

rison Sound Reproducer patents 1,730,425 and 1,734,624. In the same Court Western Electric Company sued Bristow & Company under DeForest patents, 1,507,016 and 1,507,017 on the Oscillator.

Western Electric Company, also pursued Cinema Supplies, Inc. in the United States District Court at Minneapolis, Minnesota, under the same patents involved in the General Talking Pictures Company litigation.

Western Electric Company, Inc. were plaintiffs in an action in the District Court at Trenton, New Jersey, against Biophone Corporation involving Heising patent 1,432,022, for Circuit Connections for Electron Tube Circuits; Blattner patents 1,483,273 and 1,493,595, for Filament Heating Circuits for Tubes and Electron Tube Amplifiers; and Arnold patents 1,465,332, for Electron Tube Amplifiers, and 1,504,537, for Power Limiting Amplifying Device.

During the year the litigation between Radio Corporation of America and Mackay Radio & Telegraph Company, Inc. under the Carter patents 1,623,996, 1,909,610 and 1,974,387 on Radio Transmission Circuits and Antenna; and the Lindenblad patents 1,884,006 and 1,927,522 advanced to hearing before the Supreme Court of the United States and upon which decision at the close of the year is now being awaited.

The Hazeltine Corporation litigation against Radio Corporation of America in the District Court for the District of Delaware, terminated under Wheeler patents 1,951,695, Peak Detector, and 2,041,273; and Reissue patent 19,744, Amplifier Volume Control.

Hazeltine Corporation sued Detrola Radio & Television Corporation under Wheeler Volume Control Reissue patent 19,744 in the District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, at Detroit, on March 3, 1938. In the same Court on February 15, 1938, Hazeltine Corporation had sued Sparks-Withington Company under this same patent. Litigation under the Wheeler patents 1,951,685 and 2,041,273; and the MacDonald patents 2,022,514 and 1,913,604 by Hazeltine Corporation against General Electric Company terminated in the United States District Court of Maryland, at Baltimore, Maryland, on May 20, 1938.

The litigation between Frank L. Dyer and R.C.A. Victor Company, in the United States District Court, at Trenton, New Jersey, on the phonograph

record patents 1,570,297, 1,726,546 and 1,783,498 terminated February 8, 1938. Mr. Dyer's suit against Decca Records, Inc. in the District Court for the Southern District of New York was terminated April 15, 1938.

Litigation on the Ruben Electrolytic Condenser patents 1,710,073 and 1,714,191 was brought to a close against Universal Music Company in the District Court for the Southern District of California, and against E. B. Latham & Company, and also a suit against Cosmic Condenser Corporation in the District Court for the Southern District of New York. Litigation under Ruben patent 1,891,207, for Electrolytic condenser terminated in the United States District Court of Maryland, at Baltimore, Maryland, against Sun Radio & Service Supply Corporation.

William G. Finch pursued litigation against International Research Laboratories, Inc. in the District Court for the District of Delaware under Finch patents 2,047,863, Telecommunications System; 2,048,604, Electromagnetic Coupling Device; and 2,066,463, Electrostatic Telecommunication System.

Litigation continued under the R. A. Fessenden patents 1,617,240, for Method of Directive Signaling, and 1,617,242 for Wireless Transmission and Reception, which has been in litigation for some years in the District Court at Delaware against Radio Corporation of America. An appeal was filed in the Third Circuit Court of Appeals by the Fessenden interests from an adverse decision in the District Court.

Nakken Patents Corporation sued Western Electric Company, Inc. on October 1, 1938 in the Southern District of New York under Nakken patents Re. 16,870 and 1,889,758 on Means for Transforming Light Impulses into Electric Current Impulses.

Johnson Laboratories, Inc. sued Andrea Radio Corporation in the District Court for the Eastern District of New York on August 29, 1938 under the Polydoroff patent 1,982,690, for Selective Radio Circuit.

Amy, Aceves & King, Inc. sued, on October 19, 1938, Birnbach Radio Company, Inc. in the District Court for the Southern District of New York under patent 1,920,162, for Radio Aerial Attachment.

The year was one continued round of radio patent litigation, radio patentees asserting their rights under the benefits accorded by the patent laws.

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RADIO BUYING GUIDE



WHAT TO BUY
AND
WHERE TO BUY IT



ACOUSTICAL PRODUCTS AND SERVICE

Amplion Products Corp., 38 West 21st St., N. Y. C.
 Armstrong Cork Products Co., Lancaster, Pa.
 Atlantic Gypsum Products Co., 40 Central Street, Boston, Mass.
 Color-Tone, Inc., South Bend, Ind.
 Celotex Corp., 919 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago.
 Cork Insulation Co., Inc., 155 E. 44th St., N. Y. C.
 Electrical Research Products, Inc., 250 W. 57th St., New York, N. Y.
 Ferro Building Products Co., 360 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.
 General Insulating & Mfg. Co., Alexandria, Ind.
 General Insulating Products Co., 8821 15th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Insulite Co., 1100 Builders Exch., Minneapolis, Minn.
 International Balsa Co., Jersey City, N. J.
 Johns-Mansville Co., 22 E. 40th St., New York, N. Y.
 Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
 National Gypsum Co., 192 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 National Rug Mills, Inc., 2494 S. 5th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Northwest Magnesite Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc., Camden, N. J.
 S. O. S. Corp., 1600 Broadway, N. Y. C.
 Scholes, Wm. & Sons, Inc., 2nd and Indiana Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Shure Bros., 225 W. Huron St., Chicago, Ill.
 Shugart, Harold E. Co., 7470 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Slater Co., The, Inc., 300 W. Austin Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Sugar, S. S., 5 East 57th Street, N. Y. C.
 Union Fibre Co., Inc., Winona, Minn.
 Union Fibre Sales Co., 205 E. 42nd St., N. Y. C.
 Universal Gypsum & Lime Co., 192 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Upton Co., Lockport, N. Y.
 U. S. Gypsum Co., 300 W. Adams St., Chicago.
 Volf, Christian A., 1482 Broadway, N. Y. C.
 Webster Electric Co., 100 Varick St., New York, N. Y.
 Western Electric Co., 195 Broadway, N. Y. C.
 Western Felt Works, 4115 Ogden Ave., Chicago.
 Wood Conversion Co., First Nat'l Bank Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

AERONAUTICAL RADIO EQUIPMENT

Bendix Radio Corp., 230 Park Ave., N. Y. C.
 General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.
 Harvey Radio Labs., Cambridge, Mass.
 Lear Developments, Inc., Roosevelt Field, Mineola, L. I.
 Radio Frequency Labs., Inc., Boonton, N. J.
 Wilcox Electric Co., 1014 W. 37th St., Kansas City, Mo.
 Western Electric Co., 195 Broadway, N. Y. C.

AMPLIFIERS

A-C Masterpack Co., Duncan, Okla.
 Acme Sound Co., 2758 Broadway, N. Y. C.
 Allied Recording Co., 126 W. 46th St., N. Y. C.
 American Transformer Co., 178 Emmett St., Newark, N. J.
 Amplifier Co. of America, 37 W. 20th St., N. Y. C.
 Amplifier Engineering Co., 49 Church St., Boston, Mass.
 Amplion Products Corp., 38 West 21st Street, N. Y. C.
 Atlas Sound Corp., 1451 39th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Audio Development Co., S. Minneapolis, Minn.
 Audio Products Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Audio Research, Inc., 105 E. 16th St., N. Y. C.
 Audiomatic Radio Mfg. Co., 122 Brookline Ave., Boston, Mass.
 Bell Sound Systems, Columbus, Ohio.
 Blue Seal Sound Devices, Inc., 723 Seventh Ave., New York, N. Y.
 Burstein-Applebee, 1012 McGee Street, Kansas City, Mo.
 Canady Sound Appliance Co., 19570 S. Sagamore Rd., Rocky River P. O., Cleveland, O.
 Cinema Sound Equipment Co., 8572 Santa Monica Blvd., Hollywood, Cal.
 Collins Radio Co., 2920 First Ave., Cedar Rapids, Ia.
 Daniel Electrical Labs., N. Y. C.
 DeVry, Herman A., Inc., 1111 Center Street, Chicago.
 Duhem, M. P. Mfg. Co., 135 Hayes St., San Francisco, Cal.
 Electrical Research Products, Inc., 250 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.
 Electro-Acoustic Product Co., Ft. Wayne, Indiana.
 Electronic Design Corp., Chicago, Ill.
 Espey Mfg. Co., 67 Irving Place, N. Y. C.
 Federated Purchaser, Inc., 25 Park Place, New York, N. Y.
 Gates Radio & Supply Co., Quincy, Ill.
 Good-All Electric Mfg. Co., Ogallala, Neb.
 Hirsch, Gustav, Organization, 209 S. Third St., Columbus, O.
 Lafayette Radio Mfg. Co., 100 Sixth Ave., N. Y. C.
 Lincrophone Co., Inc., 1661 Howard Ave., Utica, N. Y.
 Mellaphone Corp., 65 Atlantic Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
 Miles Reproducer Co., Inc., 112 W. 14th St., New York, N. Y.
 Morlen Electric Co., Inc., N. Y. C.
 Motiograph, Inc., 4431 W. Lake St., Chicago.
 Motion Picture Accessory Co., 2200 S. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles.
 Operadio Mfg. Co., St. Charles, Ill.
 Patent Engineering Corp., 79 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.
 Picture-Fone Co., 212 W. North St., Lima, O.
 Piezoelectric Laboratories, 612 Rockland Ave., New Dorp, S. I., N. Y.
 Platter Sound Products Corp., North Vernon, Ind.
 Presto Recording Corp., 139 W. 19th St., N. Y. C.
 RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc., Camden, N. J.
 Radio Installation Co., 1357 N. Gordon Ave., Hollywood, Cal.
 Radio Industries of Canada, Ltd., 120 Fort St., Winnipeg.
 Radio Receptor Co., 106 7th Ave., N. Y. C.
 Radiotone, 7356 Melrose Avenue, Hollywood, Calif.
 Radolek Co., Chicago, Illinois.
 Rauland Corp., 3341 Belmont Ave., Chicago.
 Raytheon Mfg. Co., Waltham, Mass.
 Remler Co., Ltd., San Francisco, Calif.
 Ross, Charles, Inc., 244-250 W. 49th St., N. Y. C.

Roth-Downs Mfg. Co., 2233 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Royal Zenith Sound Projectors, Inc., 33 W. 60th St., N. Y. C.
Silver Marshall, Inc., 6401 W. 65th Clearing, Chicago.
S. O. S. Corp., 1600 Broadway, New York City.
Sound Projects Co., 3140 N. Walton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Sound Systems, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio.
Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co., 100 Carlson Road, Rochester, N. Y.
Thordarson Electric Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Toledo Sound Equipment Labs, 1215 Jackson St., Toledo, O.
United Transformer Corp., 72 Spring St., N. Y. C.
Van Sickle Radio Co., 1113 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
Weber Machine Corp., 59 Rutter St., Rochester, N.Y.
Webster Co., 3825 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
Webster Electric Co., 100 Varick St., N. Y. C.
Webster Electric Co., Racine, Wisc.
Wenzel Co., 2059 S. State St., Chicago, Ill.
Western Electric Co., 195 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Wilcox Electric Co., 1014 W. 37th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

ANTENNAS

Andrew, Victor J., 7221 S. Francisco Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Birnback Radio Co., 145 Hudson St., N. Y. C.
Blaw-Knox Co., P. O. Box 1198, Pittsburgh, Pa.
F. & H. Radio Labs, Fargo, N. D.
Hoke Vertical Radiator Co., 219 Bollingbrook St., Petersburg, Va.
International Derrick & Equipment Co., 875 Michigan Ave., Columbus, Ohio.
Johnson, E. F. Co., Waseco, Minn.
Radiart Corp., Shaw Ave., and E. 133rd St., Cleveland, Ohio.
Technical Appliance Corp., 17 E. 16th St., N. Y. C.
Washington Institute of Technology, Washington, D. C.

ANTENNA EQUIPMENT

Bendix Radio Corp., Washington, D. C.
Birnback Radio Co., 145 Hudson St., N. Y. C.
General Electric Corp., Schenectady, N. Y.
Gits Molding Corp., 1848 S. Kilbourn Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Isolanfite, Inc., 233 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Jacobs, Charles F., 270 Lafayette St., N. Y. C.
Johnson Co., E. F., Waseca, Minn.
Lapp Insulator Co., Gilbert St., Leroy, N. Y.
Locke Insulator Corp., South Charles and Cromwell, Baltimore, Md.
Muter Co., 1255 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Quam-Nichols Co., 33rd Place and Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill.
RCA Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J.

ANTENNA MASTS

American Bridge Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Beasley Construction Co., John F., P. O. Box 1547, Muskogee, Okla.
Hartenstein-Zane Co., Inc., 225 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Lehigh Structural Steel Co., 17 Battery Place, N. Y. C.
New Jersey Erectors, 346 Broadway, Newark, N. J.

ANTENNA SURVEYS

RCA Mfg. Co., Inc., Camden, N. J.
Skifter, Hector R., St. Paul, Minn.

ATTENUATORS

Audio Products Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
Centralab Division, Globe Union Mfg. Co., 900 E. Keefe Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Clarostat Mfg. Co., 285 North Sixth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Collins Radio Co., 2921 First Ave., Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Daven Co., The, 158 Summit St., Newark, N. J.
Ferrante Electric, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. C.
General Radio Co., 30 State St., Cambridge, Mass.
International Resistance Co., 401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Ohmite Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Remler Co., Ltd., 19th and Bryan Sts., San Francisco, Cal.
Tech Laboratories, 7 Lincoln St., Jersey City, N. J.

AUDIO-FREQUENCY AMPLIFIERS

Allied Radio Corp., 833 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Emar Instrument Corp., 29 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.
Forest Sound Systems, 776 Forest Ave., New York City.
Gates Radio & Supply Co., Quincy, Ill.
General Radio Co., 30 State St., Cambridge, Mass.
General Transformer Corp., 500-532 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.
Hollywood Electric Transcriber Mfg. Co., 1512 W. Slauson Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
RCA Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J.
Radio Engineering & Mfg. Co., 26 Journal Square, Jersey City, N. J.
Radio Television Industries Corp., 2 Linden St., Reading, Mass.
Radolek Co., Division of Walter C. Braun, Inc., 601 W. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
Raytheon Mfg. Co., 190 Willow St., Walton, Mass.
Sundt Engineering Co., 4238 Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill.
United Sound Engineering Co., 2233 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
United Transformer Corp., 72 Spring St., N. Y. C.
Vibro-Master Co., 2744 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Webster Electric Co., Racine, Wis.
Western Electric Co., 195 Broadway, N. Y. C.

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BATTERIES

Bond Electric Corp., 146 Munson St., New Haven, Conn.
Bright Star Battery Co., Clifton, N. J.
Burgess Battery Co., Freeport, Ill.
Edison, Thomas A., Inc., Edison Storage Battery Division, West Orange, N. J.
Electric Storage Battery Co., 19th and Allegheny Aves., Philadelphia.
Eveready Battery Co.
General Dry Batteries, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio.
Globe-Union, Inc., 900 E. Keefe Ave., Milwaukee, Wisc.
Insuline Corp. of America, 25 Park Pl., N. Y. C.
Miles Reproducer Co., Inc., 112 W. 14th St., N.Y.C.
National Carbon Co., 30 E. 42nd St., N. Y. C.
Ray-O-Vac Co., 2317 Winnebago St., Madison, Wis.
Ross, Charles, Inc., 244-250 W. 49th St., N. Y. C.
Universal Battery Co., 3410 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
U-S-L Battery Corp., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Willard Storage Battery Co., 246 E. 131st St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Graybar Electric Co. (Distributors for Western Elec.), 420 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.
Hygrade Sylvania Corp., Clifton, N. J.
Insuline Corp. of America, 25 Park Row, N. Y. C.
International Broadcasting Equipment Co., 312 W. 51st St., Chicago, Ill.
Johnson, E. F. Co., Waseca, Minn.
Kluge Radio Co., 1041 N. Bonnie Brae, Los Angeles, Cal.
Neely, Norman B., 5334 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, Calif.
Northern Electric Co., Ltd., 1261 Shearer St., Montreal, Canada.
Piezoelectric Laboratories, 612 Rockland Ave., New Drop, S. I., N. Y.
RCA Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J.
Radio Engineering Labs., 100 Wilbur Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
Radio Engineering & Mfg. Co., 26 Journal Square, Jersey City, N. J.
Radio Television Industries Corp., 2 Linden St., Reading, Mass.
Remler Co., Ltd., 2101 Bryant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Skifter, Hector R., St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.
D. V. Tostenson, Moorhead, Minn.
Transmitter Equipment Mfg. Co., 130 Cedar St., N. Y. C.
United Transformer Corp., 72 Spring St., N. Y. C.
Western Electric Co., 195 Broadway, N. Y. C.

BELLS—CHIMES, MUSICAL AND ELECTRICAL

Acme Electric Construction Co., 37 W. VanBuren St., Chicago, Ill.
Amplion Products Corp., 38 West 21st St., N. Y. C.
Deagan, J. C., Inc., 1770 Berteau Ave., Chicago.
Jenkins Music Co., 1217 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.
Kohler-Liebich Co., 3553 Lincoln Ave., Chicago.
McShane, Bell Foundry Co., 280 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.
RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc., Camden, N. J.
Ross, Charles, Inc., 244 W. 49th St., N. Y. C.
Schwarze Electric Co., Adrian, Mich.

CABLES

Aiden Products Co., 715 Center St., Brockton, Mass.
Alpha Wire Corp., 30 Howard St., N. Y. C.
American Radio Hardware Co., 476 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Belden Mfg. Co., 4647 W. Van Buren, Chicago, Ill.
Birnbach Radio Co., 145 Hudson St., N. Y. C.
Consolidated Wire & Associated Corps., 512 S. Peoria St., Chicago, Ill.
Cornish Wire Co., 30 Church St., N. Y. C.
Essex Wire Corp., 14310 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Mallory, P. R. & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Northern Electric Co., Ltd., 1261 Shearer St., Montreal, Canada.
Rivard Wire & Cable Corp., Toledo, O.
Transducer Corp., Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. C.

BIAS CELLS

Mallory, P. R. & Co., Inc., 3029 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

CABLES. COAXIAL

Andrew, Victor J., 7221 S. Francisco Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Commercial Radio Equipment Co., 216 E. 74th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Isolantite, Inc., 233 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Transducer Corp., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. C.

BINDING POSTS

Eby, Hugh H. Co., 2066 Hunting Park Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CARPETS

BROADCAST EQUIPMENT

American Sales Co., 44 W. 19th St., N. Y. C.
Collins Radio Co., 2920 First Ave., N. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Doolittle & Falknor, 7421 S. Loomis Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Gates American Corp., Quincy, Ill.

Aetna Carpet Co., 9006 Melrose Ave., Los Angeles.
Bigelow Sanford Carpet Co., Inc., 140 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.
Greater New York Carpet House, Inc., 244 W. 49th St., N. Y. C.
Hotel & Theater Carpet Co., 427 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc., 295 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Pick, Albert Co., Inc., 2159 Pershing Road, Chicago.

Shearer, B. F., Co., 2318 Second Ave., Seattle Wash.

Slater, William V., Inc., 300 W. Austin Ave., Chicago.

Sloane, W. & J., Selling Agents Division, 295 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Smith, Alexander & Sons., Saw Mill River Rd. and Lake Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

CARPET CUSHIONS

Bigelow Sanford Carpet Co., Inc., 140 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

Clinton Carpet Co., 222 N. Bank Drive, Chicago.

Greater New York Carpet House, Inc., 244 W. 49th St., New York, N. Y.

Pick, Albert Co., Inc., 2159 Pershing Road, Chicago.

Western Felt Works, 4115 Ogden Ave., Chicago.

CATHODE RAY OSCILLOGRAPHS

Clough-Brengle Co., 2815 W. 19th St., Chicago, Ill.

Delta Radio Co., 135 Liberty St., N. Y. C.

DuMont, Allen B., Laboratories, 542 Valley Rd., Upper Montclair, N. J.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

RCA Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J.

United Sound Engineering Co., 2233 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

CATHODE RAY TUBES

Arcturus Radio Tube Co., 720 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark, N. J.

Cathode Ray & Television Tube Co., Brockton, Mass.

DuMont, Allen B., Laboratories, 542 Valley Rd., Upper Montclair, N. J.

Electronic Products Co., St. Charles, Ill.

Hygrade Sylvania Corp., N. Y. C.

Natural Union Radio Corp., 57 State St., Newark, N. J.

Raytheon Mfg. Co., Waltham, Mass.

RCA Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J.

Western Electric Co., 195 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Westinghouse Lamp Co., Bloomfield, N. J.

CHOKES, FILTER

Continental Carbon, Inc., 13900 Torsin Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Coto-Coil Co., Inc., Providence, R. I.

Dongan Electric Mfg. Co., Detroit, Michigan.

Doolittle & Falkner, Inc., 74 S. Loomis Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Ferrante Electric, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. C.

General Transformer Corp., 500-532 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.

Jefferson Electric Co., Bellwood, Ill.

Miller, J. W. Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

Ohmite Mfg. Co., 4835 W. Flournoy St., Chicago, Ill.

Raytheon Mfg. Co., 190 Willow St., Waltham, Mass.

Technical Appliance Corp., N. Y. C.

Thordarson Electric Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

Tobe Deutschmann Corp., Canton, Mass.

United Transformer Corp., 72 Spring St., N. Y. C.

Whisk Laboratories, N. Y. C.

COILS

Aladdin Radio Industries, Inc., 366 W. Superior St., Chicago, Ill.

Alden Products Co., 715 Center St., Brockton, Mass.

Automatic Winding Co., Newark, N. J.

Bond Radio Co., 13139 Hamilton Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Bud Radio, Inc., 1937 E. 57th St., Cleveland, O.

Carren Mfg. Co., 415 S. Aberdeen St., Chicago, Ill.

Coils, Inc., Providence, R. I.

Continental-Diamond Fibre Co., Newark, N. J.

Coto-Coil Co., Inc., 229 Chapman St., Providence, R. I.

Delta Radio Co., 135 Liberty St., N. Y. C.

General Mfg. Co., 8066 S. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.

General Winding Co., 214 Fulton St., N. Y. C.

Greyhound Equipment Co., Bklyn., N. Y.

Guthman, Edwin I., Co., 400 S. Peoria St., Chicago, Ill.

Halldorson Co., Chicago, Ill.

Hammerlund Mfg. Co., 424 W. 33rd St., N. Y. C.

Insuline Corp. of America, 25 Park Place, N. Y. C.

International Radio Corp., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Johnson, E. F., Co., Waseca, Minn.

Meisner Mfg. Co., Mt. Carmel, Ill.

Miller, J. W. & Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

Precision Inductance Corp., 591 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Sickles, F. W., Co., 300 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

Teleradio Engineering Corp., N. Y. C.

United Transformer Corp., 72 Spring St., N. Y. C.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I.

CONDENSERS, ELECTROLYTIC

Aerovox Corp., 70 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ariston Mfg. Corp., 4045 Diversey St., Chicago, Ill.

Concourse Condenser Co., 387 Wales St., N. Y. C.

Condenser Products, 1369 N. Branch St., Chicago, Ill.

Consolidated Condenser Co., 618 W. Elm St., Chicago, Ill.

Consolidated Wire & Associated Corps., 512 S. Peoria St., Chicago, Ill.

Cornell-Dubilier Corp., 1000 Hamilton Blvd., South Plainfield, N. J.

Cosmic Radio Corp., 699 E. 135th St., N. Y. C.

Crowley, H. L. & Co., 1 Central Ave., W. Orange, N. J.

Curtis Condenser Corp., 3088 W. 106 St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Deutschman, Tobe, Corp., Canton, Mass.

Magnavox Co., 2131 Buetter Rd., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Mallory, P. R. & Co., Inc., 3029 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

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Micamold Radio Corp., 1087 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
National Union Radio Corp., 570 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.
Solar Mfg. Co., 599 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Sprague Products Co., N. Adams, Mass.
Tilton Electric Corp., 15 E. 26th St., N. Y. C.

CONDENSERS, FIXED

Aerovox Corp., 70 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
American Condenser Corp., Chicago, Ill.
Cardwell Mfg. Corp., Allen D., 81 Prospect St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Centralab, 900 E. Keefe Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisc.
Continental Carbon, Inc., 13900 Lorain Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
Cornell-Dubilier Corp., 1000 Hamilton Blvd., South Plainfield, N. J.
Crowley, Henry L. & Co., Inc., 1 Central Avenue, W. Orange, N. J.
Curtis Condenser Corp., Cleveland, Ohio.
Deutschman, Tobe, Corp., Canton, Mass.
Dumont Electric Co., Inc., N. Y. C.
Electro-Motive Mfg. Co., 797 E. 140th St., N.Y.C.
Erie Resistor Corp., Erie, Pa.
Fast, John E., & Co., 3132 N. Crawford Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Magnavox Co., Inc., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Mallory, P. R. & Co., Inc., 3029 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Micamold Radio Corp., 1087 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miller, J. W. & Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
Morrill & Morrill, N. Y. C.
Muter Co., The, 1255 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
National Union Radio Co. of N. Y., 570 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.
RCA Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J.
Sangamo Electric Co., Springfield, Ill.
Sickles, The F. W., Co., 300 Main St., Springfield, Mass.
Solar Mfg. Co., 599 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Sprague Specialties, Inc., North Adams, Mass.
Underwood Electrical & Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

CONDENSERS, VARIABLE

American Steel Package Co., The, Squire Ave., Defiance, Ohio.
Audio Products Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
Automatic Winding Co., Newark, N. J.
Cardwell, Allen D., Mfg. Corp., 81 Prospect St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Crowley, Henry L., & Co., 1 Central Ave., West Orange, N. J.
DeJur-Ansco Corp., Shelton, Conn.
General Instrument Co., Elizabeth, N. J.
General Radio Co., 30 State St., Cambridge, Mass.
Guthman, Edwin I., Co., 400 S. Peoria St., Chicago, Ill.
Hammarlund Mfg. Co., 424 W. 33rd St., N. Y. C.
Johnson, E. F. Co., Waseca, Minn.
National Co., Inc., Walden, Mass.

Radio Condenser Co., Camden, N. J.
Reliance Die & Stamping Co., Chicago, Ill.
Sickles, F. W., Co., 300 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

CONVERTERS, ELECTRIC

Amplifier Engineering Co., 49 Church St., Boston, Mass.
Automatic Devices Co., 737 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.
Carter Motor Co., 361 W. Superior St., Chicago, Ill.
Century Electric Co., 1806 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
Continental Electric Co., 50 Church St., N. Y. C.
Eicor, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
Electric Specialty Co., Stamford, Conn.
Electronic Labs., Indianapolis, Ind.
Fidelity Electric Co., Lancaster, Pa.
Good-All Electric Mfg. Co., Ogallala, Neb.
Hertner Electric Co., 12690 Elmswood Ave., Cleveland.
Hirsch, Gustav, Organization, 309 S. Third St., Columbus, Ohio.
Hoffman-Soons, 387 First Ave., New York, N. Y.
Ideal Electric Mfg. Co., Mansfield, Ohio.
Janette Mfg. Co., 556 West Monroe St., Chicago.
Liberty Elec. Corp., 276 Culloden Rd., Stamford, Conn.
Miles Reproducer Co., Inc., 112 W. 14th St., N. Y. C.
Northwestern Electric Co., 408 S. Hoynes Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Picture-Fone Co., 212 W. North St., Lima, Ohio.
Pioneer Generator Co., Chicago, Ill.
Ross, Charles, Inc., 244-250 W. 49th St., N. Y. C.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

COUPLING EQUIPMENT

Andrew, Victor J., Chicago, Ill.
Johnson, E. F. Co., Waseka, Minn.

DIALS AND KNOBS

Aluminum Goods Mfg. Co., Monitowoc, Wisc.
American Emblem Co., Utica, N. Y.
Bassian Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Crowe Name Plate & Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Davies Molding Co., Harry, 142 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.
DeJur-Ansco Corp., Shelton, Conn.
Gits Molding Corp., 1848 S. Kilbourn Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Mallory, P. R., & Co., Inc., 3029 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Meissner Mfg. Co., Mt. Carmel, Ill.
Ohmite Mfg. Co., 4835 Flourney St., Chicago, Ill.
Premier Crystal Labs., 719 Pulitzer Bldg., N. Y. C.

DOORS, FIREPROOF

Art Metal Construction Co., Jones and Gifford Ave., Jamestown, N. Y.
Barnum, E. T., Iron & Wire Works, 6108 Linwood Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Clancy, T. R., Inc., 1010 W. Belden Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
Missouri Fire Door and Cornice Co., 2621 Cass Ave., St. Louis.
Overly Manufacturing Co., Greenburg, Pa.
Richards Wilcox Mfg. Co., Aurora, Ill.

ELECTRICAL MEASURING EQUIPMENT

(SEE METERS)

Boonton Radio Corp., Fanny Road, Boonton, N. J.
Clough-Brengle Co., 2815 W. 19th St., Chicago, Ill.
Continental Electric Co., Geneva, Ill.
Daven Co., The, 158 Summit St., Newark, N. J.
Delta Radio Co., 135 Liberty St., N. Y. C.
Deutschmann, Tobe, Canton, Mass.
Fairchild Aerial Camera Corp., 62-10 Woodside Ave., Woodside, N. Y.
General Radio Co., 30 State St., Cambridge, Mass.
Hickok Electrical Instrument Co., Cleveland, O.
Million Radio & Television Labs., 595 N. Union St., Chicago, Ill.
Premier Crystal Labs., 719 Pulitzer Bldg., N. Y. C.
RCA Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J.
Radio Engineering Labs., Inc., 25-14 41st Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
Ross, Charles, Inc., 244-250 W. 49th St., N. Y. C.
Skiffer, Hector R., St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.
Sundt Engineering Co., 4238 Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Superior Instruments Corp., 136 Liberty St., N. Y. C.
Supreme Instruments Corp., Greenwood, Miss.
Tech Laboratories, 703 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
Triplett Electrical Instrument Co., Harmon Rd., Bluffton, Ohio.
Triumph Mfg. Co., 4017 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
United Motors Service, 3044 Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich.
United Sound Engineering Co., 2233 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Wright's Electrical Instrument Laboratories, Reed College, Portland, Ore.
Weston Electrical Instrument Corp., 614 Freylinghusen Ave., Newark, N. J.

EQUALIZERS

Daven Co., The, 158 Summit St., Newark, N. J.
Emar Instrument Corp., 29 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.
Sound Apparatus Co., 150 W. 46th St., N. Y. C.
Tech Laboratories, 703 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
United Transformer Corp., 72 Spring St., N. Y. C.

FILTERS, INTERFERENCE

Andrew, Victor J., Chicago, Ill.
Deutschmann, Tobe, Canton, Mass.

FIREPROOF AND SOUND-RETARDING DOORS

Evanston Sound-Proof Door Co., 1500 Lincoln St., Evanston, Ill.

FIXTURES, LIGHTING

Battle, Robert, Inc., 35-28 42nd St., Long Island City, N. Y.
Capitol Stage Lighting Co., 527 W. 45th St., New York, N. Y.
Erikson Electric Co., 6 Power House St., Boston, Mass.

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Erker Bros. Optical Co., 610 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.
Guth, Edwin F., Co., 2615 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Holzmueller, C. J., 1108 Howard St., San Francisco, Calif.
Hub Electric Corp., 2225 W. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
King Scenic Co., 1914 Main St., Dallas, Tex.
Kliegl Bros., Universal Electric Stage Lighting Co., Inc., 321 W. 50th St., New York, N. Y.
Nation-Wide Manufacturing Corp., 449 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.
Rambusch Decorating Co., 2 W. 45th St., New York, N. Y.
Ross, Charles, Inc., 244 W. 49th St., New York, N. Y.
Saltzman, J. G., Inc., 480 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.
Sterling Reflector Co., 1431 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.
Voigt Co., 12th & Montgomery Aves., Philadelphia, Pa.
Wagner-Woodruff Co., 830 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Wheeler Reflector Co., 275 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

FLOOR COVERINGS

American Mat Corp., 1708 Adams St., Toledo, O.
American Tile & Rubber Co., Perrine Ave., Trenton, N. J.
Armstrong Cork Products Co., Lancaster, Pa.
Bigelow Sanford Carpet Co., Inc., 140 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
Clinton Carpet Co., 222 N. Bank Drive, Chicago, Ill.
Greater New York Carpet House, Inc., 250 W. 49th St., New York, N. Y.
Imperial Floor Co., Inc., 59 Halstead St., Rochester, N. Y.
King Scenic Co., 1914 Main St., Dallas, Tex.
Pick, Albert, Co., Inc., 2519 Pershing Road, Chicago, Ill.
Puritan Rubber Manufacturing Co., Perrine Ave., Trenton, N. J.
Rosenheim, J., & Co., 71 W. 45th St., New York, N. Y.
Slater Co., The, 300 W. Austin Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Smith, Alexander, & Sons, Carpet Co., Sales Division, 295 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

FREQUENCY CONTROL UNITS

American Piezo Supply Co., 40th & Woodland Aves., Kansas City, Mo.
Collins Radio Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Commercial Radio Equipment Co., 7205 Baltimore St., Kansas City, Mo.
Doolittle & Falknor, Inc., 1306 W. 74th St., Chicago, Ill.
International Broadcasting Equipment Co., 312 W. 51st St., Chicago, Ill.
Premier Crystal Laboratories, Inc., Park Row, N. Y. C.
RCA Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J.
Radio Engineering Laboratories, Inc., 100 Wilbur Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
Tostenson, D. V., Moorhead, Minn.
Western Electric Co., 195 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Western Radio Engineering Co., 5th & St. Peter St., St. Paul, Minn.

