

# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

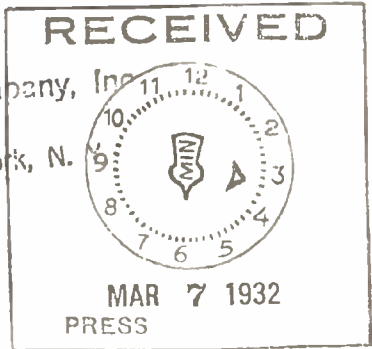
INSURANCE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ISSUED TWICE A WEEK AND CONTAINING THE LATEST INFORMATION REGARDING THE RULINGS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION, RADIO LEGISLATION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE REGULATIONS, CHANGES IN WAVELENGTH, CALL LETTERS AND POWER, PATENTS, EXPORTS, FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION RULINGS AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST TO BROADCASTERS AND MANUFACTURERS. :: :: CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION. :: ::

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No. 514



## WESTINGHOUSE TERMINATES MANUFACTURING AGREEMENT WITH RCA

Termination of the radio manufacturing agreement between the Radio Corporation of America and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company was revealed when the "System News" of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation announced that its subsidiary, Kolster Radio, would manufacture and sell radio receivers to the Westinghouse Electric Supply Company, distributing unit for Westinghouse Electric. This development breaks up the program adopted in 1930 under which the Radio Corporation manufactured radio receivers for Westinghouse Electric and General Electric. It will continue to make receivers for the latter company, it was authoritatively stated.

General Electric and Westinghouse together hold 51 per cent of the voting stock of R. C. A. with Westinghouse holding about 20 per cent and General Electric about 31. Both companies were instrumental in the formation of R. C. A. and when the complete radio manufacturing facilities of the two electric companies were transferred to R. C. A. in 1930, their stock holdings were increased to a controlling position. Under the agreement, R. C. A. was to manufacture its own sets, and in addition manufacture identical sets for General Electric and Westinghouse which were to be named for these companies and marketed by them.

Officials of the Westinghouse Company and R. C. A. declined to discuss the situation other than admit it to be true. From Pittsburgh, A. W. Robertson, Chairman of Westinghouse, stated that "all I know is that the Westinghouse Supply Company has arranged to buy and resell the Kolster radio to the trade.

The supply company is the jobber and wholesaler in electrical equipment and apparatus, radios being one of the commodities handled by the company. When asked if selling the Kolster Radio would affect the purchase and sales of radios bought from the Radio Corporation, Mr. Robertson stated: "I cannot say at this time, but it would seem that it will reduce the number to some extent." Mr. Robertson would ascribe no particular reason for the new move of the Westinghouse Electric Supply Company.

The International Telephone announcement created considerable interest in financial circles. It was pointed out that as Westinghouse holds about 1,391,620 shares of R.C.A. former stock the former company would naturally give all the business it could to the latter company. By this policy earnings of R.C.A. would be increased. What Westinghouse actually did, however, was to take the business from R.C.A. and give it to Kolster Radio, the subsidiary of a principal competitor of R.C.A. in the communications field. Various unofficial statements made indicated the bewilderment of their makers over the development.

In distributing Kolster Radios Westinghouse Electric Supply will use the facilities of ninety-five wholesale units scattered throughout the nation, seventy of which it owns.

It is possible that the Westinghouse Company's move may be attributed to a desire to terminate the RCA agreement before the patent pool, which is being discussed by the Radio Corporation of America and affiliated companies, with Oswald F. Schuette of the Radio Protective Association, and other representatives of the independent radio manufacturers, is actually set up.

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### RADIO STATIONS BEGIN CHECKING OF FREQUENCIES

To clear the air of "much objectionable interference" and accomplish the equivalent of increasing the power and service area of every regional and local radio station in the United States, broadcasters throughout the country are preparing to meet the requirements of the Federal Radio Commission's new frequency control ruling to become effective June 22nd, the Bureau of Standards announced last week in the current issue of "Commercial Standards Monthly."

Regional and local stations (those not operating on cleared channels) in every part of the country are installing frequency checking and controlling devices, which will enable them to keep their transmitters operating almost exactly on their assigned frequencies.

The new regulation, contained in General Order No. 116, and adopted by the Commission June 22, 1931, and effective one year from that date, provides that all broadcasting stations shall maintain their assigned frequency between the limits of 50 cycles above or below the channel allocated to them. The new law is outlined in paragraphs 144, 145, 146, 147 and 148 of the Commission's recently published rules and regulations.

The Commission has made arrangements with the Bureau of Standards to make type tests of frequency-checking devices placed on the market by manufacturers, to see that these devices conform with commission requirements. Broadcasting stations may install any approved device and by means of it check their frequency variation. These devices are being installed now by many stations, so that if they find it necessary to make any changes in equipment to meet requirements of the new rule, they will have opportunity to do so before June 22, 1932.

The Radio Division of the Department of Commerce will report to the Commission all violations of the law after it goes into effect. Any station not maintaining its assigned frequency within the stipulated limits will have its application for renewal of license set for hearing.

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COLUMBIA DENIES PARAMOUNT HAS SOLD STOCK

Officials of the Columbia Broadcasting System issued the following statement after the story that Paramount-Public Corporation had disposed of its Columbia stock had appeared in print:

"Various reports that the Paramount-Public Corporation has sold to other interests its stock in the Columbia Broadcasting System are untrue. If this stock changes hands, public announcement of this sale will be made."

