

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 :: :: **CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.** :: ::

National Broadcasting Company, Inc
GENERAL LIBRARY
711 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

APR 29 1932

INDEX TO ISSUE OF APRIL 28, 1932.

We Begin To Realize Radio's Greatness.....	2
New Television Company.....	5
New CBS Contract.....	5
Sales Of Radio Receivers Increase.....	6
Amateur Stations Under Watchful Eye Of Monitors.....	6
NBC Raises Rates For New York Coverage.....	7
Radio For Police On Foot Tested.....	7
Senator Dill Causes Radio Bill To Go Over.....	7
Industry Enlarges Sales Tax Protest.....	8
Advertising Man Radio Audience League Organizer.....	8
N.A.B. Protests License Fee For Radio Stations.....	9
Baltimore Press Club To Honor Radio Press Chief.....	9
A.N.P.A. Urges Move Against Air Use Of Newspaper Features.....	10
Applications Received By Federal Radio Commission.....	10
Decisions Of The Federal Radio Commission.....	11

No. 524

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$10. PER MONTH. NO CONTRACT REQUIRED.

WE BEGIN TO REALIZE RADIO'S GREATNESS

The following address was made recently by Thomas P. Littlepage, nationally known radio lawyer, of Washington:

"When Bryant spoke of 'continuous woods where rolls the Oregon and hears no sound save his own dashings' he told the truth at that time but such is not true today. A few years ago I was up in the Columbia River country, which river at one time was called the Oregon, where the crow dreamed in his mountain haunt midst the forest's surly roar, and there were scores of automobiles parked in the camp in the giant forest with radio receiving sets bringing in Amos 'n' Andy, Paul Whiteman, the weather reports and stock market news.

"We are now just beginning to emerge from the mystery that we have always felt about radio to its utilitarian possibilities, and while that is true and the laws of radio are pretty generally understood today, yet it is marvelous when we realize that the radio signal will penetrate more than ten feet of solid lead, more than five hundred feet of solid rock, and will go around the world more than seven times while the clock ticks once.

"The signal travels 186,000 miles per second and those who sat in a studio in Washington listening to me broadcast recently did not hear me as quickly as I was heard in Richmond, North Carolina, West Virginia or Maryland, and if the station had been operating on short wave, not as quickly as I would have been heard in England. For instantaneous dissemination of knowledge and entertainment radio stands in a class by itself.

"Outside of the air and sunshine, radio is the only great gift the American public gets for nothing. Of course they have to purchase a receiving set but receiving sets can be had at a very small initial investment and from then on the world's outstanding artists and statesmen are heard in the homes of more than 50,000,000 people in the United States.

"Radio by short wave has opened up overwhelming and marvelous methods of the transmission of information. The President of the United States can pick up a telephone and talk to the King of England, the President of France or anyone else in any of those or other nations that have telephones. Do you realize that finger prints and pictures are sent by radio? That battleships in any ocean in the world can constantly keep in touch with each other and with headquarters in the Navy Department?

"A few years ago I was in the radio room of one of the big steamships in mid-ocean. I happened to comment to the operator on the beauty of the day and the calmness of the sea. He smiled and said, 'Wait until four o'clock this afternoon and see what happens.' I asked him what he meant. He said that he had received a communication from another ship several hundred miles away that a tremendous hurricane was headed our way at the rate of eighty miles per hour. A little before four o'clock we saw in the distance clouds that resembled mountains from the sky to the sea, the roar of the

hurricane could be heard and we came into the billows that threw their dashing arms over the top of the ship and into the ocean and on the other side, but everything was prepared -- the captain and crew had had hours of notice of what they were coming into.

"Also think of picking up the telephone in your state-room on a ship in midocean and calling up your home in Virginia or any other place in the United States.

"Ships used to become disabled in mid-ocean, drift helplessly for days and finally go down with complete loss of life. Today the moment a ship gets into trouble they radio to all other vessels and land ports and in a short time the crew and passengers are rescued, or the ship given the necessary mechanical equipment to enable it to proceed in safety.

"Do you realize that in every city of importance in the United States today, the scout police cars are all equipped with short wave receiving sets and the minute a crime is detected in any part of the city the news is sent out by radio?

"The other day in Washington a message was sent out to police scout cars that a robbery had been committed at a certain address and that the robber was still in the building. This message was received by all scout cars, but one was just a block away and the robber was caught before he could get away. The story of what has been done in the apprehension of criminals through radio would be as thrilling as the old time novels, or the most lurid detective story that one ever read.

