

# HEINL NEWS SERVICE

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 528

## RADIO OFFICIALS DISCUSS CANADIAN PLAN

New York broadcasters were divided in opinion regarding Canada's proposed plan of nationalizing radio broadcasting. The stipulation limiting advertising to 5 per cent of the program period was called a direct blow at advertising on the air and was seen as "killing the goose that lays the golden egg", by Frank Mason, Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company.

Alfred J. McCosker, director of Station WOR and a Director of the National Association of Broadcasters, held that limiting advertising to 5 per cent of the time is good for broadcasting and American stations would do well to adopt the same practice.

The National Broadcasting Company has completed a survey of its activities for the Federal Radio Commission which reveals not more than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of a day on the radio is devoted to advertising. When individual programs are considered, however, the percentage of time taken by advertising is much higher. For example, Amos 'n' Andy have a fifteen-minute period. If they were allowed only 5 per cent of that time, or forty-five seconds for advertising, it would limit the opening and closing announcements to twenty-two seconds each. The program, as recently clocked, revealed that more than two and one-half minutes is devoted to the advertising, leaving about ten minutes for the sketch itself. Part of the time is consumed by the theme song. Seventeen per cent of the Lowell Thomas period was clocked as advertising. Eight and seven-tenths per cent of Rudy Vallee's hour was occupied by commercial announcements, according to Radio Retailing, which conducted the timing of these programs.

"If the proposed nation-owned broadcasting system is adopted in Canada, we do not anticipate an ill influence as far as broadcasting in the United States is concerned", said Mr. Mason. "We doubt that such a plan would be practical in this country and wonder if a government can successfully operate a radio chain by selling time on the air and renting its facilities to advertisers.

"It is noted that Canada is estimated to have 800,000 receiving sets and that a tax of \$2 has been collected annually from 600,000 set owners. That means there are 200,000 so-called bootleg sets in Canada which have failed to pay the license fee. Apparently the Dominion has greater difficulty in collecting the tax than has England, where the number of bootleg outfits is smaller.

"The National Broadcasting Company has two Canadian stations as members of its network, namely, CFCF, at Montreal and CKGW, Toronto. Some adjustment of advertising time might have to be made should the new idea be put in force. It would limit advertising to a mere mention of the sponsor's name, because he could not say much more in 5 per cent of a fifteen-minute period. That plan is a blow to advertising on the air. It kills the goose that lays the golden egg", said Mr. Mason.



Two Canadian stations are affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting System: CKAC, Montreal, and CFRB, Toronto. A new Canadian outlet will be added on June 1st when CKWO, at Windsor, Ont., joins the Columbia network, replacing Station WXYZ, at Detroit.

"We will watch Canada's plan with great interest", said Mr. McCosker. "I am glad to see that the United States and the Dominion are cooperating so smoothly. I think that the 5 per cent idea in regard to advertising on the air is entirely adequate and American program sponsors will do well to emulate the Canadians in this respect."

Government operation of radio broadcasting stations in this country, as proposed in Canada, was pronounced impracticable by H. A. Lafount, a member of the Federal Radio Commission.

The Commissioner told newspapermen the cost of the United States taking over privately owned stations was prohibitive and would require an outlay of \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000. In addition, he continued, if radio were Government controlled, it would be necessary to tax radio receiving sets at least \$6 per set to pay for programs which approach in quality those given over privately owned stations.

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#### JACK FOSTER RATES RADIO PROGRAMS WEEKLY

Jack Foster, who, as Radio Editor of the New York World-Telegram won considerable attention last Fall when he conducted a popularity poll of radio stars among his confreres, now has decided to do his own selecting.

In one of his recent columns, Foster informed his readers that he would issue a weekly radio standing, the list being compiled in relation to three factors -- personal reactions, mail and general comment.

Leading a field of 20 radio acts were two "tied" for first place. These were the Ziegfeld Radio Show and Ed Wynn. In third place was the team of Burns and Allen, featured with Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.

The next seventeen in a list of twenty followed: Sherlock Holmes, Ben Bernie, Rubinoff-Richman, Goldbergs, Rudy Vallee, Whiteman Orchestra, Crime Club, Sobol and Orchestra, Brokenshire-Etting, Myrt and Marge, Jack Benny-Olson, Lawrence Tibbett, Amos 'n' Andy, Colonel and Budd, Easy Aces, Singin' Sam, Kate Smith.

