

# HEINL NEWS SERVICE

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## C O N F I D E N T I A L B U L L E T I N

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No. 530

## MORE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF RADIO FACILITIES ASKED

Records made public for the first time May 17th reveal there are six cities, each of more than 100,000 population, which have no transmission facilities whatever, while in certain instances there are smaller cities more than adequately served.

Duluth, Minn.; Cambridge, Lynn and Lowell, Mass.; Waterbury, Conn., and Elizabeth, N. J., are cities all of which have a population greater than 100,000 yet none has radio broadcast transmission facilities. All receive service from stations in surrounding areas, but there are no broadcasting stations in the cities themselves.

Cambridge, Lynn, Lowell, Waterbury and Elizabeth all are in the First Zone, which is underquota in transmission units assigned. Duluth is in the Fourth Zone, which is overquota. Connecticut and Massachusetts are underquota, but New Jersey is overquota. Minnesota, in the Fourth Zone, is overquota.

All but Duluth are in thickly populated areas, where there are many listeners to be served. Whether they receive adequate service from stations nearby is a moot question. Duluth, it is said, receives service from Superior, Wis., and Minneapolis and Moorhead, Minn.

There are opposing sides to the question of whether these cities should be served by stations within them. One urges that every city of more than 100,000 population should have a full-time broadcasting station of its own. The other believes the size of the city makes no difference, and that a city of 5,000 has as much claim to a full-time station as does a city of 100,000 or 1,000,000.

Those supporting the latter view hold that persons in very small cities are perhaps more entitled to good radio service than in large cities, because in smaller communities other entertainment features are not so numerous. They declare also that if persons in cities of 100,000 population get good service from nearby stations, the smaller cities, many of which are more or less isolated, have a stronger claim to an individual station.

The question, they argue, is not one of how many persons or receivers are in a city, but whether these persons receive adequate radio service from any stations, regardless of their locations.

The first side points out that in the interest of the city itself, there should be a station within the city to take care of local commercial and entertainment services, which an outside station does very inadequately.



In a recent Examiner's report submitted to the Commission, Chief Examiner Ellis A. Yost placed himself in the first category when he stated "In the opinion of the Examiner, no American city - - - with a population of more than 100,000 and an approximate population of 200,000 within a radius of 15 miles of the city, should be within an unlimited-time radio broadcasting station with sufficient power to provide for the local and community needs of the city and the territory adjacent thereto."

Merchants and other groups, he pointed out, are entitled to the convenience of radio broadcast facilities within their midst, both for transmission and reception purposes. Reception facilities alone, he stated, fail to meet the standard of public interest stipulated in the Radio Act.

Both sides, however, are agreed that a more equitable distribution is desirable. Various schemes have been suggested, only to find that the present system serves better. Until a more balanced system is agreed upon, the existing organization must serve.

The Commission is powerless to place new stations until applications are submitted, or to remove stations unless they fail to comply with Commission rules and regulations. Unequal distribution is partly a result of this legal complexity, and partly a result of the fact that there were 734 stations scattered all over the country when the Commission was organized in 1927. There had been no centralized control to designate station locations or power, and because of this broadcasters located where they wished, regardless of other stations.

The Commission has been doing everything it can to equalize distribution of facilities by deleting stations where they have not given good service, and granting applications for new ones where they were deserved.

A recent Commission decision granted an application for a new station at Gary, Ind., a city of 100,426 inhabitants. Gary, however, receives good service from Chicago. Despite this, the Commission granted Gary's application because the city had no local full-time station. The case is at present pending before the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, which has been asked to reverse the decision.

The Radio Act stipulates that there shall be equal distribution by zones and by States. In assigning new licenses and taking away those of stations not operating in public interest, the Commission is considering cities and population centers as well.

The Commission, supporting neither side of the question, is working only to interpret and enforce the Radio Act justly and in the best interest of radio.

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## COMMISSION STRENGTHENS MECHANICAL REPRODUCTIONS RULING

The first change in the Federal Radio Commission's new rules and regulations was announced May 17th at the Commission as being a return more nearly to its original strict policy of requiring broadcasters to announce when they are broadcasting mechanical reproductions, such as phonograph records.