"Radio scientists are working today on signals to detect mineral structures in the earth. All the minerals of course have a different molecular and atomic formation which affects radio signals in different ways. It is very possible that in the near future we may be able to know by radio where great hidden ledges of iron ore, lead, zinc, copper, gold, silver, or other minerals may be located.

"And what can we say as to the future of television? When this comes about in its perfection all business offices throughout the United States will have to close during the world series baseball games, and the matrimonial photographers will lose a lot of business because the fellow out in Indiana can call up the lady that he had met through advertising and look her over before he sends her money to come out and hit the altar trail.

"The husband will not be able to get away with 'being at a Board of Directors meeting' when he calls up his wife, when as a matter of fact he is sitting around with a bunch of congenial friends, with red and blue chips on the table.

"No one can possibly predict the beneficial future effect of radio in the standardization of American culture and ideals. When we realize that the school boy with his little crystal set in the humblest cabin can listen to the greatest orators and statesmen of America and the finest entertainment we cannot help but see

that there is being built up a standard of knowledge, culture and ideals such as would not be possible without the radio.

"The educational advantage of radio has marvelous possibilities. There are some who think that all preference should be given to the educational feature of radio, but radio to hold its great power and usefulness, must combine all the fields of common interest and it cannot be given over exclusively to educational, religious or special interests, any more than it can be given over altogether to Republican politics or Democratic politics.

"It is its universality, keeping in mind the proper consideration of special requirements, that adds much to its value. There are those who complain of advertising over the radio. This is done without due consideration of what the public is getting. We buy a paper on the newsstand for a few cents, when as a matter of fact that would not pay a fractional part of the cost of the paper, printing and fixed charges for the production of the paper, but because the editor of the paper can sell advertising, he can give the public, at a very nominal cost, his daily newspaper.

"A radio station has no source of revenue except by selling advertising, and if it were not permitted to do this, then it could not give the public the fine musical and other programs that they receive.

"Some think that radio ought to be under government control. There are certain things the Government must control from the very nature of governmental business, such as the Post Office Department, but as a rule the less the Government has to do with business matters and business institutions, the better it is for both the government and the public. If the Government took over radio then the next thing it would have to do would be to put a tax on every individual that has a radio receiving set.

"Today there are nearly 13,000,000 receiving sets used in the United States, which means that there would have to be an annual tax placed on at least 13,000,000 of the American public in order to raise revenue to pay for governmental operation of radio, to say nothing of the danger of political and partisan control of this most wonderful of all commission agencies.

"The very nature of radio being interstate made it imperative that the control of radio be placed under the Federal Government. This, of course, is altogether different from government ownership and operation. Probably no governmental institution or commission has had thrust upon it more complicating, difficult and hard problems than the Federal Radio Commission. The very nature of radio makes it limited by certain natural and scientific laws, and no human has any control over these laws or can change them. That is the first limitation the Radio Commission has to face. Secondly, it operates under an act of Congress which attempted to give them all necessary powers to see that radio is regulated and controlled in the public interest, convenience and necessity, and I might say from my experience with the Radio Commission that the public interest has been the controlling factor so far as it had the power. It is important too that radio should be controlled.

"Suppose radio stations could be operated without any control resting in any body. Suppose the operator of a radio station should be permitted to sell wildcat stock, engage in black-mailing, or carry low class programs appealing only to certain types. Suppose they were permitted to be operated by bootleggers and gangsters. They would have the power, if in the hands of unscrupulous individuals to destroy the Government.

"But fortunately, it must be said in behalf of the overwhelming majority of radio operators that they are in keen competition with each other to see who can put on the finest and best programs of the highest type material. There have been very rare exceptions where radio stations have fallen in the hands of blather-skites, demagogues and crooks, but in all of these cases the Radio Commission has, without hesitation, upon notice and after proper hearing, cancelled the licenses of these stations, and these cancellations have been sustained by the courts."

X X X X X X

NEW TELEVISION COMPANY

Canadian Television, Ltd., has been formed in Canada to manufacture television transmitting and receiving equipment. It has acquired exclusive licenses in the Dominion for commercial exploitation of the inventions of Charles Francis Jenkins by an outright purchase and license agreement with the deForest-Jenkins Television Corporation. Its capitalization consists of 350,000 no-par common shares.