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FUSES

Jefferson Electric Co., Bellewood, Ill.
Littlefuse Laboratories, 4238 Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Ross, Charles, Inc., 244-250 W. 49th St., N. Y. C.
Sundt Engineering Co., 4238 Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GENERATORS

Amplifier Engineering Co., 49 Church St., Boston, Mass.
Automatic Devices Co., 737 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.
Briggs & Stratton Corp., Milwaukee, Wisc.
Carter Motor Co., Chicago, Ill.
Century Electric Co., 1806 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
Cinema Sound Equipment Co., 8572 Santa Monica Blvd., Hollywood, Cal.
Cinema Studios Supply Corp., 1438 N. Beachwood Dr., Los Angeles, Cal.
Continental Electric Co., 50 Church St., N. Y. C.
Continental Electric Co., Inc., 323 Ferry St., Newark, N. J.
Electric Specialty Co., Stamford, Conn.
Fidelity Electric Co., Lancaster, Pa.
Gardiner, L. J., Co., 935 W. Goodale Blvd., Columbus, Ohio.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.
Gen-E-Rotor, Des Moines, Ia.
Good-All Electric Mfg. Co., Ogallala, Neb.
Hallbert, J. H., 303 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.
Hortner Electric Co., 12690 Elmwood Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
Hirsch, Gustav, Organization, 209 S. Third St., Columbus, Ohio.
Hoffman-Soons, 387 First Ave., New York, N. Y.
Ideal Electric Mfg. Co., Mansfield, Ohio.
Janette Mfg. Co., 556 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
Kato Engineering Co., Mankato, Minn.
Liberty Electric Corp., 276 Culloden Rd., Stamford, Conn.
Miles Reproducer Co., Inc., 112 W. 14th St., N. Y. C.
Mole-Richardson, Inc., 941 N. Sycamore Ave., Hollywood, Calif.
Northwestern Electric Co., 408 S. Hope Ave., Chicago.
Onan & Sons, D. W., 440 Royalston Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Picture-Fone Co., 212 W. North St., Lima, Ohio.
Ross, Charles, Inc., 244-250 W. 49th St., N. Y. C.
Sarvas Electric Co., 60 Rutledge St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wesfinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

HARD OF HEARING DEVICES

Acousticon Division of Dictograph Products Co., Inc., 580 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.
Atlas Sound Corp., 1451 39th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Electrical Research Products, Inc., 250 W. 57th St., New York, N. Y.
Gates Radio & Supply Co., Quincy, Ill.
Miles Reproducer Co., Inc., 112 W. 14th St., N. Y. C.
RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc., Camden, N. J.
S. O. S. Corp., 1600 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Sonotone Corp., 19 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.
Trimm Radio Mfg. Co., 1770 W. Berneau Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Universal Microphone Co., Ltd., 424 Warren Lane, Inglewood, Calif.
Western Electric Co., 195 Broadway, N. Y. C.

HARDWARE, RADIO

American Radio Hardware Co., Inc., 475 Broadway, N. Y. C.

HEADPHONES

Acme Specialty Co., 1770 N. Berneau Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Brush Development Co., E. 40th and Perkins Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
Cannon Co., C. F., Main St., Springwater, N. Y.
Chicago Telephone Supply Co., 1142-1228 W. Beardsley Ave., Elkhart, Ind.
Dictograph Products Co., 580 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.
Insuline Corp. of America, 25 Park St., N. Y. C.
Philmore Mfg. Co., 113 University Pl., N. Y. C.
Quam-Nichols Co., 33rd Pl. and Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Trimm Radio Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Universal Microphone Co., Ltd., Inglewood, Calif.

HORNS AND SPEAKERS

A-C Masterpack Co., Duncan, Okla.
American Radio Speaker Corp., 443 Hudson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Amplion Products Corp., 38 West 21st St., N. Y. C.
Amplifier Engineering Co., 49 Church St., Boston, Mass.
Ariston Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Arlavox Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Atlas Sound Corp., 1451 39th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ballantyne Co., 219 N. 16th St., Omaha, Neb.
Best Mfg. Co., 1200 Grove St., Irvington, N. J.
Bond Radio Co., Detroit, Mich.
Cinaudagraph Corp., Stamford, Conn.
Electrical Research Products, Inc., 250 W. 57th St., New York City.
Federated Purchaser, Inc., 25 Park Place, New York.
Fox Sound Equipment Corp., 3120 Munroe St., Toledo, Ohio.
Good-All Electric Mfg. Co., Ogallala, Neb.
Hawley Products Co., 201 N. 1st Ave., St. Charles, Ill.
Hirsch, Gustav, Organization, 209 S. Third St., Columbus, Ohio.
Jensen Radio Mfg. Co., 6601 S. Laramie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Lansing Mfg. Co., 6900 McKinley Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
Lifetime Corp., The, 1010 Madison Ave., Toledo, O.
Magna-Vox Co., Inc., 2131 Beuter Rd., Ft. Wayne, Indiana.
Mellaphone Corp., 65 Atlantic Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Miles Reproducer Co., Inc., 812 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Operadio Mfg. Co., St. Charles, Ill.
Oxford-Tartak Radio Corp., 915 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
Pacent Engineering Corp., 79 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
Platter Sound Products Corp., North Vernon, Ind.
Premier Products, Inc., 915 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
Quam-Nichols Co., Chicago, Ill.
Racon Electric Co., Inc., 52 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.
Radio Speakers, Inc., 1338 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Rola Co., 2570 E. Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
Ross, Charles, Inc., 244-250 W. 49th St., N. Y. C.
Royal Zenith Sound Projectors, Inc., 33 W. 60th St., N. Y. C.
RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc., Camden, N. J.
S. O. S. Corp., 1600 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Silver-Marshall, Inc., 6401 West 65th St., Chicago, Ill.
Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co., 100 Carlson Road, Rochester, N. Y.
Toledo Sound Equipment Labs., 1215 Jackson St., Toledo, Ohio.
Unit Reproducers Mfg. Co., 999 Main St., Rochester, N. Y.
University Labs., 191 Canal St., N. Y. C.
Utah Radio Products Co., 820 Orleans Ave., Chicago.
Vibro-Master, Inc., 2744 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Webster Electric Co., 100 Varick St., New York, N. Y.
Wenzel Co., 2059 S. State St., Chicago, Ill.

Western Electric Co., 195 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Wright De Coster, Inc., 2233 University Ave.,
St. Paul, Minn.

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INSULATION

Acme Wire Co., 1255 Dixwell Ave., New Haven, Conn.
Alden Products Co., 715 Center St., Brockton, Mass.
American Lava Corp., Cherokee Blvd. & Manufacturers Road, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Bakelite Corp., 247 Park Ave., N. Y. C.
Brand, W. & Co., 268 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.
Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y.
Crowley, Henry L. & Co., 1 Central Ave., West Orange, N. J.
Demuth Glass Works, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Electronic Mechanics, Inc., N. Y. C.
Franklin, A. W., & Co., 175 Varick St., N. Y. C.
Gits Molding Corp., 4600 W. Huron St., Chicago, Ill.
Insuline Corp. of America, 25 Park Pl., N. Y. C.
Isolantrite, Inc., 233 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Johnson, E. F., Co., Waseca, Minn.
Lapp Insulator Co., Gilbert St., LeRoy, N. Y.
Locke Insulator Corp., S. Charles and Cromwell, Baltimore, Md.
Mica Insulator Co., 200 Varick St., N. Y. C.
Mycalex Corp. of America, 101 W. 31st St., N. Y. C.
Owens-Illinois Glass Co., Newark, Ohio.
Porcelain Products, Inc., Findlay, Ohio.
Stupakoff Labs., Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.

INTEROFFICE COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

American Carrier Call, 39 W. 60th St., N. Y. C.
Carter Motor Co., 361 W. Superior St., Chicago, Ill.
Dictograph Corp., 580 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.
Million Radio & Television Labs., 595 N. Union St., Chicago, Ill.
Northern Electric Co., Ltd., 1261 Shearer St., Montreal, Canada.
Philco Radio & Television Corp., Toga & C Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Piezoelectric Labs., 612 Rockland Ave., New Dorp, S. I., N. Y.
Radolek Co. Division of Walter C. Braun, Inc., 601 W. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
RCA Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J.
Remler Co., Ltd., San Francisco, Calif.
United Sound Engineering Co., 2233 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Universal Microphone, Ltd., Englewood, Calif.
Webster Co., 3825 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

JACKS AND PLUGS

Alden Products Co., 715 Centre, Brockton, Mass.
American Phenolic Corp., 1215 W. VanBuren, Chicago, Ill.
American Radio Hardware Co., 476 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Bastian Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Birnbach Radio Co., 145 Hudson St., N. Y. C.
Bud Radio, Inc., 1937 E. 57th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
Centralab, 900 E. Keefe Ave., Milwaukee, Wisc.
Cinch Mfg. Corp., 2335 W. VanBuren St., Chicago, Ill.
Eby, Hugh H., Co., 2036 Hunting Park Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Franklin, A. W., Mfg. Co., 175 Varick St., N. Y. C.
General Radio, 30 State St., Cambridge, Mass.
Johnson, E. F., Co., Waseca, Minn.
Jones, Howard B., 2300 Wabansia Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Malory, P. R., & Co., Inc., 3029 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Meissner Mfg. Co., Mt. Carmel, Ill.
National Co., Malden, Mass.
Rivard Wire & Cable Corp., 1014 Madison Ave., Toledo, Ohio.
Ross, Charles, Inc., 244-250 W. 49th St., N. Y. C.
Trimmm Radio Mfg. Co., 1770 W. Berteau Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Utah Radio Products Co., The, 812 Orleans St., Chicago, Ill.

LIGHTING

Baffle, Robert, Inc., 35-28 42nd St., Long Island City, N. Y.
Capitol Stage Lighting Co., 527 W. 45th St., New York, N. Y.
Climax Reflector, Inc., 315 Reynolds Place, S. W., Canton, O.
Cole, W. C., & Co., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Curtis Lighting, Inc., 1123 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Duhem Motion Picture Manufacturing Co., 135 Hayes St., San Francisco, Calif.
E-J Electric Installation Co., 227 E. 45th St., New York, N. Y.
Erikson Electric Co., 6 Power House St., Boston, Mass.
Flexlume Corp., 1100 Military Road, Buffalo, N. Y.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.
Golde Manufacturing Co., 1214 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
Guth, Edwin F., Co., 2615 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Hirsch, Gustav, Organization, 209 S. Third St., Columbus, O.
Hub Electric Corp., 2225 W. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Kliegl Bros. Universal Electric Stage Lighting Co., Inc., 321 W. 50th St., New York, N. Y.
Olesen, Otto K., Illuminating Co., Ltd., 1560 N. Vine St., Hollywood, Calif.
Rambusch Decorating Co., 2 W. 45th St., New York, N. Y.
Ross, Charles, Inc., 244-250 W. 49th St., N. Y. C.
Saltzman, J. G., Inc., 480 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.
Sterling Reflector Co., 1431 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.
Throckmorton, Cleon, Inc., 102 W. Third St., New York, N. Y.
Voigt Co., 12th & Montgomery Aves., Philadelphia, Pa.
Wheeler Reflector Co., 275 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

LOUD SPEAKERS

(See Horns and Speakers)

METAL PANELS, RACKS AND CABINETS

Atlas Sound Corp., 1451-39th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Guthman, Edwin J., & Co., Inc., 400 S. Peoria St., Chicago, Ill.
Mallory, P. R., Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Miles Reproducer Co., 812 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Far-Metal Products Corp., 3525-41st St., Long Island City, N. Y.
Radio Engineering Labs., 25-14-41st St., Long Island City, N. Y.

METERS

Aerovox Corp., 70 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Andrew, Victor J., 7221 S. Francisco Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Ballantine Laboratories, Boonton, N. J.
Bendix Radio Corp., Washington, D. C.
Boonton Radio Corp., Boonton, N. J.
Burton-Rogers Co., 857 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
Clough-Brengle Co., 2815 W. 19th St., Chicago, Ill.
Deutschmann, Tobe, Corp., Canton, Mass.
Ferranti Electric, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.
General Radio Co., 30 State St., Cambridge, Mass.
Hickok Electrical Instruments Co., Cleveland, O.
Monarch Mfg. Co., 3341 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Radio Engineering Labs., Long Island City, N. Y.
Rawson Electrical Instrument Co., Cambridge, Mass.

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RCA Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J.
Ross, Charles, Inc., 244-250 W. 49th St., N. Y. C.
Shallcross Mfg. Co., 10 Jackson Ave., Collingdale, Pa.
Standard Piezo Co., Carlisle, Pa.
Superior Instruments Co., 136 Liberty St., N. Y. C.
Supreme Instrument Co., Greenwood, Miss.
Triplett Electric Instrument Co., Bluffton, O.
Triumph Mfg. Co., 4017 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
Weston Electrical Instrument Corp., 614 Freling-huysen Ave., Newark, N. J.

MICA

(ALSO SEE INSULATION)
Brand, William & Co., 276 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.
Mica Insulator Co., N. Y. C.

MICROPHONE ACCESSORIES

American Microphone Co., 1915 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
American Phenolic Corp., 1250 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
Astatic Microphone Lab., Inc., 830 Market St., Youngstown, Ohio.
Bruno Laboratories, Inc., 30 W. 15th St., N. Y. C.
Eastern Mike-Stand Co., 56 Christopher Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Shure Brothers, 225 W. Huron St., Chicago, Ill.
Universal Microphone Co., Ltd., 424 Warren Lane, Inglewood, Cal.
Western Electric Co., 195 Broadway, N. Y. C.

MICROPHONE CABLE

Birnbach Radio Co., 145 Hudson St., N. Y. C.

MICROPHONE STANDS

American Microphone Co., 1915 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Amperite Company, 561 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Atlas Sound Corp., 1451 39th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bruno Laboratories, Inc., 30 W. 15th St., N. Y. C.
Bud Radio, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio.
Eastern Mike-Stand Co., 56 Christopher St., N. Y. C.
Electro-Voice Mfg. Co., Inc., South Bend, Ind.
Espy Mfg. Co., 67 Irving Place, N. Y. C.
Gerrett, M. A., Corp., Milwaukee, Wisc.
Hetro Electrical Industries, Chicago, Ill.
Shure Bros., 225 W. Huron St., Chicago, Ill.
Universal Microphone Co., Ltd., Inglewood, Calif.

MICROPHONES

American Microphone Co., 1915 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Amperite Company, 561 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Astatic Microphone Laboratory, Inc., 830 Market St., Youngstown, Ohio.
Atlas Sound Corp., 1451-39th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Beacon Microphone Co., Akron, Ohio.
Bruno Laboratories, Inc., 30 W. 15th St., N. Y. C.
Brush Development Co., The, E. 40th and Perkins Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
Carrier Microphone Co., Inglewood, Calif.
Daniel Electrical Labs., N. Y. C.
Electro-Voice Mfg. Co., Inc., South Bend, Ind.
Fairchild Aerial Camera Corp., 62-10 Woodside Ave., Woodside, N. Y.
Lifetime Corp., The, 1010 Madison Ave., Toledo, Ohio.
Philmore Mfg. Co., Inc., 113-115 University Pl., N. Y. C.

Miles Reproducer Co., Inc., 112 W. 14th St., N. Y. C.
Pacent Engineering Corp., 79 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.
Racon Electric Co., 52 E. 19th St., N. Y. C.
Radio Television Industries Corp., 2 Linden St., Reading, Mass.
Radio Receptor Co., 106 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.
RCA Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J.
Seairland Product Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Shure Bros. Co., 225 W. Huron St., Chicago, Ill.
Transducer Corp., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. C.
Turner Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Universal Microphone Co., Ltd., 424 Warren Lane, Inglewood, Cal.
Vibro-Master Co., 2744 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Western Electric Co., 195 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MONITORS, FREQUENCY AND MODULATION

Bendix Radio Corp., Washington, D. C.
Boehme, H. O., Inc.
Bremer Broadcasting Corp.
Commercial Radio Equipment Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Donnelley Monitoring Service, Lake Bluff, Ill.
Doolittle & Falknor, Inc., 1306 W. 74th St., Chicago, Ill.
General Radio Co., 30 State St., Cambridge, Mass.
Hygrade Sylvania Corp., Clifton, N. J.
International Broadcasting Equipment Co., 312 W. 51st St., Chicago, Ill.
Lampkin Labs., Bradentown, Fla.
Link, Fred M., Co., N. Y. C.
Peterkin Radio Labs., Detroit, Mich.
Piezo Electric Laboratories, 612 Rockland Ave., New Dorp, N. Y.
Pillar of Fire.
RCA Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J.
Standard Piezo Co., 126 Cedar St., Carlisle, Pa.
Western Electric Co., 195 Broadway, N. Y. C.

MOTORS

Alliance Mfg. Co., Alliance, Ohio.
B-L Electric Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Carter Motor Co., 361 W. Superior St., Chicago, Ill.
Eicor, Ind., Chicago, Ill.
Electric Specialty Co., Stamford, Conn.
Janette Mfg. Co., 556 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
Kato Engineering Co., Kankato, Minn.
Ross, Charles, Inc., 244-250 W. 49th St., N. Y. C.
Standard Electrical Products Co., 317 Sibley St., St. Paul, Minn.

NEEDLES, PHONOGRAPH AND RECORDING

Acton, H. W., Co., 370 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.
Allied Recording Products, N. Y. C.
Bagshaw, W. H., Co., Lowell, Mass.
Cellulose Record & Mfg. Co., 1135 W. 42nd St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Cook, F. L., 606 Parkman Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
Electrovox Co., 424 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.
Fairchild Aerial Camera Corp., Long Island City, N. Y.
Federal Recorder Co., Inc., 50 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.
Garod Sales Corp., N. Y. C.
Gerrett, M. A., Corp., Milwaukee, Wisc.
Lowell Needle Co., Putnam, Conn.
Miles Reproducer Co., 812 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Mirror Record Co., 54 W. 25th St., N. Y. C.
Musicraft Records, Inc., 10 W. 47th St., N. Y. C.
Phonograph Needle Mfg. Co., Inc., 42 Dudley St., Providence, R. I.
Presto Recording Corp., 139 W. 19th St., N. Y. C.
Rangertone, Inc., 201 Verona Ave., Newark, N. J.
Recatone Corp., 178 Prince St., N. Y. C.
Wall-Kane Needle Mfg. Co., Inc., 869 Broadway, N. Y. C.

ORGANS

Austin Organs, Inc., 156 Woodland St., Hartford, Conn.
Gottfried, A., Co., Erie, Pa.
Hammond Organ Co., N. Y. C.
Marr, David Co., Warsaw, N. Y.
Schantz, A. J., Sons & Co., Orrville, O.
Wurlitzer, Rudolph, Co., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

PHOTOELECTRIC CELLS

Continental Electric Co., 203 S. First St., St. Charles, Ill.
Cutter-Hammer, Inc., N. 12th St. and W. St. Paul Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
DeVry, Herman A., Inc., 1111 Center St., Chicago.
Duhon Mfg. Co., 135 Hayes St., San Francisco, Cal.
Eby, Hugh H., Inc., 2066 Hunting Park Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Electrical Research Products, Inc., 250 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.
Erker Bros. Optical Co., 610 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
G.-M. Laboratories, Inc., 1731-35 Belmont Ave., Chicago.
Gates Radio & Supply Co., Quincy, Ill.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.
General Scientific Corp., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Good All Electric Mfg. Co., Ogallala, Neb.
Hirsch, Gustav, Organization, 209 S. Third St., Columbus, Ohio.
Incandescent Lamp Dept., General Electric Co., Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio.
International Theater Accessories Corp., 1600 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Loewenberg, F., N. Y. C.
Lumotron Vacuum Products Division, General Scientific Corp., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago.
Miles Reproducer Co., Inc., 112 W. 14th St., N. Y. C.
National Union Radio Corp. of N. Y., 570 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.
Pacnet Engineering Corp., 79 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.
Picture-Fone Co., 212 W. North St., Lima, Ohio.
Pioneer Photo Electric Co., 496 Broome St., N. Y. C.
RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc., Camden, N. J.
RCA Radiotron Division, RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc., Camden, N. J.
Royal Zenith Sound Projectors, Inc., 33 W. 60th St., N. Y. C.
S. O. S. Corp., 1600 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Scolux Co., E. Newark, N. J.
Sylvania Products Co., Emporium, Pa.
Telephoto & Television Corp., 133 W. 19th St., N. Y. C.
Wenzel Co., 2059 S. State St., Chicago, Ill.
Western Electric Co., 195 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.
Westinghouse Lamp Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. C.
Weston Electrical Instrument Corp., 614 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark, N. J.

PICKUPS. CRYSTAL AND MAGNETIC

Alden Products Co., 715 Center St., Brockton, Mass.
Astatic Microphone Lab., 830 Market St., Youngstown, O.
Audak Co., 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.
Bell Sound Systems, Inc., 61-62 E. Goodale St., Columbus, O.
Brush Development Co., The, E. 40th and Perkins Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
Dynaphone Corp., 507 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.
Electric Labs. Co., 141 E. 25th St., N. Y. C.
Electric Research Labs., 2500 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Electric Acoustic Products Co., 2131 Beuter Rd., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Foraco Corp., 2111 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

1939 BUYING GUIDE

Garrard Sales Corp., 17 Warren St., N. Y. C.
Gibbs, Thomas, 900 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
La Salle Radio Corp., 140 Washington St., N. Y. C.
Life Time Corp., 1012 Madison Ave., Toledo, O.
Miles Reproducer Co., 812 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Million Radio & Television, 685 W. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.
Northern Electric Co., Ltd., 1261 Shearer St., Montreal, Canada.
Pacnet Eng. Corp., 79 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.
Proctor, B. A., Co., 17 W. 60th St., N. Y. C.
RCA Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J.
Shure Brothers, 225 W. Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.
Sound Systems, Inc., 6545 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland, O.
Unit Reproducers Mfg. Co., 999 E. Main St., Rochester, N. Y.
Webster Electric Co., Racine, Wis.

POTENTIOMETERS, INC.

(See also Meters)
Chicago Telephone Supply Co., 1142-1228 W. Beasley Ave., Elkhart, Ind.
Daven Co., The, 158 Summit St., Newark, N. J.
General Radio Co., 30 State St., Cambridge, Mass.
International Resistance Co., 401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Mallory, P. R., & Co., Inc., 3029 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Precision Resistor Co., 334 Badger Ave., Newark, N. J.
Radio Television Industries Corp., 2 Linden St., Reading, Mass.
Tech Laboratories, 703 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEMS

Allied Radio Corp., 833 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Audio Products Co., 4185 W. Second St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Bell Sound Systems, Columbus, Ohio
Burststein-Applebee, 1012 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.
Community Broadcast Studios, 2234 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal.
Electro Acoustic Products Co., 2131 Bueter Rd., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Electronic Design Corp., Chicago, Ill.
Forest Sound Systems, 776 Forest Ave., N. Y. C.
Hollywood Electric Transcriber Mfg. Co., 1512 W. Slauson Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Million Radio & Television Laboratories, 595 N. Union St., Chicago, Ill.
Morlen Electric Co., Inc., N. Y. C.
Northern Electric Co., Ltd., 1261 Shearer St., Montreal, Canada.
RCA Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J.
Radolek Co. Division of Walter C. Braun, Inc., 601 W. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
Remler Co., Ltd., 19th and Bryan Sts., San Francisco, Cal.
Sound Products, Hollywood, Calif.
Sound Projects Co., 3140 N. Walton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Sundt Engineering Co., 4238 Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
United Sound Engineering Co., 2233 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Vibro-Master Co., 2744 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Webster Electric Co., Racine, Wis.
Western Electric Co., 195 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Wilcos Electric Co., 1014 W. 37th St., Kansas City, Mo.

QUARTZ CRYSTALS AND ACCESSORIES

American Piezo Supply Co., 3921 Agnes Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Bellefonte Eng. Labs., Bellefonte, Pa.
Bliley Electric Co., Union Station Bldg., Erie, Pa.
Burnett, William W. L., Radio Laboratories, 8414 Idaho St., San Diego, Cal.
Collins Radio Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Commercial Radio Equipment Co., 216 E. 74th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Fridgen Crystal Labs., Bellefonte, Pa.
General Radio Co., 30 State St., Cambridge, Mass.
Hipower Crystal Co., 2035 Charleston St., Chicago, Ill.
Hollister Crystal Co., Merriman, Kansas
Peterson Radio Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa
Piezo Electric Labs., 612 Rockland Ave., New Dorp, N. Y.
Precision Crystal Labs., Inc., Springfield, Mass.
Precision Piezo Service, 427 Asia St., Baton Rouge, La.
Premier Crystal Laboratories, 719 Fultzer Bldg., N. Y. C.
RCA Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J.
Scientific Research Laboratories, 124 Jackson Ave., Hyattsville, Md.
Standard Piezo Co., 126 Cedar St., Carlisle, Pa.
Valpey Crystals, Box 321, Holliston, Mass.
Western Electric Co., 195 Broadway, N. Y. C.

RECORDERS, DISC

Allied Radio Corp., 833 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Allied Recording Co., 126 W. 48th St., N. Y. C.
Amplifier Co., of America, 37 W. 20th St., N. Y. C.
Amplion Products Corp., 38 W. 21st St., N. Y. C.
Audak Co., 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.
Audio Research, Inc., 105 E. 16th St., N. Y. C.
Bogen, David, Co., 663 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Carter, E. P., 112 Cedar Ave., Pitman, N. J.
Cinema Sound Equipment Co., 8572 Santa Monica Blvd., Hollywood, Cal.
Decca Recording Laboratories, 666 Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, Ill.
Dencose, Inc., 29 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.
Electrical Research Products, Inc., 250 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.
Fairchild Aerial Camera Corp., Long Island City, N. Y. C.
Federal Recorder Co., Inc., 50 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.
Gates Radio & Supply Co., Quincy, Ill.
Gibbs, Thomas B., 900 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
Herkit Engineering Co., 130 W. 46th St., N. Y. C.
Holloway Co., N. Y. C.
Miles Reproducer Co., Inc., 112 W. 14th St., N. Y. C.
Mirror Record Corp., 54 W. 25th St., N. Y. C.
Musicraft Records, Inc., 10 W. 47th St., N. Y. C.
Poinsettia, Inc., 112 Cedar Ave., Pitman, N. J.
Powers Cinephone Corp., 723 7th Ave., N. Y. C.
Presto Recording Corp., 135 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.
Procter Co., 17 W. 60th St., N. Y. C.
Rangertone, Inc., 201 Verona Ave., Newark, N. J.
RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc., Camden, N. J.
Sound Apparatus Co., 150 W. 46th St., N. Y. C.
Speak-O-Phone Record & Equipment Co., N. Y. C.
Universal Microphone Co., Englewood, Calif.
Vibro-Master Co., 2744 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Western Electric Co., 195 Broadway, N. Y. C.

RECORDING EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES

Acoustic Consultants, Inc., N. Y. C.
Alliance Manufacturing Co., Alliance, Ohio
Allied Phonograph & Record Mfg. Co., 1041 N. Las Palmas Ave., Hollywood, Calif.

Allied Radio Corp., 833 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Allied Recording Products, 126 W. 46th St., N. Y. C.
Audak Co., 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.
Audio Devices Inc., 1600 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Carter, E. P., 112 Cedar Ave., Pitman, N. J.
Cellulone Record Mfg. Co., 1135 W. 42nd St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Clark Phonograph Record Co., 216 High St., Newark, N. J.
Cook, F. L., 606 Parkman Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Electrical Research Products, Inc., 250 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.
Electro-Vox Recording Studios, 5546 Melrose Ave., Hollywood, Cal.
Fmar Instrument Corp., 29 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.
Fairchild Aerial Instrument Corp., Van Wyck Blvd. & Jamaica Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
Federal Recorder Co., Inc., 50 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.
Garod Sales Corp., N. Y. C.
Gates Radio & Supply Co., Quincy, Ill.
Holloway Co., N. Y. C.
Hollywood Electric Transcriber Mfg. Co., 1512 W. Slauson Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Lansing Mfg. Co., 6900 S. McKinley Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
Mirror Record Corp., 58 W. 25th St., N. Y. C.
Musicraft Records, Inc., 10 W. 47th St., N. Y. C.
Nash Radio Products, St. Louis, Mo.
Neely, Norman B., 5334 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, Cal.
Piezoelectric Laboratories, 612 Rockland Ave., S. I., N. Y.
Poinsettia, Inc., Pitman, N. J.
Proctor, B. A., Co., 17 W. 60th St., N. Y. C.
Presto Recording Corp., 139 W. 19th St., N. Y. C.
RCA Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J.
Radio Engineering & Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N. J.
Radio & Film Methods, 101 Park Ave., N. Y. C.
Radiotone, Inc., 7356 Melrose Ave., Hollywood, Cal.
Rangertone, Inc., 201 Verona Ave., Newark, N. J.
Remler Co., Ltd., San Francisco, Calif.
Shure Bros., 225 W. Huron St., Chicago, Ill.
Sound Apparatus Co., 150 W. 46th St., N. Y. C.
Sound Products, Hollywood, Calif.
Sound Projects Co., 3140 W. Walton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Sound Systems, Cleveland, O.
Speak-O-Phone Recording & Equipment Co., 23 W. 60th St., N. Y. C.
Unit Reproducers Corp., Rochester, N. Y.
United Transformer Corp., 72 Spring St., N. Y. C.
Universal Microphone Ltd., 424 Warren Lane, Inglewood, Cal.
Upco Engineering Labs., N. Y. C.
Vibro-Master, 2744 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Webster Co., 5622 Bloomingdale Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Webster Electric Co., Racine, Wis.
Wilcox Electric Co., 1014 W. 37th St., Kansas City, Mo.

RECTIFIERS

American Transformer Co., 175 Emmett St., Newark, N. J.
Amperex Electronic Products, Inc., 79 Washington St., Bklyn., N. Y.
B-L Electric Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Continental Electric Co., 715 Hamilton Avenue, Geneva, Ill.
Eitel-McCullough, Inc., San Bruno, Calif.
Electronic Products, Los Angeles, Calif.
Federal Telegraph Co., Newark, N. J.
Ferranti Electric, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. C.
Heintz & Kaufman, Ltd., South San Francisco, Calif.
International Tel. & Tel. Corp., N. Y. C.
Mallory, P. R., & Co., 3029 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Raytheon Mfg. Co., Waltham, Mass.
Taylor Tubes, Inc., 2341 Wabansia Ave., Chicago, Ill.
United Electronics Co., 42 Spring St., Newark, N. J.
United Transformer Corp., 72 Spring St., N. Y. C.
Western Electric Co., 195 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Bloomfield, N. J.

RELAYS

Advance Electric Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
Allen-Bradley Co., Milwaukee, Wisc.
Allied Control Co., N. Y. C.
American Automatic Electric Sales Co., Chicago, Ill.
Brach, L. S., Mfg. Co., 55 Dickerson St., Newark, N. J.
Cinema Engineering Co., Hollywood, Calif.
Eby, Hugh H., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Guardian Electric Co., Chicago, Ill.
Heineken Machinery Corp., N. Y. C.
Leach Relay Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
Muter, The, Co., Chicago, Ill.
Roller-Smith Co., N. Y. C.
Sigma Instruments, Inc., Belmont, Mass.
Standard Electrical Products Co., St. Paul, Minn.
Struthers Dunn, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
United Cinephone Corp., Long Island City, N. Y.
Ward Leonard Electric Co., 31 South St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Weston Electrical Instrument Corp., 612 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark, N. J.

RESISTORS

Aerovox Corp., 70 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Allen-Bradley Co., Milwaukee, Wisc.
Atlas Resistor Co., 423 Broome St., N. Y. C.
Carborundum Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Centralab Division of Globe Union Mfg. Co., 900 E. Keefe Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Clarostat Mfg. Co., 285 N. 6th St., Bklyn., N. Y.
Continental Carbon, Inc., 13900 Lorain Ave., Cleveland, O.
Crowley, Henry L., Co., 1 Central Ave., West Orange, N. J.
Daven Co., The, 158 Summit St., Newark, N. J.
Electro-Motive Mfg. Co., 797 E. 140th St., N. Y. C.
Erie Resistor Corp., 644 W. 12th St., Erie, Pa.
General Radio Co., 30 State St., Cambridge, Mass.
Hardwick, Hindle, Inc., Newark, N. J.
International Resistance Co., 401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Lectrohn, Inc., Cicero, Ill.
Leeds & Nothrup Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Mallory, P. R., & Co., Inc., 3029 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Micamold Radio Corp., 1087 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Morrill & Morrill, N. Y. C.
Muter Co., The, 1255 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Ohmite Mfg. Co., 4835 W. Flounay St., Chicago, Ill.
Precision Resistor Co., 334 Badger Ave., Newark, N. J.
Shallcross Mfg. Co., Collingdale, Pa.
Speer Carbon Co., St. Mary's, Pa.
Stackpole Carbon Co., St. Mary's, Pa.
States Co., Hartford, Conn.
Tech Laboratories, 7 Lincoln St., Jersey City, N. J.
Utah Radio Products Co., 812 Orleans St., Chicago, Ill.
Ward Leonard Electric Co., 31 South St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
White Dental Mfg. Co., The S. S., 10 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.
Wirt Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

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RHEOSTATS

Bishop & Babcock Manufacturing Co., 4901 Hamilton Ave., N. E., Cleveland, Ohio.
Cutler-Hammer, Inc., N. 12th and W. St. Paul Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Erker Bros. Optical Co., 610 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
Fulton, E. E. Co., 1018 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Gates Radio & Supply Co., Quincy, Ill.
Hardwick, Hindle, Inc., Newark, N. J.
Hertner Electric Co., 12690 Elmwood Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
Hoffman-Soons, 387 First Ave., N. Y. C.
International Resistance Co., 401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Kliegl Bros., Universal Stage Lighting Co., 321 W. 50th St., N. Y. C.
P. R. Mallory Co., 3029 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.
McAuley, J. E. Mfg. Co., Inc., 522 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
Ohmite Mfg. Co., 4835 W. Flounay St., Chicago, Ill.
Ross, Charles, Inc., 244-250 W. 49th St., N. Y. C.
Schaefer Bros. Co., 1059 W. Eleventh Street, Chicago, Ill.
Strong Electric Co., 2501 Lagrange St., Toledo, O.
Ward Leonard Electric Co., 37 South St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Westinghouse Electric Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh.