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NEW ACCOUNTS AND RENEWALS FROM NBC SALES DEPARTMENT

Manhattan Soap Company (Sweetheart Soap), New York, N. Y.; Agency - Peck Advertising Company, New York City; Period - Tuesday, 10:15-10:30 P.M., starting March 1, 1932; Basic Blue Network - 10; Program - "Sweetheart Program". - RENEWAL

Sinclair Refining Company (Oil and Gas), New York City; Agency - Federal Advertising Agency, New York City; Period - Saturday, 9:00-9:30 P.M., starting March 5, 1932; Basic Blue Network - 3; Program - "Sinclair Minstrels" - NEW ACCOUNT.

Chappel Bros. (Dog Food), Rockford, Ill.; Agency - Rogers & Smith, Chicago, Ill.; Period - Thursday 8:15-8:30 P.M., starting March 31, 1932; Basic Blue Network; Program - "Rin Tin Tin Thrillers". - RENEWAL

Swift & Company (Hams and Bacons), Chicago, Illinois; Agency - J. Walter Thompson, Chicago, Ill.; Period - Daily except Saturday and Sunday, 7:30-7:45 P.M., starting March 14, 1932; Basic Blue network; Program - "Stebbins Boys". - RENEWAL

R. B. Davis Company (Baking Powder), Hoboken, N. J.; Agency - H. J. Cowan Co., New York City; Period - Tuesday and Thursday 10:45-11:00 A.M., starting April 5, 1932; Basic Blue Network; Program - "Mystery Chef". - RENEWAL

Manhattan Soap Company (Sweetheart Flakes), New York, N. Y.; Agency - Peck Advertising Co., New York City; Period - Wednesday 11:45-12:00 Noon, March 2, 1932-March 23, 1932; Friday 12:00-12:15 Noon, April 1, 1932 - May 27, 1932; Starts March 2, 1932; Basic Blue Network; Program - "Sweetheart Program" - RENEWAL.

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## A FIVE-YEAR OLD PROPHECY COMES HOME TO ROOST

Under the caption, "A Showman Looks at Radio Advertising", with a subhead, "Do Advertisers Qualify as Entertainers?", Uriel Davis, of the Executive Staff of Meyer Davis' Music, 1600 Broadway, New York City, wrote an article in Printer's Ink, five years ago. He has now reprinted the article with the following comment:

"Five Years Ago . . . when this was written . . . I had no idea it would, in the main, hold good today . . . After reading it you might be interested in making comparisons . . . checking with your own experience, so to speak."

The article follows, in part:

"If you are the head of a business that plans to broadcast, or is already doing so, and you happen to care particularly for classical music, not being a showman, you most likely will demand a lot of highbrow music well played. (The reverse in musical taste is applicable as well.) Of course, the entertainment, so called, will, or does, include the periodical announcements that the program is supplied by, through the courtesy or, what is just as good, the philanthropy of your firm.

"And you complacently sit near your receiving set during the hour of your firm's broadcasting, convinced that the huge radio audience you believe your program is entertaining, is simply itching to write letters, send telegrams and what-not, to tell your firm, or the station broadcasting your program, how wonderful it all is.

"What bosh! Common sense should tell you it isn't so.

"Fifteen out of twenty radio programs, you will find, are almost identical. Because business men have suddenly stepped into the abysmal depths of a showmanship, and you being a business man, your program will undoubtedly be found among the fifteen similar programs. Can you sell beans, coffee, hardware or whatever you handle, in competition with others in the same business, by using their advertising practically word for word and substituting the name of your product? 'Preposterous', you say. You're right.

"Do you believe that you can dictate entertainment policies or features to people who have laboriously struggled over years to obtain their present reputations for originality and ability to please the masses? Why, even if you would finance a theatrical production, do you think the producer would permit you to inject your ideas into the selection of the cast or the choosing of the parts they would speak? You know the answer.

"How, then, can you expect to obtain programs, successive programs, that will hold the attention of large invisible audiences, if the producers of those programs must first please you or the



few associates you have about you, when none of you know a thing about entertaining the public?

"It is quite reasonable that the advertiser should not expect a satisfactory result from radio advertising if he depends upon the frequent mention of his name, or, the name of his product, to impress the radio public when, after all, the listeners-in are interested only in the entertainment and not at all in the product or the company providing such entertainment.

"The name of the company, or its product, should be introduced in as subtle a manner as possible. The announcement of the name or product could recur from time to time during the actual performance instead of between musical or other selections, which is the custom today. Under no circumstances should the advertisement appear too obvious. Where there is no good reason, from the standpoint of entertainment, to mention the name of the product or the company, it should be omitted.

"Since music is essential in successful radio performance, there should be a continuous tie-up between the spoken word and the orchestra or whatever group of musical instruments which may be used. The music, when not an actual part of the program, may be employed as a background or setting for the voices used for descriptive purposes as well as for song.

"A recent analysis of radio advertising has brought to light many interesting discoveries. In addition to the suggestions and recommendations already offered, it has been found that the tonal quality of individual performers, and of instruments, also, varies considerably between the effects obtained in the ballroom or concert hall and those produced over the radio. A singer whose voice may have great appeal before visible audiences will fall flat once that voice is put in the air. The same applies to the speaking voice. Certain combinations of instruments, in orchestral formation, will sound differently on the air than when played within four walls. In supplying musical accompaniments to both the singing and speaking voice while broadcasting, instruments must be chosen from the standpoint of tonal and timbre classification, rather than from that of quality of performance, which is the usual plan followed today.

"Radio advertising has not been developed along sure and fast lines. It has been and is hitting the so-called high spots. Before real development in the broadcasting of programs is begun, it would appear that considerable research should be made into the intricacies of voice and tone control."