The directors of the new company are:

J. Edouard Labelle, Montreal, director, Canadian National Railways; J. W. Ross, Montreal, managing director, Viau Biscuit Corporation, Ltd.; W. J. Jarrard, New York, chief engineer, Baird Television Corporation; Ayme LaFontaine, Montreal, secretary-treasurer, Canadian Television, Ltd.; Leslie S. Gordon, Passaic, President, Jenkins Television Corporation, and DeForest Radio Co.; Joseph H. Rainville, Montreal, Chairman, Montreal Harbor Commission; Ernest Savard, Montreal, President Montreal Exhibition Company, and Douglas L. West, Montreal, President, Canadian Television, Ltd.

X X X X X X

NEW CBS CONTRACT

NEW - Union Central Life Insurance Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Agency - J. Walter Thompson Co., Inc., Chicago; Program - "Roses & Drums", dramatic program with musical interlude, featuring outstanding stage stars. First program Otto Krueger, second program Kathryn Cornell; began April 24, Sunday 6:30 to 7 P.M. Daylight Saving Time on 17 stations.

X X X X X X X

SALES OF RADIO RECEIVERS INCREASE

Sales of radio merchandise during the fourth quarter of 1931 advanced 54 per cent over those of the previous three months, while stocks dropped more than 18 per cent, according to census figures issued by the Department of Commerce.

Reports from 6,750 identical retail dealers showed fourth quarter sales of \$12,553,336 against \$8,151,350 in the preceding quarter. Since the returns are based on reports from a comparatively small number of dealers, it was pointed out they cannot be properly considered in estimating total sales of all retail dealers but they are indicative of trends.

The same dealers reported stocks worth \$7,036,974 in the third quarter of the year and only \$5,741,175 the following quarter. Stocks of television sets rose, but all other types of radio merchandise showed decreases ranging from 30.83 per cent for screen grid vacuum tubes to 4.18 per cent for miscellaneous radio accessories and parts.

The only items to show smaller sales were automobile and television receiving sets, with reductions of 21.24 and 43.53 per cent, respectively. Advances ranged from 6.89 for loud speakers to 89.03 per cent for automatic radio-phonograph combinations.

X X X X X X X X X X

AMATEUR STATIONS UNDER WATCHFUL EYE OF MONITORS

Amateur radio phone operators transmitting on the 80 and 20 meter bands are receiving the attention of the monitoring stations of the Commerce Department's Radio Division throughout the United States in an effort to check the wholesale violations of the April 1 order which was intended to reduce the amount of interference with foreign communication systems by amateurs in the United States.

The order of April 1 made it mandatory for amateurs operating phone sets in these two bands to take an additional examination to prove their fitness to operate on these frequencies. This was done because these bands have a long range and unless the phone sets are properly adjusted and properly operated they cause serious interference in Europe and other continents.

A partial check of one radio district showed that many of the amateurs operating phone sets in these bands have failed to comply with the law. The minimum penalty for this violation is suspension of station license.

X X X X X X X X X X

NBC RAISES RATES FOR NEW YORK COVERAGE

"The current rates for WEAJ and WJZ, the NBC New York stations, were established February 1, 1929", reads a letter addressed to clients of the National Broadcasting Company by Roy C. Witmer, vice president in charge of sales. "Thus for over three years, the rates have remained unchanged, while the vast listening audience in the New York market has increased rapidly in numbers and density. Actually, in this period, it is estimated that the number of receiving sets in the New York market has been augmented approximately 120 per cent!

"Now we announce a raise in rates for WEAJ and WJZ - effective May 1, 1932. The new rates are \$900 per hour; \$562.50 per half hour; and \$351.57 per quarter hour.

"This is an increase of only 20%, and I feel sure you will agree that the new charges still compare most favorably with rates on leading stations in other parts of the country, serving markets of considerably less importance than New York."

X X X X X X X X X X

RADIO FOR POLICE ON FOOT TESTED

Radio-controlled foot patrolmen may be the police of the future, now that the Department of Commerce has worked out a 20-pound portable radio transmitter and receiver which is said to have successfully passed its tests.

Director W. D. Terrell, of the radio division of the department, sat in his office recently while his assistant, W. E. Downey, wandered around down-town Washington on foot and in an automobile talking to his chief. Only one mishap marred the test- Mr. Terrell forgot to let Mr. Downey talk back, and the assistant was forced to phone his office to get a chance to test the transmitting qualities of the set which he carried.