The Commission proposes in such instances that broadcasters, except when it is specified that they may do otherwise, shall announce: "This is a phonograph record", or "This is a player-piano record." The Commission's announcement of the amended rule follows in full text:

"It is ordered: That Paragraph 176 of the Rules and Regulations of the Federal Radio Commission be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"A mechanical reproduction shall be announced as such except when its use is merely incidental, as for identification or background. The exact form of announcement is not prescribed but the language shall be clear and in terms commonly used and understood. The following are examples of statements sufficient for the purpose: a. 'This is a phonograph record', b. 'This is a player-piano record.'

"In all cases where electrical transcriptions made exclusively for broadcast purposes are so constructed as to record a single continuous program upon more than one mechanical reproduction, rather than a recordation of the entire program upon a single mechanical reproduction, the announcement required hereby shall be made at the commencement of each program and in no event less than every 15 minutes. All other announcements required shall immediately precede the use of each separate mechanical reproduction.

"This order shall be effective the 1st day of June, 1932."

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## PHOTO SENT BY WIRELESS IN FORM OF ENGRAVING

According to an Associated Press report, the North German Lloyd line announced this week the successful transmission by wireless from Zurich, Switzerland, to the "S.S. Bremen", of a picture in the form of an engraving. The receiving apparatus on the vessel, now en route to New York, transformed the picture into a cut ready for printing.

The process, known as radiotype, represents several decades of scientific research by Adalbert Cuth, director of the Swiss Radiotype Company.

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## RCA SHOWS LICENSEES TELEVISION

Experimental work in television reception was demonstrated on Monday of this week to its licensees by the Radio Corporation of America. About one hundred executives and engineers, representing approximately fifty radio set and radio tube manufacturers, attended the demonstration.

Although continued progress has been made with television, this development is still in the laboratory stage. The demonstration was held for the purpose of showing RCA licensees the present status of research and development being carried on by the RCA and its subsidiary companies in this field.

Radio engineers stated that television can best be brought into practical application on its own band of ultra short waves, thereby providing ultimately a service additional to the established service of sound broadcasting. Much work remains to be done toward the improvement of receiving equipment and the creation of transmission facilities for practical television broadcasting.

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## LABOR STATION ASKS FOR 5,000 WATTS POWER

The American Federation of Labor applied May 17th to the Federal Radio Commission for an unlimited-time 5,000 watt station at Chicago.

The application, submitted by E. N. Nockels, asks power and time increase for the Chicago Federation of Labor station WCFL, at Chicago. The station asks permission to move from Chicago to York Township, Ill., and change from limited to unlimited time, with a power increase from 1500 to 5,000 watts.

The Chicago Federation, a subsidiary of the American Federation, proposes to spend about \$110,000 building new studio quarters and installing new equipment, if the application is granted. With increased power, the application points out, Station WCFL can serve agricultural and industrial centers in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Western Illinois.

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## LAFOUNT, HARD AND ARNOLD IN RADIO COUNCIL TALKS

Commissioner Harold A. Lafount and William Hard, political broadcaster, will be heard over a National Broadcasting Company network tomorrow (Friday, May 20), when they address the annual convention in Buffalo of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education.

Commissioner Lafount will speak at 10:45 A.M., E.S.T. on "The Trend of Radio Programs in the United States", and Hard will speak at 1:00 P.M., E.S.T. on "Broadcasting Abroad." Both speakers will be heard over an NBC-WEAF network.

Hard recently returned from Geneva, where he "covered" the Disarmament Conference by trans-Atlantic radio for the NBC, and interviewed leading delegates of major nations represented, in programs heard throughout the United States.

Others who will address the convention include Frank A. Arnold, Director of Development of the National Broadcasting Co., who will speak on "Broadcast Advertising from the Standpoint of the Broadcaster", and Lyman Bryson, Director of the California Adult Education Association, who will discuss "Radio Advertising from the Standpoint of the Public."

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## RMA ISSUES NEW SHORT-WAVE RADIO BULLETIN

New radio entertainment in the new short-wave receiving sets, their wider sphere and also limitations, and information for the radio public for their best operating results, are detailed in a statement just issued by the Radio Manufacturers' Association, Inc., comprising virtually all prominent radio producers. The statement was prepared by the Association's Engineering Division, approved by its Board of Directors, and deplores exaggerated advertising claims for the new short-wave receivers, while pointing out their wide field of new radio entertainment and service.