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## RESEARCH LABORATORIES ANNOUNCE NEW RADIO TUBES

After more than a year's intensive research, the laboratories of the RCA Radiotron Company and E. T. Cunningham, Inc., have made public their findings in the announcement of five radically new radio tubes, known as the 1932 series. Their statement follows:

"The new line is standardized at 2.5 volts filament or heater and includes: Type 46, the Dual-Grid Power Output Tube; Type 56, the Super-Triode Amplifier; Type 57, the Triple-Grid Amplifier; Type 58, the Triple-Grid Super-Control Tube; and Type 82, the Mercury-Vapor Rectifier.

"The five new tubes will enable set manufacturers to build instruments immeasurably superior to the best that has gone before, say these engineers, pointing out that the new series opens the gates to an upper strata of reproductive fidelity hitherto unattainable by set designers.

"The new sets will be multi-tube sets of vastly extended range and power, capable of reproducing all ordinary high and low notes with uniform faithfulness regardless of the volume level. The advance is comparable to the introduction of the all-AC set in 1927, say the tube manufacturers.

"In size, the tubes which were developed to raise the quality of radio reproduction to the level of a fine musical instrument are smaller, with two of the types making a startling departure in shape. These types are topped by a glass 'dome' which the designers consider a distinct advance in rigidity of construction and uniformity of performance.

"Tone quality, selectivity, and sensitivity to a degree unapproached in previous instruments will be the features of sets using the new tubes, which, although they will employ more tubes, will be more economical to operate. The design and smaller size of the tubes will make for the most compact set mechanisms yet produced.

"All of these tubes have been designed with one particular end in view - making possible the design of radio receivers of remarkable tone fidelity and adequate volume to take care of any demands placed upon the set by sudden changes in signal strength. Included in this group of tubes, designated the 46, 56, 57, 58 and 82, is one for every purpose - radio or intermediate frequency amplification, oscillation, detection, power output and rectification

"The 46 is a Dual Grid Power Output Tube of new design. The leading feature of this tube is its enormous output. The engineers responsible for the development of this new tube, state that the purpose of this tremendous available power is not to drive your neighbors out of their house, but to take care of sudden and



momentary peaks of power caused by changing volume in the transmitting studios. Old style power tubes, they point out, gave distortion and rattles at these times, while the new tube handles these peaks easily.

"The new Super-Triode Amplifier, type 56, is a general purpose tube of new design. Employing a new quick heating cathode of lower power consumption, the 56 represents a distinct improvement over the '27 type tube. It is particularly suitable for short wave designs.

"The new 57 is a Triple-Grid Split-Shield Amplifier. While it resembles the screen grid type '24 tubes in purpose, the 57 has many new features. Greater volume, less distortion and improved operation at short waves are possible with this new tube. Perhaps the most striking feature is its appearance. Instead of employing the usual pear shaped bulb, a new dome shaped bulb is used, of smaller external dimensions, representing a saving of space in the radio set.

"Like the 57 in many respects is the 58, the new Triple-Grid Super-Control Tube. Adaptable to automatic volume control design and employing a new mechanical structure which eliminates much of the operating hum and hiss of all types of tubes, the 58 has the startling new feature of automatic fidelity control. Engineers explain that with the present day sets of high selectivity, distortion often occurs when receiving loud local stations. With this new tube, sets can be designed which operate with low sensitivity on local stations and greatly increased sensitivity and selectivity on distant stations. The local stations can, therefore, be received with greater fidelity by sets using this new feature.

"To complete the new series of tubes is the 82, a new Mercury-Vapor Rectifier, of increased efficiency for supplying power to the other tubes in the set. It is explained that it would be impossible to obtain all the advantages offered by the other tubes without this Rectifier in the power supply.

"None of these new tubes are interchangeable with present types now on the market.

"Many radio set manufacturers now have under tests, experimental sets employing these new tubes. Thus far the results obtained from these sets have exceeded the expectations of the engineers who designed them. Within a very short time new sets employing these tubes will be offered to the public."

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## COMMISSION TO MOVE TO INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

The Federal Radio Commission will move back to the Interior Department, 19th and F Streets, N. W., by July 1, 1932. The Commission moved to the offices it now occupies in the National Press Building a couple of years ago because of lack of space in the Interior Department.