The set weighs eight pounds without batteries, and operates on a wave length of about 56 kilocycles. It is a development of the new short-wave police radios now in use and was designed to use the extremely high frequencies now used for experimental purposes only.

X X X X X X X X X X

SENATOR DILL CAUSES RADIO BILL TO GO OVER

When the bill (H.R. 7716) to amend the Radio Act of 1927, was announced as next in order for consideration by the Senate on April 25th, Senator Dill said:

"Mr. President, some very important amendments will be offered to this bill, and a number of Senators are anxious to have the bill passed at an early date. * * * The Senator from Maine (Mr. White) is anxious to have the bill go over, therefore I ask that it go over. But I give notice that I will seek to have the bill taken up in the near future."

X X X X X X X X X X

INDUSTRY ENLARGES SALES TAX PROTEST

Following the appearance of Paul B. Klugh, of Chicago; James M. Skinner, of Philadelphia, and Frank D. Scott, all of the Radio Manufacturers Association, protesting against the five per cent special sales tax, Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania requested and the Senate committee was given data on the probable results of a general tax as compared with the proposed special discriminatory excise tax. The Treasury experts estimate receipts of around \$11,000,000 from a five per cent tax. Mr. Scott told the committee that a five per cent excise tax on radio would produce only about \$3,500,000. Further he said that a three per cent excise tax would produce approximately \$2,700,000, a two and one-quarter per cent general sales tax would produce approximately \$2,115,000 and a one and one-half per cent general sales tax approximately \$1,500,000.

Mr. Scott also pointed out to the committee that many radio manufacturers also made electric refrigerators which would be included in the discriminatory tax of five per cent under the House bill. He also added that the radio industry in its operations is largely confined to home domestic markets as foreign markets are being closed either by tariff walls or restricted importation quotas.

Following the Senate committee hearings, the R.M.A. Legislative Committee, of which H. B. Richmond, of Cambridge, Mass., is chairman, arranged for organized industry support against the discriminatory five per cent tax, by radio trade leaders of the industry. Prominent jobbers and dealers, of the R.M.A. Legislative Committee in states having Senators on the Finance Committee, were sent bulletins by Chairman Richmond urging them to protest to their respective Senators against the special discriminatory tax proposed on radio and to recommend reduction at least to the three per cent rate proposed for automobiles.

X X X X X X X X X X

ADVERTISING MAN RADIO AUDIENCE LEAGUE ORGANIZER

It has been learned that Harris Randall, organizer of the American Radio Audience League, the details of which were set forth in the last issue of the Business Letter, is an advertising man with offices in the Merchandise Mart in Chicago.

X X X X X X X X X X

N.A.B. PROTESTS LICENSE FEE FOR RADIO STATIONS

A protest was filed today by the National Association of Broadcasters with the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee against passage of the Davis omnibus radio bill, favorably reported and now awaiting action on the calendar.

The Association objects to several provisions of the bill, but especially to the section which provides a system of fees to be paid by all holders of radio licenses, on which no hearing was held before the bill was reported.

The Association calls attention to the fact that "this constitutes a complete and radical departure from the present law, and from any previously considered amendment thereto."

"Certainly", it added, "in proposed legislation designed to lay on radio communication a special financial burden estimated by the Senate committee at more than \$600,000 annually, those who would thus be required to pay so heavily are entitled to be heard, in advance of action by the Senate, on these questions.

"The whole matter", the Association continued, "is of such fundamental importance to the entire theory of radio regulation, and its probable effect on many of the broadcasters, already hard pressed, would be so disastrous that action by the Senate without previously giving ample opportunity for hearings would seem manifestly unwise and unjust."

X X X X X X

BALTIMORE PRESS CLUB TO HONOR RADIO PRESS CHIEF

G. Franklin Wisner, chief of the press service of the Federal Radio Commission, who was president of the Baltimore Press Club from 1913 to 1920, will be the guest of honor when the club celebrates its twentieth anniversary at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, tonight.

Sir Willmott Lewis, correspondent of the London Times, will be the principal speaker. Mayor Howard Jackson, of Baltimore, also will take part in the celebration.

A newspaper playlet by George Benson, correspondent of the Minneapolis Journal, will be one of the features.

Robert H. Lane, Newark Evening News correspondent, formerly in newspaper work in Baltimore, and Paul Mallon, of the United Press, president of the White House Correspondents' Association, also will participate.

