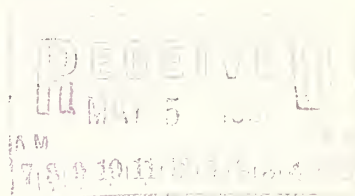
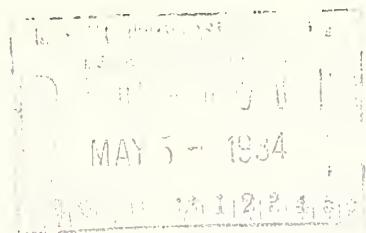


HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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SENATE RATIFIES MADRID TREATY DESPITE AMATEURS' PROTEST

The Senate on May 1 ratified the International Telecommunication Convention, the general radio regulations annexed thereto, and a separate radio protocol, which had been signed by the delegates of the United States to the International Radio Conference at Madrid on December 9, 1932. We are the thirteenth country to ratify the Convention with about fifty-eight yet to be heard from.

Apparently the only objection to the treaty was raised by the American radio amateur operators.

"I may say that but one thing was brought up before the Committee that caused the Committee to hesitate with respect to this treaty, and that was the protest by the amateur broadcasters. They felt they were discriminated against", Senator Pittman, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee said. "They were heard, however, in the matter, and those who were inclined to support them very frankly came to the conclusion that under this treaty the amateurs received protection such as they did not have before, and their supporters thereupon withdrew their objection to the treaty. Their protest was based on the ground that at the present time amateur broadcasters, who have accomplished so much for the science, are allowed in most places to send messages to a third person. We have made no objection to that in this country, but in most places in Europe radio broadcasting is owned and controlled by the government, and they do not desire the competition by amateurs in the absence of regulations governing it and in the absence of provision for licensing. On the other hand, without this treaty, which does allocate or set aside so many bands or cycles for the use of the amateur broadcaster, they would have no protection whatever in the use of radio, but might be stopped in any country whose government saw fit to stop them.

"So I feel that the only protest that arose has been absolutely satisfied, so far as the Committee is concerned. I may say that the Committee brought before them a number of experts of the Government who explained this matter in detail and completely. I think that there can be no objection to the treaty."

"The treaty in some respects represents a very great advance over international regulation of communications", Senator White, of Maine, declared. "Until this treaty was negotiated, although wire and radio communication had been coming technically closer and closer together through the years, there had been separate agreements dealing with the two forms of communication - a wire convention, to which the United States had never been a party, and a radio convention to which the United States had been a party, since 1912, I believe. In the pending convention both

forms of communication are dealt with. I may say that the plan of this convention responds to the thought and purpose and to the proposal of the United States Government and of the delegates of the United States at this international gathering.

"The convention is composed, first of all, of provisions which deal only with the general principles relating to communications. It next has an annex embodying general regulations which seek to amplify and make effective the general principles contained in the convention. Then there is a second annex dealing with what in this country our communications companies are disposed to regard as managerial or operating functions. Such authorities are all grouped in this annex to which the United States is not a party, the United States adhering only to the terms of the convention and to the general regulations."

"I had a considerable number of complaints from amateur radio operators and organizations of amateurs interested in radio, but the Senator from Nevada has explained that the hearings entirely satisfied these amateur radio complainants, as I understand", said Senator Dill of Washington.

"I cannot go so far, probably, as to say that it satisfied all of them, but those on the Committee who were looking after their interests and caused the hearing to be had advised them that they thought the treaty afforded to them more protection than they ever previously had", Senator Pittman replied.

"I may say that since the hearings I have had no further complaint, so that I take it that they are satisfied", Senator Dill said.

"I think they are", Senator Pittman said.

"I, too, have had representations from amateurs with respect to this treaty", Senator White interjected. "I recall that in 1927 the amateurs were greatly disturbed at that time as to the provision to be made for them in the then pending radio treaty. The delegates from the United States then did everything possible in behalf of the amateurs of this country. I also feel sure that our delegation did everything possible for them at this Madrid Convention. I am fully persuaded that if it were not for the provisions inserted herein in their behalf, the amateurs of the world and the amateurs of America would have, so far as international correspondence goes, a very much more difficult time than they now face under the terms of this treaty. In other words, I think, as does the Senator from Nevada, that this is a shield and a protection to them in their international interests."