However, the Interior Department has closed so many divisions that there is now plenty of room available for the Commission. The Radio Division of the Department of Commerce will also remove its offices to the Interior Building.

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## FATHER COUGHLIN, RADIO PRIEST, DEFENDS BROADCASTS

Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, whose radio broadcasts on economic and social problems were criticized by Cardinal O'Connell of Boston as unbecoming a parish priest, was questioned by New York newspaper men upon his arrival there by boat from California.

When asked whether he considered it within the Cardinal's province to criticize his broadcasting, he replied: "That is for the public and the higher church officials to decide. I, being an ordinary and humble priest, think that it would be out of place for me to criticize a general in the army."

He explained he was responsible to his Bishop, Right Rev. Michael James Gallagher, Bishop of Detroit.

"Every one of my radio sermons received the approval of my Bishop", Father Coughlin continued, "it being my custom, every Saturday evening, to show my sermon to him. I never take it upon myself to make an utterance of national importance in any of my sermons without his approval."

"Every sermon on economic problems is founded on the sermons and writings of Popes Leo XIII and Pius XI. I have preserved all of them in a book, of which 600,000 copies have been given away, and the book has the official approval of Bishop Gallagher."

"I am saying all this not to criticize Cardinal O'Connell, whose opinions and dignity I respect most highly."

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## DE FOREST ANNOUNCES TRANSMITTING TUBE PRICE REDUCTION

Substantial savings in production costs are now passed on to buyers of DeForest transmitting tubes, according to William J. Barkley, Vice-President of the DeForest Radio Company. These price reductions are on the most popular types of transmitting audions, as follows:

Type 510, from \$5.20 to \$4.20; Type 566, from \$6.35 to \$4.00; Type 503-A, from \$25.00 to \$15.00; Type 511, from \$25.00 to \$15; Type 545, from \$30.00 to \$15.00.

"These price reductions", states Mr. Barkley, "are the direct result of changes and improvements in our transmitting tube department during the past few months. We have introduced unique equipment for the production of the more popular transmitting tube types, greatly reducing our labor costs, and it is this economy and other savings which we are now pleased to pass on to our customers. Meanwhile, a steadily increasing sales volume on these types insures fresh tubes at all times, whether ordered from our main office or from the seven distributing points throughout the country for quicker delivery."

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## SALES PROMOTION AND MERCHANDISING MAN AVAILABLE

An excellent record of experience including eight years as Sales Promotion Manager of an important division of the du Pont Company, advertising and sales promotion work with other national advertisers, a large agency and a leading national magazine. A broad experience which would prove valuable in the promotion and merchandising of broadcast advertising or in a dealer and distributor merchandising program for a radio manufacturer.

Further information may be obtained by writing to Robert D. Heinl, 405 Insurance Building, Washington, D. C.

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## MADRID CONFERENCE MAY WIDEN BROADCAST BAND

A proposal to increase the width of radio broadcast bands by more than 15,000 kilocycles, to make room for new broadcasting and television stations in the United States and Europe was suggested to the Federal Radio Commission's conference to decide upon United States policies at the International Radio Conference to be held at Madrid, Spain, in September.

If the proposal is adopted, United States delegates to the Conference will fall in line with the International Broadcasting Union, a European organization representing liberal interests in several foreign countries, in recommending more space in the ether for broadcasters, it was explained at the Commission. The International Union has proposed a plan whereby bands totaling 17,585 kilocycles would be assigned to the exclusive use of broadcasting and television stations on both continents.

A committee was appointed to investigate the use by mobile services of frequencies in the band 150 to 500 kilocycles, with a view toward suggesting extension of the North American broadcast band below its present limit of 550 kilocycles. The Committee is composed of Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Chief Engineer of the Commission, Chairman; and Dr. J. H. Dellinger, Bureau of Standards radio expert, as neutral members, and one representative each for broadcasters, the Army, the Navy, ship-owners, and aviation interests. The Committee will investigate use of frequencies in the specified band, and will, if possible, recommend to the Commission's conference a plan for consolidating or eliminating some of the mobile services on these frequencies.

The conference, attended by private and public radio interests, is being held to determine what recommendations United States delegates will make to the International Conference.