X X X X X X

A.N.P.A. URGES MOVE AGAINST AIR USE OF NEWSPAPER FEATURES

American newspaper publishers moved against the newspaper features in radio advertising yesterday, and unanimously passed a resolution condemning recent court action in the Aberdeen, S. Dak. American-News case as "an encroachment upon freedom of the press."

After a general discussion of "appearances before the microphone" of creators of comic strips and other features, whose popularity has been built up by newspapers, the American Newspaper Publishers' Association passed unanimously a motion urging members to stipulate when buying features that they be not used "in any advertising matter."

X X X X X X

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

April 25 - WMSG, Madison Square Garden Broadcasting Corp., New York, N. Y., C.P. to move transmitter locally; WWRL, Long Island Broadcasting Corp., Woodside, N. Y., install automatic frequency control; WDEL, WDEL, Inc., Wilmington, Del., modification of license to increase power from 250 w. 500 w LS to 500 watts day and night - on experimental basis; Myrle K. Berger, Upper Tyrone Twp., Pa., C.P. resubmitted, amended to request 1420 kc., specified hours, instead of 650 kc., daytime; John J. Schnupp, Jr., Jeannette, Pa., C.P. for a new station to use 1120 kc., 100 watts, 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.; Liberty Broadcasting Co., Greenville, S. C., C.P. for a new station to use 1340 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time; WBHS, The Hutchens Co., Huntsville, Ala., license to cover C.P. for a new station on 1200 kc., granted 5/15/31; WDGY, Dr. George W. Young, Minneapolis, Minn., install automatic frequency control; KDB, Santa Barbara Broadcasters, Ltd., Santa Barbara, Cal., install automatic frequency control; J. B. McLaughlin, LaGrande, Oregon, C.P. for a new station to use 1200 kc., 50 watts, specified hours.

Applications Other Than Broadcasting

April 25 - Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: KGSP, Denver, Colo., and KGSR, Pueblo, Colo., license covering C.P. for 2906, 3072.5, 3082.5, 3088, 5540, 5672.5, 5692.5 kc., 50 watts, aeronautical service; KGSP, license covering C.P. for 2720, 2732, 4110, 6510, 6520, 8015, 6530 kc., 150 watts, point-to-point aeronautical service; Western Radio Telegraph Co.: KGNB, 4 miles N.W. of Wink, Texas, KGNC, Jal, New Mexico, KGNA, 3½ miles N.E. of Crane, Texas, modification of C.P.s for extension of completion date to 10/18/32; City of Chanute, Police Dept., Chanute, Kans., new C.P. for 2450 kc., 5 watts, municipal police; KGPK, City & County of Honolulu, Police Dept., Honolulu, T. H., license covering C.P. for 2450 kc., 100 watts; Inter-Island Airways, Ltd., KHIMN, NC-4-V, KHIRI, NC-111-M, KHISH, NC-112-M, New, NC-305-N, renewal for 5375, 6610 kc., 75 watts, aircraft (new for NC-305-N).

April 26 - W8XAR, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Saxonburg, Pa.; renewal of special experimental license for 980 kc., 50 to 400 KW; KHLSH, NC-435-H, assignment of aircraft license to National Air Transport, Inc.; KSW, City of Berkeley Police Dept., Berkeley, Cal., and KGZC, City of Topeka, Police Dept., Topeka, Kans. renewal of police licenses for 2422 kc., 400 watts and 50 watts respectively; KGPZ, City of Wichita, Wichita, Kans., renewal of police license for 2450 kc., 250 watts; W1XD, Submarine Signal Co., Boston, Mass., license for 1594, 2398, 3294.5, 4797.5 kc., 15 watts, general experimental; Milwaukee Marine Radio, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., new C.P. for 143, 167, 410, 425, 454.5 kc., 1 KW, coastal service; RGA Victor Co., Inc.: 2 portables, new C.P.s for 34600, 41000, 51400, 60000 to 400000 kc., .5 watts, general experimental service.