The statement of the RMA, to give the radio public and industry authoritative and actual facts regarding radio development, follows similar informative statements from the Association on television experimentation, and other new radio progress from radio laboratories.

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## CREDITS ON COPYRIGHT MUSIC MUST BE CORRECTLY GIVEN

E. C. Mills, General Manager of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, in an ultimatum addressed to the broadcasters, warns that the composers and publishers will brook no trifling with the phrase, "By special permission of the copyright owner".

"The purpose of copyright owners in restricting the broadcasting of certain compositions", said Mr. Mills, "is one of self-protection against excessive renditions. Restricted compositions are not included in the society's standard repertoire. We have gone to great expense and inconvenience in our endeavors to comply with the request of broadcasters for 'special permissions.' If the announcers and others called upon to credit the copyright owners are to make a joke of this routine, the restriction upon reserved selections will be made absolute and no exceptions will be granted to those abusing the privilege."

Of all the musical works controlled by the Society, the majority are available for use on the air without permission under the terms of the agreement the Society holds with the broadcasters. Approximately two hundred compositions, many of them from current Broadway productions, are available for broadcast use if application is made and permission granted by the Society.

"The restriction placed upon these compositions", Mr. Mills explained, "is based upon the fact that they are our property, intangible but nevertheless real and protected by copyright. They represent our stock in trade and it is upon these works that our revenue from the broadcasters is derived. Permission to use them is granted on a purely rental basis, but we must protect our property from being destroyed by playing them to 'death.' Broadcasting these melodies for eighteen hours a day naturally tends to shorten their life.

"Several years ago when radio broadcasting began to attain its popularity", said Mr. Mills, "it was observed that, although sure-fire hits did capacity business in the larger cities, they began to languish and die on the road. Investigation proved that extensive broadcasting of songs from these musical shows seriously affected the box-office receipts when the production reached the small towns. The familiarity of the tunes heard so often on the radio caused a corresponding shrinkage in the revenue derived from the sale of sheet music. The rights of the composer and publisher were seriously affected and hence restrictions were placed upon the use of certain songs. That was the origin of the phrase, 'By special permission of the copyright owner.'"

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## RADIO COMMISSION'S DENIAL OF NEW FREQUENCY UPHELD

The refusal of the Federal Radio Commission to grant the application for a change of frequency of broadcasting Station WBCM, located at Bay City, Mich., from 1410 kilocycles to 940 kilocycles, without change of power or time of operation, was upheld this week by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

The court stated that there was substantial evidence to sustain the finding of the Commission that serious interference would result by the change in the reception of broadcasts from other stations, including WHA, at Madison, Wis., WFIW, at Hopkinsville, Ky., WCSH, at Portland, Me., and WWJ, at Detroit, Mich., and that any possible improvement in the service of WBCM resulting from the change would be far outweighed by the adverse effect it would have on other services.

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## BAPTISTS DENOUNCE AUTO, MOVIES, RADIO

Automobiles, movies and radio were criticized by the press committee of the Southern Baptist convention this week, according to an A.P. dispatch from St. Petersburg, Fla., as "subtle influences working with skill and determination to dominate the Christian home.

"Within the home millions of radio receiving sets make preemptory demands that the American shall not be permitted to meditate or to think for himself even by his own fireside."

The Committee appealed to church members to cooperate with the denomination's publications in efforts to offset these influences. The Baptist periodicals, the report added, are "increasingly important to the spiritual welfare of our people in the complicated life of our times."

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## DELETION PROPOSED OF STATION KWEA

Deletion of Station KWEA, the Hello World Broadcasting Co., Shreveport, La., was recommended to the Federal Radio Commission, yesterday, May 18th, in a report submitted by Examiner R. H. Hyde.

The Hello World station has not rendered public service, and has failed to comply with Commission regulations, the report set forth, stating that there is "no evidence whatever of a public need for the services of Station KWEA."



In the same report Examiner Hyde recommended denial of the application of W. H. Allen, Eugene Levy and S. B. Pearce, Alexandria, Va., who had asked for a construction permit for a station to use the facilities of the Hello World station.

Station KWEA had applied also for permission to move from Shreveport to Baton Rouge. This was automatically recommended for denial when the renewal of license application was so recommended.