SOCKETS

Alden Products Co., 715 Center St., Brockton, Mass.
American Phenolic Corp., 1250 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
American Radio Hardware Co., 476 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Bastian Bros., 1600 N. Clinton Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Birnbach Radio Co., 145 Hudson St., N. Y. C.
Bond Radio Co., 13139 Hamilton Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Bud Radio Inc., 1937 E. 55th St., Cleveland, O.
Cinch Mfg. Corp., 2335 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
Clarostat Mfg. Co., 285 N. 6th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Continental-Diamond Fibre Co., Newark, N. J.
Eby, Hugh H., Inc., 2066 Hunting Park Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Franklin, A. W., Mfg. Corp., 175 Varick St., N. Y. C.
Hammarlund Mfg. Co., 424 W. 33rd St., N. Y. C.
Insuline Corp. of America, 25 Park Place, N. Y. C.
International Radio Corp., Ann Arbor, Mich.
International Resistor Co., 401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Isolantite, Inc., 233 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Johnson, E. F., Co., Waseca, Minn.
Jones, H. B., 2300 Wabansia Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Mallory, P. R., & Co., 3029 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Meissner Mfg. Co., Mt. Carmel, Ill.
Micarta Fabricators, Inc., 4619 Ravenswood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
National Co., Malden, Mass.
Ross, Charles, Inc., 244-250 W. 49th St., N. Y. C.
Teleradio Eng. Corp., 484 Broome St., N. Y. C.

SOLDER

Brach, L. S., Mfg. Co., 55 Dickerson St., Newark, N. J.
Drake Electric Works, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
Gardner Metal Co., 4820 S. Campbell Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Kester Solder Co., 4201 Wrightwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Ruby Chemical Co., Columbus, Ohio

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SOLDERING IRONS

Drake Electric Works, Inc., 3656 Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Electric Soldering Iron Co., Deep River, Conn.
Ideal Commutator Dresser Co., Sycamore, Ill.
Ross Charles, Inc., 244-250 W. 49th St., N. Y. C.
Stay-Warm Electric Co., Ravenna, Ohio

SOUND EFFECTS APPARATUS

Fairchild Aerial Camera Corp., 62-10 Woodside Ave., Woodside, N. Y.
Gennett Records, 729 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.
Radio Engineering Mfg. Co., 26 Journal Square, Jersey City, N. J.
Speedy-Q Records, 1344 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Standard Radio, 6404 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, Calif.
United Transformer Corp., 72 Spring St., N. Y. C.

SOUND EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS

Acme Sound Co., 2758 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Allied Radio Corp., 833 Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Allied Recording Co., 126 W. 46th St., N. Y. C.
American Transformer Co., 178 Emmett St., Newark, N. J.
Amplifier Co. of America, 37 W. 20th St., N. Y. C.
Amplion Products Corp., 38 W. 21st St., N. Y. C.
Audio Development Co., 4351 France Ave., S. Minneapolis, Minn.
Autocrat Radio Co., 3855 N. Hamilton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Automatic Radio Mfg. Co., 122 Brookline Ave., Boston, Mass.
Bell Sound Systems Inc., Columbus, Ohio
Bendix Radio Mfg. Co., Wood Lake, Minn.
Bogen, David, Co., 663 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Brown Ebinger Radio Co., 3924 Washington Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.
Bud Radio, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio.
Collins Radio Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Deluxe Sound Co., 123 South St., Bogata, N. J.
DeVry, Herman A., Inc., 1111 Center St., Chicago, Ill.
Dunn-Hall Co., 1477 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
Electra Corp., 1500 N. Kostner Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Electrical Research Labs., 2500 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Electro Acoustic Products Co., 2131 Beiter Rd., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Electronic Devices Inc., Warren, Pa.
Electronic Sound Labs., Inc., 5912 Melrose Ave., Hollywood, Calif.
Fox Sound Equipment Corp., 3120 Monroe St., Toledo, Ohio
Gates Radio & Supply Co., 115 N. 4th St., Quincy, Ill.
Gibbs, Thomas B., 900 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
Hetro Electrical Industries, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
Jenkins & Adair, 3333 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.
La Salle Radio Corp., 140 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
Lipman Engineering Co., 415 Van Braam St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Link, Fred M., 125 W. 17th St., New York City.
Miles Reproducer Co., 812 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Million Radio & Television Co., 685 W. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

Morlen Electric Co., 60 W. 15th St., N. Y. C.
Operadio Mfg. Co., St. Charles, Ill.
Pacent Engineering Corp., 79 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.
Piezoelectric Labs., 612 Rockland Ave., New Dorp, N. Y.
Rangertone, Inc., 201 Verona Ave., Newark, N. J.
Radio Amplifier Labs., 59 Walker St., N. Y. C.
Radio Receptor Co., 251 W. 19th St., N. Y. C.
RCA Mfg. Co., Front & Cooper Sts., Camden, N. J.
Recording Equipment Mfg. Co., 6611 Sunset Blvd., Hollywood, Calif.
Regal Amplifier Mfg. Co., 14 W. 17th St., N. Y. C.
Remler Co., Ltd., 2101 Bryant St., San Francisco, Calif.
Sound Apparatus Co., 150 W. 46th St., N. Y. C.
Sound Products, 704 N. Curson Ave., Hollywood, Calif.
Sound Systems, Inc., 6545 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
Speak-O-Phone Recording & Equipment Co., 23 W. 60th St., N. Y. C.
Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Sundt Engineering Co., 4238 N. Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Tech Laboratories, 703 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
Techna Corp., 926 Howard St., San Francisco, Calif.
Transformer Corp. of America, 69 Wooster St., N. Y. C.
United Sound Engineering Co., 2229 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Universal Microphone Co., Inglewood, Calif.
Webster Co., 5623 Bloomingdale Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Webster Electric Co., Racine, Wisc.
Western Electric Co., 195 Broadway, N. Y. C.

SWITCHES

Centralab Division of Globe Union Mfg. Co., 900 E. Keefe St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Chicago Telephone Supply Co., 1142-1228 W. Beardsley Ave., Elkhart, Ind.
Continental Electric Co., Geneva, Ill.
Daven Co., The, 158 Summit St., Newark, N. J.
Eby, Hugh H., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gamewell Co., Newton Falls, Mass.
Mallory, P. R. & Co., 3029 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Meissner Mfg. Co., Mt. Carmel, Ill.
Muter Co., The, 1255 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Oak Mfg. Co., 711 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
Ohmite Mfg. Co., 4835 W. Flounay St., Chicago, Ill.
Ross, Charles, Inc., 244-250 W. 49th St., N. Y. C.
Stallcross Mfg. Co., Colbydale, Pa.
Strothers-Dumdee, Philadelphia, Pa.
Tech Laboratories, 703 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
Utah Radio Products Co., The, 812 Orleans St., Chicago, Ill.

TEMPERATURE CONTROL UNITS

Bliiley Electric Co., Union Station Bldg., Erie, Pa.
Doolittle & Falknor, Inc., 1306 W. 74th St., Chicago, Ill.
Piezoelectric Laboratories, New Dorp, N. Y.
Precision Piezo Service, 427 Asia St., New Orleans, La.
Tostenson, D. V., Moorhead, Minn.

TRANSFORMERS

Acme Electric Mfg. Co., Cuba, N. Y.
Alloy Transformer Co., 135 Liberty St., N. Y. C.
American Transformer Co., 175 Emmet St., Newark, N. J.
Arlavox Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Audio Development Co., St. Paul, Minn.
Chicago Transformer Co., Chicago, Ill.
Consolidated Radio Products Co., 361 W. Superior St., Chicago, Ill.
Coto Coil Co., Providence, R. I.
Donegan Electric Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.
Doolittle & Falkner, Inc., 7421 S. Loomis Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Ferrante Electric, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. C.
Franklin Transformer Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Freed Transformer Co., N. Y. C.
General Radio Co., 30 State St., Cambridge, Mass.
General Transformer Corp., 500-532 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.
General Winding Co., 214 Fulton St., N. Y. C.
Halderson Co., Chicago, Ill.
Hammarland Mfg. Co., 424 W. 33rd St., N. Y. C.
Hass Electric & Mfg. Co., 305 E. Munroe St., Springfield, Ill.
Inck Mfg. Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
International Transformer Co., N. Y. C.
Jefferson Electric Co., Bellwood, Ill.
Kenyon Transformer Co., N. Y. C.
Miles Reproducer Co., 812 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Raytheon Mfg. Co., 190 Willow St., Waltham, Mass.
RCA Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J.
Robertson-Davis Co., Chicago, Ill.
Ross, Charles, Inc., 244-250 W. 49th St., N. Y. C.
Sola Electric Co., 2525 Clybourn Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Standard Electric Products Co., 317 Sibley St., St. Paul, Minn.
Standard Transformer Corp., 850 Blackhawk St., Chicago, Ill.
Thordarson Electric Mfg. Co., 500 W. Huron St., Chicago, Ill.
Triumph Mfg. Co., 4017 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
United Transformer Corp., 72 Spring St., N. Y. C.
Utah Radio Products Co., 720 Orleans St., Chicago, Ill.
Webster Electric Co., Racine, Wisc.
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Willard Storage Battery Co., Cleveland, Ohio

TRANSMISSION LINES

Andrew, Victor J., 7221 S. Francisco Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Collins Radio Co., First Ave., Cedar Rapids, La.
Communication Products, Inc., Jersey City, N. J.
Doolittle & Falkner, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
General Cable Corp., N. Y. C.
Isolantite, Inc., 233 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Johnson Co., E. F., Waseca, Minn.
Transducer Corp., Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. C.
Western Electric Co., 195 Broadway, N. Y. C.

TUBES, PHOTOELECTRIC

Continental Electric Co., Geneva, Ill.
Electronic Products Co., 5356 E. 9th St., St. Charles, Ill.
General Electric Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

1939 BUYING GUIDE

G-M Laboratories, Inc., 1735 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Lowenberg, F., 10 East 40th St., N. Y. C.
National Union Radio Corp., Newark, N. J.
RCA Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J.
Western Electric Co., 195 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Westinghouse Lamp Co., Bloomfield, N. J.
Weston Electric Instrument Corp., Newark, N. J.

TUBES, RADIO RECEIVING

Arcturus Radio Tube Co., 720 Frelinghuysen St., Newark, N. J.
Champion Radio Works, 88 Holten St., Danvers, Mass.
General Electric Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
Hygrade Sylvania Corp., N. Y. C.
Hytron Corp., 23 Derby St., Salem, Mass.
International Radio Corp., 535 William St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Ken-Rad Tube & Lamp Corp., Owensboro, Ky.
National Union Radio Corp. of N. Y., 570 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.
Philco Radio & Television Corp., Tioga and C Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
RCA Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J.
Raytheon Mfg. Co., 190 Willow St., Waltham, Mass.
Sparks-Withington Co., Jackson, Mich.
Triad Mfg. Co., Inc., Middle and Fountain Sts., Pawtucket, R. I.
Tung-Sol Lamp Works, Inc., Newark, N. J.
Western Electric Co., 195 Broadway, N. Y. C.

TUBES, RECTIFYING

Amperex Electronic Products, 79 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Continental Electric Co., Geneva, Ill.
Eitel-McCullough, Inc., San Bruno, Calif.
RCA Manufacturing Co., Camden, N. J.
Raytheon, 190 Willow St., Waltham, Mass.
Taylor Tubes, Inc., 2341 Wabansia Ave., Chicago, Ill.
United Electronics Co., 42 Spring St., N. Y. C.
Westinghouse Lamp Co., Bloomfield, N. J.

TUBES, TRANSMITTING

Amperex Electronic Products, 79 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Eitel-McCullough, Inc., 798 San Mateo Ave., San Bruno, Calif.
Electronic Products Co., 5356 E. Ninth St., Charles, Ill.
Federal Telegraph Co., 200 Mt. Uleasant Ave., Newark, N. J.
Heintz & Kaufman, Ltd., P. O. Box 69, S. San Francisco, Cal.
Hytron Corp., 23 Derby St., Salem, Mass.
Link, Fred M., 125 W. 17th St., N. Y. C.
National Radio Tube Co., 3420 - 18th St., San Francisco, Calif.

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Ruytheon Mfg. Co., Waltham, Mass.
RCA Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J.
Taylor Tubes, Inc., 2341 Wabansia Ave., Chicago, Ill.
United Electronics Co., 42 Spring St., Newark, N. J.
Western Electric Co., 195 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Bloomfield, N. J.

TURN TABLES

Acme Sound Co., 2758 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Allied Recording Co., 126 W. 46th St., N. Y. C.
Bell Sound Systems Inc., Columbus, Ga.
Bogen, David, Co., 663 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Carter, E. R., 112 Cedar Ave., Pitman, N. J.
Dencose, Inc., 29 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.
Diehl Mfg. Co., Elizabethport, N. J.
Electro Acoustics Products Co., 2131 Beuter Rd., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Fairchild Aerial Camera Corp., Long Island City.
Federal Recorder Co., Inc., 50 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.
Garod Sales Corp., N. Y. C.
Gates Radio & Supply Co., Quincy, Ill.
General Industries Co., Elyria, O.
Hetro Electric Industries Inc., Chicago, Ill.
La Salle Radio Corp., 140 Washington St., N. Y. C.
Miles Reproducer Co., 812 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Pacent Engineering Corp., 79 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.
Fresto Recording Corp., 139 W. 19th St., N. Y. C.
Proctor, B. A., Co., Inc., 17 W. 60th St., N. Y. C.
RCA Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J.
Recording Equipment Mfg. Co., 6611 Sunset Blvd., Hollywood, Calif.
Remler Co., Ltd., 2101 Bryant St., San Francisco, Calif.
Sound Apparatus Co., 150 W. 46th St., N. Y. C.
Sound Projects Co., 3140 W. Walton St., Chicago, Ill.
Sound Systems, Inc., 6545 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
Speedway Mfg. Co., 1834 S. 52nd St., Cicero, Ill.
Transformer Corp. of America, 69 Wooster St., N. Y. C.
Vibro-Master Co., 2744 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Western Electric Co., 195 Broadway, N. Y. C.

VACUUM TUBE SOCKETS

(See Sockets)

VACUUM TUBES, TRANSMITTING

(See Tubes, Transmitting)

VARNISHED CLOTHS AND PAPERS

Acme Wire Co., New Haven, Conn.
Bentley-Harris Mfg. Co., Conshohocken, Pa.
Brand, William & Co., 276 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.
Insulation Manufacturers Corp., Chicago.
Mica Insulator Co., N. Y. C.

VERTICAL RADIATORS

(Also See Antennas)
Blaw-Knox Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
International Derrick & Equipment Co., 875 Michigan Ave., Columbus, Ohio
Lshigh Structural Steel Co., 17 Battery Place, N. Y. C.
Lingo, John, & Son, Inc., Camden, N. J.
Truscan Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio

VIBRATORS

American Television & Radio Corp., 300 E. 4th St., St. Paul, Minn.
Electronic Labs., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.
Link, Fred M., Co., N. Y. C.
Mallory, P. R., & Co., 3029 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Meissner Mfg. Co., Mt. Carmel, Ill.
Oak Mfg. Co., 711 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
Pauley-James Corp., 4619 Ravenswood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Radiart Corp., Shaw Ave. and 133rd St., Cleveland, Ohio
RCA Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J.
Utah Radio Products Co., 812 Orleans St., Chicago, Ill.

VOLTAGE REGULATORS

Acme Electric & Mfg. Co., Cuba, N. Y.
American Transformer Co., 175 Emmett St., Newark, N. J.
Amperite Co., 561 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Champion Radio Works, 88 Holten St., Danvers, Mass.
Micamold Radio Corp., 1087 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Muter Co., The, 1255 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
RCA Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J.
Raytheon Mfg. Co., 190 Willow St., Waltham, Mass.
United Transformer Co., 72 Spring St., N. Y. C.
Ward-Leonard Electric Co., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Westinghouse Lamp Co., Bloomfield, N. J.

WIRE

Acme Wire Co., 1255 Dixwell Ave., New Haven, Conn.
Alpha Wire Corp., N. Y. C.
American Electric Cable Co., Holyoke, Mass.
Anaconda Wire & Cable Co., Chicago, Ill.
Belden Mfg. Co., 4647 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
Birnbach Radio Co., 145 Hudson St., N. Y. C.
Cornish Wire Co., 30 Ch Church St., N. Y. C.
Crescent Insulated Wire & Cable Co., Trenton, N. J.
Driver-Harris Co., Harrison, N. J.
Essex Wire Corp., 14310 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.
General Cable Corp., N. Y. C.
Guthman, Edwin I., Co., 400 S. Peoria St., Chicago, Ill.
Lenz Electric Mfg. Co., 1751 N. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Northern Electric Co., Ltd., 1261 Shearer St., Montreal, Canada.
Phelps-Dodge Copper Products Corp., Los Angeles, Calif.
Rea Magnet Wire Co., Inc., East Pontiac St., Extended, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Wheeler Insulated Wire Co., Bridgeport, Conn.



THE LEGAL SIDE



**“NEW PRINCIPLES
in the
LAW OF RADIO”**

By Louis Nizer

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**Federal Trade Commission
Procedure**

•

**Seventy-Fifth Congress
Legislative Digest**

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**Federal Communications
Bar Association**

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Legal Bibliography



Radio Annual's presentation, last year, of Mr. Nizer's article, "Radio Programs and New Radio Concepts" as well as the same author's article entitled, "Proprietary Interests in Radio Programs," printed in the Columbia Law Review, were hailed, not only by the industry but by the legal profession.

In presenting the following article we believe another valuable contribution is being made, not only in the field of radio law, but indeed, to the general philosophy of law.

Louis Nizer, a member of the law firm of Phillips & Nizer, is a prominent member of the New York Bar. He is an authority on the law of screen, stage and radio. He is the author of the book entitled NEW COURTS OF INDUSTRY, and of other legal works, such as LITERARY PIRACY, AN ANALYSIS OF THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT, LAW OF RECEIVERSHIPS, THE LAW OF SUBSTITUTION IN MOTION PICTURES and other articles.

JACK ALICOATE.

ANALYSIS OF
NEW PRINCIPLES
OF THE
LAW OF RADIO

By **LOUIS NIZER**

Introduction

NO sooner has the law crystalized itself in respect to certain problems of human conduct than new inventions arrive to test its basic philosophy and to require its adjustment to new conditions. The airplane and radio have afforded such new laboratories for critical legal self inspection.

The problems in radio may legally be divided into two broad categories,—substantive and adjective law. The first involves the application of well-known legalistic concepts to novel situations: Is a broadcast intended for local consumption interstate commerce because the radio waves travel across a state line? Is a broadcast defamation slander or libel? Is the broadcasting of news a property right? Does the right of privacy apply to a recording which is broadcast?—and many other problems.

The second category involves a new quasi legal forum which has been created by Congress to grant or terminate radio licenses. It is called The Federal Communications Commission. Around it has developed special rules of procedure. This branch of law is adjective law, but it is nevertheless vital to an understanding of newly established legal rights in the domain of radio.

This article treats with the decisions in both fields. However, it is not merely a recitation of cases and their holdings. An effort has been made to evaluate and criticize as well as report. A survey of the various decisions affords an opportunity of comparison which a Judge is deprived of in an isolated case. From this vantage point of a better perspective an attempt has been made to indicate the proper developments of the legal principles and to criticize those decisions which do not contribute to the sound development of the law.

I. *The Recent Development of the Substantive Law of Radio*

* * *

Unfair Competition

An interesting problem today is whether radio stations may broadcast baseball games or other sport events without the consent of the owner of the club. These cases open a new vista in the law of unfair competition, which originally was limited to "passing-off" one's goods as those of another. The doctrine has, however, proved very useful, for it can be directed at the multifarious abuses which arise in our industrial system.

There are grave dangers in suppressing the news under any circumstances, for knowledge of events by the people is essential to the functioning of democracy. Injunctions should be limited solely to the type of broadcast which stresses amusement value, rather than the news. Most people listen to a play-by-play description of a game, or a blow-by-blow account of a fight to receive enjoyment therefrom. It is a pleasure which substitutes for that of witnessing the spectacle. Against such competition protection may well be afforded. But a mere announcement of the result of an inning or round does not furnish amusement but solely news, and so should not be stopped. Using such a distinction, the courts may safely steer a course between the conflicting policy considerations: the desire to prevent unfair competition, and the need for freedom of the news. Such a rule would not impinge on a station's liberty to broadcast other events for in most of them, indeed no amusement value is present.

The leading case in the field is *International News Service v. Associ-*

ated Press, 248 U.S. 215. There the International News Service took stories by the Associated Press from early editions of newspapers and sent them to newspapers subscribing to its service. The Supreme Court enjoined this practice as unfair competition. In dealing with the question of whether the Associated Press had "unclean hands," which, under familiar equity doctrine, would bar it from any relief, the Court held that taking "tips" and investigating them was not unfair competition.

An attempt was made in *Twentieth Century Sporting Club, Inc. v. Transradio Press Service, Inc.*, 165 Misc. 71, 300 N.Y. Supp. 159 (Sup. Ct. N.Y. 1937) to use this dictum to justify the defendant in broadcasting a running account of the Joe Louis-Tommy Farr fight. The defendant planned to take "tips" from a blow-by-blow broadcast of the fight and authenticate them by representatives at vantage points outside the stadium. But the Court declared, as is evident, that this was not the type of "tip" discussed in the International News Service case, but would rather amount to an "appropriation of the exclusive property rights of the plaintiffs." Although the Twentieth Century Club was not itself broadcasting the fight, the National Broadcasting Co. which was joined as a plaintiff, was to do so. Unfair competition would therefore be present, and the defendant was enjoined from his contemplated broadcasting.

The Supreme Court in the International News Service case carefully avoided a finding with respect to a property right in the news. A recent case reaches an opposite conclusion on this question. In *National Exhibition*

Co. v. Teleflash, Inc., 24 F. Supp. 488 (S.D.N.Y.) decided in 1936 but first reported in October 1938. suit was filed to enjoin the defendant from transmitting over telephone wires descriptions of baseball games in which the plaintiff's club, the New York Giants, participated. Plaintiff alleged that it did not know whether the news was obtained inside the park, or by observing the game from the outside. Tickets to the game did not prohibit the holder from broadcasting the contest. The basis for the action was the plaintiff's asserted exclusive property right to news of the game while it was in progress. But the Court held that there was no contractual right involved, for no contract had been proved, nor was there any trespass which would warrant relief. Moreover, no competition between the parties existed, despite the fact that the Western Union Company would no longer pay for the privilege of announcing the results of innings, and that ticket sales were reduced by the broadcast. The Teleflash Company was held to have an absolute right to broadcast whatever they could see from outside the grounds.

However, *Pittsburgh Athletic Club v. K.Q.F. Broadcasting Co.*, 24 F. Supp. 490 (W.D. Pa. 1938) held to the contrary. The Pittsburgh Club had sold exclusive broadcasting rights of its games to two companies who bought radio time from the National Broadcasting Co. Station K.Q.V. posted announcers outside the field, and gave a play-by-play description of the game. An injunction was sought by all the above parties against this practice. Tickets to the game were sold with the proviso that the holder agreed not to give out any news of

the game while it went on, but this obviously did not affect the defendant.

A preliminary injunction was granted on the ground that plaintiffs had a property right in the exclusive broadcasting rights with which defendant was interfering. Both plaintiff and defendant, it was stated, were using the news for profit, the latter indirectly by obtaining good-will.

The Court further declared that the Pittsburgh Club had a property right in the news, and a right to control the use thereof for a reasonable time following the game. This last dictum might lead to most undesirable results, including the suppression of news which is of vital importance to the general public. It is hardly likely that it will be followed in subsequent cases.

The case greatly stretches the boundaries of unfair competition. The Australian case of *Victoria Park Racing Co. v. Taylor*, 37 New South Wales 322 (1936) is in accord with the National Exhibition Co. decision rather than the Pittsburgh case. However, disregarding the wide scope of the dicta, and despite the dangers attached to it, the holding of the latter court would seem to be justified by the plaintiff's need for protection.

Patents

As was to be expected, patent litigation has arisen in the radio field within the past two years. Simple concepts of patent law were involved in *Maibohm v. RCA Victor Co.*, 89 F. (2d) 317 (C.C.A. 4th, 1937) where plaintiff sued for damages for past infringement and for an injunction to restrain further infringement of a patented combination switch and variable resistance device used in radio con-

struction. Two years before the patent was secured, complete details had been published in a radio magazine, and subsequently the device had been publicly used by other companies. The Court declared that either of these facts would suffice to render the patent invalid. In addition, the device was not patentable at all because it was a mere adaptation of a previous device requiring only mechanical skill and not inventiveness.

F. A. D. Andrea, Inc. v. Radio Corporation of America, 88 F. (2d) 474 (C.C.A. 3rd, 1937) cert. denied 57 S. Ct. 754 (1938) raised the issues involved in the present monopoly investigation. Broadly speaking, there is a conflict between the patent and the anti-trust laws. The essence of a patent is the grant of a monopoly, which allows the inventor either to manufacture the product or use the device himself, or to compel others to pay him for his permission to use the patent. But the patent laws probably did not contemplate complete domination of an industry by the use of patents. This may be accomplished by cross-licensing agreements whereby patent holders either with conflicting patents, or patents on successive stages in an industry, permit each other to use their patents. This effectively prevents anyone else from entering the field: a complete violation of the spirit of the Sherman Act. The monopoly investigation has shown the possibilities of abuse of patents. It has presented the automobile industry as a good group and some glass manufacturers as a so-called bad group, which by threats of suit for patent infringement and by other devices attempted to eliminate all competition in the industry.

The Andrea case was an effort to force an alleged monopoly based on cross-licensing agreements to grant the plaintiff a license under the same terms as other licensees. The Andrea Co. seized upon Justice Brandeis' dictum in *Standard Oil Co. v. United States*, 283 U.S. 163, 172 (1931) that "Unless the industry is dominated or interstate commerce directly restrained, the Sherman Act does not require cross-licensing patentees to license at reasonable rates others engaged in interstate commerce." The contention was, of course, that there was domination of the industry and hence that licenses to others could be required. But the question in the Standard Oil case was not whether licenses should be issued, but whether the defendants themselves had a monopoly in the field. Therefore, the statement, though apparently in point, had no application here. The Court further found that remedies given by the Sherman and Clayton Acts are exclusive, and that the right to a license is not so given.

Trade-Marks

In *Emerson Electrical Mfg. Co. v. Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corp.*, 89 F. (2d) 349 (Cl. of Customs and Patent Appeals, 1937), aff'd on reargument, 90 F. (2d) 331 (1937), appellee applied for the registration of a trade-mark for radio and television sets and apparatus, consisting of a treble clef and the words "Emerson Radio and Television." Claiming that this mark would lead to confusion with its products, appellant opposed the registration. Appellant is the manufacturer of many types of electrical equipment and one piece of radio apparatus, a dynamotor. The registration of the mark

was granted. The Court stated that the parties were engaged in essentially different fields of manufacturing and consequently there could be no confusion. Moreover, appellee was engaged in the manufacture of radios before appellant entered the radio field, and having this priority, was entitled to have its mark registered.

That the two companies were engaged in different lines of endeavor should not be the sole criterion for judging whether there will be confusion. It would seem that though the one party will not directly lose any sales by virtue of the fact that a similar mark is attached to a different product, yet the good-will attaching to the established mark will attach to the new product. This might have a deleterious effect on the original product. Assuming that manufacturer A produces a transmitter and has an established and highly respected trademark. B, manufacturing receiving apparatus, emulates A's mark. No passing off can occur since the two products are dissimilar and hence a prospective purchaser of a receiving set is not lost to A who never had such equipment for sale. However, if B's product is of inferior construction and there is an association between the two products by the purchasing public, A must necessarily suffer. The esteem in which his product was formerly held will suffer because of the association of the two resulting from the similar mark.

Judge Learned Hand indicated the modern trend in trademark protection in *Yale Elec. Corp. v. Robertson*, 26 F. (2d) 973 (C.C.A. 2d, 1928), when he said:

"The law of unfair trade comes down to nearly this—as Judges have repeated again and again—that one merchant shall not divert customers from another by representing what he sells as emanating from the second. This has been, and perhaps even more now is, the whole law and the Prophets on the subject, though it assumes many guises. Therefore it was at first a debatable point: whether a merchant's good-will, indicated by his mark, could extend beyond such goods as he sold. How could he lose bargains which he had no means to fill? What harm did it do a chewing-gum maker to have an ironmonger use his trademark? The law often ignores the nicer sensibilities.

"However, it has of recent years been recognized that a merchant may have a sufficient economic interest in the use of his mark outside the field of his own exploitation to justify interposition by a court. His mark is his authentic seal; by it he vouches for the goods which bear it; it carries his name for good or ill. If another uses it, he borrows the owner's reputation, whose quality no longer lies within his control. This is an injury, even though the borrower does not tarnish it, or divert any sales by its use; for a reputation, like a face, is a symbol of its possessor and creator, and another can use it only as a mask and so it has come to be recognized that, unless the borrower's use is so foreign to the owner's as to insure against any identification of the two, it is unlawful."

On the basis of Judge Hand's opinion it is doubtful that the ground that

the two companies manufactured different products is impelling. Clearly both manufacture products for the radio industry. Consequently it is quite conceivable that there will be an association between the products of each.

Whereas the law of trade-marks and trade-names has generally been concerned with similarity in appearance, the development of large scale radio advertising has caused a corresponding growth and development in the law. An apt illustration is to be found in *In Re Dutch Maid Ice Cream Co.* 95 F. (2d) 262 (Ct. of Customs and Patent Appeals, 1938). This was an appeal from a decision of the Commissioner of Patents refusing to register the trade-mark "Dutch Maid" as applied to ice cream because of its similarity to a previous trade-mark for ice cream "Dutchland Made." The Court in affirming this ruling posited its holding on the ground of confusion. Said the Court:

"The words 'maid' and 'made' have precisely the same pronunciation, and since the radio is one of the largely used mediums of advertising products, sound is of great importance and must enter as a very necessary factor in considering the likelihood of confusion in trade."

It is interesting to note that there had been no radio advertising of the product but the Court felt that the manufacturer would advertise on the air if he decided that he would gain by so doing.

The result here seems eminently fair. Even though it is doubtful that the words used constitute a technical trade-mark, the name "Dutchland Made" should be protected. Geographic names are protected if they

are used not to denote the *place* of origin but are associated with a particular manufacturer or producer. The similarity is probably not too apparent if the oral senses are excluded from consideration. But with the possibility of the use of the radio with its vocal presentation of the name, the probability of confusion increases, and becomes readily apparent. In view of this possibility it would appear that this decision should be followed under similar circumstances.

Not only are trademarks and trade-names protected. The patent and copyright laws protect inventions and original literary and musical compositions. In fact the law has gone further in the protection of "rights" of persons for their creative endeavors. Thus in *Waring v. WDAS Broadcasting Station, Inc.*, 327 Pa. 433, 194 Atl. 631 (1937) an injunction was issued to prevent the defendant from broadcasting recordings made by the plaintiff.

Fred Waring had made recordings which were sold with a label which read "Not licensed for radio broadcasting." The defendant, disregarding the label, broadcast the records. In granting the plaintiff (Waring) the injunctive relief for which he had prayed, the Court invoked several grounds. Firstly, the age-old, albeit tenuous, basis of "property rights" was put forth. An artist, pointed out the Court, adds something to the composition he plays by his interpretations. The entire product (here, composition and playing) need not be the creation of one person to be the subject of protection. One whose interpretation is unique and has a high commercial value has a property right in such an interpretation.

The fact that a recording was made

and sold did not constitute a publication which would release plaintiff's rights. The issue in the instant case was not affected because some restrictive covenants attached to personal property had been voided as being in restraint of trade. The copyright laws are inapplicable since they do not protect the rights here claimed. Moreover, plaintiff was not attaching a restrictive covenant to a chattel for he was not selling the physical record but rather the incorporeal privilege of reproducing the rendition of the song.