X X X X X

DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Applications Granted (April 26, 1932)

WEAO, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, C.P. to install new 1 KW transmitter; KFPW, Southwestern Hotel Co., Ft. Smith, Ark., C.P. to make changes in equipment, change frequency from 1340 kc to 1210 kc., increase power from 50 to 100 watts and change hours of operation from daytime to unlimited; KARK, Arkansas Radio & Equipment Co., Little Rock, Ark., C.P. to install new 500 watt equipment and increase day power from 250 to 500 w.; KFGQ, Boone Biblical College, Boone, Iowa, modification of C.P. to extend completion date from May 8 to June 1, 1932; KPCB, Queen City Broadcasting Co., Inc., Seattle, Wash., C.P. for auxiliary transmitter to be used during installation of automatic frequency control equipment; KFQD, Anchorage Radio Club, Inc., Anchorage, Alaska, C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase power from 100 to 250 watts; KPJM, A. P. Miller, Prescott, Arizona, C.P. to move station from Prescott Hotel Bldg., to Journal Miner Bldg. in Prescott, Ariz.

Also, WMBC, Michigan Broadcasting Co., Detroit, Mich., modification of C.P. to make changes in equipment; KVOO, Southwestern Sales Corp., Tulsa, Okla., modification of C.P. approving new equipment and transmitter location at basement of Wright Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.; WCAE, WCAE, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., authority for direct measurement of antenna input; WLBZ, Maine Broadcasting Co., Inc., Bangor, Maine, license covering changes in equipment 620 kc., 500 watts, experimental basis, unlimited time; WEVD, Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc., New York, license covering move of transmitter and installation of new equipment; 1300 kc., 500 watts, shares with WBBR, WFAB, and WHAZ; WIS, S.C. Broadcasting Co., Inc., Columbia, S.C., license covering installation of new equipment 1010 kc., 500 watts night, 1 KW LS; KOA, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Denver, Colo., permission to extend special authorization to make field intensity survey in metropolitan area of Denver from April 30 to May 31, 1932; WAIU, Asso. Radiocasting Corp., Columbus, Ohio, license, 640 kc., 500 watts, share with KFI.

Also, KFLX, George Roy Clough, Galveston, Texas, authority to change last radio stage from two 250 w. tubes to two 50 watt tubes and employ high level modulation, pending formal action on CP; KMO, KMO, Inc., Tacoma, Wash., authority to continue to operate on 860 kc., until new crystal oscillator is installed and tested and then change to 1330 kc., Commission to be advised of date of change of frequency; WCAC, Conn. Agr. College, Storrs, Conn., authority to operate from 3:30 to 6 P.M., E.S., May 3, May 13, and June 4, 1932, provided Station WICC remains silent.

The following stations were granted authority to install automatic frequency control: WSAJ, Grove City, Pa., WHAS, Pittsburgh, Pa., KMMJ, Clay Center, Neb., and WEBC, Superior, Wis.

Also, granted - City of San Antonio & State of Texas, San Antonio, Texas, C.P. for police service, 2506 kc., 500 watts; WPEF, City of New York (Police Dept.), New York, license for municipal police service, 2450 kc., 400 watts, A3 emission; Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: KGTB, Texarkana, Ark., aeronautical license, frequencies, 3232.5, 3242.5, 3257.5, 3447.5, 3457.5, 3467.5, 3485, 5602.5, 5612.5, 5632.5, unlimited, 3222.5 day only, 50 watts, A1, A2 and A3 emission; also granted point-to-point aeronautical license, frequencies 2316, 2356, 4115 kc., 50 watts, A1 emission; Same for KGTS, Same Co., Omaha, Neb.; WSDW, Newark, N. J., WSDV, Columbus, Ohio, KGUV, KGUX, Robertson, Mo., and Dallas Texas., WSDY, Atlanta, Ga., modification of C.P.s (aviation) for extension of C.P. to commence April 19 and completion date August 19, 1932.

Also, KOW, The Pacific Tel. and Tel. Co., near Edmonds, Wash., coastal harbor license, 2590 kc., 400 watts, A2 and A3 emission; Nakat Packing Co., Hidden Inlet, Alaska, point-to-point tel. license, 3265 kc., 100 watts, A3 emission; Atlantic Broadcasting Corp.: W2XAB, New York, renewal of exp. visual broadcasting license 2750 kc., 2850 kc., 500 watts; W2XDZ, W2XDY, New York, authorized to use stations April 21 to 25 (action taken April 21st); KILJ, Dollar Steamship Co., aboard "Grays Harbor", authority to operate granted Dec. 12, 1932, extended for 60 days (action taken April 21st).