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: : BUSINESS LETTER BRIEFS : :  
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Orestes H. Caldwell, former member of the Federal Radio Commission, will give technical advice to radio receiving set owners in a series of four talks over NBC networks during March.

His subjects will be "Does Your Radio Set Get All Stations?", Saturday March 12th; "Getting the Most from Your Radio Set", March 19th, over an NBC-WJZ network.

Over an NBC-WEAF network Caldwell will talk on "Can You Get Clearly All the Good Things on the Air?", Monday, March 21st, and "Clear Radio Reception", on Monday, March 28th, at 6:45 P.M. E.S.T.

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Announcement is made by the Grigsby-Grunow Company that its January shipments of radio receivers were 40% over those for January, 1931. The company introduced a new series of models the first of the year featuring a new tube development from its own laboratories and models incorporating two speakers.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

February 29, - WAAB, Bay State Broadcasting Corp., Boston, Mass., modification of license amended to request 1 KW instead of 500 w., 1 KW LS; Steubenville Broadcasting Co., Steubenville, Ohio, C.P. amended to request specified hours instead of unlimited time; Ilor Clive Lankford, Jr., Seymour, Texas., C.P. to erect a new station to use 1310 kc., 1 KW, 12 midnight to 6 A.M.; KNOW, KUT Broadcasting Co., Austin, Texas, license to cover C.P. granted 12/11/31 for local transmitter move; Baton Rouge Broadcasting Co., Inc., Baton Rouge, La., C.P. for a new station to use 1450 kc., 1 KW, share with KTBS; WHB, WHB Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo., and KSCJ, Perkins Brothers Co. (The Sioux City Journal), Sioux City, Iowa., install automatic frequency controls; WMBH, Edwin D. Aber, Joplin, Mo., C.P. amended to request local transmitter move; WCBS, Charles H. Messter & Harold L. Dewing, Springfield, Ill., license to cover C.P. permit granted 1/8/32 for local move;; KGCA, Charles Walter Greenley, Decorah, Iowa., modification of license to increase power from 50 watts to 90 watts.

The following applications were returned to the applicant: WJAR, The Outlet Co., Providence, R. I., request for 620 kc., 500 w., and also increase power to 500 w. day and night (Rule 123); New England Broadcasting Co., Boston, Mass., new station on 1500 kc. (Rule 146).

## Applications, Other Than Broadcasting

Pennsylvania Air Lines, Inc.: NC-10822, NC-10871, NC-10823, licenses for 3105, 2906, 3072.5, 3088, 5510, 5540, 5672.5, 5692.5 kc., 50 watts, aircraft; Northwest Airways, Inc.: NC-854-E, NC-9933, licenses for aircraft on 3105, 3005, 2854, 5377.5 kc., 50 watts; W3XAU, Universal Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa., renewal of relay broadcasting license for 6060, 9590 kc., 500 watts; Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., Suffield, Ohio, new C.P. for 3076, 3106, 3178, 5525, 5540, 5660, 8650, 12180 kc., 150 watts, experimental; Boeing Air Transport, Inc.: KHJIR, KHJLO, and KHJJQ, assignment of aircraft licenses to National Air Transport, Inc.; KHJUF, United Air Lines, assignment of aircraft license to Boeing Air Transport, Inc.

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## DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

The Commission took the following action March 1st:

### Applications Granted

WFBR, The Baltimore Radio Show, Inc., Baltimore, Md.; C.P. to install new 1 KW transmitter; KDFN, Donald L. Hathaway, Casper, Wyo., C.P. to install new 500 watt equipment, increase power from 100 to 500 watts and change frequency from 1210 to 1440 kc.; WOR, Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., Newark, N. J., modification of C.P. approving 50 KW equipment; WORK, York Broadcasting Co., York, Pa., modification of C.P. to move transmitter from York to W. Manchester Twp., near York, and move studio locally in York, also to change type of equipment; WFBG, The William F. Gable Co., Altoona, Pa., modification of C.P. to extend completion date to May 19th;

Also, WLEY, The Lexington Air Station, Lexington, Mass., authority to install automatic frequency control; WHAZ, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., license covering installation of new equipment 1300 kc., 500 w., shares with WHAP, WEVD and WBBR; WFEA, New Hampshire Broadcasting Co., Manchester, N. H., permission to operate between 11 and 12 P.M., EST, to make tests and measurements to determine the interference that would be created by the operation of this station on 1430 kc., with 500 watts during night hours; KMTR, KMTR Radio Corp., Los Angeles, Cal., renewal application reconsidered and granted.

Also, WHEA, Seatrains Lines, Inc., New Orleans, La., license for 60 days for Canadian Ship which is to be transferred to American Registry; Libby Communications, Inc.: KHY, KICJ, KGOT, Island of Molokai, Mauna Loa, C.P.s for installation of new telephone and telegraph tube transmitter of reduced power (50 w.) at Mauna Loa; fixed public and coastal, point-to-point telg. and point-to-point tel. and Coastal Harbor); KDG, Press Wireless, Inc.,



Honolulu, T. H., modification of C.P. extending completion date to March 31st, and change in location to Diamond Head, Oahu, T.H., also granted license fixed public press, and point-to-point telegraph service; Transcontinental & Western Air., modification of 8 aircraft licenses to decrease power to 50 watts and change description of transmitters; Western Air Express, consent to voluntary assignment of license to Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., for planes NC-331-N and NC-333-N; KHNBY, John B. Brennan, Jr., portable to be used on any aircraft, renewal of license.