Representatives of the Commission, Government departments having radio interests, Federal and commercial communication organizations, and other radio interests discussed proposals of foreign countries and suggested recommendations for United States delegates.

Louis G. Caldwell, attorney, recommended that the United States adopt as a basis for discussion the International Union proposal for widening the broadcast band, and suggested that it be modified in the United States recommendation only in so far as it interferes with Department of Commerce airways service and other vitally necessary mobile services.

The following kilocycle bands have been suggested for exclusive use of broadcasting and television stations: 150-285, 370-460, 540-550, 3500-3700, 17650-17750, and 33000-50000. The new bands would be granted in addition to the present bands of 550-1500, 6000-6150, 9500-9600, 11700-11900, 15100-15350, 17750-17800, and 21450-21550. So far the United States has planned to make no recommendation to widen the present band.



"The United States has more interest in widening the band than any other country in the world", Mr. Caldwell said. "The United States should give up no space in the ether to any foreign country until we have exhausted the possibilities of broadening the broadcast band for our use. We should stop our boycott of the union at radio conferences, and should adopt the union proposal as a basis for formulating United States recommendations, modifying it only to protect Department of Commerce airways services and other vitally necessary mobile services."

Mr. Caldwell said United States broadcasters are worried about overcrowding caused by Mexican stations.

"If it were not for the depression", he explained, "many United States channels would now be ruined by Mexican stations. Use of two frequencies has been seriously hampered by operation of Mexican stations, and we may expect many more to have their value to us materially lessened when more Mexican stations are established, unless there is some place in the ether to put these stations."

Lloyd Espenscheid, representing the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., but speaking, he said, "as a citizen, rather than as a telephone man", urged that engineers be appointed to experiment with low-frequency operation, so the United States can make some definite recommendations which are technically accurate. Other technical investigations, he said, should be conducted if time permits.

Capt. S. C. Hooper, Director of Naval Communications, Navy Department, told the conference it cost the Navy more than \$5,000,000 to move from the present broadcast band to the place in the spectrum they now use, and if they were forced to move again when the broadcast band was widened, it would cost millions more.

Replying to Mr. Caldwell's assertion that the Navy must have spent more than \$1,000,000 in moving each station, because they have, he said, only four channels, Captain Hooper pointed out that the Navy operates on about 20 channels, and had the additional expense of installing new ship equipment.

The last international conference was held in Washington, D. C. in 1927. It was attended by 79 nations and resulted in adoption of what is known as "The International Radiotelegraph Convention and General Regulations Annexed Thereto."

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## DILL WARNS AGAINST PUBLIC RADIO OWNERSHIP

Warning of the possibility of setting up a Government system of radio in this country as a "result of radio monopoly and the over commercialization of radio broadcasting" was given in a statement (May 11) by Senator Dill (Dem.) of Washington.

Later, in the Senate, Mr. Dill called attention to the agreement with Canada by which Canada has nine cleared channels and has a station on the Pacific coast of the same wave length as stations operating on the Atlantic coast.

"The Radio Commission in this has broken down the rule so foolishly set up a few years ago", Senator Dill said, referring to the regulation against allowing a wave length to a Pacific coast station already used by an Atlantic coast station. "It permits a foreign station to do what it has refused to let American stations do

"I hope the Commission will have enough patriotism, enough consideration for radio listeners, so that they will not further insist on this technical, indefensible and foolish rule."

"The new plan of the Canadian government for the operation of radio stations will be watched with great interest by the American people", Senator Dill continued. "It will consist of nine high power cleared channel stations connected by the chain system with one cleared channel station in each province, and two smaller stations, one at Montreal and one at Toronto, together with whatever number of 100 watt stations may be needed for local purposes.

"The license fees of \$2 per year for receiving sets and the limitation of 5 per cent of any program for advertising, and all under Government operation, will make a most interesting comparison with our privately owned system in the United States. If the Canadian plan succeeds in satisfying the people of Canada and in meeting popular approval of American listeners along the Canadian border, it may easily lead to a nation-wide demand for Government operation of all radio stations in the United States.

"The existence and development of this Government owned system will be a challenge to American radio station owners. They must prove themselves more satisfactory to the people than the Canadian system, or the Government system will inevitably be established in the United States.