Also, Radiomarine Corp. of America: KFZV, aboard "Vema" authorized to operate for period not to exceed 60 days, pending receipt of formal application, 3754, 2500 kc., (action taken April 22nd); WECE, New York and WECV, Boston, authorized to operate for period not to exceed 60 days newly installed transmitters, pending receipt of formal applications for modification of licenses frequency in accordance with existing licenses (action taken April 18th); KGBN, aboard "SS Madison", authorized to operate for period not to exceed 60 days pending receipt of formal application, additional transmitter 3650 kc., 50 w., power, frequencies 375 to 500 kc., particulars same as existing license (action taken April 21st).

Set For Hearing

WAAT, Bremer Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N. J., requests C.P. to install new transmitter and increase operating power from 300 to 500 w., also requests modification of license to increase operating power from 300 to 500 watts; WGAR, The WGAR Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, Ohio, requests modification of license to increase day power from 500 watts to 1 KW.

X X X X X X

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS AND DESIGNS

The following patents were granted during the week ending April 26, 1932:

- 1,855,173. Repeating Apparatus for Phonographs. John W. Ashworth, New York, N. Y., assignor to Ashworth Advertising Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed April 8, 1929.
- 1,855,184. Radio Receiving System. Gerhard R. Fisher, Palo Alto, Calif., assignor to Federal Telegraph Co., San Francisco, Calif. Filed December 5, 1928.
- 1,855,196. Sound Reproduction. William H. Offenhauser, Jr., New York, N. Y., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed December 18, 1929.
- 1,855,197. Sound Recording. Hugh McDowell, Jr., Los Angeles, Calif., assignor to Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation. Filed November 8, 1930.
- 1,855,201. Sound Recording Device. Percy A. Robbins, Highland Park, Ill. Filed September 19, 1930.
- 1,855,370. Picture Distorting Apparatus. Albert D. Trenor, Gloucester, Mass., assignor to John Hays Hammond, Jr., Gloucester, Mass. Filed July 24, 1928.
- 1,855,375. Radio Power Supply Apparatus. Erich Zepler, Berlin, Germany, assignor to Telefunken Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie m.b.H., Berlin, Germany. Filed November 14, 1929, and in Germany December 19, 1928.
- 1,855,392. Frequency Changing Inductance System. Louis A. Beghard, Washington, D. C., assignor to Wired Radio, Inc., New York, N.Y. Filed March 13, 1931.
- 1,855,509. Radio Telegraph Circuit. Russell M. Blair, Norwood, Ohio, assignor to The Crosley Radio Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed September 13, 1929.
- 1,855,517. Radio Apparatus. Russell H. Hamman, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Grigsby-Grunow Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed December 12, 1929.
- 1,855,563. Talking Machine. Harry Archibald Thompsett, Ealing, London, England, assignor, by mesne assignments, to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Filed April 27, 1929, and in Great Britain May 16, 1928.
- 1,855,576. Frequency Translating System. Clyde R. Keith, New York, N. Y., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York. Filed April 9, 1929.

- 1,855,582. Loud Speaker. John Preston Minton, White Plains, N.Y., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed June 9, 1925.
- 1,855,584. Recording and Reproduction of Sound. Terry Bryan Morehouse, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed December 6, 1928.
- 1,855,600. Sound Translating Device. Harry R. Clarke, Newark, N.J., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed July 25, 1931.
- 1,855,601. Impulse and Wave Transmission System. William S. Gorton, East Orange, N. J., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed August 26, 1930.
- 1,855,609. Phonograph Record. Edwin Jay Quinby, Yonkers, N. Y., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Original application filed Sept. 14, 1927, Serial No. 219,522, and in Canada June 15, 1928. Divided and this application Filed October 21, 1930.
- 1,855,619. Wheatstone Bridge Filter. Harold A. Wheeler, Great Neck, N. Y., assignor to Hazeltine Corporation, Jersey City, N. J. Filed January 20, 1928.
- 1,855,637. Glow Discharge Tube. Dewey D. Knowles, Wilkinsburg, Pa., assignor to Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Filed May 31, 1927.
- 1,855,669. Method and Apparatus for the Measurement of Radiation Intensity. Otto Glasser and Valentine B. Seitz, Cleveland, Ohio, assignors to The Cleveland Clinic Foundation Cleveland, Ohio. Filed July 11, 1928.
- 1,855,729. Tube Socket. Folke R. Richardz, Wilkinsburg, Pa., assignor to Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Filed September 19, 1927.
- 1,855,760. Electron Discharge Device. Frederick Holborn, Hackensack, N. J., assignor to DeForest Radio Telephone & Telegraph Co., Jersey City, N. J. Filed February 20, 1924.
- 1,855,782. Support for Phonographic Machines. Charles B. Ulrich, Jamestown, N. Y., assignor to Art Metal Construction Co. Filed August 25, 1928.
- 1,855,816. Reproducing Unit. Paul G. Andres, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Temple Manufacturing Co., Filed May 9, 1929.
- 1,855,836. Sound Producing Device. Laurence A. King, St. Charles, Ill., assignor to Operadio Manufacturing Co., St. Charles, Ill. Filed November 1, 1929.