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#### APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

May 13 - WOR, Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., Newark, N. J., extend commencement and completion of C.P. for 50 KW to 9/16/32 and 11/16/32 respectively; WABC-WBOQ, Atlantic Broadcasting Corp., New York, N. Y., install automatic frequency control; South Carolina Broadcasting Co., Inc., Greenville, S. C., C. P. for a new station to use 1310 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time, facilities of WROL, Knoxville, Tenn.; Claude Raymond Brand, Deadwood, S. D., C.P. amended to request 3 hours daily instead of 4 hours daily on 1200 kc.

May 16 - WDEV, Harry C. Whitehill, Waterbury, Vt., C.P. to change from 1420 kc., 50 watts, specified hours to 1470 kc., 500 watts, 8 hours per day, and make changes in equipment; WLTH, Voice of Brooklyn, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., license to cover C.P. granted 4/12/32 for changes in equipment; John E. McGoff & Ralph M. Sutcliffe, Newport, R. I., C.P. to erect a new station to use 1280 kc., 100 watts, 8 hours per day; WCAU, Universal Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa., modification of C.P. for auxiliary transmitter, requests authority to install different equipment; WSMK, Stanley M. Krohn Jr., Dayton, Ohio, modification of license to change from specified hours to unlimited time, facilities of KQV; Lancaster Broadcasting Service, Inc., Lancaster, Pa., C. P. to erect a new station to use 920 kc., 1 KW, daytime; WNBR-WGBC, Memphis Broadcasting Co., Memphis, Tenn., install automatic frequency control.

Also, WGST, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., modification of license to change from 250 w, 500 w. LS to 500 watts day and night, experimentally; R. S. Gavin, D. W. Gavin & Jeff Carter, d/b as Meridian Broadcasting Co., Meridian, Miss., C.P. for a new station to use 1400 kc., 250 watts, unlimited; WNOX, WNOX, Inc., Knoxville, Tenn., C.P. to move station from Knoxville, Tenn., to Greenville, S. C., and make changes in equipment; WCFL, Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago, Ill., C.P. to move transmitter from Chicago to York Twp., Ill., and install new equipment, change from 1½ KW to 5 KW, and limited time to unlimited time; WCLO, WCLO Radio Corp., Janesville, Wis., license to cover application granted 3/22/32 for change of transmitter.

## Applications Other Than Broadcasting

May 14 - WLD, Pere Marquette Radio Corp., Ludington, Mich., modification of C.P. for extension of completion date to 6/3/32; Radiomarine Corp. of America; Portables, new C.P.s for 34600, 41000, 51400, 60000 to 400000 kc., .5 watts, general experimental service, and licenses covering C.P.s for same (2 portables); W3XJ, Jenkins Laboratories, Inc., between Silver Spring & Wheaton, Md., license covering C.P. for 1550 kc., 500 watts, for sound transmission in connection with visual broadcasting; WPDZ, City of Fort Wayne, Police, Fort Wayne, Ind., license covering C.P. for 2470 kc., 100 watts, municipal police station.

May 16 - W8XJ, Radiomarine Corp. of America, West Dover, Ohio, renewal for 2398, 3492.5, 4797.5, 6425 kc., 350 watts, general experimental service; KGTL, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Salt Lake City, Utah, modification of C.P. for extension of completion date to 9/5/32; KNK, Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., near Palo Alto, Calif., modification of license for change in frequency to 6875 kc., point-to-point telegraph service; Press Wireless, Inc WJM, Washington, D. C., and WJU, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y., modification of C.P. for extension of completion date to 12/31/32.

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## DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

### Applications Granted (May 16, 1932)

WALR, Roy W. Waller, Zanesville, Ohio, consent to voluntary assignment of license to WALR Broadcasting Corp. effective June 1st; also C.P. to make changes in equipment and move transmitter and studio from East Pike, Zanesville, to 434 Main St., Zanesville, and install automatic frequency control; KGFL, KGFL, Inc. Raton, N. M., C.P. to move transmitter and studio from Raton to Santa Fe, N. Mexico, make changes in equipment and increase operating power from 50 to 100 w.; WIAS, Iowa Broadcasting Co., Ottumwa, Ia., modification of license to change hours of operation to the following: Daily, 7:30 A.M. to 1:30 P.M., 2:30 P.M. to 12:30 A.M.; Sundays, 6 to 8:30 A.M., 9 A.M. to 2:30 P.M., 4 to 7:30 P.M. and 9 to 11 P.M.; KFGQ, Boone Biblical College, Boone, Ia., modification of license to change hours of operation; WMBH, Edwin D. Aber, Joplin, Mo., modification of license to increase hours of operation on Sunday, 1:45 to 2:30 P.M.