"The American people will not tolerate private monopoly of radio in this country, such as allowing chain stations to use all cleared channels and thereby control everything by local broadcasting. If all cleared channels are to be used in that way, Canada is showing us how to do it.

"Nor will radio listeners endure too much blatant and direct advertising by radio. If the Radio Commission and station owners do not recognize these facts and act accordingly, Canada's example and experiences will make it easy for Congress to set up a Government system of radio that will serve the public interests more satisfactorily. This is not a threat. It is simply a statement of the inevitable result of radio monopoly and the over commercialization of radio broadcasting."



## APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

May 9 - WMBO, WMBO, Inc., Auburn, N. Y., install automatic frequency control; KVOO, Southwestern Sales Corporation, Tulsa, Okla., modification of C.P. granted 11/17/31, to request extension of commencement and completion dates to 5/1/32 and 8/15/32 respectively; WSB, Atlanta Journal Co., Atlanta, Ga., modification of C.P. granted 11/17/31, to request extension of commencement and completion dates to 6/15/32 and 12/15/32 respectively; WBBM-WJBT, WBBM Broadcasting Corp., Chicago, Ill., modification of C.P. granted 2/5/32, to request extension of completion date from 5/17/32 to 6/17/32; KFIZ, The Reporter Printing Co., Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, C.P. to install new Western Electric, Type 301-A, transmitter.

May 10 - WBEN, WBEN, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., C.P. amended to omit request for increase power, now requests change in equipment only; KGKB, East Texas Broadcasting Co., Tyler, Texas, C.P. to make changes in equipment; WREN, Jenny Wren Co., and KFJM, University of North Dakota, Lawrence, Kans., and Grand Forks, N. D., respectively, install automatic frequency control; WLBL, State of Wisconsin, Dept. of Agriculture & Markets, Stevens Point, Wis., license to cover C.P. granted 11/6/31 to move transmitter locally and install new equipment; KDFN, Donald Lewis Hathaway, Casper, Wyoming, license to cover C.P. granted 3/1/32 to change from 1210 kc., 100 watts to 1440 kc., 500 w.; KGEW, City of Fort Morgan, Fort Morgan, Colo., license to cover C.P. granted 11/20/31 for changes in equipment.

The following applications were returned to the applicant:

WDEL, WDEL, Inc., Wilmington, Del., increase night power (Rule 6-c); C. O. Wahlquist, C. C. Widener & C. B. Jarvis, Wynne, Ark., new station on 1000 kc. (unsatisfactory transmitter); Price Stever & J. W. Steele, Jr., Marlow, Okla., new station on 1010 kc. (Rule 120); KFBI, Farmers & Bankers Life Insurance Co., Milford, Kansas, additional hours of operation (Rule 116); News-Review Co., Inc., Roseburg, Oregon, new station on 1300 kc. (Rule 120).

### Applications Other Than Broadcasting

May 9 - Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.: Portable, initial location S.S. St. John, Boston, Mass., new C.P. and license for 1566, 2390 kc., 15 watts, temporary broadcast pickup; W9XB, Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago, Ill., license covering C.P. for 60000-400000 kc., 15 watts, general experimental service; W6XS, Don Lee, Inc., near Gardena, Cal., modification of C.P. for extension of completion date to 11/1/32, experimental visual broadcasting; Aeronautical Radio, Inc.; at Mobile, Ala., new C.P. for 3232.5, 3242.5, 3257.5, 3447.5, 3457.5, 3467.5, 3485, 5602.5, 5612.5, 5632.5 kc., 50 watts, aeronautical service; also, Portable on brown chain, license for 3222.5, 3232.5, 3242.5, 3257.5, 3467.5, 3485, 4917.5, 5602.5, 5612.5, 5632.5 kc., 50 watts, aeronautical service; W9XK, The State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia., license covering C.P. for 2000-2100 kc., 50 watts, experimental visual broadcasting; Lester Murray & Jerome Wiesner, Dearborn, Mich., new C.P. for 40 mc. 100 watts, general experimental service; Alaska Packers' Association, Chignik, Alaska, license covering C.P. for 500, 460, 246, 252, 274, kc., 200 watts, coastal & Point-to-point service.