"That shield and that protection, however, come largely from foreign countries rather than from the Government of our own country", said Senator Dill. "I think that the governments of foreign countries have been more unfriendly to amateurs, probably than has our own Government."

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"I think the Senator is quite right, and when I refer to a 'shield and a protection', I mean that the United States has secured from foreign countries concessions in behalf of amateurs which could not be had except under the terms of this treaty", Senator White answered.

"I feel that with the continued development, the enlarged development, in fact, of the use of the short wave the amateurs' claim becomes even more worthy of consideration than when the number of frequencies available were fewer than they now are", Senator Dill concluded. "Personally, I am strongly in favor of the ratification of the treaty."

The Madrid radio treaty is printed in full in the Congressional Record of May 1, covering 35 pages. Copies of the Record may be had upon request from any Senator or Representative.

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SUPREME COURT GETS DE FOREST SUIT AGAIN

Once more the Supreme Court of the United States has been called upon to decide who was the first inventor of the radio feed-back circuit and oscillating audion, DeForest or Armstrong. The Second Circuit Court of Appeal in New York recently decided in favor of Armstrong but other courts have backed up DeForest.

The Second Circuit Court of Appeals declared that when the question of priority of invention was previously before the Supreme Court, it was not decided on its merits and that the action of the court did not constitute a finding that DeForest was the first inventor.

The present case arose out of a suit brought by the Radio Corporation of America, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the DeForest Radio Company, as owners of the DeForest patents, alleging infringement by the Radio Engineering Laboratories, Inc. of Brooklyn.

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ADDITION TO NATIONAL MONITORING STATION FAVORED

The House Committee has favorably reported, without amendment, the bill authorizing an expenditure of \$1200 for an additional 10 acre tract of land for the constant-frequency Monitoring Federal Radio Station at Grand Island, Nebraska. More ground is needed there to erect antennas.

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U. S. MARINE BAND CONCERT PICKED UP IN CAIRO

A letter has been received from Staff-Sergeant E. T. Malloy, of British Army, telling Capt. Taylor Branson, leader of the United States Marine Band that he had heard their concert in Egypt. Sergeant Malloy pointed to the Band's "Dream Hour" program as a good example for the British Broadcasting Company to follow. He listened to the concert in the British Army Barracks in Cairo, which came to him from Washington by short wave through Station W3XAL, Bound Brook, N. J., outlet of the NBC-RCA.

The British sergeant's letter follows:

"For the past few days I have been trying out an American Radio Set, to be exact, a "MIDWEST" 10 tube model G-10, and I have been more than agreeably entertained by what you describe as 'your morning transmissions' which you radiate at 8:30 A.M. Eastern Standard Time, although I received them at 3:30 P.M. Cairo time.

"I have been going to write to you for several days past, but kept putting it off through pressure of duties. However, I feel that after tonight's reception of the U. S. Marine Band and their wonderful 'Dream Hour' program, no words of mine can adequately express the appreciation that must have been felt also by millions of other listeners. It was the goods. I can offer you no better suggestion than that you should send to the BBC in London a few hints on what the average listener in the Empire Short-wave zone really appreciated. I can assure you that after a hard day's trek in the desert one returns to Barracks with a keenly developed sense of appreciation of 'Bach - Fugue in C-Minor' or something or other Opus 3349, or alternatively a talk on Scottish Customs by Professor McSporran, which seem to form a feature of the London evening programs.???

"I am not only writing to you on my own behalf but in respect of at least five other members of this far-flung colonial empire army, who prefer such items as the Dream Hour, the RKO Cinema Organ (Give the player our kind regards - he's a spanker) and the H. J. Heinz program put over by you last week-end.

"Your transmitter on the 16 meter wave comes in wonderfully well, and so does the announcer's pleasant voice; why he might be an Irishman, his voice has such a lilt.

"Here's wishing you every success, and if you would be so good as to pass the enclosed copy to Messrs. Midwest Radio Corporation, Cincinnati, you would earn the grateful thanks of

Yours very appreciatively,
Staff-Sergeant E. T. Malloy."

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BRITAIN CONSIDERS NEW TELEVISION SYSTEMS

Two rival systems of television, the new invention of J. L. Baird, and the 120-line or "higher definition" system sponsored by the Electrical and Musical Industries, Ltd., are to be tried out by an expert committee appointed by the British Post Office with the view of giving the public the best service through the British Broadcasting Corporation's transmitters, a dispatch to the New York Times discloses.