Also, WBHS, The Hutchens Co., Huntsville, Ala., license covering erecting of new station to operate on 1200 kc., 50 w., share with WFBC; WHO-WOC, Central Broadcasting Co., Mitchelville, Ia., modification of C.P. extending completion date to August 17, 1932; WMAZ, Southeastern Broadcasting Co., Inc., Macon, Ga.,



authority to operate until sunset at Portland, Oreg., while Station KOB is being moved to Albuquerque, N. Mex.; WSB, The Atlanta Journal Co., Atlanta, Ga., modification of C.P. extending commencement date of completion date to December 15, 1932; KVOO, Southwestern Sales Corp., Tulsa, Okla., modification of C.P. extending commencement date of C.P. to May 1 and completion date to August 15, 1932; WOR, Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., Newark, N. J., modification of C.P. extending commencement date to Sept. 16th, and completion date of C.P. to Nov. 16, 1932; WSVS, Seneca Vocational High School, Buffalo, N. Y., authority to operate from 8:30 to 10:30 P.M., E.S.T., May 19, 1932.

The following stations were granted authority to install automatic frequency control; WJDX, Jackson, Miss.; KECA, Los Angeles; KGAR, Tucson, Ariz., KFEL, Denver, Colo., and KDS, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Also granted: W9XB, Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago Ill., license for general experimental service, 60000-400000, 15 w; W9XA, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Denver, Colo., renewal of special experimental license until June 28, 1932, 830 kc., 12½ KW; KGXR, International Packing Co., Moored vessel "International", Sand Point, Alaska, informal request for renewal of point-to-point telegraph station license, 252 kc., 25 w. for period of 60 days; W2XBR, W2XBV, Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York City, authority to operate station May 14th (action taken May 11); KGAX, Foss Launch & Tug Co., Inc., Tacoma, Wash., 60-day authority to operate radio station aboard vessel "Foss No. 21", frequencies and power same as previous license; KIDP, Leslie G. Hewitt, Warner Bros., Hollywood, Calif., authority to use motion picture station aboard steamship "Alexander" during voyage from Los Angeles to Ensenada, Mex. (action taken May 13).

#### Applications Denied

KTBS, Tri-State Broadcasting System, Inc., Shreveport, La., denied motion to dismiss application of the Baton Rouge Broadcasting Co., Inc., which has applied for facilities of KTBS. Hearings scheduled for May 25, 1932, to be held; W2LI, W2CC, W2ZZCI, D. A. Griffin, representative Convention Committee, Hudson Division, American Radio Relay League, denied request to have the proceedings of amateur convention to be held at Newark N. Y. on May 21st broadcast by amateur station W2LI at Union, N. J.

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## A "CZAR" FOR U. S. RADIOCASTING?

by Volney D. Hurd  
(Christian Science Monitor)

Will American broadcasting decide to regulate itself from within before it is forced to undergo regulation from without? That is the current question in all radio circles. The baseball industry and the motion picture industry have both had to appoint "czars" in order to avoid excessive government regulation. Broadcasting, controlled only by its national association which has decidedly limited powers, has seemed to be miles away from the possibility of nominating any single person to head its activities.

Thrown upon the defensive by the recent dictum of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers that all broadcasting stations must pay 5 per cent of their gross income for the privilege of performing its musical works, however, the broadcasters have now brought a man to the fore. He is none other than Oswald Schuette, brilliant ex-newspaper man who, lone-handed, brought about the Government's investigation of the so-called radio monopoly of the R.C.A. and its associates.

Mr. Schuette's campaign to carry on against these most powerful corporations of unlimited resources, himself backed by only a few manufacturers who contributed but little, still stands as one of the most outstanding achievements in the history of big corporation discipline. It was but natural, therefore, that the broadcasters should turn to Mr. Schuette to lead them in their fight against the society mentioned above, which for the sake of brevity we shall refer to hereafter as A.S.C.A.P.