May 10 - City of St. Louis, as owner of Lambert-St. Louis Municipal Airport, Robertson, Mo., new C.P. for 278 kc., 15 watts, airport station; KHE, Everett Packing Co., Herendeen Bay, Alaska, renewal of license for 178, 252 kc., 50 watts, point-to-point telegraph; W1XQ, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Bradley, Maine, renewal of special experimental license for 50 to 75 kc., 25 KW; Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: WAEH, Milwaukee, Wis., license covering C.P. for 2854, 3005, 5377.5 kc., 400 watts, aeronautical station; also, same station, license covering C.P. for 2668, 2672 kc., 400 watts, aeronautical point-to-point; KGTH, Salt Lake City, Utah, and KG TJ, Las Vegas, Nev., modification of C.P.s for extension of completion dates to 8/13/32, point-to-point aeronautical.

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## DECISIONS OF THE RADIO COMMISSION

### Applications Granted (May 10, 1932)

WCSC, South Carolina Broadcasting Co., Inc., Charleston, S.C. C.P. to install new transmitter; KGKX, Sandpoint Broadcasting Co., Sandpoint, Idaho, C.P. to move transmitter and studio from Sandpoint to Lewiston, Idaho, and make changes in equipment; KVOA, Robert M. Riculfi, Tucson, Arizona, modification of license for change in Sunday hours of operation to: 7 to 9 A.M.; 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. and 6 to 9 P.M., MST, (1 hr. difference); WPAD, Paducah Broadcasting Co., Paducah, Ky., consent to voluntary assignment of license to Paducah Broadcasting Co., Inc., from P. E. Lackey & S. Houston McNutt; WMBI, The Moody Bible Institute Radio Station, Chicago, Ill., authority to remain silent during installation of new automatic frequency control equipment; WJBC, Delta Broadcasting Co., Vicksburg, Miss., continuance of special authority to operate at night with 500 watts from May 15 to June 15, 1932; WJDX, The Lamar Life Insurance Co., Jackson, Miss., authority to resume determination of operation power by direct system; WDEV, Harry C. Whitehill, Waterbury, Vt., authority to operate from 11 A.M. to 12 Noon, and 2 to 4 P.M., EST, May 18th.

The following stations were granted renewal of licenses for the regular period: KGCR, Watertown, S. Dak.; WJBC, LaSalle, Ill.; WKJC, Lancaster, Pa.; WROL, Knoxville, Tenn.; WSJS, Winston-Salem, N. C.

The following stations were granted authority to install automatic frequency control: WLEY, Lexington, Mass.; WPG, Atlantic City, N. J.; WJAR, Providence, R. I.; WADC, Talmadge, Ohio; KPRC, Houston, Tex.; KTLC, Houston, Texas; WJBC, Birmingham, Ala.; KFBI, Milford, Kans.; KHJ, Los Angeles, Cal.; KFRC, San Francisco, KGB, San Diego, Cal.

Also, Prof. Neil H. Williams, Portable, Dept. of Physics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., granted 2 C.P.s for special experimental station, 34600, 41000, 51400 and 60000-400000 kc., 15 watts; WAPI, WAPI Broadcasting Co., Birmingham, Ala., granted extension of authority to make field intensity survey from May 4 to June 15.



Also, American Airways, Inc.: NC-10893, NC-10847, NC-10844, NC-10843, licenses for aircraft, 3105, 3232.5, 3242.5, 3257.5, 3447.5, 3467.5, 3457.5, 3485, 5602.5, 5612.5, and 5632.5 kc., unlimited, 3222.5 and 4917.5 kc., day only, 50 watts; Varney Air Lines, Inc.: NC-833-M, NC-10357, and Boeing Air Transport, Inc., NC-10354, aircraft licenses, 3105, 3162.5, 3172.5, 3182.5, 5572.5, 5582.5, 5662.5 kc., 50 watts; WPDW, Metropolitan Police Dept., Washington, D. C., modification of license to increase power from 300 to 400 watts; Radiomarine Corp. of America: 3 miles west of Savannah, Ga., public coastal telg. license, 143 and 500 kc., calling; 170, 408 and 475 kc., working; 500 watts; hours of operation 6 A.M. to 8 P.M. EST, plus such additional hours as occasional local traffic conditions necessitate; WNCG, aboard vessel "Munorlean", 60 day authority pending receipt of formal application to operate station as 3rd class public service, other particulars same as existing license; KFSH, aboard vessel "Utowana", 60 day authority pending receipt of formal application to operate station of frequencies ranging 6170 to 16680 kc., other particulars same as existing license; KDJQ, aboard vessel "Oneida", 60 day authority pending receipt of formal application of newly installed 250 watt tube transmitter aboard vessel Oneida; frequency range 152 to 500 kc., third class general public service; KVAE, aboard vessel, Lake Benbow, authority for 60 days pending receipt of formal application to operate 250 watt transmitter replacing 500 watt, 152 to 500 kc.