Sir Kingsley Wood, the Postmaster General, stated in the House of Commons that he hoped soon to announce the composition of the committee and the terms of reference.

At present the British Broadcasting Corporation is using Mr. Baird's earlier thirty-line system, but it is argued that both new systems have rendered its installation obsolete.

Another company concerned is the Gaumont British Film Corporation, which recently closely identified itself with the development of transmission of films by television.

L. Sterling, Managing Director of the Electrical and Musical Industries, Ltd., in which there are many American inventors, said: "If the committee works as it should do, Britain will be placed in the forefront of the television industry."

Mr. Baird also welcomed the inquiry, saying, "The time is ripe to form a future policy regarding the science of television."

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SALARIES UPHELD FOR RCA OFFICERS

A large majority of the stockholders of the Radio Corporation of America at the annual meeting of the company held in New York the early part of this week signified their approval of the salaries paid to officers of the company despite persistent criticism on the part of five of their number. All of the 11,448,396 votes present in person or by proxy at the meeting were cast in favor of directors whose terms came up for renewal this year.

Of 272,683 stockholders, 256,055 of whom own common shares, eighty have expressed criticism of salaries or managerial matters in letters received by the company in response to requests for proxies, General James G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board, said at the meeting.

David Sarnoff, President, who presided at the meeting, read a statement in which he said that "no bonuses have been paid to officers of the Radio Corporation of America for the years

1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933. Similarly, no bonuses have been paid to officers of RCA, subsidiary companies since 1931". As to prior years, he said, supplemental compensation was paid in 1928 in the amount of \$165,815, representing less than 1 per cent of net profit in that year, and \$187,386 was paid in 1929, or 1-1/6 per cent of net profit for that year.

General Harbord said that the salaries of all the officers in 1933 amounted to 4.4 cents a share on the common and preferred stocks of the company.

Mr. Sarnoff announced that net profit for the first quarter of 1934 had amounted to \$1,235,725, comparing with a loss of \$478,164 in the 1933 period, and \$24,448 more than the profit for the final quarter of 1933, normally the most profitable period of the year.

Gross income from all sources amounted to \$19,133,919, comparing with \$13,222,054 in the first quarter last year, a gain of 45 per cent.

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ROOSEVELT OPENS 500 KW WLW WITH GOLD KEY

The pressing of the gold key - connected by direct wire to the Crosley Transmitter Plant at Mason, O., - by President Roosevelt in Washington last Thursday night inaugurated a six hour program dedicating WLW, the new 500,000 watt transmitter of the Crosley Radio Corporation, which will be on the air continuously from now on with the most powerful carrier wave ever transmitted through the ether.

Marconi cabled Mr. Crosley from Rome that "You may well be proud of the addition you are bringing to American broadcasting and of your own contribution to the further development of the use of this most powerful and practical means of spreading news, education and enjoyment throughout the civilized world."

Senator C. C. Dill congratulated Mr. Crosley on the opening of the new station saying, "You deserve great credit for pioneering in high class radio broadcasting and I wish you every success."

Another congratulatory message came from Einstein.

Speakers at the ceremonies, in addition to Mr. Crosley, included Thad Brown, Vice Chairman of the Federal Radio Commission, and Harold Lafount, a member of the Commission; Mayor Russell Wilson, of Cincinnati; E. A. Nickolas, of the RCA Victor Co., that built the new transmitting equipment, and John L. Clark, General Manager of WLW, Joseph A. Chambers, Technical Director. David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, spoke in New York, and his address was relayed to Cincinnati.

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BROADCASTERS BELIEVE EDUCATIONAL AMENDMENT BEATEN

Confidence was expressed by broadcasters that the amendment which Senators Wagner, of New York, and Hatfield, of West Virginia, will offer to the Communications Commission Bill, i.e. the one-fourth of all radio facilities be allocated to educational, religious, agricultural, labor and other non-profit-making organizations, will be beaten by a substantial vote.

"If I were betting", said one broadcaster, "I'd bet 25 to 1 that the Wagner-Hatfield amendment hasn't a chance of passing."

This expression was based upon what was said to be very satisfactory assurances following an S.O.S. sent out to the broadcasters of the country.