While this new appointment is extremely significant in itself, it is an indication of the trend of the times that its importance is best appreciated. If the broadcasters meet with any degree of success in their negotiations with the A.S.C.A.P., and the continued public protests against the way they are carrying on their business increase, it will be a most logical thing to do for them to ask Mr. Schuette to assume the position of "czar of broadcasting" in order to keep them within bounds. There could be no one better suited than Mr. Schuette, who understands the public and who has invariably been associated with activities which emphasize the importance of the people as against wealthy organized business. It will be interesting to see how this new chapter in radio turns out.

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## PATENTS, PATENT SUITS, TRADE-MARKS AND PRINT

The following patents were granted during the week ending May 17, 1932:

- 1,858,323. Apparatus for Energizing An Audion Circuit. George B. Crouse, Woodcliff, N. J., assignor to Conner Crouse Corporation, New York, N. Y. Filed January 20, 1928.
- 1,858,326. Antenna Lead-Out Insulator. Carlos B. Mirick, Washington, D. C., assignor to National Electrical Supply Co., Washington, D. C. Filed January 9, 1930.
- 1,858,339. Piezo Electric Oscillator. Russell S. Ohl, New York, N. Y., assignor to American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Filed June 24, 1926.
- 1,858,349. Signaling System. Frederick Emmons Terman, Stanford University, Calif. Filed May 10, 1929.
- 1,858,396. Sound Recording and Record Vending Machine. Edmund Fey San Francisco, Calif. Filed July 8, 1929.
- 1,858,486. General Tone Control Apparatus. William R. D'Alfonso, New York, N. Y. Filed May 3, 1929.
- 1,858,492. Inductance System. Louis A. Beghard and Corrie F. Rudolph, Washington, D. C., assignors to Wired Radio, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed April 18, 1930.
- 1,858,553. Method Of And Means For Recording And Reproducing Sounds. Giovanni Liguori, Munich, Germany. Filed November 2, 1931, and in Germany July 27, 1931.
- 1,858,555. Motion Picture and Sound Reproducing Apparatus. Freeman H. Owens, New York, N. Y. Filed June 4, 1923. Renewed March 19, 1929.
- 1,858,603. Apparatus for Printing From a Negative Sound Record to A Positive. Earl I. Sponable, New York, N. Y. Filed March 26, 1928.
- 1,858,676. Cathode. Frederick S. McCullough, Edgewood, Pa. Filed June 4, 1928.
- 1,858,679. Arrangement for Transmitting and Receiving Short Waves. Alexander Meissner, Berlin, Germany, assignor to Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie m.b.H., Berlin, Germany. Filed April 6, 1927, and in Germany April 8, 1926.

- 1,858,698. Neon Lamp for Television. Frederick W. Zons, New York, N. Y. Filed November 26, 1929.
- 1,858,810. Signaling Method and Means Therefor. Walter van Braam Roberts, Princeton, N. J., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed October 4, 1928.
- 1,858,907. Electric Current Rectifier. Oskar Seitz, Baden, Switzerland, assignor to Aktiengesellschaft Brown, Boveri & Cie., Baden, Switzerland. Filed July 23, 1929, and in Germany, July 26, 1929.
- 1,858,936. Process and Apparatus for Undisturbed Radio Communication. Jozef Plebanski, Warsaw, Poland. Filed December 29, 1927, and in Poland, January 7, 1927.
- 1,859,016. Circuit for Radio Communication. Robert Neil Auble, Indianapolis, Ind. Filed March 16, 1929.
- 1,859,019. Voice-Operated Relay Circuits. Bjorn G. Bjornson, New York, N. Y., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed September 12, 1930.
- 1,859,024. Grid Modulation. Werner Buschbeck, Berlin, Germany, assignor to Telefunken Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie, m.b.H., Berlin, Germany. Filed January 4, 1930, and in Germany January 7, 1929.
- 1,859,029. Electric Discharge Tube. Jan Hendrick de Boer and Karel Marinus van Gessel, Eindhoven, Netherlands, assignors to Radio Corporation of America. Filed November 26, 1929, and in the Netherlands December 15, 1928.
- 1,859,030. Distortion Correction in Transmission Systems. Homer W. Dudley, Teaneck, N. J., assignor to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed January 4, 1929.
- 1,859,043. Electric Discharge Tube. Johannes Hendricus Josephus Maartens, Eindhoven, Netherlands, assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed November 22, 1929, and in the Netherlands December 15, 1928.
- 1,859,066. Signaling System. Walter R. G. Baker, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Company. Filed November 6, 1923.
- 1,859,075. Thermionic Valve. Leonard J. Davies, Rugby, England, assignor to General Electric Company. Filed December 12, 1928, and in Great Britain December 13, 1927.
- 1,869,103. Transmission System. Byron B. Minnium, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Stewart Warner Corporation, Richmond, Va. Filed November 26, 1929.