#### Set For Hearing

KGDA, Mitchell Broadcasting Corp., Mitchell, S. Dakota, renewal of license; Gustav A. Jenkins, Antonio, Colo., C.P. for new station, 1200 kc., 100 watts, share with KGEK and KGEW; KSO, Iowa Broadcasting Co., Clarinda, Iowa, C.P. to move transmitter and studio from Clarinda to New Hope Twp., Iowa and Iowana Hotel, Creston, Iowa, respectively; WEAN, Shepard Broadcasting Service, Inc., Providence, R. I., modification of license to increase night power from 250 to 500 watts, on experimental basis; Milwaukee Marine Radio, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., C.P. for public coastal telegraph service; Modesto Irrigation Dist., Portable in Stanislaus & Tuolumne Co., Calif., C.P. for special emergency service, 3184 kc., 7½ watts; same for Modesto Irrigation Dist., Modesto, Cal.

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#### CANADA TO TAKE OVER DOMINION RADIO NETS

The House of Commons, without dissent, today (May 11th) adopted the report of a special committee recommending eventual nationalization of Canadian radio broadcasts, according to the Associated Press.

Within an hour the Dominion was on its way to ultimate ownership of a coast-to-coast chain of broadcasting stations.

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## PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS AND DESIGNS

The following patents were granted during the week ending May 10, 1932:

- 1,857,126. Chemical Picture Telegraphy Receiver. Fritz Doring, Berlin-Frohnau, and Paul Storch, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Germany, assignors to Siemens & Halske, Aktiengesellschaft, Siemensstadt, near Berlin, Germany. Filed October 16, 1930, and in Germany September 18, 1929.
- 1,857,128. Electron Discharge System. Marcus A. Acheson, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Co. Filed March 28, 1930.
- 1,857,130. Picture Transmission. Ernst F. W. Alexanderson, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Company. Filed June 5, 1930.
- 1,857,137. Transmitting System. Irving F. Byrnes, Schenectady, N.Y., assignor to General Electric Co. Filed March 27, 1928.
- 1,857,154. Television Receiver. Ray D. Kell, Scotia, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Company. Filed April 1, 1930.
- 1,857,194. Oscillation Generator. Albert W. Hull, Schenectady, N.Y., assignor to General Electric Company. Filed February 26, 1926, and renewed July 31, 1931.
- 1,857,203. Leading-In Conductor. Johannes Antonius Maria van Liempt, Eindhoven, Netherlands, assignor to General Electric Co. Filed March 13, 1930, and in the Netherlands November 30, 1929.
- 1,857,216. Thermionic Measuring Instrument. Byron W. St. Clair, Lynn, Mass., assignor to General Electric Company. Filed July 21, 1931.
- 1,857,329. Picture Transmission. Richard H. Ranger, Newark, N. J., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed April 13, 1926. Renewed August 13, 1930.
- 1,857,330. Picture Transmission. Richard Howland Ranger, Newark, N. J., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed February 7, 1929.
- 1,857,359. Radio Signaling. Louis Cohen, Washington, D. C. Filed August 13, 1928.
- 1,857,451. Electric System for Recording and Reproducing Sound. Edmund H. Hansen, New York, N. Y. Filed November 25, 1927.