Also, WLOXAR, Western Electric Co., Inc., Portable, renewal of special experimental license; KST, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., authority to operate by remote control aeronautical and aeronautical point-to-point stations at 10 Richards Road, Kansas City, Mo.; KGUE, Same Co., Brownsville, Texas, modification of C.P. to change type of equipment; KPT, Pacific Communication Co., Everett, Wash., authority to operate by remote control at Everett, Wash. pending final action on application for modification of license; Nathan L. Smith, Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, Alaska, authority to operate radio station on St. Lawrence Island; Pennsylvania Airlines, Inc., licenses for three new aircraft.

#### Set For Hearing

WJAY, The Cleveland Radio Broadcasting Corp., Cleveland, Ohio, requests modification of license to change frequency from 610 to 590 kc., change power from 500 watts to 250 w., night, 500 w. LS, and increase hours of operation from daytime to unlimited.

#### Miscellaneous

WGN, The Tribune Co., Chicago, Ill., extended time to file exceptions to Examiner's report denying application for experimental relay broadcasting, to March 15th; plea to withdraw application denied; WLB, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., request to hold hearing in Minneapolis to consider modification of license of WCAL, KFMX, both of Northfield, WLB & WRHM, Minneapolis, denied. Hearing to be held in Washington.

KWEA, Hello World Broadcasting Co., Shreveport, La., authorized certain depositions to be taken for hearing scheduled in Washington March 31st, for renewal of license and to consider application to move station to Baton Rouge; KMTR, KMTR Radio Corp., Los Angeles, Cal., regular license, conditional license was granted on February 16th, pending investigation of certain programs broadcast over station; Radiomarine Corp. of America, Great Lakes Service, oral argument March 10th, 10 A.M. in Mid-West Wireless, Inc., case; Radio Vision Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., denied request for reconsideration of Commission's action in denying application for experimental television station.

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## RADIO CITY STUDIOS DESCRIBED BY HANSON

Radio City studios and broadcasting facilities to be used by the National Broadcasting Company were described for the first time by O. B. Hanson, NBC Manager of Plant Operation and Engineering, in a talk before the Institute of Radio Engineers at a meeting in the Engineering Societies Building in New York City.

M. H. Aylesworth, President of NBC, introduced the speaker, who, with the assistance of his department and the architects of Radio City, is largely responsible for the design of the new unit.

Studio facilities more than double those now in use at 711 Fifth Avenue, were outlined by Hanson. The largest studio in the world, as well as a reversal of the revolving stage principle whereby a group of studios will be centered about a single control room, are included in the plans. All of the new studios, he added, will be readily adaptable to television, and most of them will contain balconies equipped with theatre seats for guests.

The NBC unit explained will occupy the third to the eleventh floors in the Central Tower, about which the other buildings in the Radio City project are to be grouped. Structural work on this building is expected to commence this Spring and the official opening is scheduled for May, 1933.

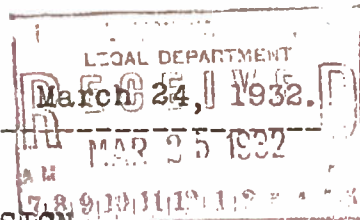
"It has been estimated that 27 studios, 6 audition rooms and other appurtenant rooms will be required by NBC, he said. Approximately 500,000 square feet of office and studio space will be needed. Nearly 380,000 feet of this will be utilized for the studios.

"All studios are to be two stories high, with the exception of one planned to be the largest in the world with a height of more than three stories", Hanson said.

"Four special studios grouped around a common control room will be provided for the use of complicated dramatic productions. With this set-up the orchestra can be placed in one studio, the principal actors in another, crowd scenes in a third and sound effects in the fourth, and the pickups electrically mixed in the common control room to create a desired effect.

"This arrangement can also be used for television broadcasting where four scenes might be set up in the different studios and the television camera or scanner in the control room rotated to focus on the four in the proper sequence. In anticipation of television all studios will be electrically shielded and provided with suitable lighting facilities."

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## PATENTS, PATENT SUITS, TRADE-MARKS, DESIGN

The following patents were granted during the week ending March 22, 1932:

- 1,850,080. Radio Goniometric Direction-Finding Device for Airplanes. August Leib, Berlin, Germany, assignor to Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie m.b.H., Berlin, Germany. Filed July 2, 1926, and in Germany, Sept. 26, 1925.
- 1,850,096. Receiving Circuit. George R. Eaton, Oak Park, and Earl Ray Heath, Maywood, Ill., assignors to Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed June 30, 1927.
- 1,860,104. System for Eliminating Tube Noise. Clarence W. Hansell, Port Jefferson, N. Y., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed October 18, 1929.
- 1,850,105. Electrical Condenser. William E. Higginbottom, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to Atwater Kent Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed April 29, 1929.
- 1,850,110. Radio Circuit. Wolff Kaufman, Paterson, N. J., assignor to Samuel E. Darby, Jr., Palisade, N. J. Filed March 5, 1927.
- 1,850,112. Frame Aerial. August Lieb, Berlin, Germany, assignor to Telefunken Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie, Berlin, Germany. Filed November 5, 1929, and in Germany, January 16, 1929.
- 1,850,270. Alternating Current Operated Radio Set. Alexander Nyman, New York, N. Y., assignor to Dubilier Condenser Corporation, New York, N. Y. Filed Feb. 26, 1926.
- 1,850,271. Electrical Condenser. Alexander Nyman, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., assignor to Dubilier Condenser Corporation, New York, N. Y. Filed September 9, 1926.
- 1,850,451. Rectifier. Harold P. Donle, Meriden, Conn., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Radio Inventions, Inc. Filed October 4, 1926.
- 1,850,467. Monitor Method of Recording Sound On Film. Theodore H. Nakken, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to Nakken Patents Corporation. Filed June 12, 1929.
- 1,850,548. Wireless Signal. Robert Herzog, Berlin, Germany, assignor to C. Lorenz Aktiengesellschaft, Berlin-Tempelhof, Germany. Filed January 12, 1929, and in Germany, January 31, 1928.