On the other hand, those sponsoring the amendment, such as Rev. J. B. Harney, Superior General of the Paulist Fathers, who operate Station WLWL in New York, the Committee on Education by Radio, and certain labor interests are apparently just as confident that it will be passed. A prominent labor leader has bet a leading broadcaster a steak dinner that the amendment will prevail.

Representative Stephen A. Rudd, of New York, who introduced an amendment in the House similar to the Wagner-Hatfield amendment, revealed that a meeting was held in the office of Congressman Connery, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Labor, which was attended by Congressman Maloney, of Connecticut, many other Congressmen, and representatives of labor, various religious denominations, and other organizations favoring the legislation. The meeting was addressed by Father Harney.

There is every assurance that the Wagner-Hatfield amendment will be vigorously discussed at the conference called by the National Committee on Education by Radio in Washington Monday (May 7). This group has been very critical of commercial broadcasting and doubtless will not lose the opportunity to hurl a few brickbats at the American radio program system in general.

It now appears that the Communications Commission Bill will come up in the Senate sometime next week, perhaps following the Stock Exchange Bill and before the Tariff Bill.

Hearings on the House Communications Commission have been tentatively scheduled to be resumed by Chairman Rayburn of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee next Tuesday morning. Those to be heard at this session will be representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the War Department. Among the other witnesses will be George Shouse.

Despite all this activity, it is still considered doubtful as to whether or not there is a chance for the bill to be passed before Congress adjourns.

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N. Y. EXACTS \$500 STUDIO LICENSE

By the ruling of Paul Moss, New York City's License Commissioner, all Metropolitan radio broadcasting studios in which performances are given before audiences, paid or otherwise, must be licensed as theatres. The city's fee is \$500 per theatre yearly, and the Commissioner is asking this amount for each studio operated by the broadcasting companies.

Columbia Broadcasting System was the first to be hit by Commissioner Moss' edict, based on the city ordinance affecting theatre licensing, with the Hudson theatre, former legit and now a radio show-case, being forced last week to apply for a theatre license.

Columbia, however, has not made applications for licenses for the studio it occasionally uses in Carnegie Hall nor the broadcasting studios in its own building on Madison Avenue.

The National Broadcasting Company, with studios in RadioCity in use for the free performances, has also delayed applications for their licensing, waiting for a ruling on the law it has asked from the Corporation Counsel's office. It is understood, however, that even if the ruling is against NBC to the effect that the studios must be licensed, the NBC will attempt a court battle on the legality of licensing broadcasting studios as theatres.

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HOPE TO HAVE TELEGRAPH CODE MAY 16

Adjourning an all day session held in Washington, Wednesday (May 2), Deputy Administrator Peebles expressed the hope that a satisfactory code for the telegraph communication industry will be available for presentation at a reconvened public hearing to be held on May 16.

Wednesday's hearing marked another attempt to arrive at a satisfactory agreement since the first public hearing on April 2. The fixing of the April 2 date followed months of attempts on the part of the Administrator to obtain a satisfactory revision of the proposed code.

Representatives of the Western Union Company, J. C. Willover and W. W. Stark, appeared at the afternoon session and indicated they stood firm on the testimony presented at the April 2 session. At that hearing the former witness defended

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many of the practices which were attacked by the Postal officials as unfair and did not express any particular alarm over these conditions.

Willever at that time admitted there was possibly some competitive practices which should be considered, but expressed doubt that a code for the telegraph industry alone could properly include them.

Frank W. Wozencraft, Assistant General Attorney of the Radio Corporation of America, reiterated much of his testimony presented at the last session and charged that the proposed code would now be in effect if it were not for the objections offered to it by the Postal group and the International Telephone and Telegraph Company. "We are still ready to support a code of wages and hours", he told the Deputy Administrator.

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EXPANSION OF RADIO IN GERMANY CONTINUES

Fostered by the Government, the use of radio receiving sets continued to make progress in Germany during the first quarter of 1934, Assistant Trade Commissioner Rolland Welch points out.

From January 1, to April 1, 1934, a total of 372,148 radio sets were added to the tax rolls, a number which reflects accurately the total sets sold in that period. The total number of radio receivers in Germany on April 1 was recorded as 5,424,755, an increase of 1,116,753 over the figure recorded on the corresponding date of last year.