The famous *Associated Press* case was also used by the Pennsylvania Court to support its result. In that case the doctrine of unfair competition was broadened to include a prohibition upon pirating exclusive news reports even though there was no fraud. Further, the intent not to dedicate the property (news) to the public had to be inferred from the circumstances; here such an intent was made express. Plaintiff and defendant were competitors since both entertained the public over the radio. Both obtained revenue from advertisers, and defendant, by utilizing Waring's recordings, could eliminate practically all of the cost of entertainment. Plaintiff would then find it difficult to secure large fees if his recordings could be rebroadcast free of charge. Although no direct charge was made by defendant for this entertainment, it was designed to obtain advertisers to broadcast from its station, and was therefore for profit.

One further ground given was that if the courts did not protect persons like the plaintiff, artists would refuse to make recordings.

Judge Maxey in a separate concurring opinion refused to say that there

was unfair competition since that concept requires "passing off" — selling one's goods as those of another. But he maintained that the judgment should stand on the ground that this was an invasion of the right of privacy. He favored this doctrine because it would include recordings made by anyone and was not limited to those whose work was considered artistic.

The Waring case raises several interesting questions. In the first place to ground the decision on "property right" is to use a conceptualistic shibboleth which should be avoided. Property rights are not found in the physical order, not found in vacuo. Rather, when we say "property" we refer to a bundle of legal rights, powers and privileges. This bundle is the creature of the law. The fundamental attributes of "property" would not exist without the sanctions of the law. Thus when a court says that an artist has a property right, it is merely stating that it will give the artist some type of protection and not that in the natural order of things a musical rendition is property.

As to the right of privacy, Judge Maxey seems to have erred. The right of privacy is generally conceived to refer to the personal privacy of the plaintiff—his right to be let alone. While Warren and Brandeis in their article *The Right to Privacy* in 4 Harvard Law Review 193 (1890), suggest that the right to intellectual and artistic property is but an example of the common law concept of the right of privacy, there are definitions more limited in scope. In New York, for example, the statutory definition embodied in Section 50 of the Civil Rights Law is

much more restricted. It is defined as the use for purposes of trade or advertising of any living person's name, picture or portrait without his consent. Certainly the acts complained of in *Waring v. W.D.A.S. Broadcasting Station*, do not fall within the statutory definition. Nor does it seem possible to invoke the doctrine of privacy on any other ground where, as here, the person seeking protection behind the cloak of the "right of privacy" has permitted, and in fact desired, a widespread dissemination of the recordings. However, a desirable feature of Judge Maxey's opinion is that protection is afforded to all who make recordings and not only to those who attain some undefined standard of artistic ability.

In *Broene v. Mollie Co.*, 20 F. Supp. 135 (S.D. N.Y. 1937) we find the reiteration of the familiar principle that where an employee invents or creates something as part of his duties the new thing becomes the property of the employer. Plaintiff, in *Broene v. Mollie Co.* had been engaged by an advertising agency to direct a radio program for the defendant company. Using the melody of a well-known tune without the consent of the composer, plaintiff added new lyrics to create a theme song for the broadcasts. Four months after plaintiff left that program he had the song copyrighted and proceeded by a bill in equity to enjoin infringement of the copyright. The court held for the defendant.

Plaintiff's copyright covered merely the new lyrics, for the composer of the music had not consented to the use of the melody. While plaintiff wrote the words, they belonged to the advertising agency (plaintiff's employer) in trust for the defendant since as part of his

duties as program director, plaintiff was required to write a theme song. Moreover, plaintiff did not regard the song as his property, for he did not demand additional remuneration for its use, nor did he copyright the work until a few months after it was written. Thus, the doctrine that "where an employee creates something as part of his duties * * *, the thing created is the property of the employer" was applicable and plaintiff was entitled to no relief.

Taxation

The interstate character of radio broadcasting has been aired in two recent Georgia cases. Both cases involved local taxes. In *City of Atlanta v. Atlanta Journal Co.*, 198 S.E. 788 (Ga. 1938) the City of Atlanta levied a business license tax on local broadcasters who are defined as those selling time for local advertisements to be transmitted to residents of the State of Georgia. An exception was made for stations engaged solely in rebroadcasts or broadcasts intended entirely for non-residents of that state. Plaintiff, which sought to have the collection of the tax enjoined was engaged in rebroadcasting and in broadcasts originating locally and paid for by local advertisers. However, all its broadcasts reached residents of Georgia and also of other states. The highest court of Georgia, in holding for the plaintiff and enjoining the collection of the levy construed the tax ordinance to be confined in scope to stations broadcasting or intending to broadcast only to Georgia residents. Hence, plaintiff was not within the purview of the enactment. Such a construction undoubtedly follows the familiar canon of statu-

tory interpretation: statutes are to be construed in such a manner that questions of constitutionality will be avoided where possible. Had the Georgia court ruled that the plaintiff was subject to tax under the terms of the ordinance, the tribunal would then have been faced with the question of whether or not this tax was an unconstitutional interference with interstate commerce.

The question of the constitutionality of an occupation tax was litigated in *Atlanta v. Southern Broadcasting Co.*, 190 S.E. 594 (Ga. 1937). Plaintiff brought this suit to enjoin the sale of property for the collection of the tax, contending that the levy was a burden on interstate commerce and therefore invalid. The facts indicated that the broadcaster transmitted programs of the Columbia Broadcasting System wired in from other states. Approximately 70 per cent of the time sold was vended to local advertisers and broadcast to hearers not only in Georgia, but also in other states. The city conceded that programs rebroadcast were interstate communications but argued that the programs broadcast which originate locally were intrastate communications. Answered the Court:

“Such assumption is erroneous. It makes no difference where the communications originate; the question is, Do the communications cross a state line?”

Since the broadcasts were heard beyond the state they were interstate communications. Settled doctrines of constitutional law permit a state or municipality to levy an occupational tax on a person engaged in both interstate and intrastate commerce provided

that it is imposed solely on the intrastate business and “that the person taxed could discontinue the intrastate business without withdrawing also from the interstate business.” Intrastate broadcasts of the Southern Broadcasting Co. could not be abrogated without discontinuing the interstate communications. Hence the tax here involved was declared invalid.

The decision in *City of Atlanta v. Southern Broadcasting Co.* would have been sounder if the stress were put on the unreasonableness of the interference with interstate commerce rather than upon mere interference. The fact that the tax does touch the interstate aspect of the business should not be a sufficient reason for invalidating it. The growth of the concept of reasonableness in constitutional law points a way out. If the tax in question is of such a nature or severity that the taxpayer's business is impaired or no longer profitable, then the tax should clearly be held bad. On the other hand where the business can absorb the burden without decrease in efficiency the tax should be held valid. Surely a factual analysis similar to the inquiry of reasonableness in due process questions could be more desirable than a flat ruling that all taxes imposed upon interstate business are an invalid burden on interstate commerce.

Defamation

The law of defamation presents an interesting question: Is the radio broadcast of a defamatory utterance a libel or is it a slander? The importance of this query is obvious. In the case of a libel the law presumes that the plaintiff has been injured by the publication of written defamation

and hence actual damages need not be proven; in the case of the spoken word no such presumption is made and proof of actual pecuniary damages must be made unless the defamation falls into the class of slanders *per se*.

The New York Appellate Division refused to state its opinion on the question in *Locke v. Benton and Boveles, Inc.*, 253 App. Div. 369 (1st Dept. 1938). Plaintiff alleged that defendant committed actionable defamation in that it broadcast from a script prepared by plaintiff, a newswriter, and inserted false statements concerning the conditions under which the broadcast was given, and described, various matters in such a way as to injure plaintiff's reputation as a reporter. A motion to dismiss the complaint was granted on the ground that the pleading was insufficient for the manner in which the alleged interpolations were made was not clear from the complaint, the defamatory language not having been set forth in the complaint. It was not necessary that the Court decide whether the action was for libel or slander since injury to a person's reputation in his trade or profession is slanderous *per se*, and as in the case of libel, proof of actual damage is not required.

Whether words spread by means of radio communications are considered slanders, libels or placed in some new classification, traditional doctrines of the law of defamations are being applied to the situations where radio is involved. Thus, the defense of truth has been held sufficient. (*Fleisig v. Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc.* reported in New York Law Journal, Jan. 24, 1938.) There the defendant had announced that plaintiff had been

convicted in the Magistrates' Court of simple assault. Plaintiff moved to strike out defendant's defense that complaints had been filed against defendant for disorderly conduct based upon an assault he had committed. The motion was denied. While there is a technical distinction, between assault and disorderly conduct, laymen are not apt to draw that distinction. When the truth is practically the same as the defamation, no harm is done.

A long established principle was applied recently by the Supreme Court of New York. In *Arnold v. General Foods Corp.* reported in N. Y. Law Journal, March 30, 1938, the alleged defamation occurred in a radio broadcast which concerned seemingly fictitious personages. The defendant's motion to dismiss the complaint was denied. The instant situation is different from a statement or comment about an actual person with whom plaintiff's allegation show he could not have been identified. Here the inquiry is whether or not a reasonable person would have thought that the defamatory utterance was about the plaintiff.

Nor would it seem to absolve the defendant of liability that the broadcast was prefaced by some remark to the effect that "all characters are fictitious and any resemblance is purely a coincidence and has no bearing or relation to any living person." In his renowned essay "Privilege, Malice, and Intent," Holmes said:

"When it is shown that the defendant's act has had temporal damage to the plaintiff for its consequence, the next question is whether that consequence was one which the

defendant might have foreseen. If common experience has shown that some such consequence was likely to follow the act under the circumstances known to the actor, he is taken to have acted with notice, and is held liable * * *."

Applied to the present situations, if it could reasonably be foreseen that the words would be considered to be about the plaintiff and that as a result of the words he would be held up to ridicule, hate, shame or injured in his business, trade or profession, then the fact that the production is fictitious or was preceded by the blurb should not exonerate the defendant.

A Judge is absolutely immune from responsibility for defamatory words published in judicial proceedings. The fact that he permitted a trial to be broadcast would not change his privilege. *Irwin v. Ashurst*, 74 P. (2d) 1127 (Ore. 1938) so held. Plaintiff was a witness who testified in a murder trial. During his summation, one of the defendants, counsel for the defense in the murder trial, described plaintiff as a dope fiend and said he was lower than a rattlesnake. This statement as well as the other portions of the trial were transmitted by radio by permission of the Judge with the consent of counsel. Judicial immunity was not vitiated because of the permission granted. There is nothing illegal about broadcasting a criminal trial. Although the American Bar Association disapproves of such a practice, it is matter within the discretion of the trial court. Broadcasting without comment is no different from publication by a newspaper. The attorney was qualifiedly privileged if his remarks were pertinent to the issues or

even irrelevant, if not malicious. A broadcast of said remarks would be privileged; the broadcasting station not subject to liability.

A case involving defamation as well as the right of privacy and unfair competition is *Gardella v. Log Cabin Products Co.*, 89 F. (2d) 891 (C.C.A. 2nd, 1937). A judgment was had by the radio and stage performer "Aunt Jemima" for the use of that name on three broadcasts. When defendant could not succeed in hiring plaintiff it hired another woman who sang and spoke like plaintiff. The judgment was reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals. Stage names, such as plaintiff's, are entitled to protection under the New York Civil Rights Law which protects the right of privacy. However, defendant had used the name "Aunt Jemima" as a trademark and for advertising purposes long before plaintiff began to use it. For the impersonation defendant was guilty of "passing off." But only nominal damages were imposed.

On the defamation point, plaintiff had a cause of action if there was a deception to the effect that the impersonator and plaintiff were one. The defamation consisted in the inferior quality of the impersonation, since it detracted from professional reputation. Injury by defamation to professional reputation is actionable and damages recoverable without proof of actual injury. Plaintiff was unsuccessful here, however, for it was only necessary that the Aunt Jemima on the program be identified as the fictitious Aunt Jemima. This was done and thus though there was some degree of imitation, there was no deception.

Contracts for Radio Time

Two diverse tendencies in the interpretation and construction of contracts for time are apparent. Illustrating the strict view is *Barney's Clothes, Inc. v. WBO Broadcasting Co.*, 165 Misc. 532, 1 N.Y. Supp. (2d) 42 (Sup. Ct. 1937). Defendant broadcasting company had agreed to give plaintiff certain specified amounts of time and also to give it a certain number of special announcements. Plaintiff paid in full. The program given was not as long as the time contracted for, nor were the full number of announcements made. Alleging these facts, plaintiff brought an action to recover the *full contract price*. A motion to dismiss the complaint, interposed by the defendant was denied. The Court said:

“* * * where a defendant receives the full payment on a contract that he was required to perform fully and he has partly performed, then any moneys paid to him may be recovered.”

The contract was held to be an entire one, and the promisor required to show full performance to receive or retain payment. A more liberal construction was given in *Hello World Broadcasting Corp. v. International Broadcasting Corp.*, 186 La. 589, 173 So. 115 (1937). A rather involved contract contained a provision giving plaintiff \$5,000 worth of advertising time on the station. After plaintiff had used \$2,250 worth of its time, the station assigned its part-time rights to the 850 kilocycle channel and received an assignment of a continuous full-

time wave length of 1100 kilocycles. Plaintiff claimed damages for the balance of the contract averring that advertising over the new channel was valueless. There was no provision in the agreement requiring the defendant to maintain any particular wave length, the contract merely specifying that plaintiff was to have \$5,000 worth of advertising “time on the station.” On appeal, judgment for the plaintiff was reversed and suit dismissed. Under the terms of the contract defendant was under no duty to retain its old wave length. Moreover, the evidence showed that the value of advertising increased upon the change of wave length due to the fact that the station could operate on a full-time rather than part-time schedule. Consequently, plaintiff had proven no injury.

The Barney's Clothes case seems to be entirely too harsh. Generally where one is dissatisfied with a purchase because it does not meet the contract terms, he must return the goods in order to become privileged to demand repayment of the full purchase price. Where the purchaser retains the goods he is entitled to damages which are measured by the difference between the price paid to the vendor and the value of the goods received and retained. Here, of course, the purchaser of the time—if the advertiser can be considered as vendee—is not in a position to make restitution. Having received the benefits of the time, he should not be allowed to retain those benefits and at the same time recover the full contract price. The undesirable result is brought out in sharper

relief when the logical consequences of that case are examined. Suppose, for example, a large network has contracted with an advertiser for a five year period, the full price being payable in advance. On the sponsor's last program an important news event occurs, and the network interrupts the program to relay the information. In so doing, the advertiser has been deprived of the full time to which he was entitled under the contract, and since the broadcaster cannot show full performance an application of the doctrine announced in the Barney's Clothes case, would mean that the sponsor received almost five years' free radio time.

The decision of *Hello World Broadcasting Corp. v. International Broadcasting Corp.* seems to be correct. Assuming the contract had been interpreted to require continuation of the 850 kilocycle wave-length, an interesting question would be raised. In the case under discussion the evidence indicated that the value of advertising on the station had appreciated as a result of the change to the new wave-length. Had the evidence indicated the contrary, plaintiff undoubtedly would have suffered some loss. But how would his damages be assessed? If the contract specified a given number of hours at a designated rate then the measure of damages would be the difference between the contract price and the new rate. But if the contract did not state the number of hours to which plaintiff was entitled, it is difficult to see what loss he would suffer if the defendant increased the total time on the air so that the advertiser received his full quota of \$5,000 worth of time.

II. Regulation under the Federal Communications Commission Criminal Provision

The Courts have for the first time interpreted several provisions of the Communication Act of 1934. One section of that statute (47 U.S.C.A. Sec. 325 (b)) was construed in *Baker v. United States*, 93 F. (2d) 332 (C.C.A. 5th 1937), cert. denied 58 S. Ct. 646. Defendants were indicted and convicted for violating that enactment, which declares:

"No person shall be permitted to . . . maintain * * * a * * * place * * * from which or whereby sound waves are converted into electrical energy, or mechanical or physical reproduction of sound waves produced, and caused to be transmitted * * * to a radio station in a foreign country for the purpose of being broadcast in the United States, without first obtaining a permit. . . ."

The defendants had made phonographic recording of speeches in the United States, and had then sent them to a radio station in Mexico from which point they were to be broadcast to the United States. On appeal, the Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the conviction, holding that though it might well have been the intent of Congress to proscribe the acts described, the statutory language was not clear enough to include them. Here there was no conversion into electrical energy since the words "sound waves are converted into electrical energy" refer to direct transmission by radio or telephone to the foreign station.

Nor was there any "reproduction of sound waves" in the United States (the only place within which the defendant could be charged by the United States with having committed a crime) since the recording of speeches does not constitute a "reproduction." The sound waves were reproduced only when the records were played, and this was done in Mexico.

Normally, the courts interpret statutes in such a manner as to give the greatest effect to the intent of the enacting legislature. Well established exceptions are recognized in the case of statutes "in derogation of the common law," statutes imposing penalties and penal statutes. The court in *Baker v. United States* applied the rule in the usual fashion, resolving doubts in favor of the defendants.

Evidence

Perhaps the most significant feature of the Federal Communications Act is the power granted to the Communications Commission. As is the fact in the judicial surveillance of other administrative tribunal, the scrutiny of courts over the Commission is directed mainly at matters of procedure. Greater familiarity with adjective law than with the technical phases of the subject matter handled by the Commissions and boards undoubtedly is the chief factor responsible for this emphasis.

Frequently, however, the reliance on common law leads to questionable results. Thus in some instances requirements of rules of evidence have been followed and techni-

cally applied although when originated and developed, they were intended as safeguards for untrained jurors and not as restraints upon expert administrative boards. In *Tri-State Broadcasting Co. Inc. v. F.C.C.*, 96 F. (2d) 564 (App. D.C. 1938) the Commission granted a license to one Roderick to construct a radio station in El Paso, Texas. The plaintiff, operator of two stations there, intervened and appealed as a person aggrieved. Reversing and remanding, the court held inter alia, that Roderick's testimony was inadmissible because it was hearsay. Such a decision, placing conventional judicial limitations upon administrative tribunals seems clearly a step backward not only because the triers of the facts here are not untrained laymen but because the hearsay rule itself is so limited by exceptions that leading writers have questioned its efficacy.

A more liberal tendency was evinced in *Eastland Co. v. F. C. C.* 92 F. (2d) 467 (App. D.C. 1937). In the appeal it was urged that the decision of the Commission was invalidated because two of the three members participating in the decision had not been members, when the hearings were had. The Court upheld the Commission on the ground that the new members had the stenographic reports of the oral testimony and the other evidence. Such a decision is a relaxation of the common law rule that a change of Judges, trying a case without a jury, is a mistrial. On the other hand, it is a frequent practice to refer cases to special masters to examine facts and report to the tribunal which ultimately decides for itself. Familiarity with this practice probably influenced the

Court in the Eastland case in arriving at its liberal decision.

Findings of Fact

In connection with these cases dealing with the Federal Communications Commission as triers of facts, the decisions concerning the nature of "findings of fact" are in point. In *Tri-State Broadcasting Co. Inc. v. F. C. C.*, discussed *supra*, one of the grounds for reversing the decision of the Commission was that the findings of fact were insufficient. The Court held that the finding that there was a public need for the new station was not based on proper facts. The basic findings about the population of El Paso (where the station was to be constructed), and the industries and number of stations serving that community did not support a finding that another station was required. The Court stated that basic findings which would support an ultimate finding of need, were that existing service was inadequate, either because of financial inability, or bad management, or because of the amount of business.

In the *Tri-State* case the Court relied upon a case it had just decided, *Saginaw Broadcasting Co. v. F. C. C.*, 96 A. (2nd) 554 (App. D.C. 1938). The latter case contains much language helpful in ascertaining what the Court understands by the requirement that the Commission make findings of fact.

In discussing the content of findings of fact, the Court spelled out the process by which the administrative agency arrives at a decision. Said the Court:

"The process necessarily includes at least four parts: (1) evidence must be taken and weighed, both as to its accuracy and credibility; (2) from attentive consideration of this evidence a determination of facts of a basic or underlying nature must be reached; (3) from these basic facts the ultimate facts usually in the language of the statute, are to be inferred or not, as the case may be; (4) from this finding the decision will follow by the application of the statutory criterion."

Thus before the Commission grants a permit to construct a new station, it must hear evidence on the number of stations operating on the wave-length applied for, the power of those stations, etc. Weighing this evidence, which may be of a conflicting nature, the Commission makes a determination of a basic fact,—that there will or will not be electrical interference. From this basic fact the ultimate fact, that the public convenience, interest or necessity will or will not be served, will be derived. Having reached this ultimate fact, the Commission will then be in a position to grant or deny the permit.

In the same case the Commission admitted that it had erred in its finding relative to plaintiff's proposed hours for broadcasting. Counsel for the Commission argued that the error was not prejudicial since there was evidence before the Commission from which correct findings could be made and that these findings would support the decision. This contention was correctly rejected. As the Court stated, this argument if pressed "to a not too remote logical conclusion" would make

it impossible for the Court to reverse the Commission, on the grounds that findings are erroneous since not supported by evidence, if there was evidence to substantiate a finding that would sustain the result.

“The question is not whether a correct finding could have been made the basis for the same decision by the Commission, but whether the finding on which the decision was actually based was a correct one.”

It might be appropriate to ask: why require the administrative boards and tribunals to make findings of fact? The answer is simple. The Federal Constitution, in Amendment Five, declares that no person shall be deprived of his property without due process of law. One of the many facets of the mystical phrase “due process of law” is the requirement of a fair trial. Accordingly, the statutory mandate for findings of fact is a guarantee that cases within the jurisdiction of these quasi-judicial tribunals will be decided according to the evidence and law rather than arbitrarily or from extra-legal considerations. Not only do findings apprise the parties of the grounds for decisions but they also serve to give the Appellate Court the factual basis for the Commission’s ruling so that the former tribunal may determine whether the case was decided in accordance with the essentials of due process or according to the caprice of the administrative officials.

Where the Commission acts arbitrarily the Court, on appeal, will reverse the judgment and remand the case for reconsideration. An apt illustration of this point in the leading case of *Heitmeyer v. F. C. C.*, 95 F.

(2d) 91 (App. D.C. 1937). The Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia held that the findings of fact were not supported by substantial evidence and hence they were arbitrary and capricious. The applicant, manager of a station, intended to finance his own station by a loan from his employer. If his petition was granted, stated the applicant, he would organize a corporation and assign the license to it. The Commission found that there was not a sufficient showing of financial responsibility, since (1) the station would be subject to foreclosure if the loan was not repaid and (2) the plan depended upon the Commission’s approval of the assignment of the license to the corporation. The Court said that these were not findings of fact but rather arguments and speculations.

Furthermore, the Commission’s statement that the record was silent as to the estimated revenue of station was clearly an arbitrary and therefore, bad finding. The Examiner made a specific finding on this point and, said the Court, while the Commission is not concluded by such a finding, it must make its own. Moreover the law in *dictum* indicated that it would be unwise to force the applicant to go to the expense of forming a corporation whose whole purpose would fail if the application were denied, and hence an objection on that basis might be capricious.

The fact that the equipment might be foreclosed if the loan were not repaid did not demonstrate financial unsoundness. Although financial control, by the lender, is strong, that merely puts the burden on the applicant to

show that he can operate the station free from the control of any person as proscribed by the statute. While the possibility that the licensee might lose control to such a person would justify denial of a license, yet where that person is clearly not within the prohibited class (since he already held a license from the Commission) a license could not be refused on that ground.

In connection with problem of findings, there is another important point brought to light in *Missouri Broadcasting Corp. v. F. C. C.*, 94 F. (2d) 623 (App. D.C. 1937) cert. denied 58 S. Ct. 759. The appellant's application for a permit to construct a radio station was denied by the Commission on September 22nd, 1936, but the reasons for the denial and the statement of facts was not filed by that body until October 7th. Prior to that date, on October 5th, the applicant filed a petition for rehearing and on October 21st a supplemental petition. Upon denial of rehearing, an appeal was prosecuted to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. The appellant contended that it was insufficient for the Commission to hand down a decision denying a license on the ground that it was not in the public interest, without specifying the reasons for such a ruling. Concurring in this contention, the Court pointed out that the language of the statute clearly implies that the grounds for such action must be given by the Commission. The clause permitting the Commission to file findings of fact thirty days after an appeal is taken refers only to formal findings of fact and not to a statement of grounds for a decision. If the latter are not given, an appellant who must assign reasons

for the appeal might well give reasons wholly different from those later asserted by the Commission as the basis for its ruling. This would give rise to delay, for amendments to the pleadings on appeal would be required and would also afford the Commission with an opportunity to answer appellant's reasons for appeal in its findings of fact. This latter contingency would be palpably unfair to the applicant. In the instant case, however, the court refused to reverse its decision since the error was not prejudicial, the reasons for the denial having been filed by the Commission before appellant filed its supplemental petition for rehearing.

Injunctive Relief

Turning to a more technical phase of procedure before the Federal Communications Commission and the appeals to the judiciary from that body, the case of *Moncasy Broadcasting Co. v. Prall*, 90 F. (2d) 421 (App. D.C. 1937) is of interest. Plaintiff sought an injunction to restrain the Commission from holding a hearing on its application for a license to construct a radio station which had previously been granted, and to enjoin the issuance of a modified permit. The argument adduced by the plaintiff was that under the Commission's rules, no further hearings could be had. The district Court dismissed the bill for an injunction. On appeal this decision was affirmed. Under Section 402 (b) (2) of the Communications Act of 1934 the appellant had the right to take a direct appeal to the Court of Appeals. The Court declared that this

statutory procedure presented the plaintiff-appellant with an adequate legal remedy. A bill for an injunction is an equitable remedy and since equity will not presume to take jurisdiction when there is an adequate legal remedy, the bill was properly dismissed.

The reasoning of the Court in this case is subject to some criticism. To say that a party having an adequate remedy at law is precluded from invoking the jurisdiction of the chancery Courts is question begging. In the first place there is no clearly defined scope of adequacy, and in many instances that concept is circumscribed by notions explicable only by recourse to the history of equity jurisprudence. For example, a contract for the sale of an acre of Arizona desert land will be specifically enforced in equity whereas the vendee of any but a "unique" chattel will be remitted to his legal remedies. The distinction drawn is that any given piece of land is different from any other piece and consequently damages granted by a court of law cannot recompense the purchaser. Not so with chattels, they can almost always be supplanted by a similar article. But is an acre of Arizona desert any more unique than, e.g. a 1939 radio? The answer to this anomaly is found in history. In the early days of English equity each piece of land really was unique. It is that thought which is carried over into and explains the doctrines today.

Moreover, the legal remedy is rarely as effective as the equitable, and hence is never as "adequate." That is, in an action on a contract to sell, for example, damages are seldom as com-

plete a recompense as a recovery of the chattel itself, especially, since it takes a long time to obtain a judgment, and, of course, after a judgment is finally recovered, the defendant might well be judgment-proof. Applied to the instant case, the delay and possible pecuniary loss incident to waiting for the hearing, application for rehearing and finally the appeal and remanding, if the Commission's ruling was erroneous, undoubtedly make the "legal" remedy less desirable than the speedy injunctive relief. However, the ruling of the Court can be upheld on the ground that where the statute creates the procedure, that procedure is the exclusive one.

Exclusive Appellate Jurisdiction

One other point in *Moncasy Broadcasting Co. v. Prall*, is the dictum which gives judicial emphasis to the Congressional provision that the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has exclusive jurisdiction over appeals from the Federal Communications Commission. Whether or not this is a wise policy is open to doubt. It might be that if one tribunal passes on all cases it will become more expert and hence more efficient in the administration of the statute. On the other hand it casts a burden upon appellants since they are obliged to go to Washington to prosecute appeals, whereas the various Federal Circuit Courts of Appeal are more conveniently located and presumably just as learned in the law and as efficient as the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

Time of Appeal

On the question of the time within which an aggrieved person may appeal from a ruling of the Commission, *Saginaw Broadcasting Co. v. F.C.C.*, discussed *supra*, is in point. In that case plaintiff's application for a license for a station was denied and plaintiff moved for a rehearing. Within twenty days of the denial of the motion but more than twenty after the effective date of the original decision, plaintiff appealed. The Court held that the appeal was timely and hence valid. The running of the period for appeal is suspended by the petition for rehearing even though applications for rehearing do not postpone the enforcement of the Commission's orders.

This decision is a necessary consequence of the cases holding that an appeal cannot be taken until *all* remedies before the Federal Communications Commission are exhausted. One such case is *Red River Broadcasting Co., Inc. v. F.C.C.* 98 F (2d) 282 (App. D.C. 1938). Appellant appealed from a decision of the F.C.C. which had granted a permit to one Baxter for the construction of a broadcasting station. Appellant was the owner of a station with which the proposed station would allegedly compete. It had not intervened in the hearings before the Commission, but, claiming it was a person aggrieved and adversely affected by the Commission's decision, the appellant entered the matter for the first time on this appeal. A motion for an order to dismiss the appeal was granted. Remedies before the Commission must be exhausted before an appeal will be entertained.

Under the Commission's rules any

interested person may appear before it. Appellant might have intervened, asked for an extension of time, a hearing, or a rehearing. The latter possibility might have been asked within the same twenty day period after the decision of the Commission within which this appeal was brought and would have afforded complete relief. Appellant urged that the foregoing considerations were inapplicable to its case since it had not received formal notice from the Commission. The Communications Act does not require such notice and whether or not the rules of the Commission require such notice does not have to be decided for appellant had actual notice. This is a necessary conclusion with respect to the petition for rehearing because of the identity in time for appeals and rehearings.

Another reason for rejecting the appeal is an illustration of the point discussed above—that courts are loathe to go into the substantive aspects of rulings of administrative bodies. The Court here said that it would not substitute its discretion for that of the Commission as would necessarily be the case should it consider appellant's interests. Appellant's further contention that its request would have been denied and that therefore it would have been futile to proceed before the Commission was likewise rejected. One must first apply for administrative relief and if this is denied, then and only then, does the judiciary have jurisdiction.

Also illustrating that administrative remedies must first be exhausted is *Southland Industries, Inc. v. F.C.C.* 99 F. (2d) 117 (App. D.C. 1938). On July 13th an adverse decision of the

Commission became effective. On the 20th of July, plaintiff filed a petition for rehearing. Before the Commission acted upon that petition—on August 2nd—plaintiff appealed to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. On August 18th, the Commission dismissed the petition for rehearing. The appeal was dismissed because it cannot be taken from an interlocutory order. An order of the Communications Commission is not final until a petition for rehearing had been acted upon. Therefore, the Court had no jurisdiction since the Commission still had it and two tribunals could not simultaneously exercise jurisdiction over the same case. Even assuming that the Court had jurisdiction, it would dismiss the appeal since rehearings should be used by aggrieved persons.

The fact that the petition for rehearing had been dismissed did not mean that it was no longer entertained by the Commission and that therefore the Court had jurisdiction. A petition for a rehearing is not a matter of grace but of right and hence the Commission was without power to refuse to entertain the petition. Thus, the petition was still pending, the order dismissing it having been improvidently made.

The *Southland Industries* case was followed in *Woodmen of the World Life Ins. Assn. v. F.C.C.* 99 F (2d) 122 (App. D.C. 1938). Without waiting for the Commission to take action on its motion for rehearing, appellant filed an appeal. On the authority of *Southland Industries, Inc. v. F.C.C.*, the appeal was dismissed. Plaintiff contended that as a practical matter all parties had treated the petition for rehearing as abandoned and that it had

been retired to the closed file of the Commission. The Court, however, held that jurisdiction could not be conferred upon the Court by the consent of the litigants. This statement was not wholly accurate for in most instances jurisdiction over the person of a litigant can be given by consent. What the Court must have intended was that consent to jurisdiction over subject matter cannot be given where lack of jurisdiction inheres in the cause. The Court went on to demonstrate that the plaintiff had not abandoned its petition since the appeal was taken because the Commission had not acted upon the petition. Plaintiff's third proposition that it had spent a large sum to prosecute the appeal was similarly disregarded since pecuniary expenditures do not act to make up a defect in jurisdiction.

Who May Appeal

Leaving the more strictly procedural aspects of appeals, we come to the question of who may appeal, that is, who has an "appealable interest".

In *Pulitzer Publishing Co. v. F.C.C.* 94 F (2d) 249 (App. D.C. 1937) an appeal was taken from an order of the Commission which granted a permit for the construction of a new station. Appellant which had applied for an increase in time, intervened in this proceeding to oppose the application. The Court held that the Pulitzer Co. was "without right to appeal because its application for increased facilities is still pending * * *." The appellant contended, however, that it was an aggrieved person and could therefore appeal. The reasoning of the intervenor was that the Commission had no au-

thority to act upon the application for a new station before it had disposed of its own application on the ground that a broadcasting company is a public utility and that a new utility ought not be allowed to enter a field already occupied by one until the established company is given an opportunity to enlarge and extend its services. In answering this argument the Court pointed out that a radio broadcasting station is not a public utility in the sense that, for example, a railroad is. The public does not have the legal right to demand its service; the power of Congress has not been extended to the point of fixing rates or requiring a station to serve the public equally. The only requirement for a license or renewal of a license is that the station has served and will serve the public interest. Therefore, the term "public interest" or "public necessity" should not be construed as broadly when applied to broadcasting stations as in the case of public utilities.