- 1,850,559. Vacuum Tube and Mounting. Albert E. Marshall, Baltimore, Md., assignor to Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y. Filed April 21, 1928.
- 1,850,569. Radio Receiving System. Fritz Schroter, Berlin, Germany, assignor to Telefunken Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie m.b.H., Berlin, Germany. Filed June 11, 1928, and in Germany June 25, 1927.
- 1,850,580. Oscillation System. Roy E. Coram, Orange, N. J., assignor to Western Electric Company, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed December 28, 1928, Renewed Aug. 7, 1931.
- 1,850,583. Electrical Connector. Edward G. Gage, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Radio Inventions, Inc. Filed April 12, 1926.
- 1,850,585. Electrical Discharge Device. William F. Hendry, Ossining, N. Y., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Manhattan Electrical Supply Company, Inc., Jersey City, N. J. Filed March 9, 1927.
- 1,850,600. Recording Paper. Francis G. Morehouse, Greenwich, Conn., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed December 18, 1929.
- 1,850,629. Mirror Wheel for Television Systems. August Karolus, Leipzig, Germany, assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed April 19, 1930, and in Germany May 1, 1929.
- 1,850,689. Oscillation Generator Process and Apparatus. Harry E. Redeker, Palo Alto, Calif., assignor to Federal Telegraph Company, San Francisco, Calif. Filed August 13, 1928.
- 1,850,701. Sound Reproduction. Julius Weinberger, New York, N.Y. assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed November 10, 1928.
- 1,850,774. Direction Finder. Paul Schwerin, Rutherford, N. J., assignor to Perryman Electric Co., Inc., North Bergen, N. J. Filed November 2, 1929.
- 1,850,784. High Frequency Amplifier. Christopher Edmund Gervase Bailey, London, England, assignor, by mesne assignments to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N.Y. Filed September 7, 1929, and in Great Britain Sept. 27, 1928.
- 1,850,809. Vacuum Electric Tube. Ernest Yeoman Robinson, Withington, England. Filed May 24, 1924, and in Great Britain, June 12, 1923.

- 1,850,811. Radio Receiver. Einar H. Selvig, Tacoma, Wash. Filed March 17, 1921.
- 1,850,831. Selective Radio Receiver. Harold F. Elliott, Palo Alto, Calif., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Filed April 21, 1928.
- 1,850,846. Push Rod System for Tuning Radio Circuits. David A. Nicosia and Harry Sippel, Chicago, Ill. Filed August 15, 1928.
- 1,850,848. Electromagnetic Vibratory Decive. Edwin Malcolm Payne, Southall, England, assignor, by mesne assignments to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Filed February 16, 1929, and in Great Britain March 21, 1928.
- 1,850,855. Electrostatic Loud Speaker. Adolph A. Thomas, New York, N. Y. Filed February 16, 1929.
- 1,850,858. Signaling System. Irvin R. Weir, Schenectady, and Lycurgus W. Richardson, Scotia, N. Y., assignors to General Electric Company. Filed July 9, 1928.
- 1,850,914. Radio Aerial. Frank J. Bodoh and Austin O. Sarff, Walker, Minn., assignors of one-third to Admiral Ross Bailey, Walker, Minn. Filed May 2, 1928.
- 1,850,957. Rectifying System. Julius E. Foster, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Original application filed January 8, 1925. Divided and this application filed March 5, 1929. Renewed July 11, 1931.
- 1,850,967. Vapor Discharge Tube with Control Grid. Ernst Lubcke, Berlin-Siemensstadt, Germany, assignor to Siemens & Halske, Aktiengesellschaft, Siemensstadt, near Berlin, Germany. Filed August 30, 1926, and in Germany September 3, 1925.
- 1,850,973. Band Receiving System. Frederick K. Vreeland, Montclair, N. J., assignor to Vreeland Corporation, New York, N. Y. Original application filed August 1, 1927. Divided and this application filed July 11, 1929.
- 1,850,980. Feeding System. Philip Staats Carter, Port Jefferson, N. Y., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed May 14, 1930.
- 1,850,981. Rectifier. Harold Potter Donle, Meriden, Conn., assignor to Radio Inventions, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed November 28, 1924.



### Patent Suits

- 1,455,141, Lowell and Dunmore, Radio receiving apparatus, filed January 23, 1932, S.C., D. of C., Doc. E 53937, A. S. Blatterman v. P. D. Lowell et al. Doc. E 53938, Wired Radio, Inc., et al. v. R. D. Duncan, Jr., v. P.D. Lowell et al.
- 1,466,777, L. Winkelmann, Radio active vacuum tube; 1,650,921, same, Vacuum tube; 1,651,308, same, Audio amplifier, D.C., S.D. N.Y., Doc. E 50/150, L. Winkelmann v. Royal-Eastern Electrical Supply Co. Dismissed on merits (notice Jan. 29, 1932)

### Trade-Mark Registrations Granted

- 292,627. Radio Receiving and Transmitting Sets, Etc., Kolster Radio, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed October 6, 1931. Published December 29, 1931.
- 292,631. Radio Receiving Sets and Parts Thereof, Radio Tubes, and Loud Speakers. United Air Cleaner Corporation, Chicago, Ill. Filed October 23, 1931. Published December 29, 1931.
- 292,640. Balanced and Lead-Covered Radio Frequency Transmission Lines, Etc. RCA Victor Company, Inc., Camden, N. J. Filed September 15, 1931. Published December 29, 1931.