The majority of the radio receiving sets sold in Germany since the Government opened its campaign during the latter part of 1933 to increase the number of sets in use, have been a special three-tube model retailing for approximately \$20. This special set is not capable of receiving distant stations. During the first quarter of 1934 the German radio manufacturers placed on sale a new standardized loud-speaker. Another new development during the quarter was the introduction of a radio receiving set to be operated with batteries.

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CORNELL WITHDRAWAL CLEARS WAY FOR 4-STATION OPERATION

The way for the simultaneous operation of WBAL, Baltimore, and KTHS, Hot Springs, and WTIC, Hartford, and KRLD, Dallas, has apparently been cleared by Station WESG, of Ithaca, Cornell University station, applying for another wave.

WESG, which has been blocking the new allocation and had expected to go to court about it, has applied to operate daytime hours until sunset Dallas time on 1090 kilocycles, the clear channel allocated to KMOX, St. Louis. With its application, WESG filed a consent agreement so that it now appears to be a mere formality for the final approval of the Radio Commission and the court action of the Cornell station will be abandoned.

Station WSEG will only have to be moved slightly from its present assignment and thus makes it possible to put the new scheme into action. The case will probably come before the Radio Commission at its meeting next Tuesday.

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RADIO COMMISSION MOVES TO NEW POST OFFICE BUILDING

The Federal Radio Commission has just moved into its new quarters in the recently completed Post Office Department building at 12th and Pennsylvania Avenue, next door west of the old Post Office building and two blocks east of the Willard Hotel.

The moving began Friday night and was expected to be completed by Monday morning.

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RADIO REMAINS AN ADVERTISING BUSINESS

The plain truth about radio is that it is, in America at least, a business, an advertising business. And it remains an advertising business whether you can tune in on the Philharmonic Orchestra or on Amos 'n' Andy. - Samuel Chotzinoff in Today.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Applications Granted
(May 4, 1934)

WEED, Wm. Avera Wynne, Greenville, N. C., C.P. to move transmitter and studio from Greenville to Rocky Mount, N.C.; WSGN, R. B. Broyles Furniture Co., Birmingham, Ala., modification of C.P. extending commencement date to May 1 and completion date to June 19, 1934; WLAP, American Broadcasting Corp. of Ky., Lexington, Ky., license covering move of transmitter and studio from Louisville to Lexington, Ky., and change frequency from 1200 to 1420 kc.; WCHS, WOBU, Inc., Charleston, W. Va., modification of license to change corporate name from WOBU, Inc., to Charleston Broadcasting Corp.; WHET, Troy Broadcasting Co., Dothan, Ala., consent to voluntary assignment of license to Jno. T. Hubbard and Julian C. Smith d/b as Dothan Broadcasting Company.

Set for Hearing

WBRE, Louis G. Baltimore, Wilkes Barre, Pa., application for renewal of license designated for hearing; WMPC, First Methodist Protestant Church, Lapeer, Mich., application for change of frequency from 1500 to 1200 kc., granted by Commission on April 13, set for hearing because of protest of Capital City Broadcasting Co.; WJBK, James F. Hopkins, Detroit, Mich., application to operate full time on 1500 kc. set for hearing. Grant of April 13, 1934, suspended; WIBM, WIBM, Inc., Jackson, Mich., application for full time on 1370 kc., set for hearing; grant of April 13, 1934, suspended.

Miscellaneous

KRGV, KRGV, Inc., Harlingen, Texas, granted application to move transmitter and studio to Weslaco, Texas, formerly designated for hearing; KXA, American Radio Tel. Co., Seattle, Wash., granted regular renewal of license to expire August 1, 1934; formerly set for hearing because KOL, Seattle, applied for its facilities; latter application withdrawn; WWVA, West Virginia Broadcasting Corp., C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase power, heretofore set for hearing, was dismissed at request of applicant; WNBH, New Bedford Broadcasting Co., modification of license to change frequency heretofore set for hearing, was dismissed at request of applicant; C. G. Phillips and Frank Hill, d/b as Boise Broadcasting Station, C.P. to erect new station, heretofore set for hearing, was dismissed at request of applicants; W8FVI, George Bereza, Grand Rapids, Mich., application for amateur station license, heretofore set for hearing, was denied as in case of default.

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