- 1,859,153. Needle Guide for Records. John S. O'Leary, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed December 6, 1929.
- 1,859,243. Means and Method for Recording Photographic Sound Records. Freeman H. Owens, New York, N. Y. Filed September 17, 1928.

### Adverse Decisions In Interference

In interferences involving the indicated claims of the following patents, final decisions have been rendered that the respective patentees were not the first inventors with respect to the claims listed:

- Pat. 1,672,796, W. B. Whitmore, Sound reproducer, decided February 24, 1932, claims 1, 2, and 8.
- Pat. 1,767,777, A. A. Thomas, Loudspeaker, decided March 28, 1932, claims 14 and 25.

### Patent Suits

- 1,173,079, E. W. F. Alexanderson, Selective tuning system; 1,251,377, A. W. Hull, Method of and means for obtaining constant direct current potentials; 1,297,188, I. Langmuir, System for amplifying variable currents; 1,618,017, F. Lowenstein, Wireless telegraph apparatus; 1,702,833, W. S. Lemmon, Electrical condenser; 1,728,879, Rice & Kellogg, Amplifying system, D.C., S. D. N.Y., Doc. E 60/174, Radio Corporation of America et al, v. F. W. Lang et al (Lang Radio Co.). Consent decree (Notice March 16, 1932).
- 1,231,764, F. Lowenstein, Telephone relay; 1,403,475, H. D. Arnold, Vacuum tube circuit; 1,403,932, R. H. Wilson, Electron discharge device; 1,465,932, E. H. Colpitts, Multiplex radio-telegraph system, D. C., S. D. N. Y., Doc. E 60/175, Radio Corp. of America et al v. F. W. Lang (Lang Radio Co.) Consent decree for plaintiff (March 16, 1932).
- 1,305,690, H. S. Coyer, Grid Making machine, D. C. Del., Doc. E 787, DeForest Radio Co. v. Duovac Radio Tube Corp. Dismissed March 8, 1932.
- 1,648,808, L. A. Hazeltine, Wave signaling system, D. C., S. D. N.Y. Doc. E 50/69 Hazeltine Corp. v. E. J. Edmond & Co., Inc. Dismissed without prejudice (notice March 16, 1932). Doc. E 50/70 Hazeltine Corp. v. E. G. Latham & Co., Inc. Decree as above.

1,710,073, 1,714,191, S. Ruben, Electrical condenser, filed March 15, 1932, D. C., S. D. N. Y., Doc. E 66/98, Ruben Condenser Co. et al v. Polymet Manufacturing Corp.

Trade-Mark Applications Received

Ser. No. 310,817. RCA Victor Company, Inc., Camden, N. J. Filed Feb. 6, 1931. "KINESCOPE" for Cathode Ray Tubes and Thermionic Tubes. Claims use since September 30, 1930.

Ser. No. 325,492. United American Bosch Corporation, Springfield, Mass. Filed March 25, 1932. "MAGMOTOR" for generators for radio receiving sets. Claims use since February 17, 1932.

Ser. No. 310,658. RCA Photophone, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed February 2, 1931. "RCA PHOTOPHONE" "Sound equipment" - "The Emblem of Perfect Sound". No claim is made to the expressions "Perfect Sound" and "Sound Equipment" apart from the mark as shown. For Sound Recording Mechanisms of the Phonograph Type, Sound Reproducing Mechanisms of the Phonograph Type, Wax Sound Records, Composition Sound Records and other Sound Records, adapted for the Mechanical Reproduction of Sound, Apparatus for Mechanically inscribing sound upon records, apparatus for mechanically reproducing sound. Claims use since January 28, 1930.

Print

13,718. Title: "THE WUNDERLICH TUBE" for Vacuum Tubes. Arcturus Radio Tube Company, Newark, N. J. Published April 1, 1932.

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