### Design

- 86,582. Cabinet. John James Sheridan, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed December 24, 1931.

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INSURANCE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED  
MAR 18 1932  
F. A. ARNOLD

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National Broadcasting Company, Inc.

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No. 515

B U L L E T I N

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT FILES SUPPLEMENTAL PETITION IN RCA CASE

The following statement was issued by the Department of Justice late this afternoon (Monday):

"The Attorney General filed today with the District Court at Wilmington, Delaware an amended and supplemental petition in the case brought by the United States against the Radio Corporation of America and its associates.

"The new pleading amplifies the petition originally filed and alleges additional facts relating to certain activities of the defendants in foreign trade and international communications, charging them with attempts to restrain commerce between the United States and foreign countries as well as domestic commerce.

"Three new defendants were added because of these allegations, vis. International General Electric Company, Westinghouse International Electric and RCA Communications, Inc. The National Broadcasting Company is also added as a party defendant. The petition alleges that this defendant is owned by the Radio Corporation of America, the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and that it was organized for the purpose of restraint of competition in the business of nationwide broadcasting.

"Negotiations have been continued for some time between the defendants and the Government and between the defendants themselves with regard to the possibility of creating an open patent pool which would obviate the trial of some of the important issues of the case. The filing of the amended bill does not mean that these negotiations have been broken off but the Government has been going on with its preparations for trial pending the outcome of these negotiations with the purpose of having the case heard this Spring and the filing of the amended bill is in line with these preparations."

Sometime ago the Department of Justice was advised by the Wilmington court that the case would be dropped from the court docket unless there was some action taken by the Department before March 8, 1932.

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## COMPARES COLUMBIA TO PRESS ASSOCIATION

Maintaining that the operation of the Columbia Broadcasting System in furnishing program service to affiliated stations is quite parallel to that of the press associations in supplying news and feature service to their respective member or subscribing newspapers, Harry C. Butcher, Director of the Washington Office of Columbia, has written the following letter to Senator James Couzens, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

"Since there seems to be considerable misapprehension among members of the Congress as to network ownership and control of local broadcasting stations, I believe a simple statement of our precise situation will be of interest.

"The Columbia Broadcasting System owns the following stations:

"WABC, New York, full time on 860 kilocycles, 50 kilowatts, key station of the network; WBBM, Chicago, four-sevenths time on 770 kilocycles, 25 kilowatts, Middlewestern key station of the network; WBT, Charlotte, N. C., full time on 1080 kilocycles, 5 kilowatts, key station of Columbia's Dixie network serving the South; WCCO, Minneapolis, full time on 810 kilocycles, 5 kilowatts, and WKRC, Cincinnati, full time on 550 kilocycles, 1000 watts daytime, 500 regular and 500 experimental night time.

"Columbia also owns 51 per cent of the stock of KMOX, St. Louis, full time on 1090 kilocycles, 50 kilowatts.

"Columbia operates under lease WPG, Atlantic City, which divides time with WLWL, New York City, on 1100 kilocycles, 5 kilowatts. This station is owned by the municipality of Atlantic City.

"Thus you will see that of the 91 stations on the entire Columbia network, Columbia owns outright five, owns the majority of the stock in a sixth, and operates a seventh on lease.

"Stability of network operation and the fact that most of these stations are important origination points for network programs have been the guiding factors in our requiring ownership or control of this group of stations,

"Columbia's contractual arrangements with the other stations on the network are such that all stations have many hours daily to devote to local broadcasts and Columbia does not in any way attempt to dictate their policies beyond doing all in its power to bring every station associated with it into line with its own high standards of entertainment, education and public service.

"It may be of particular interest to you to know that this association of local stations with the Columbia network is a voluntary one on the part of the stations and one which very frequently is sought by stations even at the sacrifice of some immediate revenue."

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## RMA ISSUES STATEMENT ON TELEVISION

Following its policy to advise the public accurately regarding the progress of experiments in developing television, an authoritative statement was issued last Saturday by the Radio Manufacturers' Association. A similar statement was made about a year ago and the new statement, emphasizing that many engineering problems must be overcome before television can be a satisfactory means of home entertainment, was prepared by the Association's Engineering Division which includes all prominent engineers working toward development of television broadcasting and receiving apparatus.

Copies of the statement may be had by addressing the Radio Manufacturers' Association, Inc., 11 West 42nd Street, New York City.

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## RADIO LOTTERY HEARINGS BEGIN MARCH 11

The first radio hearings in the Senate during the present session will be instituted March 11th when the Committee on Interstate Commerce begins consideration of the anti-lottery broadcast bill (H.R. 7716), according to an announcement following an executive session of the Committee on March 5th.

Senator White (Rep.), of Maine, is expected to appear before the Committee in connection with the radio bill as well as representatives of labor. The bill is designed not only to forbid the broadcast by radio of any information concerning any lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme offering prizes dependent in whole or in part on lot or chance, but also to clarify and amplify provisions of the Radio Act of 1927 dealing chiefly with procedure and administration.

No attempt has been made in the bill, according to a Committee report in the House, which has passed the bill, to change any provision of substantive law dealing with radio with the exception of the lottery section.

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## GENERAL ELECTRIC VOTES 25¢ DIVIDEND

The Directors of the General Electric Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock, placing it on a \$1 annual dividend basis, against 40 cents paid quarterly, or \$1.60 annually, since January, 1930, when the stock was split on a four-for-one basis. The old stock received \$1.50 in the first quarter of 1930 before the split-up. In 1929 dividends were \$4 a share and \$2 extra. The regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents a share was declared on the special stock.