The new station would not affect the Pulitzer Company's economic interest so that it was not adversely affected by the Commission's ruling. "The Commission * * * is not required to give the owner of an existing station priority to enlarge or extend its facilities * * *." The test is the character and quality of the service, at the same time observing the equities of the existing stations. Only where the new license will destroy the ability of an old station to serve the public interest will the new license be denied. The appellant therefore not being adversely affected had no appealable interest.

Even though the Commission's rules provide that it will attempt to fix the

same date for hearing all related matters, it was not under a duty to hear all applications in one hearing. Discretion must be permitted in the application of the rules. Moreover the appellant amended its own application after hearing had been set and there was no showing that the refusal to postpone the hearing prejudiced it.

This decision probably reflects the current trend away from monopolies. Had appellant's contentions prevailed a station once established could virtually corner the market until the amount of advertising reached a point exceeding the capacity of that broadcaster.

An appeal cannot be taken by a person on the general ground that there is no need for the additional service. This rule was clearly enunciated in *Intermountain Broadcasting Co. v. F.C.C.*, 94 F (2d) 244 (App. D.C. 1937). A license was granted to one Powers to erect a station and the Intermountain Co. appealed on the general ground stated above. The appeal was dismissed. No place in the assignments of error was it claimed that appellant would be financially harmed. If such had been the situation then there would have been grounds for the Intermountain Co. to contest the granting of the license to Powers. In any case where the granting of a new license would make it impossible for an old licensee to continue, the application for the new one should be denied, unless there are other strong reasons for granting it. But since the Court can look only at the reasons for the appeal in order to determine an appellant's rights, and since the appellant assigned only such reasons as might be made by any stranger instead of the necessary one of

injury to it, there was no right to appeal.

An interesting case discussing the question of appealable interest is *Pittsburgh Radio Supply House v. F.C.C.*, 98 F (2d) 303 (App. D.C. 1938). There the Pittsburgh, Intermountain and the Head of the Takes Broadcasting Co., all of which operated on a frequency of 1290 kilocycles, appealed from an order of the Federal Communications Commission granting permission to station WATR in Waterbury to change to 1290 kilocycles. This frequency under the Commission's rules was a "regional frequency" but despite this rule, the appellants had asked for the Commission's consent to increase power to 5000 watts. This request was made prior to the application of WATR. The Commission first denied WATR's application, and then reversed itself and approved it on the same day. Appeals were taken on the following grounds: No action should have been taken on WATR's application while the others were pending; the Commission's first decision of denial exhausted its power and authority, so that the subsequent approval was a nullity; and, the Commission failed to give proper weight to the evidence concerning possible electrical interference. The Court dismissed the appeals for lack of appealable interest. Since none of the appellants had an application refused, they could not appeal under Sec. 402 (b) (1). As for Sec. 402 (b) (2), there was no claim that appellants would suffer financial harm or loss of listeners. Nor was there possible electrical interference with the appellants' broadcasting stations since they were in Duluth and Salt Lake

City. The evidence showed no possibility of present interference and the only possibility of future interference would arise if the Commission abrogated its "regional frequency" rule, and allowed the Pittsburgh Co. to increase its power.

Intermountain's objection, that the Commission's ruling was arbitrary and void was ineffective since such an objection might just as well have been made by a stranger to the record.

However, Pittsburgh did request that its application and that of WATR be considered together. Pittsburgh was not injured by the action of the Commission. If Pittsburgh's application had been for a lawful grant and if it would have been seriously prejudiced by prior consideration of WATR's application, then it might have been a "person aggrieved" and hence entitled to appeal. But approval of Pittsburgh's application would have necessitated an abrogation of a rule of the Commission, a matter wholly within the jurisdiction of the Commission. Until it determined such a matter the Commission was not obliged to cease considering other matters before it.

The decisions of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia on the right to appeal seem to be entirely correct. As to the cases requiring the prospective appellant to exhaust his remedies before the administrative tribunal, they seem to be in harmony with the general views on the subject. Generally a party may not appeal to a higher court from a ruling on an interlocutory matter. Of course, there are exceptions to this in many of the Codes and Practice Acts. On the whole, however, it seems decidedly preferable to

compel finality below, where greater familiarity with the case will lead to a more thoroughly understood re-examination at a great saving of time. Moreover, such a rule prevents excessive crowding of appellate calendars with trivia.

On the point of "appealable interest," the Courts' decisions are in accord with prevailing notions. In the field of Constitutional law, for example, a person may not claim that a statute which does not deprive him of a right, power, privilege or immunity safeguarded by the Constitution is invalid. The objector to such a statute must show injury to himself, else the Court will refuse jurisdiction. Nor is it enough that someone else is made to suffer. The person who claims that a statute is void because repugnant to the Constitution, must show **injury to himself**. This principle was laid down by the Supreme Court in *Massachusetts v. Mellon*, 262 U.S. 447 (1922) where the Court said:

"We have no power per se to review and annul acts of Congress on the ground that they are unconstitutional * * *. The party who invokes the power must be able to show not only that the statute is invalid, but that he has sustained or is immediately in danger of sustaining some direct injury as a result of its enforcement * * *."

Certainly a general objection without an injury, either by way of loss of business, loss of listeners or electrical interference (which will result in a loss of listeners and a consequent loss of business) should not give rise to a right to intervene or appeal. To permit the contrary would only expose the applicant to possible "strike suits" and waste the

time of the Commission and appellate courts.

Financial Security

In two recent cases the grounds for denying applications for permission to construct radio broadcasting stations are discussed. In *Great Western Broadcasting Assn. Inc. v. F.C.C.* 94 F. (2d) 244 (App. D.C. 1937), a companion case to *Intermountain Broadcasting Co. v. F.C.C.*, discussed above, an application for permission was denied by the Commission because, among other things, it did not establish financial qualifications necessary to construct and operate the proposed stations. The Court upheld the action of the Commission since there had been no arrangements for future programs and since the Great Western had no assets other than its charter.

The other case is *Pottsville Broadcasting Co. v. F.C.C.* 98 F. (2d) 288 (App. D.C. 1938). There the Communications Commission denied the appellant permission to construct a local station on the ground that payment of stock subscriptions was contingent upon the approval of a Pennsylvania Securities Commission and because the principal stockholder was not a resident of Pottsville, the town in which the station was to be located. The Court of Appeals reversed the ruling and remanded the case for further consideration by the Commission. The basis for the Commission's ruling in so far as financial ability was concerned was incorrect for it was grounded upon the erroneous premise that the Pennsylvania Securities Commission's approval was necessary for the issuance of stock. However, the Commission's error was

the result of the applicant's mistaken view when he testified at the Commission's hearings. Such a mutual error should be set aside.

As for the other ground, that the principal stockholder was not a resident of Pottsville, other directors who were not mere dummies were local residents. Moreover, the Commission had never indicated that it would follow a general policy of requiring local stations to be owned by local inhabitants. If it established such a policy, it should follow it uniformly. While the adoption of such a rule may hinder the development of broadcasting in rural outlying areas, that is a question of discretion for the Commission and one which the Court would not reverse.

Had the Commission set such a policy, it would seem that any deviations which would be unreasonable would subject that policy and rulings thereunder to the criticism of being arbitrary. In such a case, the Court would reverse the Commission.

Opinion as to Policy

Another feature about the Pottsville case is the strong indication by the Court that it would not reverse on the grounds of erroneous policy, or difference in opinion as to policy. Again the field of Constitutional Law furnishes similar doctrines and apt illustration. In deciding the validity of both state and Congressional enactments the courts frequently say that they are not concerned with the wisdom of the legislation. If it is not unreasonable it is Constitutional. So too here, the Court is not concerned with the desirability of a policy formulated by the adminis-

trative board; in fact the judiciary might even conceive of it as unwise but in the absence of a showing that the policy is arbitrary, the word of the Commission will stand.

Such an attitude is desirable for clearly Congress intended that the Communications Commission should decide questions of policy, as to licensing broadcasting stations. Moreover, the Commission is probably better constituted and situated to undertake such a task. Being specialists in the field, the administrators have greater familiarity with the subject matter and since they are concerned only with this task they can spend more time ascertaining new facts and conditions. Under such circumstances, i.e. greater knowledge and more time, they can, presumably, arrive at decisions on questions of policy with greater acumen and dispatch than could a court. Hence, the courts should not interfere and disrupt the exercise of discretion by the Commission.

Conclusion

The real laws of radio are the natural phenomena,—as inexplicable as they are unchangeable. The radio wave travels 186,000 miles a second. It travels seven times around the earth in one second. It travels a million times as fast as a sound wave. It passes through a vacuum or through otherwise impenetrable solids. It travels farther at night than during the day. There are only 95 wave lengths. These and other scientific facts, some not yet observed and most not understood, combine to create what is commonly referred to as the miracle of radio.

We cannot legislate, any more than we can pass miracles. There is no appeal from the judgment that grows out of these phenomena. They have the compulsion of the supreme law. Man must create his own feeble law to suit them. It is accommodation to the inevitable.

Thus in an era when law adjusts itself to social change we find new law adjusting itself to scientific necessity. One might stop to reflect upon the undebatable necessity of such adjustment to physical science in contrast to the debate which rages about the struggle of the law to adjust itself to social science.

The growth of governmental control of radio represents a large cycle from Chief Justice Taft's reluctance to pass upon the subject at all because "it seems like dealing with something supernatural," to the Radio Act of 1927 and the Communications Act of 1934.

Congress acquired its right over radio through a broad interpretation of the commerce clause. The government does not regulate the arts and sciences as such. The ruling that the transmission of intelligence by telegraph was commerce, provided the basis for normal extension of the doctrine. The courts held that radio was the sightless courier of the air performing "between the stations without visible highway, the functions previously executed by electricity only when confined to wires as a conducting medium."

Congress has created a Federal Communications Commission composed of seven members which regulates all interstate and foreign wire and radio communications. The Commission may

grant or refuse application for licenses, renew, modify, revoke or transfer licenses. The Communications Act of 1934 together with the Rules and Regulations and the interpretive decisions of the court constitute the law of radio as it is practiced before the Commission.

Broadcasting stations are not regulated as public utilities. They determine their own programs, fix their own charges and sell time to whomsoever they desire. But, they are not free from all restrictions. The statute abolished the property right of user. A condition for obtaining a license is the waiver by the licensee of any claim that the use of a frequency gives any right beyond the period for which the license is granted. Since the Commission can refuse to grant or renew a license, it exercises an effective although indirect control over broadcasting. This power is proscribed by statute. Equal treatment must be afforded political candidates in their endeavors to buy radio time (a requirement not applicable to newspapers because they are not so limited in number). No obscene or indecent language may be broadcast. Above all, the statutory test for the granting of a license is that the needs of the public in a particular locality be served by the proposed station. The standard is convenience and necessity combined with fitness and ability to serve. The Commission has encouraged independent broadcasting stations as distinguished from chain broadcasting, and has often issued licenses based upon the need for independent program service over a large area. However, experience has shown that most of these independent stations affiliate themselves with the national broadcast-

ing chains. The statute gives authority to the Commission "to make special regulations applicable to radio stations engaged in chain broadcasting".

The greatest difficulty confronting an applicant for a new broadcasting station is the engineering problem. If the proposed station is so close to another station in miles, or so close in kilocyclical separation of frequencies that interference will result, the license will be denied. Engineering testimony must therefore be presented in order to establish by actual tests, that because of the poor conductivity of signals in the proposed area, the theoretical mileage separation is not actually necessary. Or it may be shown that by the erection of what is called "a directional antenna" the radio signals of the proposed station will be suppressed in the direction of the station with which there would be interference otherwise.

The Commission apparently does not regard the expert testimony of engineers as free from the influence of their retainer. It maintains its own engineer and also counsel.

In most European countries radio is the exclusive domain of the Government, probably because it is feared that the power of radio communication might be used against the Government. The United States recognizes private ownership in radio but maintains a scrupulous surveillance of its exercise. Owners must be citizens and of financial responsibility; they obtain only a limited license subject to revocation or withdrawal. The power to terminate or refuse the renewal of a license is equivalent to control much broader than the mere protestations of lack of censorship

would indicate. Such power should exist and be vested in a government agency free from all political influence. The quasi judicial nature of the Commission gains in importance when it is remembered that the well-established rules on appeal from discretionary orders apply in this instance. The courts have imposed restrictions upon themselves in reviewing discretionary orders which give to the Commission power to commit error without correction if only the injustice is not so flagrant as to be deemed arbitrary. Further, the courts insist upon the most technical requirements on appeal from the Commission's orders, and any defect in the record is fatal. There may be no quarrel with these rules for their alternatives present even greater dilemmas, but they bespeak a responsibility which must be exercised with utmost integrity.

In the more general fields of law involving standard principles of libel, taxation, rights of privacy, patent rights, unfair competition, and the like, new cases have adopted old principles and adjusted them to novel situations of radio. The trial and error period in radio law is running its course. Uncertainties are resolving themselves in the process of decision. The distinctions between radio and other realms in which principles of law have formerly been applied are becoming sufficiently established to give direction to the new tendencies. Varying cases reviewed in this article demonstrate progress which has been made in the law of radio. Imperceptible as some of these advances have been they have nevertheless been sure. The miracle of radio is being harnessed for man by the scientific principles of law.

Federal Trade Commission Procedure in the Handling of False and Misleading Radio Advertising by the Radio and Periodical Division

(As of January 1st, 1939)

THE PROCEDURE of the Federal Trade Commission in handling radio cases involves a continuous, systematic review of commercial continuity. Material continuity is sent to the Commission's Radio and Periodical Division by individual stations four times a year, by national and regional networks each week, and by producers of electrical transcription recordings each month.

Continuities are carefully scrutinized in the preliminary stage by a staff of attorneys and clerks, whose duty is to sift out at this first stage the large mass of material, well over 80 per cent, which is obviously unobjectionable. These examiners may be thought of as representing the collective intelligence and impressions of the average radio listener. They mark for further examination and reporting by a secondary review staff to the Director of the Division, such statements and claims as may seem illogical, contrary to common sense or to common knowledge or belief, or adverse to established ethical practices.

If the advertising seems objectionable or of a doubtful character, a questionnaire is usually forwarded to such an advertiser requesting information to aid the Commission in reaching a conclusion. Generally such questionnaire calls for formulae, samples and follow-up literature. The formulae and samples are as a rule submitted by the Commission to the appropriate agencies of the Government for tests and reports. The follow-up literature frequently contains false or misleading claims not appearing in the contact advertisement or announcement.

In the event the data submitted, after its subjection to tests and analyses, appear to the Commission to indicate that the radio advertiser is making misleading claims in violation of the law, an application for complaint against him is docketed; but before the issuance and service of a formal complaint, the Commission usually refers the matter back to the Radio and Periodical Division for the purpose of extending to the advertiser an opportunity to negotiate a set-

tlement by stipulation as to the facts, and an agreement to forthwith cease and desist from the unfair methods or the unfair and deceptive acts and practices involved.

The disposition of a case by stipulation is regarded as a privilege and not a right. It is the policy of the Commission not to accept stipulations in cases where it has reason to believe that the respondents have been guilty of intentional fraud or wrong-doing or violation of any Federal liquidation over which it has jurisdiction, or where, in the opinion of the Commission, the respondents will not keep the agreement. The Commission reserves the right in all cases, for any reasons which it regards as sufficient, to refuse to extend this privilege.

When the matter cannot be adjusted satisfactorily by correspondence, the advertiser is accorded the privilege of a personal conference with the Director of the Division, either with or without counsel, where he is accorded full opportunity to discuss and justify his claims.

If, upon due consideration of the facts developed and reported by the Director, the Commission is of the opinion that the respondents' claims are demonstrably false or misleading, but that they do not involve fraud or danger to health, he is offered the privilege of closing the matter by signing a stipulation whereby he agrees to discontinue making such assertions.

Where the respondent declines to stipulate, the case is reported by the Division to the Commission, together with all exhibits, records and other evidence; whereupon the Commission, if it has

reason to believe from the showing made that the advertiser has violated the law, issues a formal complaint against him, and he is given twenty days within which to file an answer after which proof is taken before a trial examiner, briefs are filed by both sides, and the case is heard by the Commission and oral argument granted, if desired.

The decision of the Commission, when a cease and desist order is entered, is subject to review by the United States Circuit Courts of Appeals and may finally reach the Supreme Court of the United States. However, an overwhelming percentage of all advertising cases have been settled amicably, usually by stipulation as the result of the preliminary negotiations and without the issuance of formal complaint.

Amendment of the Federal Trade Commission Act

The Federal Trade Commission Act, upon which much of the Commission's activity, including its investigation of false and misleading advertising, is based, was amended in several important particulars by the Wheeler-Lea Act of March 21, 1938.

Principal amendments are:

(1) Declaring unfair or deceptive acts or practices in commerce unlawful. (This change places equal emphasis on the protection of the public thus reducing the former need for the FTC of proving "unfair methods of competition" in the performance of its duties.)

(2) Providing that the Commission's cease and desist orders shall become final within 60 days from date of service unless appealed from by the respondents. (This amendment makes possible imposition of civil penalties after 60 days (if no appeal is made) rather than after the "cease and desist" order had been judged upon by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.)

(3) Fixing the time when the Commission's orders from which appeals have been taken by respondents shall become final.

(4) Providing civil penalties not to exceed \$5,000 for violations of orders to cease and desist after they shall have become final.

(5) Specifically making unlawful the dissemination or the causing of the dissemination of false advertisements of food, drugs, devices, or cosmetics, and defining "advertisements," "food," "drugs," "devices," and "cosmetics." (This amendment assists the FTC in determining more specifically what advertising is in violation of Federal legislation over which it has jurisdiction, thus reducing the amount of legal procedure formerly, as it has been found that most cases can be settled by stipulation as effectively as by cease and desist orders and court action.)

(6) The sections applicable to food, drugs, devices and cosmetics, specifically making it unlawful for anyone to disseminate or cause to be disseminated, any false advertisement by the United States mails, or in commerce *by any means* for the purpose of inducing, or which is likely to induce, directly or indirectly, the purchase of such commodities. Such sections also make it unlawful to disseminate any *false* advertisement *by any means* for the purpose of inducing, or which is likely to induce, directly or indirectly, the purchase *in commerce* of food, drugs, devices, or cosmetics. If the use of the commodity advertised may be injurious to health when used under the conditions prescribed in the advertisement or under customary or usual conditions, or if there be intent to defraud or mislead, the dissemination, or the causing of the dissemination, becomes a misdemeanor with a penalty of fine or imprisonment, or both. Further, the Commission is authorized, when it appears to be in the public interest, to proceed in a United States District Court by injunction to halt an existing or to prevent a threatened violation of the provisions above referred to, pending the issuance by it of a complaint and a final determination thereunder.

(7) The Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service has detailed a commissioned medical officer to the Commission, who will act as advisor and consultant with respect to all matters relating to food, drugs, devices, and cosmetics arising under the advertising provisions of the act as amended.

LEGISLATIVE DIGEST

Digest of Radio Legislation Introduced Into The Senate and House of Representatives During The Seventy-Fifth Congress—(First, Second and Third Sessions).

(An asterisk () following a bill number indicates that the bill so marked has been reported or otherwise advanced.)*

SENATE

S. 681. Mr. Copeland (by request); January 12, 1937 (Commerce).

Amends R. S. 4131, which requires that certain officers on vessels of the United States must be American citizens: (1) By making it applicable to vessels "propelled by steam or any other method" [instead of "propelled wholly or in part by steam"]; and (2) by including chief radio officer and other members of the radio department qualified to take charge of the radio watch.

S. 1353. Mr. Walsh; February 3, 1937 (Interstate Commerce).

The Communications Commission may authorize actual operation of transmitting apparatus by unlicensed persons at all radio stations for which a station license is required except (1) where licensed operators are required by international agreement or for safety; or (2) stations engaged in broadcasting, or operated as common carriers (below 30,000 kilocycles); and make special regulations governing granting of licenses for the use and operation of automatic radio devices (amending U. S. C. 47: 318).

S. 2170. Mr. Johnson of California; April 15, 1937 (Commerce).

Requiring passenger aircraft to be equipped with radio installation—companion bill to H. R. 6346.

S. 2407. Mr. Sheppard; May 12, 1937 (Interstate Commerce).

The Federal Communications Commission shall have authority to issue radio station operators' licenses only to applicants 21 years of age or over, but the Commission may waive the age-limit in issuance of licenses to amateur operators [amending U. S. C. 47: 303 (1)].

S. 2733. For digest of contents of this bill see H. R. 3039.

S. 595. Mr. Copeland; January 11, 1937 (Commerce).

Approved May 20, 1937 (Public, No. 97).

Extends the purposes and provisions of the Communications Act of 1934 (U. S. C. 47: 151-609) to cover safety of life and property at sea through the use of wire and radio communications, and provides for the enforcement of the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea. It shall be unlawful for ships of the United States or of foreign countries, (a) if other than cargo ships of less than 1,600 tons, to leave ports for voyages in the open sea unless equipped with efficient radio installation manned by qualified operators; or (b) if passenger vessels of 5,000 gross tons or over to leave port unless equipped with an efficient radio direction finder apparatus—except ships of war, and certain ships operated close to land. Each cargo vessel shall carry at least two operators unless equipped with an automatic alarm receiver, and all passenger vessels, where hours out of port exceed 48, shall carry three operators. All such radio installation shall have normal transmitting and receiving range of 200 nautical miles—with emergency installation of half that range. There shall be efficient means of communication between the bridge and radio room. The masters of such vessels shall, on meeting with dangerous ice, derelicts, tropical storms, or navigation dangers, transmit such information to ships in the vicinity. And stations subject to the Communications Act shall exchange radio

communications, distress signals, etc., with aircraft as well as with ships at sea. (Repeals Radio Act of 1910.)

S. 2756. Mr. Schwollenbach; July 8, 1937 (Interstate Commerce).

Radio-broadcasting stations shall keep records (to be open to public inspection) of: (1) applications for time; (2) rejections of applications, with reason; (3) additions and changes requested in arranged programs on public, social, political, and economic issues and on educational subjects. (Adding to § 315 of the Communications Act of 1934, U. S. C. 47: 315).

S. 2757. Mr. Schwollenbach; July 8, 1937 (Interstate Commerce).

The provision of the Communications Act (§ 326) forbidding interference with the right of free speech by means of radio communication shall not be construed to exempt a radio licensee from liability for defamatory, profane, or obscene language or action broadcast by its employees or representatives [in lieu of the provision forbidding any person to utter any obscene, indecent, or profane language by means of radio communication].

S. 3000. Mr. Sheppard; August 21, 1937 (Interstate Commerce).

Removes the qualification of 6 months' previous service on United States ships required for radio operators on cargo ships fitted with auto-alarm systems, under § 353 (b) of the act of May 20, 1937 (Public, No. 97—75th Cong.).

S. 3072. Mr. O'Mahoney and Mr. Borah; November 30, 1937 (Judiciary).

"Corporation Licensing Act of 1937"—Increases the membership of the Federal Trade Commission from five to nine, and directs the commission to develop a program for the coordination, stabilization, and orderly development of basic industries and for a more equitable distribution of the earnings of commerce. The commission shall submit a recommendation with respect to the incorporation of corporations engaged in interstate commerce, and from time to time report on general economic conditions, unfair trade and labor practices, etc.

After January 1, —, it shall be unlawful for any corporation (including associations, syndicates, and other unincorporated ventures) to engage directly or indirectly in commerce without having obtained a license from the commission. Before obtaining a license, a corporation must file a statement of its operations, financial structure, administrative set-up, etc.

Prohibits (1) discrimination against women as to pay, rights, etc.; (2) employment of children under 16; (3) employment of children under 18 in hazardous occupations or at any time other than between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. Permits employees the right to self-organization and collective bargaining.

The commission may revoke licenses for violation of the Act, etc., and may conduct investigations to ascertain such violations.

Such licensed corporations must have their chief place of business, executive offices and directors meetings in the State of organization. Corporate surpluses are restricted and stock ownership in other than subsidiary corporations is forbidden.

Provides for voting by all classes of stock and for voting of proxies by representatives appointed by the commission and qualified by the Civil Service Commission in corporation and commercial law. Requires directors to be stock holders.

S. J. Res. 240. Mr. Wagner; January 3, 1938 (Library).

Directs the Secretary of Interior to grant permission for the erection (without expense to the United States) of a memorial to the late Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of wireless telegraphy, on public grounds in Washington, other than those of the Capitol, Library of Congress, and the White House.

S. 3342. Mr. Chavez and Mr. McAdoo; January 31, 1938 (Interstate Commerce).

Directs the Secretary of the Navy to construct and operate in the vicinity of San Diego, Calif., a "United States Pan American Radio Station" of sufficient power to transmit programs upon high frequencies to all nations of the Western Hemisphere. Programs to be broadcast over said station shall be selected by the Secretary of State with a view to promoting friendly relations with and to strengthen spiritual, political, and historical ties among said nations. Provides for an Advisory Council (Secretaries of State and Commerce, Chairman of Federal Communications Commission, and two officials designated by President) to determine questions of general policy. Privately owned commercial companies may be authorized to use facilities of said station. Authorizes \$3,000,000 for construction, \$100,000 for maintenance, and necessary sums to provide programs.

S. J. Res. 251. Mr. Wagner; February 4, 1938 (Library).

Directs the Secretary of Interior to grant permission to the Marconi Memorial Foundation, Inc., for the erection (without expense to the United States) of a memorial to the late Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of wireless telegraphy, on public grounds in Washington, other than those of the Capitol, Library of Congress, or the White House.

S. 3550. Mr. Johnson of Colorado; February 25, 1938 (Interstate Commerce).

Amends the Communications Act of 1934 (U. S. C. 47: 316) to prohibit the advertising of alcoholic beverages by radio.

S. 1077.* Mr. Barkley (for Mr. Wheeler); January 22, 1937 (Interstate Commerce).

Approved March 21, 1938 (Public, No. 447):

Amends certain sections of the Federal Trade Commission Act in the following particulars:

1. Specifies that a commissioner shall continue to serve after the expiration of his term until his successor shall have qualified [amending U. S. C. 15: 41].

2. Includes specifically in the term "corporation," trusts and so-called Massachusetts trusts issuing certificates of interest as well as capital or capital stock for profit of their members; and specifically includes, in "documentary evidence," books of account and financial and corporate records (amending U. S. C. 15: 44).

3. Makes unfair or deceptive acts and practices in commerce as well as unfair methods of competition unlawful. Confers specifically on the Circuit Courts of Appeals authority to issue writs to protect the public or competitors pendente lite, and to enforce the orders of the Commission to the extent they are affirmed. Cease-and-desist orders of the Commission are final and conclusive unless the affected party seeks a court review within 60 days (amending U. S. C. 15: 45).

4. Makes unlawful the dissemination of false or misleading advertising of food, drugs, devices, or cosmetics by mail or in commerce by any means. Authorizes the Commission to bring suit in the district courts to enjoin such advertising pending issuance of a complaint. Imposes a \$5,000 penalty for the first and a \$10,000 penalty for second violations—applicable only to manufacturers, packers, distributors, or sellers of the commodity and not to publishers or broadcast licensees unless they refuse to furnish name and address of manufacturers, etc.

S. 3875. Mr. Wheeler; April 20, 1938 (Interstate Commerce).

Declares it to be the policy of Congress to prevent monopoly and to encourage competition in direct foreign radio telegraph communication, and requires the Federal Communications Commission in granting licenses therefor to consider competition in such communication to be in the public interest [adding to U. S. C. 47: 313].

S. 4074. Mr. Wheeler; May 24, 1938 (Interstate Commerce).

Authorizes the Communications Commission to prescribe regulations to prevent interference with radio and wire transmission and reception by other apparatus using electrical energy.

S. 4098. Mr. Sheppard; May 27, 1938 (Interstate Commerce).

Directs the Federal Communications Commission to refuse licenses to radio stations (with an operating power in excess of 50 kilowatts) which broadcast "network programs," i.e. programs lasting more than 5 minutes which are broadcast simultaneously by two or more stations or which are recorded and rebroadcast from another station. Authorizes the Commission when the public interest will be served thereby to permit such stations to broadcast network programs for an aggregate of 1 hour in each calendar month.

S. 5.* Mr. Sheppard (for Mr. Copeland); January 6, 1937 (Commerce).

Approved June 25, 1938 (Public, No. 717):

"Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act"—Repeals the Food and Drug Act of 1906 (U. S. C. 21: 1-15) and substitutes therefor more comprehensive provisions. Some of the more important changes are:

1. Cosmetics (except soaps) are subjected to much the same regulations as foods and drugs.

2. Drugs intended for diagnosing illness or for remedying underweight or overweight or for otherwise affecting bodily structure or function are subjected to regulation.

3. New drugs are required to be adequately tested for safety before they are placed on the market.

4. District courts are given jurisdiction to enjoin violation of the act.

5. The packing of foods under insanitary conditions, the use of containers composed of deleterious substance as well as the preparation of foods containing poisonous, deleterious, decomposed, putrid, or contaminated matter are prohibited. The use of deceptive containers, labels, etc., is forbidden.

6. Habit forming and potent drugs liable to be misused must bear labels warning against probable misuse, and no misleading statement as to quantity or quality shall be allowed.

7. Coal-tar products are subjected to particular regulations.

8. The Secretary of Agriculture is given greater administrative control in the enforcement of the act, viz: to prescribe standards, to specify tolerances, to grant emergency permits, and to exercise some discretion in prosecution of minor violations.

9. Any person who will be adversely affected by any order of the Secretary of Agriculture may, within 90 days after it is made public, appeal to the courts to have said order rescinded or modified. The court, upon petition of the aggrieved party, may order a new hearing before the Secretary at which hearing additional and new evidence may be introduced.

10. Interstate carriers shall keep records of shipments of foods, drugs, cosmetics, etc., such records to be accessible to agents of the Secretary.

11. Officers of the Department may at reasonable times inspect factories, warehouses, or establishments in which foods, drugs, and cosmetics are manufactured, packed, or held for shipment in interstate commerce.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

H. R. 1592. Mr. McCormack (by request); January 5, 1937 (Interstate and Foreign Commerce).

Neither the Communications Act of 1934 nor any other act, shall prevent the furnishing reports of positions of ships at sea to newspapers of general circulation, providing the reporting company's name is displayed along with the ship position reports. (Amending 48 Stat. 1064.)

H. R. 3038. Mr. Scott; January 15, 1937 (Interstate and Foreign Commerce).

Amends § 326 of the Communications Act of 1934 (U. S. C. 47: 326) to provide that no action, civil or criminal, shall be commenced against any licensee because of anything said or done during any broadcast on any public, social, political or economic issue; but the exemption does not extend to defamatory, profane, indecent, or obscene language or action broadcast by an officer, employee, agent, or representative of the licensee.

H. R. 3039. Mr. Scott; January 14, 1937 (Interstate and Foreign Commerce).

Each licensee of a radio broadcasting station shall set aside regular periods for uncensored discussion on a nonprofit basis of public, social, political, and economic problems, and for educational purposes. Equivalent facilities shall be afforded opposing viewpoints. The licensing authority and licensees shall have no power of censorship nor be subject to liability, civil or criminal, for material so broadcast. [Present law (U. S. C. 47: 315) requires that equal facilities be afforded opposing candidates for public office.]

H. R. 3033. Mr. Scott; January 14, 1937 (Interstate and Foreign Commerce).

Radio-broadcasting stations shall keep records (to be open to public inspection) of: (1) Applications for time; (2) rejections of applications, with reason; (3) additions and changes requested in arranged programs on public, social, political, and economic issues and on educational subjects; (4) interference with and substitution of programs on such issues and subjects (adding to § 315 of the Communications Act of 1934, U. S. C. 47: 315).

H. R. 3140. Mr. Cullin; January 18, 1937 (Interstate and Foreign Commerce).

Prohibits the advertising of alcoholic beverages by radio; penalty, fine of \$500 to \$1,000 and/or imprisonment from 3 to 12 months (adding to Communications Act of 1934, § 16).

H. R. 3884. Mr. Lea; January 28, 1937 (Interstate and Foreign Commerce).

Makes it unlawful for any carrier by wire or radio to issue or honor any frank, or render any free interstate or foreign service, except in situations involving safety of life or property (including hydrographic and weather reports, medical assistance to persons on ships or aircraft at sea), and except in preparation for national defense [amending §§ 210 and 602 (b) of Communications Act of 1934—which now permit carriers to issue and exchange franks and passes for employees and their families].

H. R. 3892. Mr. Wearin; January 28, 1937 (Interstate and Foreign Commerce).

Makes it unlawful for any radio broadcasting licensee—(1) to be owned, controlled, or managed, directly or indirectly, by the owner, manager, etc., of a newspaper or other printed publication; (2) to own, control, or manage a newspaper or other printed publication. The foregoing shall not apply to licensees during the term of their license.

H. R. 4191. Mr. Ramspeck (by request); February 2, 1937 (Merchant Marine and Fisheries).

Extending the purposes and provisions of the Communications Act of 1934 to cover safety of life and property at sea through the use of wire and radio communications—companion bill to S. 595.

H. R. 4195. Mr. Ramspeck (by request); February 2, 1937 (Merchant Marine and Fisheries).

Amends R. S. 4131, which requires that certain officers on vessels of the United States must be American citizens: (1) By making it applicable to vessels “propelled by steam or any other method” [instead of “propelled wholly or in part by steam”], and (2) by including chief radio officer and other members of the radio department qualified to take charge of the radio watch.