- 1,855,837. Sound Emitting Device. Laurence A. King and Harold H. Shotwell, St. Charles, Ill., assignors to Operadio Manufacturing Co., St. Charles, Ill. Filed November 1, 1929.
- 1,855,840. Talking Machine. William D. La Rue, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Filed May 23, 1923.
- 1,855,863. Amplifier. Harold J. McCreary, Chicago, Ill., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Associated Electric Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, Ill. Filed January 11, 1930.
- 1,855,885. Electron Discharge Device. Albert W. Hull, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Co. Filed March 3, 1924.
- 1,855,886. Electron Discharge Device. Albert W. Hull, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Co., Filed August 19, 1927.
- 1,855,901. Process for Introducing Mercury into Discharge Tubes and Apparatus Therefor. Max Bareiss, Watertown, Mass and Erich Wiegand, Berlin-Waldmannslust, Germany, assignors to General Electric Co. Filed June 9, 1930, and in Germany August 21, 1929.
- 1,855,933. Acoustical Instrument. Milton Alden, Springfield, Mass. assignor, by mesne assignments, to Radio Inventions, Inc., Filed April 7, 1927.
- 1,855,942. Lamp Bracket for Lids of Talking Machine Cabinets. Julius T. Dalton, Jenkinjones, West Va. Filed Nov. 17, 1931.
- 1,855,981. Method for the Recording of Sound. Brenchley Ernest George Mittell, Iver, Buckinghamshire, England, assignor to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y., by mesne assignments. Filed January 19, 1926, and in Great Britain February 18, 1925.
- 1,856,009. Signal Level Raiser. Bowden Washington, New York, and Wilson Aull, Jr., Astoria, N. Y.; Dorothy Clinton Washington, administratrix of Bowden Washington, deceased, assignors to Remotrole Corporation, a Corp. of New York. Filed January 19, 1928.

Adverse Decision In Interference

Pat. 1,639,414, J. M. Miller, Radio receiving system, decided February 9, 1932, claims 5 and 13 (the respective patentees were not the first inventors with respect to the claims listed).

Trade-Mark Applications Received

- Ser. No. 321,168. National Company, Inc., Malden, Mass. Filed November 16, 1931; initials "NC" in diamond-shaped enclosure. For Radio Transmitting and Receiving Apparatus and Parts Thereof, the parts consisting of tuning units, tuning coils, condensers, transformers, chokes, dial units, amplifying units, B-battery eliminators, A and B battery eliminators, power packs, terminal connectors, remote control units, and inductance units, and also water column illuminators. Claims use since August, 1929.
- Ser. No. 324,551. Thomas A. Edison, Inc., West Orange, N. J. Filed February 27, 1932. "VOICEWRITER" for Sound Recording and Reproducing Apparatus consisting of dictating and transcribing machines especially designed for recording and reproducing dictation and the like. Claims use since January 15, 1932.

Trade-Mark Registration Not Subject To Opposition

- 293,562. Transofrmer Corporation of America, Chicago, Ill. Filed May 4, 1931. "98% pure tone". For Radio Receiving Sets and Parts Thereof. Claims use since March 19, 1920.

Designs

- 86,867. Radio Sound Box. Arno E. Tauscher, Chicago, Ill. Filed March 7, 1932. Term of patent $3\frac{1}{2}$ years.
- 86,868. Radio Sound Box. Arno E. Tauscher, Chicago, Ill. Filed March 7, 1932. Term of patent $3\frac{1}{2}$ years.
- 86,869. Radio Sound Box. Arno E. Tauscher, Chicago, Ill. Filed March 7, 1932. Term of patent $3\frac{1}{2}$ years.

X X X X X X