The preliminary report for 1931 issued after the meeting showed a net income of \$40,956,996 after depreciation, charges and Federal taxes, equal, after dividends on the special stock, to \$1.33 a share, earned on 28,845,927 common shares, comparing with \$57,490,915, or \$1.90 a share on the same number of shares in 1930. Dividends paid were \$7,768,266 in excess of net income for 1931. This amount was charged to surplus, which was \$172,198,374, on December 31, 1931, against \$179,966,640 the year before.

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#### RADIO NOTABLES AT W. H. CORRESPONDENTS' DINNER

Among those in one way or another connected with the radio industry attending the 10th Annual White House Correspondents' dinner, with President Hoover, the British Ambassador, the entire Cabinet, General Dawes and others as guests last Saturday night, were:

Gen. Charles McK. Saltzman, Chairman of the Federal Radio Commission, M. H. Aylesworth, George Akerson, K. H. Berkeley, Col. Thad H. Brown, Harry C. Butcher, Vincent Callahan, Martin Codel, F. P. Guthrie, R. D. Heinl, G. W. Johnstone, L. M. Lamm, Philip Loucks, Herluf Provensen, F. M. Russell, John Royal, George Engles, Sol Taishoff, Sen. James E. Watson and G. F. Wisner.

NBC furnished a large part of the entertainment which included Cheerio, Seth Parker, Sisters of the Skillett, the Revellers Quartet, Hallie Styles, opera singer, Boras Minnevitich and his Rascals, the Pickens Sisters, and Andy Sanella.

Introduced by Mr. Aylesworth, Cheerio, who made his first public appearance since adopting his nom de radio, acted as master of ceremonies. Cheerio (Charles K. Field) was a classmate in college of President Hoover and a cousin of the late Eugene Field. The performance under the personal direction of John F. Royal, NBC Vice-President, was one of the best of its kind ever given in Washington.

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#### U. S. TRAILS IN SWEDEN

The United States trails among the importers of radio sets into Sweden. The Swedish people last year produced sets and materials valued at \$1,940,000.

Of the foreign makes, the German products lead in value, followed by those of Holland. Great Britain ranks third among the leading exporting countries to Sweden, Denmark fourth and the United States fifth.

Of the radio apparatus in southern Sweden, approximately 90 per cent is made for direct connection with the electric current, battery-operated sets being only occasionally sold. The type of current used is both direct and alternating, the direct being usually 200 and 110 volts and the alternating 127 and 110 volts, 50 cycles.

Retail sales of radio sets on the installment plan are widely practiced, and such sales on the installment plan are always made in such a way that the purchaser pays 25 per cent of the price upon purchase and the rest within 10 months. Retail prices on radios sold on the installment plan are increased by 10 per cent.

Up to a comparatively few years ago, there was a law prohibiting the use of radio receiving sets by private individuals in Sweden.

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#### CBS SIGNS UP NEW AND RENEWAL ACCOUNTS SINCE FEB. 1

Horlick's Malted Milk, Corp., (Malted Milk); Starting Date, Feb. 5th; Program - "Adventures in Health" presented by Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, Pres. of Chicago Board of Health, Wed. and Fri., 10:15-30 P.M., - NEW.

R. Wallace & Sons Mfg. Co., Wallingford, Conn., (Wallace Silver); Starting date Feb. 28; Program - "Sons of Eli", Musical; Sunday, 2:00-2:30 P.M. - RENEWAL.

General Cigar Co. (Robt. Burns Cigars); Starting Date - Feb. 1st; Program - Orchestra; Monday, 10-10:30 P.M. - RENEWAL.

Wyeth Chemical Co. (Jad Salts); Starting Feb. 23rd; Program - "Aunt Jemima Songs"; Tues., Wed. Thu., 2:00-2:15 P.M. - RENEWAL

J. A. Folger & Co. (Coffee); Starting Feb. 8th; Program - "Judy & Jane"; Mon. through Friday. - NEW.

J. L. Prescott Co. (Oxol); Starting Feb. 26th; Program - "Grant, Graham & Coughlin"; 10:00-10:15 A.M., Tues. Wed. Fri. - RENEWAL.

Boston Food Products Co. (Prudence Corned Beef Hash); starting Feb. 23rd; Program - "Prudence Club"; Tues. Thurs., 10:30-10:45 A.M. - NEW.

General Baking Co. (Bond Bread); Starting - Feb. 25th; Program - "Bond Bread Prog"; 5:15-6:45 P.M. Thursday - RENEWAL.

Sterling Products, Inc. (Danderine); Starting - Feb. 18th; Program - "Movie Stars Review"; Tues. Thurs. 5:45-6:00 P.M. - NEW.

B. T. Babbitt, Inc., (Babo Cleanser); Starting - Feb. 6th;  
 Program - "The Bright Spot", Guy Lombardo & His Music; Saturday,  
 7:30-7:45 P.M. - NEW.

Miracul Wax Co. (Dri-brite Wax); Starting - Feb. 26th;  
 Program - "Magic Piano Twins"; Friday - 1:00-1:15 P.M. - NEW.

Proctor & Gamble (Ivory Soap); Starting - Feb. 1st;  
 Program - "The Gloom Chasers -- Col. Stoopnagle & Bud"; Mon., Wed.,  
 8:45-9:00 P.M. - NEW.

Charis Corp. (Foundation Garments); Starting Feb. 24th;  
 Program - "Charis Program with Ann Leaf"; Wed. - 3:15-3:30 P.M. - NEW.

Lehn & Fink (Pebeco); Starting - Feb. 16th; Program -  
 Ida Baily Allen, "Stories of the Living Great"; Tuesday, 11:15-  
 11:30 A.M. - RENEWAL.