H. R. 4281. Mr. Celler; February 3, 1937 (Naval Affairs).

Authorizes Secretary of Navy to construct and operate a “Pan American Radio Station” in Washington—Commissioner of Education to provide programs of national and international interest and without advertising matter. General policies of the station shall be determined by an advisory board of nine consisting of the Secretary of State, Director of the Pan American Union, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, Commissioner of Education, and such other Government officials as the President may select. Authorizes \$700,000 for construction, \$100,000 annually for operation, and necessary sums for program production.

H. R. 5038. Mr. Anderson of Missouri; February 24, 1937 (Interstate and Foreign Commerce).

Broadcasting licenses shall be granted for a minimum term of 5 years [now granted for a maximum term of 3 years]—not applicable to licenses in force on date of enactment [amending U. S. C. 47: 307 (d)].

H. R. 5300. Mr. Maloney; March 3, 1937 (Interstate and Foreign Commerce).

Personal endorsements of articles by radio, if paid for, must be accompanied by statement to that effect.

H. R. 5336. Mr. Welch; March 4, 1937 (Interstate and Foreign Commerce).

Restricting radio station operators’ licenses to applicants over 21 years of age—covered by later bill, H. R. 5376.

H. R. 5376. Mr. Welch; March 5, 1937 (Interstate and Foreign Commerce).

The Federal Communications Commission shall have authority to issue radio station operators’ licenses only to applicants 21 years of age or over [amending U. S. C. 47: 303 (1)].

H. R. 3898.* Mr. Lea; January 28, 1937 (Interstate and Foreign Commerce).

Approved March 29, 1937 (Public No. 2):

The Communications Commission may authorize actual operation of transmitting apparatus by unlicensed persons at all radio stations for which a station license is required except (1) where licensed operators are required by interna-

tional agreement or for safety; or (2) stations engaged in broadcasting, or operated as common carriers (below 30,000 kilocycles); and make special regulations governing granting of licenses for the use and operation of automatic radio devices (amending U. S. C. 47: 318).

H. R. 6440. Mr. Boylan of New York; April 15, 1937 (Ways and Means).

Requires the registration of broadcasting stations with the collectors of internal revenue, and payment of a tax computed on authorized power as follows: (1) up to 1,000 watts, \$1 per watt; (2) 1,000 to 10,000 watts, \$2 per watt; (3) over 10,000 watts, \$3 per watt. In cases of part-time stations the tax shall be in the proportion that the number of authorized hours broadcasting bears to 24 hours. Where stations use varying amounts of power the basis of the tax shall be the weighted average amount of authorized power. The tax shall not apply to stations of the State or Federal Governments or to stations operated exclusively for non-profit purposes and using only unsponsored programs.

H. R. 7711. *Mr. McCormack (by request); June 29, 1937 (Interstate and Foreign Commerce).

As passed by House August 2, 1937:

Neither the Communications Act of 1934 nor any other act shall prevent the furnishing reports of positions of ships at sea to newspapers of general circulation, provided the reporting company's name is displayed along with the ship position reports. The Commission may prescribe rules to carry out provisions of this act (amending 48 Stat. 1064).

H. R. 8230. Mr. Bernard; August 13, 1937 (Interstate and Foreign Commerce).

Repeals the power of the President, under the Communications Act of 1934, to suspend broadcasting or to take over radio stations upon proclamation that there exists "a threat of war or a state of public peril or disaster or other national emergency"—confining his exercise of such power to a time when "war" exists [amending U. S. C. 47: 606 (c)].

H. R. 8251. Mr. Pettengill; August 16, 1937 (Merchant Marine and Fisheries).

Repeals § 353 (b) of the Act of May 20, 1937 (Public, No. 97, 75th Cong.), which requires cargo ships, fitted with an auto-alarm, to carry at least one qualified operator of at least 6 months' experience aboard United States ships.

H. R. 8583. Mr. Mead; December 2, 1937 (Judiciary).

"Corporation Licensing Act of 1937"—Similar to S. 3072.

H. R. 8598. Mr. Sabath; December 3, 1937 (Judiciary).

"Corporation Licensing Act of 1937"—Similar to S. 3072.

H. R. 8840. Mr. Bland; January 6, 1938 (Merchant Marine and Fisheries).

Includes "customs officers and employees, and radio inspectors and employees of the Federal Communications Commission" among those for whom the Secretary of Commerce shall fix a reasonable rate of extra compensation for overtime services on Sundays, holidays, or at night (amending § 6, 49 Stat. 1380).

H. J. Res. 561. Mr. Crawford; January 12, 1938 (Interstate and Foreign Commerce).

Directs the Federal Trade Commission to conduct an investigation and report to Congress all facts pertaining to the publication of an advertisement in the January 1938 issue of QST magazine profaning the office of the President.

H. R. 9589. Mr. Mead; February 21, 1938 (Judiciary).

"Corporation Licensing Act of 1938"—After January 1, —, it shall be unlawful for any corporation (including associations, syndicates, and limited partnerships) with gross assets, including those of subsidiaries, in excess of \$100,000 to engage directly or indirectly in commerce without having obtained a license from the Federal Trade Commission. Before obtaining a license, a corporation must file a statement of its operations, financial structure, administrative set-up, etc.

Prohibits (1) discrimination against women as to pay, rights, etc.; (2) employment of children under 16; (3) employment of children under 18 in hazardous occupations or at any time other than between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. Permits employees the right to self-organization and collective bargaining.

The commission may revoke licenses for violation of the act, etc., and may conduct investigations to ascertain such violations.

Such licensed corporations must have their chief place of business, executive offices and directors meetings in the State of organization. Corporate surpluses are restricted and stock ownership in other than subsidiary corporations is forbidden.

Provides for voting by all classes of stock and for voting of proxies by representatives qualified by the Civil Service Commission in corporation and commercial law. Requires directors to be stockholders.

H. R. 9624. Mr. Culin; February 25, 1938 (Interstate and Foreign Commerce).

Amends the Communications Act of 1934 (U. S. C. 47: 316) to prohibit the advertising of alcoholic beverages by radio.

H. R. 9635. Mr. O'Toole; February 25, 1938 (Judiciary).

Prohibits all except a member of the bar of the highest court of the District of Columbia or of a State, Territory, or insular possession, who is either admitted to practice, or at least not debarred from practice, before the particular department or agency of the Government, from representing any person or corporation in connection with any claim or matter before it involving the construction or interpretation of the Constitution or a law of the United States.

Authorizes the heads of departments and agencies to make rules of practice and procedure applicable to proceedings before their departments, etc.; existing rules and regulations to be continued (not more than 90 days) until promulgation of the new rules.

The bill is not to apply to the "Army, Naval or Diplomatic Service * * * to any claim * * * before the Departments of Navy, War, and State that is not of a commercial nature, or to the Patent Office"; nor is it to prevent any person from appearing in his own behalf (or a corporation from appearing by an officer or employee).

Repeals inconsistent laws—including U. S. C. 5: 493 (practice before Interior Department); U. S. C. 5: 261 (practice before Treasury Department); and U. S. C. 19: 415 (36 Stat. 464) (customhouse brokers—already repealed by 46 Stat. 759, U. S. C. 19: 1641e).

H. R. 9766. Mr. Rees of Kansas; March 7, 1938 (Interstate and Foreign Commerce).

Repeals the Food and Drug Act of 1906 (U. S. C. 21: 1-15) and substitutes therefor more comprehensive provisions. Some of the more important changes are: (1) Cosmetics are subjected to much the same regulations as foods and drugs; (2) the packing of foods under insanitary conditions and the use of containers composed of a harmful substance are prohibited. The use of deceptive containers, labels, etc., are forbidden; (3) prohibits introduction into interstate commerce of any drug not generally recognized as safe for use, until the Secretary of Agriculture has issued a certificate showing that such drug has been scientifically tested and found safe for its intended use; (4) habit-forming drugs shall be so labeled, and no misleading or false statements as to quality or quantity shall be allowed; (5) coal-tar products are subjected to particular regulations; (6) the Secretary of Agriculture is given greater administrative control in the enforcement of the act; viz, to prescribe standards, to specify tolerances, to grant emergency permits, and to exercise some discretion in prosecution of minor violations; (7) interstate carriers shall keep records of shipments of these articles, such records to be accessible to agents of the Secretary; (8) officers of the department may at reasonable times inspect factories, warehouses, or establishments in which foods, drugs, and cosmetics are manufactured, packed or held for shipment in interstate commerce; (9) district courts are given jurisdiction to enjoin violations of the act.

H. J. Res. 499.* Mr. Dickstein; November 15, 1937 (Library).

Approved April 13, 1938 (Public Res. No. 86):

Directs the Secretary of Interior to grant permission for the erection (without expense to the United States) of a memorial to the late Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of wireless telegraphy, on public grounds in Washington, other than those of the Capitol, Library of Congress, and the White House.

H. R. 10295. Mr. Green; April 18, 1938 (Naval Affairs).

Instructs the Secretary of the Navy to construct a radio broadcasting station with power sufficient to transmit programs throughout the United States and other countries of the Western Hemisphere upon high frequencies, said station to be located at Jacksonville, Fla., and to be known as the Pan American Radio

Station. Authorizes \$700,000 for construction and \$100,000 annually for operation and maintenance.

The United States Commissioner of Education shall be in charge of all programs for said station. He shall select programs which will render a distinct national or international service, which will promote a better understanding among Republics of the American Continent, and which will be of educational and cultural value. No commercial advertising shall be permitted on said programs. General policies shall be determined by an advisory council which shall include the Secretary of State, the Director General of the Pan American Union, the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, the Commissioner of Education, and such other Government officials as the President may select. The council may permit privately owned radio companies to use the facilities of the Pan American Radio Station during certain periods provided that their programs do not interfere with the general purposes of this act.

H. R. 10307. Mr. Dockweiler; April 19, 1938 (Interstate and Foreign Commerce).

Authorizes the Federal Communications Commission to exclude from its radio regulations portable-mobile stations operated by forest-protection agencies exclusively for forest-protection communication purposes [amending U. S. C. 47: 303 (k)]. No permit shall be required for the construction of portable-mobile stations operated for forest-protection purposes [amending U. S. C. 47: 319 (b)].

H. R. 10348. Mr. Sadowski; April 21, 1938 (Interstate and Foreign Commerce).

Declares it to be the policy of Congress to prevent monopoly and to encourage competition in direct foreign radio telegraph communication, and requires the Federal Communications Commission in granting licenses therefor to consider competition in such communication to be in the public interest [adding to U. S. C. 47: 313].

H. J. Res. 680. Mr. Maverick; May 11, 1938 (Foreign Affairs).

Establishes within the Department of State an Institute of Friendly Relations to promote an understanding in the United States of the history, culture, business conditions, languages, etc. of other American Republics. The Director of said institute shall disseminate by press and by radio data respecting such countries. He shall promote the study of Spanish and Portuguese in American schools, the making of educational films, the exchange of art, the promotion of travel within said countries and Canada. He shall establish 3,000 scholarships to be awarded annually to qualified students for study in other American Republics. He shall investigate means of developing friendly relations, trade, and commerce with said republics. He shall also erect and operate a radio transmitting station at a suitable point in the United States for purposes of disseminating information, promoting peace, and national defense of the American continents. Authorizes \$5,000,000.

H. R. 10633. Mr. Moser of Pennsylvania; May 16, 1938 (Patents).

Any person who desires to make use of a copyrighted work and who is unable to secure an agreement with the owner respecting such use may file with the Federal Communications Commission an application for a permit to use said works at such equitable rates or charges therefor as the Commission may determine. No permit shall be granted except upon notice and hearing and if found to be in the public interest.

H. R. 10724. Mr. McGroarty; May 23, 1938 (Interstate and Foreign Commerce).

Authorizes the Federal Communications Commission to exclude from its radio regulations portable-mobile stations operated by forest-protection agencies exclusively for forest-protection communication purposes [amending U. S. C. 47: 303 (k)]. No permit shall be required for the construction of portable-mobile stations operated for forest-protection purposes [amending U. S. C. 47: 319 (b)].

H. R. 10869. Mr. Peterson of Florida; June 8, 1938 (Interstate and Foreign Commerce).

Directs the Federal Communications Commission to refuse licenses to radio stations (with an operating power in excess of 50 kilowatts) which broadcast "network programs," i. e. programs lasting more than 5 minutes which are broadcast simultaneously by two or more stations or which are recorded and rebroadcast from another station. Authorizes the Commission when the public interest will be served thereby to permit such stations to broadcast network programs for an aggregate of one hour in each calendar month.

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Law John W. Luce & Co. (Boston)
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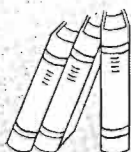
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Advertising Age

WEEKLY. 100 East Ohio St., Chicago, Ill. Phone, Delaware 1337. Publisher, G. D. Crain, Jr.; Managing Editor, Irwin Robinson. BRANCH OFFICE: 330 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.; Walter L. McCann, Eastern Editor; M. D. Hicks, Eastern Advertising Manager. Treats radio strictly from the merchandising viewpoint; prints details of networks and talent used, but does not use material dealing with show-business phases of radio; also regularly prints statistical material on broadcasting, such as volume of time sales for major networks, and money spent on air by leading national advertisers, as well as news and discussions of broadcast trends and developments of interest to advertisers and advertising agencies.

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tation of major trends in the operation of radio advertising from point of view of network, agency, and sponsor. Major personnel changes and network time sales are reported periodically. Emphasis in all coverage of radio activity is on pictorial elements involved.

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QUARTERLY. 100 Washington Sq., E., New York, N. Y. Phone, SPring 7-2000. Publisher, Board of Air Law Review of New York University; Editor, Prof. Alison Reppy. Contains articles of technical interest on aviation and radio law; current comment on present-day problems of air law; notes and comment on important recent decisions and legislation; bibliographical section covering check-list and index of articles on air law in legal periodicals.

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QUARTERLY. 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Phone, EXchange 3-9800. Publisher, American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Scientific discussions of developments in radio-telephony and broadcasting facilities.

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Broadcasting—Broadcast Advertising

SEMI-MONTHLY. National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C. Phone, Metropolitan 1022. Publisher, Martin Codell; Editor, Sol Taishoff; N. Y. Correspondent, Bruce Robertson; Chicago Correspondent, Paul Brines; Los Angeles Correspondent, David Glickman; Business Manager, F. G. Taylor; Advertising Manager, F. G. Taylor. Trade journal of the broadcasting and broadcast advertising fields.

Broadcasting Business

WEEKLY. 30 Carrington St., Sydney, Australia. Phone, B 7188. News Editor, L. Lippmann; Managing Editor, Oswald F. Mingay; Advertising Representative, W. Murphy; Technical Editor, J. R. Edwards. BRANCH OFFICE: R. W. Pfeil, 239 Collins St., Melbourne, Victoria. A trade weekly newspaper relating to commercial broadcasting and of particular interest to, and circulating among national advertisers, station advertisers, advertising agents and broadcasting stations.

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OFFICE: 239 Collins St., Melbourne, Victoria. Broadcasting Business Yearbook contains practically all the information required by those interested in broadcasting for reference purposes.

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Canadian Advertising

QUARTERLY. 481 University Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada. Phone, Adelaide 9131. Publisher, MacLean Publishing Co.; Managing Editor, H. A. Nicholson; Manager, B. G. Newton; Advertising Manager, W. F. Harrison; Data Editor, Jean R. Gemmell. BRANCH OFFICES: Dominion Square, Montreal, Canada; 919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 522 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. This publication is an advertising media reference book which includes a listing of Canadian radio stations, their rates, time on the air, power, frequency, etc.; besides media references it contains articles reviewing advertising activities in Canada.

Communications

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Electrical Communications

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Electrical Digest

MONTHLY. 137 Wellington St., West, Toronto, Ont., Canada. Phone, Adelaide 1860. Publisher, Muir Publications; Managing Editor, J. Murray Muir. Serving the electrical industry in Canada, including manufacturers of radios and equipment.

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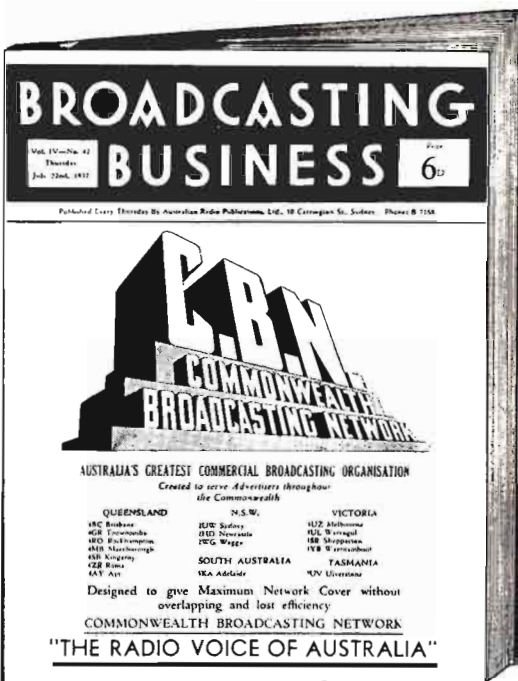
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Foreign Communication News

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DAILY. 6713 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood, Cal. Phone, Hillside 7411. Editor and Publisher, W. R. Wilkerson; Assistant to Publisher, George H. Kennedy; Advertising Manager, Thomas F. Seward; Radio Editor, W. F. Bloecher. BRANCH OFFICES: 229 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y. H. J. Schleier, Manager, Phone, Wisconsin 7-2470; 540 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 2, Deanery Mews, Park Lane W. 1., London, England; 41 Rue Copernic, Paris, France; Erzebet Korut 7, Budapest; Gratte Ciel, Antwerp; Pelayo 1, Barcelona; 54, Via Della Mercedes, Rome; Kungsgatan 28, Stockholm; 198 Pitt St., Sydney; San Martin 501, Buenos Aires. A publication devoted to the Motion Picture industry, its allies, and radio.

Metronome

MONTHLY. 119 West 57th St., New York, N. Y. Phone, Circle 7-4500. Publisher, Metronome Corp. News, program comment; personality lines; pictures and captions; short interviews.

Modern Advertising

MONTHLY. 137 Wellington St., West, Toronto, Ont., Canada. Phone, Waverly 2711. Publisher, Weston Wrigley; Editor, Britton McCammon; Business Manager, A. H. Boyd; Advertising Manager, G. B. Wrigley. This publication is devoted to advertising and contains a special department, "Broadcast Promotion," which reports activities of radio stations and radio programs in Canada

Motion Picture Daily

DAILY. 1270 Sixth Ave., New York, N. Y. Phone, Circle 7-3100. Publisher, Martin Quigley; Editor, Sam Shain; Radio Editor, Jack Banner; Chicago Correspondent, W. F. Crouch; Los Angeles Correspondent, W. R. Weaver; Business Manager, T. J. Sullivan; Radio Advertising Manager, Robt. Harrison. BRANCH OFFICES: 6305 Yucca St., Hollywood, Calif.; 624 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 4 Golden Square, London W-1, England; Albee Bldg., Washington, D. C. Spot news coverage; also radio reviews and column.

Musical America

SEMI-MONTHLY (except June to September, inclusive, when published monthly). 113 West 57th St., New York, N. Y. Phone, Circle 7-0522. Publisher, John F. Majeski; Executive Editor, Oscar Thompson. BRANCH OFFICE: 304 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. Maintains 200 representatives in cities throughout the world.

Musical Courier

BI-MONTHLY. 119 West 57th St., New York, N. Y. Phone, Circle 7-4500. Publisher, Music Periodicals Corp.; Editor, Leonard Liebling; Managing Editor, Horace Johnson; Chicago Correspondent, Rene Devries; Los Angeles Correspondent, Richard Drake Saunders. BRANCH OFFICES: 220 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., Rene Devries, Assoc. Editor; 5617 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif., Richard Drake Saunders, Representative; 6 Square Leon Guillot, Paris, France, Irving Scherke, Associate Editor. Reviews of better class musical programs throughout the world in each issue.

Nab Reports

WEEKLY. Normandy Bldg., 1626 K St., N.W., Washington, D. C. Phone, National 2080.

Proceedings of I. R. E.

MONTHLY. 330 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y. Phone, MEDallion 3-5661. Publisher, Inst. of Radio Engineers; Editor, Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith; Business Manager, Harold P. Westman; Advertising Manager, John D. Crawford. The Proceedings is an engineering journal publishing technical paper on radio and allied subjects. Papers are published after review by two committees and the editor. Releases and other news cannot be used, but new commercial literature of engineering interest is listed each month. (Established in 1913, the Proceedings is now 25 years old, probably the oldest of all radio engineering publications.)

Proceedings of the Radio Club of America

SIX ISSUES PER YEAR. 11 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y. Phone, Longacre 5-6622. Publisher, Radio Club of America Inc.; President, John H. Miller; Corresponding Secretary, Fred Miller; Editor, L. C. F. Horle.

Publishers' Information Bureau's National Advertising Records

MONTHLY AND QUARTERLY. 799 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Phone, STuyvesant 9-7334. Records of advertising on networks (monthly); and spot-station (quarterly).

Q S T

MONTHLY. West Hartford, Conn. Publisher, American Radio Relay League; Editor, Kenneth B. Warner; Managing

“MODERN ADVERTISING” sets a Canadian Record



in every issue our advertisers score more than 2,000 direct hits in Canada's most profitable ADVERTISING MARKET.

IF THAT SOUNDS LIKE A LOT OF BULLS-EYES LISTEN TO THIS

The exact circulation of MODERN ADVERTISING, taken from the Canadian Circulations Audit Board statement for 1938, shows 2,166 readers. This covers the largest group of executives in charge of advertising reached by any advertising publication. This includes our complete coverage of every agency and brings you the greatest potential market for advertising media and services that can be obtained.

BROADCAST PROMOTION

Every month our radio department, BROADCAST PROMOTION, is filled with newsy items about the stations and editorial features in the interest of radio advertising. An advertisement for your station running with this valuable editorial service makes a doubly effective impression on our maximum group of advertising buyers. We all realize that people prefer to do business with those whom they know best.

YOU CAN MAKE FRIENDS WITH CANADA'S ADVERTISING BUYERS THROUGH THE PAGES OF

MODERN ADVERTISING

137 WELLINGTON STREET WEST

TORONTO, ONTARIO

Editor, Clark C. Rodimon; Advertising Manager, F. Cheyney Beekley; Circulation Manager, David H. Houghton; Acting Technical Editor, George Grammer. This publication is the official organ of the American Radio Relay League and is devoted to activities and developments in amateur radio.

Radex

MONTHLY (except July and August). 362 Cedar Lane, Teaneck, N. J. Phone, Teaneck 6-6247. Publisher, The Radex Publishing Co.; Editor, Page Taylor. This publication is for the radio listener who is interested in listening to distant stations. It is of interest principally to DXers.

Radio

MONTHLY (except August and September.) 7460 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. Phone, YOrk 7226. Published by Radio, Ltd. Publisher, K. V. R. Lansingh; Editor, W. W. Smith; Technical Editor, R. Dawley. BRANCH OFFICES: 11 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y., J. B. Carter; 3606 N. Bernard St., Chicago, Ill., C. W. Nelson. This publication is devoted to technical and constructional material for the amateur and also information on experimental and high frequency radio; content does not touch on the business, entertainment or personal sides of radio.

Radio Advertising Rates and Data

MONTHLY. 333 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone, Randolph 5616. President, Walter E. Botthof; Vice-President and Secretary, Albert Moss; Treasurer, R. A. Trenkmann. BRANCH OFFICES: 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y., Phone, MOhawk 4-1220; 155 Montgomery St., San Francisco; 318 West Ninth St., Los Angeles. Radio station rates service revised and issued monthly.

Radio Amateur Call Book

QUARTERLY. 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Phone, WAbash 1903. Publisher, Radio Amateur Call Book Inc.; Editor, Harold A. Rensch; Circulation Manager, D. A. Schroeder; Advertising Manager, C. O. Stimson. BRANCH OFFICES: 19 E. 47th St., New York, N. Y.; 10515 Wilbur Ave., Cleveland, Ohio; 4214 Country Club Drive, Long Beach, Calif. This publication contains up-to-date and complete lists of all radio amateurs throughout the entire world.

Radio-Craft

MONTHLY. 99 Hudson St., New York, N. Y. Phone, Walker 5-0730. President and Publisher, H. Gernsbach; Vice-President and General Manager, R. W. DeMott; Managing Editor, R. D. Washburne. BRANCH OFFICE: 520 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone, SUperior 7306. This publication reports latest developments in the radio art, including trade news and technical descriptions.

Radio Daily

DAILY. 1501 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Phone, WISconsin 7-6336. Publisher, John W. Alicoate; General Manager, Donald M. Mersereau; Editor, M. H. Shapiro; Business Manager, Marvin Kirsch; Los Angeles Correspondent, Ralph Wilk; Chicago Correspondent, Larry Wolters. BRANCH OFFICE: 6425 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, Calif.; Ralph Wilk, Manager. The National Daily Newspaper of Commercial Radio and Television.

Radio Dial

WEEKLY. 22 East 12th St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Phone, Cherry 0710. Publisher, Wilbert Rosenthal; Editor, James A. Rosenthal; Business Manager, A. M. Mathieux. A radio newspaper published weekly; columns by local radio authorities. News deals with actual broadcasts and human interest material.

Radio Digest

BI-MONTHLY. 7460 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. Phone, YOrk 7226. Published by Radio Ltd. Publisher, K. V. R. Lansingh; Editor, W. W. Smith; Technical Editor, R. Dawley. BRANCH OFFICES: 11 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y., J. B. Carter; 3606 N. Bernard St., Chicago, Ill., C. W. Nelson. This publication is devoted largely to reprints from magazines serving the entire radio technical field; content does not touch on the business, entertainment or personal sides of radio.

Radio and Electric Appliance Journal

MONTHLY. 1270 Sixth Ave., New York, N. Y. Phone, CRcle 7-5842. Publisher, Henderson Publications Inc.; Editor, Glad Henderson; Associate Editor, Daniel Webster. BRANCH OFFICE: 664 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. (Western Representative, Richard J. Burrill).

Radio and Electrical Sales

EVERY OTHER MONTH. 137 Wellington St., West, Toronto, Canada. Phone Waverly 2711. Publisher, Weston Wrigley; Editor, Henry McCardle; Business Manager, G. B. Wrigley; Advertising Manager, A. H. Boyd. A merchandising publication featuring window and store displays and advocating trade organization.

Radio Guide

WEEKLY. 731 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill. Phone, Wabash 8850. Publisher, M. L. Annenberg; Editor, Curtis Mitchell; N. Y. Correspondent, Martin Lewis; Los Angeles Correspondent, Evans Plummer; Business Manager, Geo. d'Utassy; Advertising Manager, Saul Flaum. BRANCH OFFICES: 551 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.; 9059 Sunset Blvd., Hollywood, Calif.

Radio Markets

(Quarterly Issue of Radio Art)

QUARTERLY. 515 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. Phone, Plaza 3-7222. Editor and Publisher, C. R. Tighe. BRANCH OFFICES: 201 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill., Manager, Scott Kingwell; 407 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, Cal., Dr. Ralph L. Power. National publication devoted to market and coverage information about radio stations.

Radio Mirror

MONTHLY. 122 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y. Phone, LExington 2-9050. Publisher, Macfadden Publications, Inc.; Editor, Fred R. Sammis; Executive Editor, Ernest V. Heyn; Los Angeles Correspondent, Elaine Osterman; Advertising Manager, Walter Hanlon. News and pictures of stars and shows; fictionization of radio serials; reprints of outstanding and important broadcasts; biographies; program listings.

Radio News

MONTHLY. 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Phone, Harrison 7300. Published by Ziff-Davis Publishing Co. Publisher, William B. Ziff; Editor, B. G. Davis; Managing Editor, Karl A. Kopetzky; Circulation Manager, John H. Reardon; Business Manager, A. T. Pullen; Advertising Manager, Sanford L. Cahn. BRANCH OFFICE: 381 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. This publication is a technical radio magazine catering to the interests of the advanced listener, the radio amateur and embryo radio amateur, the short wave listener, experimenter, set constructor, serviceman, dealer and engineer.

Radio & Electrical Retailer of Australia

WEEKLY. 30 Carrington St., Sydney, Australia. Phone, B 7188. Managing Editor, Oswald F. Mingay; News Editor, K. H. M. Denny; Technical Editor, J. R. Edwards. BRANCH OFFICE: 239 Collins St., Melbourne, Victoria. A weekly trade newspaper covering the radio and electrical manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing industries of the Commonwealth of Australia; also includes electrical information regarding refrigerators and domestic electric appliances. News releases give personal and general information regarding manufacturers, retailers, etc.

Radio Retailing

MONTHLY. 330 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y. Phone, MEdallion 3-0700. Published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. Vice-President and Publishing Director, Howard Ehrlich; Manager, H. W. Mateer; Editor, O. Fred Rost; Managing Editor, W. W. Macdonald. BRANCH OFFICES: 1105 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., Ralph Maultsby; 520 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., G. J. Seaman and K. Groener; 1510 Hanna Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio, L. P. Canty; 16 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa., F. P. Coyle; 883 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif., J. W. Otterson and R. N. Phelan. Radio Retailing is devoted to the selling and servicing activities of the radio dealer, serviceman and jobber. It is also widely read by radio manufacturers and their sales representatives. The publication covers the news of the radio industry, maintaining a permanent staff in the mid-west, on the west coast and in the east for news gathering and fact finding. Annually Radio Retailing presents a statistical review of the radio industry and at proper times publishes a directory of manufacturers, set specifications, etc.

Radio and Television

MONTHLY. 99 Hudson St., New York, N. Y. Phone, Walker 5-0730. Editor and Publisher, Hugo Gernsback; Managing Editor, H. W. Secor; Secretary, Harriet Kantro. The editorial policy of this publication includes the reporting of radio and television news items with photos, interviews with prominent radio and television engineers, description of new inventions in radio and featuring, particularly, constructional articles on radio and television receivers and transmitters. Among the regular monthly features are: short wave station list; question box, "Let's Listen In" and "What Do You Think" columns, monthly

Silver Trophy Award for the best "ham" station photo, radio quiz, etc.

Radio Today

MONTHLY. 480 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. Phone, PLaza 3-1340. Publisher and General Manager, M. Clements; Editor, Orestes H. Caldwell. Publication devoted to dealers, manufacturers, service men and distributors.

Radio Trade Annual and Service Manual

YEARLY. 30 Carrington St., Sydney, Australia. Phone, B 7188. Managing Editor, Oswald F. Mingay. BRANCH OFFICE: 239 Collins St., Melbourne, Victoria. Radio Trade Annual is a yearbook giving practically all the information required by radio manufacturers, distributors and servicemen for reference purposes.

Radio Trade-Builder

MONTHLY. 347 Adelaide St., West, Toronto, Ont., Canada. Phone, Elgin 0467. Publisher Hugh C. MacLean Publications Ltd.; Editor, T. C. Van Alstyne; National Advertising Manager, John T. Rochford. This publication reports general trade news of interest to radio dealers and servicemen, jobbers and manufacturers, radio engineers, broadcasting stations, etc. It also contains merchandising and service articles of interest to retail radio trade.

Radio Weekly

WEEKLY. 99 Hudson St., New York, N. Y. Phone, WA 5-2576. Publisher, Edward H. Davis; Editor, Cy Kneller; Advertising Manager, Sidney E. Davis; News Editor, Ray Ganly.

Radio World

MONTHLY. 145 West 45th St., New York, N. Y. Phone, BRyant 9-0558. Published by Hennessy Radio Publications Corp. Publisher and Editor, E. L. Moore; President and Treasurer, James E. Bryan; Advertising Manager, Herbert E. Hayden. This publication reports the news and is devoted to the technical interests of the serviceman, engineer, experimenter and amateur.

Report of Radio Research in Japan

TRI-ANNUAL. Imperial Academy House, Ueno Park, Tokyo, Japan. Phone, Shitaya No. 43. Publisher, National Research Council of Japan; Chairman, H. Nagaoka; Secretary, H. Honda. This publication reviews the radio progress in Japan.

RCA Review

QUARTERLY. 75 Varick St., New York, N. Y. Phone, WALKer 5-3721. Publisher, RCA Institutes Technical Press; Editors, Charles J. Pannill, Chairman of the Board of Editors; Ralph R. Beal; H. H. Beverage; R. S. Burnap; Irving F. Byrnes; Lewis M. Clement; Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith; Harry G. Grover; O. B. Hanson; Charles W. Horn; Willson Hurt; Dr. Charles B. Jolliffe; Frank E. Mullen; Charles H. Taylor; Arthur F. Van Dyck; W. S. Fitzpatrick, Secretary of Board of Editors. RCA Review aims to present a record of outstanding developments of the laboratories of the Radio Corporation of America in radio and associated electronic subjects.

