and cable for radio sets and apparatus, and wire and cable for television receiving sets and apparatus. Claims use since May 28, 1931.
- Ser. No. 323,849. Silver-Marshall, Inc., Chicago, Ill. Filed February 5, 1932. "Airo-Monic" for Radio Receiving Sets, kits for radio receiving sets, electric pick-ups for phonographs, and accessories, and parts consisting of aerials, battery eliminators, binding posts, chokes, coils, coil sets, condensers, dials, grid leaks, jacks, loud speakers, panel boards, potentiometers, radio amplifying units, radio rectifying units, rheostats, shields, transformers, electron tubes, tube sockets, tuning units, choke coils and wire and cable for radio sets and apparatus. Claims use since April 20, 1931.
- Ser. No. 310,710. Brunswick Radio Corporation, New York, N. Y. Filed Feb. 3, 1931. "Melotone" For records for use in connection with Phonographs. Claims use since December 1, 1930.
- Ser. No. 319,667. Radio Dial Publishing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed October 2, 1931. "RADIO Dial" for Periodically published publication. Claims use since May 23, 1931.

Design

- 86,647. Radio Cabinet. Jan Streng, New York, N. Y., assignor to Kolster Radio, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed September 25, 1931. Term of patent $3\frac{1}{2}$ years.

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