- 1,857,569. Device for Recording of Sound. Arnold Poulsen, Hellerup and Axel Carl Georg Petersen, Copenhagen, Denmark. Filed December 4, 1929, and in Denmark December 22, 1928.
- 1,857,589. Multiple Electrode Radiotron. Allen B. DuMont, Montclair, and Paul Thorne Weeks, Caldwell, N. J., assignors to Westinghouse Lamp Co. Filed May 20, 1924. Renewed August 1, 1930.
- 1,857,594. Duplex Triode Vacuum Tube. Samuel M. Kintner, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Filed August 28, 1924.
- 1,857,608. Electron Discharge Device. Floyd Karker Richmyer, Ithaca, N. Y. Filed July 29, 1924.
- 1,857,645. Vacuum Tube Construction. Walter Louis Krah1, Montclair, N. J., assignor to Arcturus Radio Tube Company, Harrison N. J. Filed March 11, 1927.
- 1,857,646. Thermionic Tube Connecting Means. Walter Louis Krah1, Montclair, N. J., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Arcturus Radio Tube Company, Newark, N. J. Filed December 10, 1927.
- 1,857,647. Unitary Element Structure for Vacuum Tubes. Walter Louis Krah1, Montclair, N. J., assignor to Arcturus Radio Tube Co., Newark, N. J. Filed October 2, 1929.
- 1,857,742. Picture Telegraphy Circuit. Gerhard Rieper, Leipzig, Germany, assignor to Siemens & Halske, Aktiengesellschaft, Siemensstadt near Berlin, Germany. Filed October 8, 1930, and in Germany August 29, 1929.
- 1,857,745. Picture Telegraph Apparatus. Rudolf Schmook, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Germany, assignor to Siemens & Halske, Aktiengesellschaft, Siemensstadt, near Berlin, Germany. Filed September 27, 1930, and in Germany August 10, 1929.
- 1,857,819. Radio Telephone System. Francis F. Merriam, Bloomfield, N. J., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed June 20, 1928.
- 1,857,901. Constant Current Amplifier System. Philip John Walsh, San Francisco, Calif. Filed July 30, 1928.
- 1,857,959. Curve Plotting System. Samuel Isler, East Orange, N. J., assignor to WiredRadio, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed September 23, 1930.
- 1,858,016. Plural-Member Stylus Or The Like. William D. LaRue, Maple Shade, N. J., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Filed February 21, 1929.

- 1,858,063. Heater Unit for Cathodes of Vacuum Tubes and Method of Producing Same. Walter J. Skinner, Bloomfield, N. J. assignor to Van Wickland Products Co., Newark, N. J. Filed February 7, 1931.
- 1,858,210. Electronic Tube. Archie J. McMaster and Charles E. Parson, Chicago, Ill., assignors to G-M Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, Ill. Filed July 7, 1930.

#### Adverse Decision In Interference

In interferences involving the indicated claims of the following patent, final decision has been rendered that the respective patentee was not the first inventor with respect to the claim listed:

Pat. 1,721,627, L. C. F. Horle, Radio transmission system, decided April 15, 1932, Claim 1.

#### Trade-Mark Applications Received

Ser. No. 305,043. Jenkins Television Corporation, Jersey City, N.J. Filed August 26, 1930. "RADIOVISOR" for unitary apparatus for the electrical transmission and reception of sound, images, facsimiles, pictures and graphic representations. Claims use since July 1, 1928.

#### Trade-Mark Registrations Granted

- 293,882. Electrical Systems for Collecting, Amplifying, and/or Distributing Electrical Waves of Super-Audible Frequency, and Parts Thereof. RCA Victor Co., Inc., Camden, N.J. Filed September 15, 1931. Published February 16, 1932.
- 293,883. Antenna Coupling Units, Extension Coupling Units, Inter-stage Tube Amplifiers, Assembled Tube Amplifiers for Radio Frequency Currents. RCA Victor Company, Inc., Camden, N. J. Filed September 15, 1931. Published February 16, 1932.
- 293,941. Radio Receiving Sets and Parts Thereof, Unitary Transmitting And/or Receiving Apparatus, Etc. Trav-Ler Manufacturing Corp., St. Louis, Mo. Filed January 7, 1932, Published February 23, 1932.



293,995. Radio Receiving Sets and Parts Thereof, Radio Loud Speakers, Radio Receiving and Transmitting Tubes, Radio Condensers, and Radio Pick-Ups. Ad. Auriema, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed November 13, 1931. Published February 16, 1932.

Designs

86,933. Radio Cabinet. Donald J. Phelps, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Phelps Radio Corporation, Chicago, Ill. Filed March 23, 1932. Term of patent 14 years.

86,941. Radio Sound Box. Arno E. Tauscher, Chicago, Ill. Filed March 7, 1932. Term of patent  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years.

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