Service

MONTHLY. 19 East 47th St., New York, N. Y. Phone, PLaza 3-0483. Publisher, Bryan Davis Publishing Co.; Editors, R. G. Herzog; R. D. Rettenbeyer; N. Y. Correspondent, S. R. Cowan; Business Manager, B. S. Davis; Advertising Manager, Paul S. Weil. Circulates among distributors of radio parts and accessories, radio set distributors, distributors of public address equipment and all types of sound apparatus; service organizations specializing in radio and allied industries; service departments of radio set and parts distributors and dealers, department stores, radio set manufacturers, public address manufacturers, and kindred lines; radio dealers, sporting goods, music and automotive stores as well as other retailers handling radio and television; independent radio service men and service engineers.

Stage

MONTHLY. 50 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y. Phone, VANDerbilt 3-6886. Publisher, John Hanrahan; Executive Editor, Ruth Woodbury Sedgwick; Radio Editor, Leonard Schurmann; National publication devoted to every phase of the entertainment field.

Standard Rate and Data Service

MONTHLY. 333 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone, RANDolph 5616. President, Walter E. Botthof; Vice-President and Secretary, Albert Moss; Treasurer, R. A. Trenkmann. BRANCH OFFICES: 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y., Phone, MOhawk 4-1220; 155 Montgomery St., San Francisco; 318 West Ninth St., Los Angeles. Advertising rate service for publication field revised and issued monthly.

Telecommunications Reports

WEEKLY. 1158 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C. Phone, District 2678. Editor, Roland C. Davies. Specialized Washington news letter on communications.

Television and Short-Wave World

MONTHLY. 37-38, Chancery Lane, London W.C.2, England. Publisher, Bernard Jones Publications Ltd.; Editor, H. Corbishley. This publication is devoted to television and allied subjects, and shortwave communication.

Tide

BI-MONTHLY. 232 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. Phone, ASHland 4-3390. President and Publisher, David Frederick; Editor, E. L. Hess; Chicago Correspondent, J. E. West; Los Angeles Correspondent, R. J. Birch. BRANCH OFFICES, 125½ Luckie St., Atlanta, Ga., John H. Reagin; 734 Little Bldg., Boston, Mass., Arthur F. Chapin; 360 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., J. E. West; 846 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif., R. J. Birch; 155 Sansome St., San Francisco, Calif., R. J. Birch. Report radio news of interest in the advertising field

Variety

WEEKLY. 154 West 46th St., New York, N. Y. Phone, BRyant 9-8153. Publisher, Sid Silverman; Editor, Sid Silverman; Radio Editor, Bob Landry; Business Manager, Harold Erichs; Advertising Manager, Hyatt Daab. BRANCH OFFICES: 54 W. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill., Hal Halperin; 1708-10 No. Vine St., Hollywood, Calif., Arthur Ungar.

Western Advertising

SEMI-MONTHLY. 564 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. Phone, GARfield 8966. Publisher, Ramsey Oppenheim; Managing Editor, Robert Edmundson Wade, Jr.; Radio Editor, R. E. Wade, Jr.; N. Y. Correspondent, L. V. Hohl; Los Angeles Correspondent, W. M. Brown. BRANCH OFFICES: Graybar Bldg., New York, N. Y., L. V. Hohl, N. Y. Manager; 426 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif., W. M. Brown, So. Calif. Manager. New developments in radio generally and reporting news of western accounts and stations from a commercial angle.

The Wireless Engineer

MONTHLY. Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1, London, England. Publisher, Iliffe & Sons Ltd.; Technical Editor, Professor G. W. O. Howe; Editor, Hugh S. Pocock. The Wireless Engineer publishes articles on research and progress in radio engineering and a most comprehensive service of abstracts of the world's technical radio literature. Articles usually deal with original research.

The Wireless World

WEEKLY. Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1, London, England. Publisher, Iliffe & Sons Ltd.; Editor, Hugh S. Pocock. The Wireless World covers the whole field of radio, but specializes in articles relating to the design of receivers, particularly for broadcasting.

World Radio Markets

NON-PERIODICALLY. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Phone, District 2200. John Payne, Chief Electrical Division; Editor Lawrence D. Batson. BRANCH OFFICES: District and cooperative offices of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce throughout the world. General; introductory description of the market; area and population; climate and geography; sets in use; number and distribution. Selling methods; distribution; distributing. Advertising: facilities and customs. Packing and shipping. Terms and discounts: prevalent practices. Set market: demand; potentialities; sales volume. Types and preferences: cabinets, dials, number tubes, makes, power supply, climatic conditions affecting materials; representative prices. Automobile sets: use; cars registered; radio in taxicabs and buses. Parts and servicing: component required by domestic set industry; service facilities. Tubes: American types, European types, availability and representative retail prices; requirements for domestic set industry. Loudspeakers: requirements for domestic industry and for servicing. Intercommunicators: systems for interoffice communications, use, market. Battery sets and batteries: battery operated sets, prevalence; battery supply. Wind driven power supply: prevalence, wind data. Transmitters and accessories: possibilities for sale. Sources of supply: supplying countries, especially of tubes and sets. Manufacture: domestic industry, especially for sets and tubes. Television: development, potentialities. Amateur: number, organization, equipment. Police radio: Facsimile. Airways radio: development. Broadcasting: organization and practices, stations. Regulations, etc.

RADIO EDITORS and WRITERS of NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES and CANADA



The following list of radio editors writing for newspapers in the United States and Canada was compiled from questionnaires submitted in the Second Annual Radio Daily Poll and through the cooperation of radio stations in both countries.

ALABAMA

Birmingham News: Turner Jordan
Birmingham Post: M. H. Potter
Southern Radio News (Birmingham):
Homer T. Suddeth

ARIZONA

Phoenix Gazette: Jerry McLain
Phoenix Republic: Frank Ross
Phoenix Visitors' Guide: Warren Krause
Phoenix Weekly Gazette: Don Frederickson
Tucson Citizen: Radio Editor
Tucson Star: Fitz Turner

ARKANSAS

Hope Star: Alex Washburn
Jonesboro Sun: Fred Troott
Jonesboro Tribune: Donald Murray
Arkansas Democrat (Little Rock): Harlan Hobbs
Cinemat (Paragould): Billy Justice

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley Gazette: Helane Peters
Fresno Bee: A. J. Welter
Fresno Guide: James McCollum
Fresno News: A. R. Parcher
Hollywood Citizen-News: Zuma Palmer
Long Beach Press-Telegram: Fulton Fields
Long Beach Sun: Dave Lewis
Gilmore Mike (Los Angeles): Bernie Miligan
Los Angeles Examiner, Los Angeles Herald & Express, Los Angeles News, Los Angeles Times (for logs only): Jack Holmes
Madera Tribune: Radio Editor
Merced Sun-Star: Radio Editor

Oakland Post Enquirer: Emmet Briton
Oakland Tribune: Jack Burroughs, Charles McIntosh
Pasadena Independent: Bill Bird
Pasadena Post & Pasadena Star News: Reginald Warren
Sacramento Bee: Ronald Schofield
Sacramento Union & The Sacramentorian: Kirt McBride
San Francisco Call Bulletin: Bob Hall, Earl Gibson
San Francisco Chronicle: Herb Caen, George Isaacs
San Francisco Examiner: Edward Murphy
San Francisco Life: J. Clarence Myers
San Francisco News: Claude La Belle, Emily Hodell
Santa Ana Journal: Frank Orr
Santa Ana Register: Mason Yould
Santa Rosa Press-Democrat & Santa Rosa Republican: Mike Pardee
Stockton Independent: Tom Regan, Al Trivelpiece
Stockton Record: Rossi Reynolds
Turlock Journal: Radio Editor
Watsonville Register-Pajaronian: Edgar Slusser, Ralph Salazar
Watsonville Sun: Howard Shaerin
Woodland Democrat: Lucille Evans

COLORADO

Alamosa Courier: John L. Dier
Alamosa News: Riley L. Emmons
Denver Daily Record-Stockman: Gordon Clark
Denver Post: Betty Craig, A. De Bernardi, Jr.
Rocky Mountain News (Denver): James Briggs

Greeley Booster: Loren Walling
Greeley Journal: Gene Vervalin
Monte Vista Journal: Lonnie Pippin

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport Post & Bridgeport Telegram:
Rocky Clark
Bridgeport Herald: Leo Miller
Bridgeport Times-Star: Fredric Thoms
Danbury Times: Karl Nash
Greenwich Time: Bernie Yudain
Hamden Times-Observer: Alex A. Gagliardi
Hartford Courant: Donald Smith, Douglas B. Fellows, John Reitmeyer
Hartford Times: Harold B. Waldo, Julian Tuthill
Connecticut Echo (New Haven): Marjorie Zimmerman
South Norwalk Sentinel: Rod Leland
Stamford Advocate: Leonard Massell
Waterbury Democrat & Waterbury Republican & American: Ray Fitzpatrick

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington Herald & Times: Bernie Harrison
Washington News: Katherine Smith, Don Craig
Washington Post: Nell Clement, J. H. Heiney, Charles Moore
Washington Star: Chris Mathiesen

FLORIDA

Lakeland Ledger: Sam Farebel
Lakeland News: W. H. Lovering
Miami Herald: Marion Stevens
Miami News: Boardman Byrd
Radio Journal (Miami): (Mrs.) C. F. Towle
St. Petersburg Independent: Bill Dunlap
St. Petersburg Times: Donald Cook
Tampa Times: William L. Waters
Tampa Tribune: Carl Johnson

GEORGIA

Albany Herald: Jimmie Robinson
Athens Banner-Herald: Bryan C. Lumpkin
Atlanta Constitution: Sam Clark, Howell Jones
Atlanta Georgian & American: Keeler McCartney
Atlanta Journal: Ernest Rogers
Macon News: Radio Editor
Macon Telegraph: Radio Editor
Waycross Journal-Herald: Martha Jane Folsom

IDAHO

Boise Capital News: Radio Editor
Caldwell News-Tribune: Maurice Russell
Idaho State Journal Tribune: Mel Dorius
Twin Falls Times: James Mullin

ILLINOIS

Champaign News-Gazette: Dick Childs
Chicago American: Esther Schulz, Lorraine Neistrum
Chicago Herald & Examiner: Ulmer Turner
Chicago News: Joseph Gorg
Chicago Times: William Irwin, Don Foster
Chicago Tribune: Larry Wolters
Radio Guide (Chicago): Curtis Mitchell
Decatur Herald & Review: E. O. McCann
East St. Louis Journal: Robert Boylan
Coles County Shopper (Mattoon): C. L. Denning
Peoria Journal-Transcript: R. M. Shepherdson
Peoria Star: Bill Oakley
Rockford Register - Republic: Jean Grimm
Tuscola Review: Everett Bruhn
Rockford Star: Curtis West
Illinois State Journal (Springfield): Harry Moody

INDIANA

Evansville Courier: Clarence Kerlin
Evansville Press: Clifton Brooks
Indianapolis News: Herbert Kenney Jr.
Indianapolis Star: Robert Tucker, Corbin Patrick
Indianapolis Times: James M. Thrasher
Lafayette Journal-Courier: Dick Greenwood
Terre Haute Star & Tribune: Radio Editor

IOWA

Cedar Rapids Gazette: Ed Dose
Council Bluffs Nonpareil: Andy Thornell
Davenport Times & Democrat: Ina Wickham, Rose Tart
Des Moines Dispatch: J. McCormick
Des Moines Register & Tribune: Mary Little
Shenandoah Sentinel: R. K. Tindall
Sioux City Journal: Willis Forbes
Sioux City Tribune: John Boob
Waterloo Courier: Radio Editor

KANSAS

Kansas City Kansas: Ruth Kendall, Francis Meisner
Lawrence Journal-World: Robert Busby
Manhattan Chronicle: George T. Hart
Salina Journal: Doretha Smith

Topeka Capital: E. D. Keilmann
Topeka State-Journal: George Hillyer
Wichita Beacon: Sid Coleman
Wichita Eagle: Tom Clinton

KENTUCKY

Lexington Herald & Lexington Leader:
Dick C. Ferguson
Louisville Journal-Courier & Louisville
Times: James Sheehy, Bill Bryan
Owensboro Inquirer: L. D. Gasser, John
Potter
Owensboro Messenger: Clyde Watson
Paducah Sun-Democrat: Joe La Gore

LOUISIANA

New Orleans Item & Tribune: Gus
Koorie
New Orleans States & Times-Picayune:
Arline Stafford
Shreveport Journal: Tom Ashley
Shreveport Times: Radio Editor

MAINE

Bangor Commercial: Frank Bass
Lewiston Post: Radio Editor
Le Massager (Lewiston): Radio Editor
Portland Express & Herald Express: Ina
B. Somerville

MARYLAND

Baltimore News-Post & Sunday American:
J. Hammond Brown
Baltimore Evening Sun: Harry Stewart
Baltimore Morning Sun: E. J. Chapman
Baltimore Sunday Sun: Harry Haller,
Frances Hiss
Cambridge Tribune: Radio Editor
Crisfield Post: Radio Editor
Cumberland News: M. F. Prendergast
Cumberland Times: J. William Hunt
Salisbury Advertiser: Radio Editor

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston American: Newcomb F. Thompson
Boston Globe: Elizabeth L. Sullivan
Boston Herald Traveler: Alice Quinlan
Boston Post: Howard Fitzpatrick
Boston Record: Herbert O'Connell
Boston Transcript: Frederick W. Hobbs
Christian Science Monitor (Boston): Albert
Hughes
Fall River Herald News: Edward J.
Delaney, Henry Degnan
L'Independent (Fall River): P. A.
Lajoie
Gloucester Times: John A. Radcliffe
Greenfield News: Bolton Young
Lawrence Eagle & Tribune: Sebastian
Bartolotta
Lawrence Telegraph: Radio Editor
Lowell Leader: Ethel K. Billings

Lowell Sun: Charles Sampas
L'Etoile (Lowell): Lucien A. Desmarais
Lynn Item: Hazel Anderson
Medford Mercury: John S. Quinn
New Bedford Mercury: Carl Williams
New Bedford Standard Times: John
Dakin, Jr.

Peabody Times: Ralph Sawyer
Somerset Spectator: S. Hathaway
Springfield News & Republican: Benjamin
Buxton
Springfield Union: Henry P. Lewis,
Frank Murray
Taunton Gazette: James N. Lincoln
Worcester Gazette & Post Telegram:
Radio Editor

MICHIGAN

Battle Creek Enquirer & News: Frank
Lynn
Battle Creek Moon-Journal: J. Ray Sim-
mons
Bay City Times: Alice Zingg
Detroit Free Press: Edgar A. Guest, Jr.
Detroit News: Herschell Hart
Detroit Times: Pat Dennis
Grand Rapids Herald: William B. Mc-
Claran
Grand Rapids Press: Evelyn Kruse
Kalamazoo News Advertiser: Barney
Stonehouse
Lansing State Journal: Jerry Root
Muskegon Chronicle: R. Bowles
Muskegon Heights Record: G. Curry
Saginaw News: Leslie A. Wahl

MINNESOTA

Bemidji Star: Radio Editor
Duluth Herald & News Tribune: J. T.
Watts
Fergus Falls Tribune: Radio Editor
Minneapolis Journal: J. J. Biddison,
Muriel Nelson
Minneapolis Star: Eleanor M. Shaw,
Dave Silverman
Minneapolis Tribune: Phil Shipley, E. A.
Ahlstrom
Moorhead News: Stanley Cowan
St. Cloud Times-Journal: Harold Schoel-
kopf
St. Paul Dispatch & Pioneer Press: C. T.
Peterson, Oakes Miller, Kathryn
Gorman
St. Paul Shopper: Doris Book
Winona Republican - Herald: William
Morgan

MISSISSIPPI

Brandon News: Ralph Maddox
Tupelo Journal: Don Lilly

MISSOURI

Columbia Missourian: A. E. Soderstrom
Joplin Globe & News Herald: Ray S.
Cochron

Kansas City Journal: John Cameron
Swayze
Kansas City Star: V. S. Batton, H. Dean
Fitzer
Butler County News (Poplar Bluff):
Loren Marshall
St. Joseph News-Press: Prentiss Mooney
St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Harry La
Mertha
St. Louis Post-Dispatch: James L.
Spencer
St. Louis Star-Times: R. Reynolds, Ray
V. Hamilton, Miss Hagen
Springfield News & Leader: Dick Terry

NEBRASKA

Beatrice Sun: R. S. Marvin
Fremont Tribune: Lynn Fenstermacher
Grand Island Independent: Radio Editor
Hastings Tribune: Harold Hamil
Lincoln Star & Journal: Bruce Nicoll
Nebraska State Journal (Lincoln):
Barney Oldfield
Omaha Journal Stockman: Russell
Briggs
Omaha Tribune: Carl Peter
Omaha World-Herald: Keith Wilson

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Manchester Union: Robert Blood
L'Avenir National (Manchester):
Ernest A. Bournival
Portsmouth Herald: Percy Moulton

NEW JERSEY

Asbury Park Press: Helen Firstbrook
Atlantic City Press & Union: Howard
P. Dimon
Camden Argus: William H. Jeffries
Camden Courier-Post: Doris Carey,
Marian Gibson
South Jersey News (Camden): Albert
Kaplan
East Orange Courier: Stan Coe
Monmouth Democrat (Freehold):
Radio Editor
Jersey Observer (Hoboken): H. Sullivan
Jersey Journal (Jersey City): C. J.
Ingram
Long Branch Record: Houston Brown
Newark Ledger: Radio Editor
Newark News: Hubert E. Ede
Newark Star Eagle: Radio Editor
Newark Sunday Call: Albert Edwin
Sonn
Red Bank Register: Radio Editor
Hudson Dispatch (Union City): Radio
Editor

NEW MEXICO

Duke City News: William T. Harris
Gallup Gazette: Evon Z. Vogt
Hobbs News & Sun: Ken Dixon
Hobbs Post-Courier: Stu Morrison
New Mexico Examiner (Santa Fe):
J. F. Pichler

NEW YORK

Knickerbocker News (Albany): Ed
Healy
Albany News: H. Goldstein
Albany Times-Union: A. F. Demess
Auburn Citizen-Advertiser: Victor
Callanan
Binghamton Press: George Curtis
Binghamton Sun: Letitia Lyon
Brooklyn Citizen: Murray Rosenberg
Brooklyn Eagle: Joe Ranson, Dave
Bratton
Buffalo Courier-Express: George Oliver
Buffalo News: Rod Reed, Joseph Haeff-
ner
Buffalo Times: Richard J. Murray
Canton Advertiser: J. A. Finnegan
Canton Plain Dealer: Atwood Manley
Putnam County News (Cold Spring):
George O'Donnell
Elmira Advertiser: Charles Barber
Elmira Star-Gazette: George McCann
Elmira Sunday Telegram: Donald Seely
Jamestown Journal: John A. Hall
Jamestown Post: J. Harold Swanson
Newburgh News: Thomas Yates
Associated Press (New York City):
Charles Butterfield
New York Herald Tribune: John Bogart
New York Journal-American: Dinty
Doyle, Tom Brooks
New York Mirror: Nick Kenny
New York News: Ben Gross, Sid Shalit
New York Post: Leonard Carlton
New York Sun: E. L. Bragdon
New York Times: Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr.
New York World Telegram: Alton Cook
United Press (New York City): Webb
Artz
Olean Times-Herald: Don Walker
Plattsburgh Press: Mr. Lynch
Plattsburgh Republican: T. M. Farrell
Champlain Valley Review (Port Henry):
Al Dreyfuss
Poughkeepsie Sunday Courier: Perry
Walsh
Rochester Democrat & Chronicle:
Waldon Yerger, William D. Manning
Rochester News: J. P. Dwyer
Rochester Sun: Burgess Smith
Rochester Times-Union: Waldon Yerger
Saranac Lake Mirror: Leon Bourne
Schenectady Gazette: Ned Wintersteen
Schenectady Union-Star: John L. Blawis
Syracuse Herald: Robert Hoffman
Syracuse Journal & Sunday American:
George Wright, E. R. Vadeboncuer
Syracuse Post-Standard: Jack Baker,
John Grimes
Troy Observer & Budget: H. Goldstein
Troy Record: A. F. Demess
Troy Times: Walter Demers
Watertown Times: Dominic Pepp

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville Citizen & Times: c/o WWNC,
Robert B. Bingham

Charlotte News: **W. Williams**
Charlotte Observer: **H. A Rouser**
Durham Herald: **Fred Hanney**
Durham Sun: **Wyatt Dixon**
Raleigh News & Observer: **Charles Packer**

Raleigh Times: **Julian Krawcheck**
Winston-Salem Journal: **Stuart Rabb**

NORTH DAKOTA

Devils Lake World: **Gordon Stefanowicz**
Fargo Forum: **Alma Riggle**
McLean County Independent (Garrison):
Radio Editor

Stutsman County Record (Jamestown):
Radio Editor

Mandan Courier: **Forrest Edwards**
People's Opinion (Valley City): **I. J. Moe**
Valley City Times-Record: **Phil Marks**

OHIO

Akron Beacon Journal: **Dorothy Doran**
Ashtabula Star & Beacon: **Frank Anderson**

Canton Repository: **Clifford Gross**
Cincinnati Enquirer: **Jack Rogers**
Cincinnati News: **Elmore C. Bacon**
Cincinnati Post: **Paul Kennedy**
Cincinnati Times-Star: **France Raine**
Cleveland Plain Dealer: **Robert S. Stephen**

Cleveland Press: **Norman Siegel**
Columbus Citizens: **George Hage**
Columbus Dispatch: **Carl De Bloom, Jr.**
Ohio State Journal (Columbus): **Harold Eckert**

Columbus Sunday Star: **Joe R. Mills**
Conneaut News-Herald: **Robert St. John**
Dayton Herald: **Mr. Fleisher**
Dayton Journal: **Jack Carr**
Dayton News: **Chuck Gay**
Fostoria Review: **LaVern Huth**
Geneva Free Press: **Charles Bonsor**
Lima News: **James Blissel**
Painesville Telegraph: **David E. Bollinger, Jr.**

Sidney News: **Marjorie Troester**
Springfield News: **Richard Wolbert**
Springfield Sun: **Mr. Henley**
Tiffin Advertiser-Tribune: **Arnold Whalen**

Toledo Blade: **Richard Pheatt, John N. Grigsby, Mitchell Woodbury**

Toledo Times: **Chester Morton**
Warren Tribune Chronicle: **Don McCreery**

Youngstown Vindicator: (Mrs.) **Marion C. MacDonald**

OKLAHOMA

Ada News: **W. D. Little**
Ardmore Ardmoreite: **Ramon Martin**
Oklahoma City News: **Emery Grinell, Mr. Hickman**

Oklahoma City Oklahoman & Times:
Leon Hatfield

Shawnee News & Star: **Maxine Eddy**

Tulsa Tribune: **Kenneth Johnston, Bill Stevens**

Tulsa World: **Harry La Ferte**

OREGON

Albany Democrat-Herald: **Walter Coover**
Corvallis Gazette-Times: **C. E. Ingalls**
Eugene Register-Guard: **William Tugman**

Portland Journal: **Lawrence Gilbertson**
Portland News-Telegram: **Eddy Golick**
Portland Oregonian: **William Moyes, William Morp**

Salem Capital Journal: **Radio Editor**
Oregon Statesman (Salem): **Radio Editor**

PENNSYLVANIA

Allentown Call: **Wayne Holben**
Allentown Chronicle & News: **Edward Snyder**

Altoona Mirror: **Ted Holsinger**
Altoona Tribune: **Paul Lamade**
Ardmore Main Line Times: **Radio Editor**
Bethlehem Globe-Times: **Mr. Knipe**

Chester Times: **Radio Editor**
Conshohocken Recorder: **Richard Collins**
Erie Dispatch-Herald: **A. J. White**
Erie Times: **Charles Wells**

Harrisburg Telegraph: **Eddie Fisher**
North Penn Weekly News (Lansdale):
Charles Maguire

Lewisburg Bucknellian: **Reg Meariden**
Norrinstown Times-Herald: (Miss) **T. Collins**

Philadelphia Bulletin: **Elmer Cull**
Philadelphia Inquirer: **Frank Rosen**
Philadelphia News: **Dorothy Guinan, Raymond Gathrid**

Philadelphia Public Ledger: **George Opp**
Philadelphia Record: **George Lilley**
Radio Press (Philadelphia): **Norman Jay**
Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: **Darrell Martin**
Pittsburgh Press: **Si Steinhauer**
Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph: **Zora Unkovitch**

Schuylkill New Deal Reporter (Pottsville): **Joseph Gallagher**

Scrantonian (Scranton): **Radio Editor**
Sunbury Daily-Item: **Reg Meraiden**
Williamsport Gazette & Bulletin:
Quentin Beauge

Williamsport Sun: **Mark Good**

RHODE ISLAND

Newport Herald: **William D. Hazard**
Newport News: **Frances X. Flannery**
Pawtucket Times: **Sylvester Sprague**
Providence Journal & Bulletin: **Ben Kaplan**

Rhode Island Globe (Providence):
K. W. MacMullen

Newport Sentinel (Tiverton): **S. Hathaway**

Woonsocket Call: **Gregory S. Greene**
L'Independent (Woonsocket): **Radio Editor**

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia Record: Caldwell Withers
Columbia State: John Montgomery
Greenville News: Dan Crosland
Greenville Piedmont: Jimmie Thompson

SOUTH DAKOTA

Pierre Capital Journal: James B. Hipple

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga Free Press: Ralph Sanders
Chattanooga News: Wilbur Kinley
Knoxville Journal: Carl Moore
Knoxville News-Sentinel: Glann McNeil
Memphis Commercial Appeal: Robert Gray
Memphis Press-Scimitar: John Rogers

TEXAS

Amarillo Globe & News: Wes Izzard,
Bill Wilson, Dick Martin
Austin American & Statesman: Bill Weeg
Austin Dispatch: Radio Editor
Big Spring Herald: Bob Whipkey
Brownsville Herald: Radio Editor
Dallas Dispatch: Charles Kelley
Dallas News: John Rosenfield, Victor Davis
Dallas Times-Herald: Douglas Hawley,
Jimmy Lovell
Edinburg Review: Radio Editor
El Paso Herald-Post: Radio Editor
Fort Worth Press: Jack Gordon, Delbert Willis
Fort Worth Star-Telegram: Bill Potts,
Mark Burroners
Gladewater Times: Radio Editor
Valley Morning Star (Harlingen):
Radio Editor
Henderson Times: Radio Editor
Kilgore News: Radio Editor
Longview News: Radio Editor
Marshall News Messenger: Radio Editor
McAllen Monitor: Si Casady
Pampa News: Ted DeWeese
Paris News: Henry Moore
San Angelo Standard & Times: Radio Editor
San Antonio Express: A. W. Grant
San Antonio Light: Renwicke Carey
San Antonio News: Mary Louise Wal-liser
Sherman Democrat: Wayne Atkins
Temple Telegram: Carolyn Malina
Texarkana Gazette & News: J. Q. Mahaffey

UTAH

Ogden Standard-Examiner: Glen Perrins
Price Sun Advocate: Hal McKnight
Salt Lake City Deseret News: Radio Editor

Salt Lake City Telegram: Radio Editor
Salt Lake City Tribune: L. D. Simmons

VERMONT

Burlington Free Press: Frank L. Freeman

VIRGINIA

Charlottesville Movie News:
Lexington Gazette: Lewis Jones
Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch: Charles Hoof-nagle
Norfolk Virginian-Pilot: Radio Editor
Orange News: Radio Editor
Richmond News - Leader: Elizabeth Copeland
Richmond Times - Dispatch: Norman Rowe
Roanoke Times: M. Carl Andrews
Roanoke World-News: Shields Johnson
Northern Virginia Daily (Strasburg): E. E. Keister
Waynesboro News - Virginian: C. E. Humphries

WASHINGTON

Aberdeen World: Harlan Plumb
Centralia Tribune: Jean Gass
Chehalis Advocate: George Hayden
Everett Herald: Radio Editor
Everett Shopping News: (Miss) E. Alexander
Hoquiam Washingtonian: Elmer Holm-berg
Kelso Kelsonian: J. Carlton Moore
Longview News: Mary Kerr
Olympia News: E. F. Hultgren
Olympia Olympian: Horace M. Lane
Seattle Post - Intelligencer: Eddie Mitchell, Edith White
Seattle Star: Roy Ryerson
Seattle Times: Robert Heilman
Spokane Chronicle: Storey Buck
Spokane Press: Robert Clemens
Spokane Spokeman - Review: Byron Johnsrud
Tacoma News Tribune: Paul Anderson
Tacoma Times: Jane Mottau
Tenino Independent: Don Major
Nisqually Valley News (Velm): Elmer Fristoe
Walla Walla Union Bulletin: H. Sherman Mitchell, R. W. Fisher
Yakima Independent: C. Jorgentson

WEST VIRGINIA

Bluefield Sunset News: Harry Ball
Charleston Mail: A. R. Knapp
Clarksburg Telegram: Frank Carpenter
Fairmont Valley News Index: Bernard Gottlieb, C. M. Connell
Huntington Advertiser: Catherine Enslow
Greater Wheeling Home Talk: Lester Smith

WISCONSIN

Wisconsin State Journal (Madison):
William L. Doudna
Milwaukee Journal: **Edgar Thompson**
Milwaukee News & Sentinel: **Vivian Gardner**
Racine Journal-Times: **Kent Owens**
The Voice (South Milwaukee): **Radio Editor**
Stevens Point Journal: **James W. Hull**

WYOMING

Sheridan Advisor: **Francis Risher**
Sheridan News: **Archie Nash**
Sheridan Press: **L. L. MacBride**

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Honolulu Advertiser: **Ray Coll**
Honolulu Star-Bulletin: **Kiley Allen**

ALBERTA

Calgary Albertan: **W. Campbell**
Calgary Herald: **Helen Fraser**
Broadcast Programs Magazine (Calgary): **J. R. Fraser**
Edmonton Bulletin: **Mr. De Prose**
Edmonton Journal: **Gordon McCallum**
Lethbridge Herald: **Agnes Freebairn**

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Nelson News: **Pat Megar**
Trail Times: **Weil McKelvic**
Vancouver News-Herald: **Jack Scott**
Vancouver Province: **Jack Stepler**
Vancouver Sun: **Don McKim, William Newell**
Canadian Listener (Vancouver): **Radio Editor**
Western Canada Radio News (Vancouver): **H. Reader**

MANITOBA

Winnipeg Free Press: **H. E. Spencer**
Winnipeg Free Press Prairie Farmer: **Norma Elliott**
Winnipeg Tribune: **Denny Brown**

NOVA SCOTIA

Amherst News: **R. M. Ross**
Halifax Chronicle: **Harold Hoganson**
New Glasgow News: **H. R. Sutherland**
Sydney Post-Record: **Radio Editor**
Truro News: **Radio Editor**

ONTARIO

Clinton News-Record: **G. E. Hall**
Kincardine News: **J. W. MacLeod**
North Bay Nugget: **E. Bunyan**
Ottawa Citizen: **Claude C. Hammerston**
Ottawa Droit: **Radio Editor**
Ottawa Journal Dailies: **Radio Editor**

St. Catharines Standard: **Don Smith**
Seaforth Huron Expositor: **K. M. McLean**
Sudbury Star: **C. H. Smith**
Teeswater News: **V. A. Statia**
Timmins Press: **Bill Wren**
Toronto Globe & Mail: **Charles Jenkins**
Toronto Star: **Jim Annan, Bob Turnbull**
Toronto Telegram: **Jim Hunter**
Marketing (Toronto): **Radio Editor**
Radio Mirror Weekly (Toronto): **Frank Chamberlain**

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Charlottetown Patriot: **Radio Editor**

QUEBEC

La Progres du Saguenay (Chicoutimi): **Radio Editor**
La Voix de l'Est (Granby): **Radio Editor**
Levis Quotidien: **Radio Editor**
Montreal Gazette: **Thomas Archer**
Montreal Herald: **Owen Channon**
Montreal Monitor: **Jack Hirshberg**
Montreal Standard: **Eddy Cannon**
Montreal Star: **David M. Legate**
Canada, Le (Montreal): **Benoit Lafleur**
Devoir, Le (Montreal): **Lucien Desbiens**
L'Illustration Nouvelle (Montreal): **Marc Thibault**
Montreal Jewish Eagle (Montreal): **Radio Editor**
McGill Daily (Montreal): **Elie Abel**
Patrie, La (Montreal): **Rosaire Carboneau**
Petit Journal, Le (Montreal): **Robert Prevost**
Press, La (Montreal): **Romeo Leblanc**
Quartier Latin, Le (Montreal): **Andre Dussault**
Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph: **W. H. Hanson**
L'Action Catholique (Quebec): **Paul Du Berger**
L'Evenement (Quebec): **Radio Editor**
Journal, Le (Quebec): **Jean Marion**
Soleil, Le (Quebec): **Miss Denault**
Le Progres du Golfe (Rimouski): **Leopold Lamontagne**
Sherbrooke Record: **Radio Editor**
Nouvelliste, Le (Three Rivers): **Radio Editor**

SASKATCHEWAN

Moose Jaw Times-Herald: **Vic Mackie**
Moose Jaw Weekly News: **G. C. Russell**
Western Spotlight (Moose Jaw): **Gordon Brown**
Prince Albert Herald: **E. N. Davis**
Prince Albert Reminder: **J. Bussiére**
Regina Leader-Post: **Gee Johnson**
Regina Star: **Fes Fairley, Andy McDermott**
The Broadcast (Wakaw): **S. Smith**

1938 IN HEADLINES

FROM



- Jan. 3—ARTA Starts New Drive. (Concentrating on Local Stations.)
- Jan. 4—FCC May Ask License Fee.
- Jan. 5—Hearst Radio Expanding Operations. (Newly Organized Division Known as International Radio Sales.)
- Jan. 6—6 NBC Shows Renewed. (Cities Service, Sterling Products & American Home Products.)
- Jan. 7—Congress Quizzes FCC.
- Jan. 10—CBS Forms Adult Education Board.
- Jan. 11—IRNA-AFM Plan Effective Jan. 17.
- Jan. 12—MPPA to Distribute Record ET Royalties.
- Jan. 13—Chicago May Lose Top Bands.
- Jan. 14—Chase & Sanborn, Jack Benny Top Nationwide Radio Editors' Poll. (First RADIO DAILY Poll.)
- Jan. 17—90 Percent of Affiliates Sign AFM Deal.
- Jan. 18—CIO Boycott on Carter. (Threatens General Foods Products.)
- Jan. 19—Average Sponsor Outlay Up 24.4 Percent. (NBC Analysis.)
- Jan. 20—Ruthrauff & Ryan Tops CBS Billings.
- Jan. 21—Zenith in New Campaign.
- Jan. 24—NBC Daytime Revenue up 34 Percent in 1937.
- Jan. 25—Blackett-Sample-Hummert Led Agencies on NBC.
- Jan. 26—Agencies Spot Checkup. (Stations Resentment Threatens Spot Rate Rise.)
- Jan. 27—Changes Plans on Radio Measure. (Senator Herring Would Increase FCC Powers.)
- Jan. 28—Canadian Policy Attacked. (Raps Government Competition With Private Firms.)
- Jan. 31—Radio Improving, Critics Declare. (RADIO DAILY's First Annual Critics' Forum.)
- Feb. 1—Chicago to Resume Recording.
- Feb. 2—\$4,297,600 CBS 1937 Net.
- Feb. 3—Cantor on Camel March 28.
- Feb. 4—Web Billings to be Soft-Pedaled.
- Feb. 7—CBS Television Plans Are Delayed.
- Feb. 8—Craven Opposes Government Operation.
- Feb. 9—RCA Net for 1937 Estimated at 9 Million.
- Feb. 10—Legislators Go For Baldwin Report. (Parting Blast on Leaving NAB.)
- Feb. 11—Year-Round Advertisers Increase.
- Feb. 14—250 Arrive for NAB Meet. (Annual Convention in Washington.)
- Feb. 15—NAB Plan is Adopted. (Reorganization.)
- Feb. 16—McNinch to Ask Probe. (Monopoly.)
- Feb. 17—Proceed on NAB Plan. (Executive Committee Chosen, Ethridge Temporary Chairman.)
- Feb. 18—Loucks is Put in Temporary Charge. (NAB.)
- Feb. 21—8-Million Tax Seen in State Bill. (Proposed N. Y. Measure Placing Radio Under Public Service Commission.)
- Feb. 23—Web Billings at New Top.
- Feb. 24—McNinch Opposes Burdensome Tax.
- Feb. 25—Loopholes Found in N. Y. Radio Bill.
- Feb. 28—400 Stations in Used Car Drive.
- Mar. 1—WLW Hearing May 16. (Parley Scheduled on Limitation of Power.)
- Mar. 2—AFM Redrafting Disk License.
- Mar. 3—CBS Open Door to New Talent.
- Mar. 4—Coast Stations Crippled by Flood.
- Mar. 7—First Edition of RADIO ANNUAL Now in Distribution.
748 Stations in National Airmail Week.
- Mar. 8—Crosley Stations Get Facsimile Equipment.
- Mar. 9—AFM Asks Small Station Minimum.
- Mar. 10—FCC Seeks Plan on Listener Kicks.
- Mar. 11—General Mills Again Leads as Baseball Sponsor.
- Mar. 14—No Tax This Session.
- Mar. 15—Nets Bring 17 Trans-Atlantic Programs to Cover Hitler Coup.
- Mar. 16—NAPA's Petrillo Deal Very Much Unsettled.
- Mar. 17—FCC Mulls Craven "Order." (Believes Adoption Will Stall Off Congressional Investigation.)
- Mar. 18—Wants FCC Included in Probe.
- Mar. 21—IRNA Contracts Okayed.
- Mar. 22—Major Networks up 11 Percent.
- Mar. 23—Wimbledon Contracts U. S. Webs.
- Mar. 24—FCC May Probe in Fall.
- Mar. 25—Petrillo Not Taking NAPA Offer.
- Mar. 28—Indies Convening Today. (To Decide Action on AFM Demands as Musicians Use Disk Threat.)
- Mar. 29—U. S. Programs "Cream" of Shows, CBC Admits.
- Mar. 30—Indies Win AFM Respite.
- Mar. 31—Ethridge Drafted by NAB.

- April 1—CBS Artist Bookings Show Sharp Increase.
- April 4—U. S. Accounts Abroad Reveal 30 Percent Increase.
- April 5—Los Angeles Dailies Toss Out Radio News Columns.
- April 6—Record March Billings.
- April 7—FCC Denies Dodging Congress.
- April 8—AFM Calls WDSU Strike.
- April 11—AFL Sustains Musician Rights on Handling ET.
- April 12—No Censor Say Sponsors.
- April 13—CBS Uns Show-Building. (Special Staff Under Long-Term Contracts.)
- April 14—FCC Rejects Congressional Probe.
- April 15—Webs Nod to Co-op Biz.
- April 18—NBC Bigger Pay Checks to Over 100 Employees.
- April 19—Television Schedule Back on NBC on 5-Hour Basis.
- April 20—Coast's Station Rep Situation Gets Hotter With Petry Entry.
- April 21—The New WMCA.
CBS First-Quarter Profits Up; Re-elect Board at Annual Meet.
- April 22—Syndicate Seeks Radio Holdings. (Western Newspaper Union Reported Lining Up 300 Non-Affiliated Outlets.)
- April 25—AFM-Indies in Accord.
- April 26—AP Kills News-Sale Vote. (First Board Defeat in Decade.)
- April 27—Ether Takes ANPA Rap. (But Radio Conceded Better National Medium.)
- April 28—Kellogg's Biggest Sports Set-up.
- April 29—CBS-KNX New Studio Debut Gala Day in Web History.
-
- May 2—Minton Berates Dailies. (Senator Defends Radio.)
- May 3—WMCA Sells 19-Hour Block.
- May 4—FCC Hands Down Rules. (Also Okays 25 Clear-Channel 50 Kw. Stations.)
- May 5—Radio Educational "Institute" Makes Awards; NBC Leads.
- May 6—P. & G. in Program Shift.
- May 9—NBC's First Quarter Shows 4.9 Percent Increase.
- May 10—Will Seek New Delay on FCC Power Hearing. (NAB.)
- May 11—Regional Men Organize. (Opposing Power Grants in Excess of 50 Kw.)
- May 12—Statement of Joint Committee on Radio Research.
Form Ohio Sales Institute. (First Organization of Its Kind to Specialize in Radio Salesmanship Training.)
- May 13—Schedule "A" for Indies.
- May 16—Civic Group Renewing "Air Freedom" Efforts.
- May 17—NAB Fights U. S. Outlet.
- May 18—AFM Rebukes Petrillo.
- May 19—Chavez Bill Hearings. (Proposal for \$3,000,000 U. S. Outlet.)
- May 20—Bayuk Cigar Goes Network With 21 Stations on Mutual.
- May 23—CBS Reveals 121 Percent Radio Home Increase.
- May 24—Chavez Bill Hearing Given Abrupt Ending.
- May 25—Newspapers Still Militant.
- May 26—Political Radio Budgets (Show All Parties Prefer The Ether To Newspapers).
- May 27—More McFarlane Data. (Congressman Appears At House Committee Hearing With Connery And Wigglesworth Citing 'Facts And Figures'.)
How Show-Checking Device Being Installed For Surveys.
- May 31—ARA Planning 'Action.' (American Radio Audience Wants To Horn In On NAB-McNinch Talks.)
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- June 1—NBC Opening Tele To Public.
House May Hear FCC Testify; White And Wheeler Air Views.
- June 2—McNinch Sets Line-Up (For Allocation Hearing).
ASCAP's 1941 Status Doubtful To Itself.
- June 3—Payne Appears Before House Rules Committee With Customary Blast; McNinch Set To Carry Out FCC Probe.
Tele Receivers Go On Sale; Curious Public Takes Peek.
- June 6—Network Billings Up 2.5 Percent.
- June 7—Ethridge Asks Three-Year Licenses At FCC Allocation Hearing.
- June 8—Craig Asks 500 Kw. Limit For Clear Channel Group.
Networks Worth \$26,000,000 According To FCC's Study.
- June 9—Payne Fails to 'Name' FCC Personnel; Probe Now Unlikely.
- June 10—More Super-Power Data Supplied At FCC Allocation Hearing.
Anti-Chain Measure Given Slim Chance.
- June 13—House Votes Air Probe.
- June 14—Potent AFM Resolutions Would Void Networks' "Subsidiaries." Create Powerful Copyright Lobby, And Tie Up With AFRA.
Baird Tele Receiving Sets Will Be Sold To Theatres.
- June 15—House Probe Defeated.
- June 16—High Watters Testify.
NBC Gets 20 Fall Contracts For New And Renewed Shows.
- June 17—Weber Calms Delegates, Preventing Drastic Move To Halt Web Service To New Orleans Outlets; Weber And Petrillo Make Up.
Senate Gives Okay To Havana Treaty.
- June 20—End 'Channel' Testimony At FCC Super Power Hearing.
Rameau Plan Takes; 12 Stations Pledged.
- June 21—AFM Tackles Radio.
AFL Against 500 Kw.
NBC's Cut-In Rates Mostly Ironed Out.
- June 22—Webs Or Stations Would Be Prevented From Cutting Advance Speech Copies In N. Y. 'Constitutional' Bills.
P. & G. Canadian Web Shows Will Use Native Live Talent.

- June 23—AFM Ban On Ad Records.
 June 24—Ask Payne's Removal.
 McNinch Plans Rules For Political Time.
 Rural Survey Shows 85 Percent Own Re-
 ceivers.
 June 27—Kellogg Co. Account To Thompson
 Agency.
 Power Hearing Wearies.
 June 28—Educators Talk Radio; Play Up Value
 of Radio In Education.
 June 29—ASCAP Loses In Tacoma; Federal
 Judges Find Washington State Anti-ASCAP
 Law Constitutional.
 Canadian Listeners 66 Percent For U. S.
 Shows.
 June 30—Transcription Men Agree with AFM
 To Try 3-Month Temporary ET Licenses As
 A Test Of Practicability.
 Willebrandt Slaps FCC Rule; Sees Legislative
 Attitude.
-
- July 1—Canada Copyright Dud; Involved Method
 Revision Causes Measure To Be Tabled And
 Dropped In Lap Of State Department.
 Tele Style Production Will Be Tried On Web.
 July 5—Kansas Off 'Farm' Shows.
 Mutual June Gross Shows 72 Percent In-
 crease.
 Miller Takes Charge; NAB's Labor Surveys.
 July 6—Web Billings At Peak.
 FCC Issues New Regulations For Political
 Broadcasting.
 July 7—Dempsey Probe Counsel (In Chain In-
 vestigation).
 July 8—Connery Farewell Blast (Praises Payne
 But Raps McNinch; Congressman McFarlane
 Wants Patent Licenses Made Compulsory).
 Lever Bros. Again Tops List of 65 Clients On
 CBS Web.
 July 11—Disk License Accepted (By ET Men
 And AFM).
 July 12—Rules For FCC Lawyers; (Commission
 Proposes New Procedure Resulting From Re-
 cent Hearing On Segal-Smith Charges).
 U. S. Interior Dept. To Enter Radio 'Biz.'
 Movie Officials Get Made Following KECA
 'Incident.'
 July 13—Webs (NBC And CBS) Sign AFRA Pact.
 July 14—Recess Operator Hearing (Upon Request
 Of Various Groups).
 Standard Tele Rules Today By RMA-FCC.
 July 15—Radio Steals The Show (In Coverage Of
 Hughes' Flight).
 Zenith Gets Permit To Build Tele Station.
 FCC Requests Written Data On Operator's
 Specific Ideas.
 July 18—Miller On NAB Policy (Reveals Strong
 Stand On All Issues In First Formal Statement
 To Membership).
 July 19—WLW Presents Its Case; (Station's At-
 torney Questions FCC Right To Look Into
 Rates, Etc.).
 July 20—FCC-WLW Hot Joust.
 Ask NLRB Conduct Hearing in AFRA-St.
 Louis Impasse.
- July 21—AFM Tightens Reins (Recording Li-
 censes Are Sent Out On Three-Month Trial).
 Music Fee Squabble Hits Hotel Radios.
 July 22—CBS Seeks Stage Writers.
 Dormant Patents Indicated As First NEC
 Probe Move.
 July 25—FHA Okays Radio Loans; (Money For
 Improvements Available Up To \$10,000 On
 Long Credit).
 July 26—Chicago Turns Bullish (As New And
 Potential Business Indicates Record Season).
 NBC Requests FCC Okay ET's To Canada.
 IRNA To Hold Convention; FCC Chain Probe
 In Mind.
 July 27—White's Cairo Report (Lists "Important
 Decisions" Affecting Broadcasting In U. S.
 In Lengthy Document To Secretary Hull).
 Philly Ponders Org To Handle Troubles.
 Nashville Stations Unite For Election.
 July 28—Kennedy's WLW Attack (Alleges "Little
 Fellow Squeeze" And Hints At Agency
 Threat).
 Radio Scripters To Battle Stage Writers' In-
 vasion.
 News Agencies Probe Commentator News
 Sources.
 July 29—Teachers Study Radio (Rockefeller Funds
 Again Financing 6-Week Courses With
 Workshops; See Wider Classroom Use).
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- Aug. 1—WSMB Make AFM Deal.
 U. S. Census Reports Huge Increase Of Farm
 Radios.
 Aug. 2—Indies Win AFM Delay.
 Major Webs Plan Extensive Work On Cor-
 rigan's Arrival.
 Aug. 3—Network Billings Vary; (NBC And Mu-
 tual Break July Records But CBS Shows Drop
 Over Same Period Last Year).
 Yankee Ball Club Burn-Up; Will Now Pass
 On Scripts.
 Aug. 4—Early Football Deals (By Atlantic Re-
 fining-Socony).
 Aug. 5—NAB Officials On Road; (Copyright Talk
 By Miller Scheduled).
 RFC Will Consider Loans To Radio Biz.
 Tire Sponsors Competing For 'Farm Hour'
 Coat-Tails.
 Aug. 8—AFRA's St. Louis Battle (NLRB Hearings
 Feature Announcers; Stations Want Two
 Unions).
 New 'Farm' Receivers Developed By RCA.
 Petrillo To Defend Chicago Radio From CIO.
 Aug. 9—Film Company In Tele Field (Third Pix
 Outfit Gets Affiliation As Paramount Buys
 Into DuMont; Warners' And RKO-Radio Set).
 American Television Company Reveals Pat-
 ent Important To Tele. Seeks To Coordinate
 Radio-Film Equipment.
 Aug. 10—Build Olympics Air Fund (First \$50,000
 For Radio Is Given By Finland, As Other
 Countries Are Setting Contributions).
 American Communications Association Starts
 Active Drive To Organize More Stations.

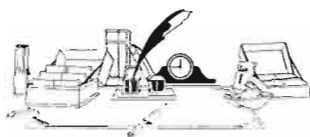
- Aug. 11—'Coast' Comics Eye N. Y. (Preferring Evening Audiences To Women And Children 'Matinees').
FCC Giving The Nod On Night Ball Games
- Aug. 12—Prepare New ASCAP Bill (Designed To 'Limit Activity' of ASCAP In N. Y. For January Legislature).
- Aug. 15—Charter Texas Network.
Announcer (AFRA) Contract Is Signed by NBC.
- Aug. 16—IRNA Leaders Set Plans (For Forthcoming FCC Chain Probe).
NLRB Ends AFRA Hearing (In St. Louis); Expect Decision Next Week.
- Aug. 17—Mutual Closes Deal Adding Texas Group.
Strong IRNA Position; (Affiliates Vote To Continue As Unit Of NAB).
WLW Sets Program Changes; Many New Policies Planned.
- Aug. 18—Resume NBC Tele Tues.
Survey Disks For 'Plagiarism' Evidence Against Commentators.
- Aug. 19—ASCAP Says Door Is Open (Will Deal With NAB, IRNA Or Other Group Or Individual Authorized).
Tele Set Firms Again Plan Dept. Store Public Peeps.
- Aug. 22—Miller Pledges 'Freedom' (NAB President Warns Wayward Outlets And Defends Government Regulation In First Public Speech).
- Aug. 23—IRNA Meets CBS And NBC Execs.
Set Sales To Canada Show Sharp Increase.
Olympic Air Funds Increase To A 'Subscribed' \$200,000.
- Aug. 24—CBS New Biz—\$8,690,000.
Tele In Germany Far Ahead Of All Others. Says Wilder.
RMA Statistics Aid Production Problem.
- Aug. 25—NBC Denies ASCAP Move (Will Include NAB-IRNA In Any Contemplated Talk).
WQXR To Experiment With 'Tape' Methods.
Philco Gets Permit For A Tele Station.
Major Labor Parties Plan Air Fight Via 'Candidates'.
- Aug. 26—IRNA In 'Mystery' Moves; (Network Officials Wonder).
WLW Creates Bureau For Farm Programs.
NBC In 'Frisco Complains To AFRA on KSFO's Breaks.
- Aug. 29—NAB Wants 'United Front' (In Any ASCAP Discussion).
- Aug. 30—Coast Dailies Still Mad; (Further Elimination of Air Columns Planned If Business Drive Fails).
Three Major League Clubs To Talk N. Y. Airing In Oct.
- Aug. 31—AFM Delay For Indies (In Order To Close Pending Contracts).
NAB Files Protest On Movie 'Attitude.'
-
- Sept. 1—Readying Chain Probe.
- Sept. 2—Falstaff Peels Bankroll (In A \$250,000 Spot Appropriation).
- NBC Books Over \$10,000,000 In Accounts As Of Sept. 1.
- Sept. 6—Network Billings Mixed.
NBC Nixes Sponsor Straw-Vote Series.
- Sept. 7—'Future Bright'—McNinch.
Tele Receiver Kit Goes On Sale Today.
- Sept. 8—Music Code's Washout; (FTC Rules No U. S. Law Against Paying Artist For Plugging Songs; Restraint of Trade Hinted).
Colleges Set Fall Sessions For Complete Radio Courses.
- Sept. 9—IRNA Claims Progress (With Agreement With Webs Reached Before FCC 'Probes').
Actors Ask AFRA To Rush AAAA Membership Contract.
- Sept. 12—Start NAB Movie Study (To Evolve Sound Basis for Better Cooperation).
- Sept. 13—Tele Standards To FCC; (RMA Hopes To 'Stabilize' Industry If Transmission Changes Are Okayed By Government Experts).
New Recording Rules In Effect On Thursday.
Penn. Broadcasters Resolve Against Movies-AFM.
- Sept. 14—ASCAP Members Renew; (Extend Their Present Pacts From 1940 To Dec. 31, 1950; Coast Writers First To Sign).
Southwest Theatres Start Air 'Invasion.'
- Sept. 15—World Transcription Service Sets 27 Markets.
'Man-On-The-Street' In First Tele Test.
Election Schedules At \$3,000,000 Mark.
- Sept. 16—FCC Talk Probe Date.
Networks On 24-Hour Basis As European Crisis Holds.
Courses In Television Added By New York University.
- Sept. 19—Foreign Accounts Shaky.
Try RCA Facsimile For Home Use.
- Sept. 20—Remote Gadget Hearing; (Views Exchanged Between RMA And FCC On Low Frequency Devices In Attempt To Avoid Interference).
Sponsors In Baseball Rush For Next Season Avalanche.
- Sept. 21—FCC Probe Date Oct. 24.
Networks And IRNA Agreed On First Negotiating Step.
Hugh Boice Resigns As CBS Sales Head.
- Sept. 22—Storm Hits Key Outlets (Disrupting For First Time Both CBS And NBC Schedule In New York; Commercials Re-Routed).
Europe Not Leading In Tele Says Sarnoff Back In U. S.
- Sept. 23—Indies Meet AFM Today.
Debate Billing 'Storm' Biz; NBC Can Claim 'Act Of God.'
Open CBS Institute As Aid To Teachers.
- Sept. 26—Indies-AFM Close Deal.
Independent Station Organization On Permanent Basis.
Form Regional Network Of Seven New York Stations.

- Sept. 27—'War' Events Come First (With Hitler's Talk Cancelling Commercials As A Climax To A Heavy Week-End).
NBC Stations Sign For New Rep Policy.
New England Stations Aid On All Sides In Emergency.
- Sept. 28—NAB Lauds Press And Radio For War Crisis Coverage.
Firestone's New Splurge; (Rubber Companies Battle For Rural Favor In National Coverage).
FCC Gives Stations Night Pigskin Okay.
- Sept. 29—New Prestige For Radio; (Airing of News Before Commercials In European Crisis Is Hailed Throughout The Nation).
J. Walter Thompson Chicago Radio Dept. Moving Biz To N. Y.
Spot Servicing Job Offered To Agencies.
- Sept. 30—Webs To Remain On Job (As War Possibilities Fade).
Southwest Papers And Radio Now Acting In Full Harmony.
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- Oct. 3—Webs Set 'Series' Plans; Landis Ruling Bars KQV and WJBK.
- Oct. 4—McNinch Starts Shakeup; Wants Three Employee Divisions Exempt From Civil Service.
Web Billings Again Mixed; CBS Off, MBS Reveals Gain.
- Oct. 5—NBC Billings Up 4.5 Percent.
NBC Tele License Is Issued By FCC.
Chicago Tribune Defends WMAQ Against Wave-Length 'Lift.'
- Oct. 6—'Series' Holds Limelight.
Civil Service Heads Refuse McNinch 'Exempt' Proposals.
Radio Will Sit In On Liquor Ad Talks.
- Oct. 7—Revising Web Policies; (Thorough Study By NBC Of Its Rule Governing Programs To Result In New Regulations Soon).
Esso Reporter Paid Listing In Dailies On Trial Basis.
New Regional Net Formed In Canada.
- Oct. 10—ET Outfit Now Worried; (Fear The New, Increased AFM Scale Will Force Higher ET Prices Unless Adjustment Is Made).
Biow Buying WINS From Hearst Organization.
- Oct. 11—Supreme Court Opinions (Give ASCAP Favorable Edge In Both Florida And Washington Suits).
Chicago Hotels To Accept Air Service Charge.
Opinions On Civil Service Widens Rift In FCC Ranks.
- Oct. 12—Webs Off The Deep End (Due To \$1,250,000 Spent In Offering Listeners Complete European Crisis Coverage).
Paid Listing Now Acceptable In 237 Papers At Line Rate.
- Oct. 13—Station Drive Continues; (NBC Blue Adding More Bonus Markets).
Foreign Nation Pacts For Future Coverage.
- Oct. 14—Reverse Brooklyn Cases (U. S. Court Of Appeals Says FCC Erred And Latter Admits It).
To 'Coordinate' RCA Tele; RKO Theatres In The Plan.
- Hampson Gary Ousted As FCC General Counsel.
- Oct. 17—NBC Sets Blue Buildup; Special Network Discount Structure In Effect Nov. 1.
Federal Theatre's Raft Of 786 Air Scripts Available To Stations.
CBC Reveals Profit of \$175,000 On Year.
- Oct. 18—New FCC Probe Moves; (Fear The Wide Dissension In Ranks Leaves The Door Open Again Unless President Roosevelt Should Intervene).
NAB Issues Books As Aid To Members.
Huge Blue Network Audience 'Uncovered' By NBC's Survey.
- Oct. 19—U. S. Rules Sponsor Is Artist Employer.
Right To Sue Won By SESAC In Philly.
- Oct. 20—Radio Sits In On Copyright Confab Re Berne Convention.
Lohr Highly Optimistic For Final Quarter Of 1938.
- Oct. 21—Tele Ready Says Sarnoff.
New Agency Service Sets Spotting Scale.
KYA Drops Accounts in "Quality" Move.
- Oct. 24—See Rate Card Rise If Disk Costs Mount.
CBS Billings Breakdown Show Decreases In 9-Month Period.
- Oct. 25—Webs Mull "Wage-Hours" Law.
Music Men Will Again Seek Means Of Cutting Air Plugs.
- Oct. 26—CBS Policy Change May Broaden Base.
AGRAP Will Tackle Artist Bureau Ills.
- Oct. 27—FCC Pardons WTCN In "Horizon" Case; 29 Others In The Clear.
WSAI Sticks To Sat. Music; Leaves Football To Others.
- Oct. 28—Political Revenue Soars.
Brooklyn Cases Set For FCC Rehearing.
- Oct. 31—Huge Talent Union Planned By Gilmore.
Optimistic On Spot Biz.
FCC Prodded By RMA To Hurry Tele Setup.
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- Nov. 1—Orson Welles' Show on CBS Provides Field Day For Dailies.
NBC Will Contest N. J. Restriction Law.
- Nov. 2—See ASCAP 75 Percent Renewed.
- Nov. 3—CBS Up 49.2 Percent Over Sept.
WLS Half-Interest Purchased By NBC.
- Nov. 4—\$10,000,000 Tele Setup Confirmed By Scophony.
Wages-Hours Law Remains A Bother.
- Nov. 7—Tele Impetus Growing With NBC Trying Ultra-High Frequencies For Distance.
- Nov. 8—NBC Oct. Billings Up 13 Percent.
Paramount Readies Tele Pix For Release Through DuMont.
"Flash" Tuned Down At McNinch Confab.
- Nov. 9—Radio's Big Election Job Finds Outlets Devoting Full Time and Garnering 85 Percent of Political Ad Budgets.
RCA Tele Has 30,000 kc. Band; DuMont To Sell Transmitters.
- Nov. 10—McNinch Resumes Purge.
Juvenile-Program Research Completed At Chicago U.

- Nov. 11—RCA's \$20,000,000 Tele. Recorded Music Wins Award From Illinois Press Women.
- Nov. 14—Radio Strictly On Own.
- Nov. 15—FCC Opens With Sarnoff (At Chain-Probe Hearings).
- Nov. 16—Artist Bureau Testimony (Presents Gross And Net Figures Of NBC Artist Service At FCC Chain-Probe Hearings). Cantor Again Head of AFRA; Complete Slate Is Elected.
- Nov. 17—IRNA Polls Affiliates on Network Production Policies. Power To Call Strike Voted to AFRA's National Board.
- Nov. 18—Royal Takes The Stand (To Explain NBC Policies At FCC Chain-Probe). CIO Mulls "Education" Setup For Layman Through Radio.
- Nov. 21—IRNA Indicates An Offensive Policy For Affiliates. AFRA To Press Pact With Ad Agency Organization. World's Fair Tele Sets G. E. Backing.
- Nov. 22—NBC To Sell Toscanini. (On Co-op Basis.) WMCA Fails To Agree On Coughlin's Talk.
- Nov. 23—FCC Probes NBC Program Policies. Majority of Air Employees Unionized In Past Two Years. Rockefeller Fund Gave Radio \$153,820.
- Nov. 25—Battle Looms Over WPG Purchase By Arde Bulova. First Disk "Trade Showing" Planned By New ET Firm. Prepared Statements At Chain Probe Decried By McNinch.
- Nov. 28—WLW Omits Program Due To Its "Controversial" Nature. Trammell Named NBC Executive Vice President. Senator White Proposes A Six-Point Inquiry By Senate.
- Nov. 29—Radio Is Chicago's Main Amusement As Shown By Educator's Report. McNinch Sets Up New Practice Rules For Attorneys.
- Nov. 30—William Morris Agency Joins Forces With DuMont-Paramount To Insure Supply of Tele Talent.
- Dec. 1—WPG Fight Waxes Hotter. NAB and RMA Meet On Joint Promotion.
- Dec. 2—Educators Laud Radio At School Broadcasting Confab. Levy Leads Strong Protest Against Surprise Pa. Measure To Bar Airing Of Horse Races.
- Dec. 5—Nov. Network Billings Up On NBC, CBS And Mutual. Few Radio Squawks To Better Biz Bureau.
- Dec. 6—NAB Committee Works On Program Standards For Industry "Self-Regulation."
- Dec. 7—National Web Billings Passing Magazines. Plan British Tele For Entire Country.
- Dec. 8—Short Juvenile Revue Used To Prove Children Programs Are Not Detrimental. Radio Not Exempted In Wages-Hours Act.
- Dec. 9—Auto Financing Code Halting Manufacturer-Dealer Ad Buying. CBS Will Make ETs Via New Record Co.
- Dec. 12—AFRA Sets 4A Deadline. Dempsey's New Setup For FCC Legal Dept.
- Dec. 13—Sen. Wheeler Tells FCC Bar Probe Should Extend To Entire Industry And FCC. Late-Hour Program Mostly In Black Ink. 1939 Sports Sponsors To Reach An All-Time High.
- Dec. 14—NBC Attacks MBS Methods At FCC Chain Hearing. NAB Board OKs 'Frisco Meet In July; Votes To Bar All Liquor Ads. Brinkerhoff Buys NABS Disk Library.
- Dec. 15—Hedges' Chain Probe Testimony Ends With FCC Counsel Finally Convinced That Networks Won't Prove Monopoly Charges Against Themselves.
- Dec. 16—British Tele Here Soon; Activity May Start March 1 With Finances Assured, Says Head Of Scophony Ltd.
- Dec. 19—NBC First-Quarter (1939) Boom Seen As Renewals Exceed 1938 Figures. One-Cent Sale Finally Hits Radio. CBS Issues First New England Rate Card.
- Dec. 20—CBS Signs Its American Record Co. Deal. Ascap "Will Change" Distribution Method. Crosley Starts Work On (50Kw.) Short Wave Outlet.
- Dec. 21—Open Letter By Dorothy Thompson On Coughlin Finds FCC Wary. RCA To Concentrate On Tele Set Sales. AFRA And Advertising Men Will Confer On "Code Of Fair Practice."
- Dec. 22—NAB Defends Outlets Refusing "Controversial" Talks In Rebuff To Coughlin.
- Dec. 23—WLW Hits "Power" Report Of Subcommittee In Oral Hearing Before FCC. NBC Signs Program Deal With Latin American Stations.
- Dec. 27—RADIO DAILY Survey In Mid-West Sees Radio's Biggest Year In 1939. Web Billings For 1938 Pass \$70,000,000 Mark. Grant Zworykin Basic Patent For Tele System.
- Dec. 28—New Application Form For Stations Issued By FCC.
- Dec. 29—Press-Radio Bureau Dropped By Networks. AFRA-AAAA Showdown Reveals Agencies Want Sponsor Held As Employer Of All Talent. Roosevelt Denies Plan To Reorganize FCC.
- Dec. 30—FCC Absolves Examiner Hill Of Scandal Charges. NAB Taking Aspect Of Big Trade Association. Strotz Takes Over NBC-Chicago Post As Trammell Departs.

YOUR RADIO LIBRARY

A comprehensive and important selection of books on Radio and Television, together with listings of informative literature published and available through National Broadcasting Company, Columbia Broadcasting System Mutual Broadcasting System and British Broadcasting Corporation.



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 R. Lohr).
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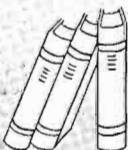
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- Clubs**
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45 W. 47th St., New York, N. Y.
BRyant 9-3550

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330 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.
BRyant 9-0430

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To provide a common forum and a central medium for cooperative effort on behalf of all individuals and groups interested in advertising.

To elevate the standards of advertising practice and to combat any unfair competitive methods in its sale.

To help increase the effectiveness of advertising as an instrument of distribution, with its resulting benefits to business and the general public.

To determine and disseminate more accurate knowledge of the functions of advertising in business, and its social and economic values.

To aid in raising the standards of education and training for advertising practitioners.

American Association of Advertising Agencies

420 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
MOhawk 4-7982

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American Association of Baseball Broadcasters

OFFICERS

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FUNCTIONS

The purpose of this organization is to foster more uniform play-by-play pictures of league baseball games.

American Communications Association (C. I. O.)

10 Bridge St., New York, N. Y.
BOWling Green 9-3007

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FUNCTIONS

This organization is an industrial union whose members are in the broadcasting industry. Union is affiliated with the C.I.O.

American Council on Education

744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
National 5691

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FUNCTIONS

This council's purpose is to place the resources of the educational institutions of the United States more completely at the disposal of the national government and its departments. Its radio activities are confined to the holding of national conferences, the third of which is tentatively scheduled for early in 1939. The conferences are held to provide a national forum of educational and broadcasting interests for the furthering of education by radio.

American Dramatists

6 E. 39th St., New York, N. Y.
AShland 4-5140

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Annual meeting and election: November; Membership: 2500.

FUNCTIONS

The American Dramatists is one of the guilds of the Authors' League of America, Inc. The guild is primarily a protective organization for playwrights.

American Federation of Actors

1560 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
WIsconsin 7-9021

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American Federation of Musicians

1450 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
PENnsylvania 6-2546

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2 West 45th St., New York, N. Y.
MURray Hill 2-1157

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