Corn Products Ref. Co. (Kre-Mel); Starting Feb. 8th;  
 Program - "Kre-Mel Singing Chef", Mon., Wed., Fri. 12:30-12:45 P.M. -  
 RENEWAL.

Pennzoil Co. (Motor Oil & Gas); Starting - Feb. 14th;  
 "Pennzoil Parade", Sunday 8:00-8:30 P.M. - NEW.

Eugene, Ltd. (Wavesett Lotion and Shampoo); Starting -  
 March 6th; Program - "Eugene International Review", Sunday, 10:30-  
 10:45 P.M.; Mon., Thu., 9:00-9:15 P.M. - New.

Sterling Products (Phillips' Dental Magnesia); Starting -  
 March 10th; Program - "Sterling Products Program", Tues., Thurs.,  
 Sat., 8:15-8:30 P.M. - RENEWAL.

Allen-A Co. (Hosiery & Underwear); Starting - March 4th;  
 "Beau Bachelor" Program; Friday 10:00-10:15 P.M., - NEW.

Fred Fear & Co. (Easter Egg Dyes); Starting - March 22nd;  
 Program - "Chick-Chick Fun", Tues., Thurs., 4:45-5:00 P.M. - NEW.

Lane Co. (Cedar Chests); Starting - March 18th; Program -  
 "Orchestra & Dramatic Sketch", Don Lee, Friday, 11:30-11:45 A.M.,  
 11:00-11:15 A.M., P.S.T.; - NEW.

Atlas Brewing Co., (Beverages); Starting - March 6th;  
 Program - "Bob Becker's Outdoor Talks"; Sunday, 5:45-6:00 P.M. - NEW.

E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co. (Paints & Varnishes);  
 Starting March 4th; Program - "Today & Yesterday"; Friday, 8:30-  
 9:00 P.M.; Thurs, 9:30-10:00 to coast; - NEW.

American Safety Razor Corp. (Ever-Ready Razors); Starting  
 March 13th; Program - "Ever-Ready Blade Radio Gaeties"; Sunday,  
 9:00-9:30 P.M. - NEW.

Phillips-Jones Corp. (Van Heusen Collars); Starting April  
 4th; Program - "Van Heusen Program"; Friday 9:45-10:00 P.M. -RENEWAL.

Lavoris Chemical Co. (Lavoris); Starting - March 1st;  
 Program - "Easy Aces"; Tuesday, Thus., Sat., 7:15-7:30 P.M. - NEW.

General Foods (Maxwell House Coffee and others); Starting - March 7th; Program - Musical; Mon., Wed., Fri., 7:15-7:30 P.M., rebroadcast 11:15-11:30; - NEW.

Chrysler Corp.; Starting - April 3rd; Program - Musical; Sunday, 8:00-8:30 P.M., changes on April 24th to 10:30-11:00 P.M. - NEW.

Kolynos Sales Co. (Toothpaste); Starting - March 8th; Program - "Salty Sam the Sailor"; Tues., Wed., Thu., 5:30-5:45 P.M. - RENEWAL.

Pratt & Lambert (Lacquers, enamels); Starting - March 1; Program - "The Voice of 1000 Shades"; Tuesday, 10:00-10:15 P.M. - NEW. 30

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#### JENKINS DESCRIBES A NEW RADIOVISION

Dr. Charles F. Jenkins, the physicist who is widely known for his experiments in radio photography and who received the medal of the Franklin Institute, tells of a new method of radiovision in the current issue of the Yale Scientific Magazine.

In this system, he says, the pictures change on a stationary frame in response to radio signals and any size of screen can be used in the home, synchronized with the present loud-speakers, while a small incandescent lamp, like an automobile headlight, is sufficient for lighting.

After explaining the general method followed in the past three years of developing television, utilizing the lens-disc and high-intensity crater lamp in the "rapid repetition of a complete image-analysis at a transmitting station and the simultaneous synthesis at picture receiving sets within the power range of the transmitter", Dr. Jenkins describes the new method he is undertaking as substituting "persistence of picture element for persistence of vision."

Recalling that the older method involves "a rapid traversing of the picture area by a single spot of light in adjacent successive lines", he says that by his substitution plan, "the whole picture is on the screen all the time instead of only a single spot of light."

"Broadly, the new method consists in using the incoming radio signals to build up a picture in the path of a beam of light projected on a screen", he continues, "that is, a picture slide in a magic lantern, the picture on the slide being formed thereon by electrical means instead of photographic means."

"Because of the conceded advantages in efficiency and unlimited picture size, it is confidently believed that the herein described system will ultimately come into universal use."

Describing the mechanics of the method, as carried out in his laboratory, Dr. Jenkins tells of dividing the picture area of the lantern slide into sixty imaginary lines of sixty dots in each line and changing the chemicals in the gelatin coating of the plate to attain the fading of an image and its replacement by a like image in cycles of a fifteenth of a second.

Then, with the prepared slide put into a projecting lantern having a light source, he continues:

"In the receiver, in front of, closely adjacent and parallel to the lantern slide, a suitable transparent scanning disc is mounted, with sixty wire terminals on its face to distribute the incoming radio signals along each of the sixty lines of the lantern slide.

"When this transparent scanning disc is brought into synchronism with the analyzer at the transmitting station, the incoming radio signals form spots on the lantern slide, each spot an element of the picture reproduction of the person or scene at the transmitting station.

"All the spots are put in their proper places to make up the picture in one-fifteenth of a second, the activating of each spot requiring but one 37,800th of a second.

"But immediately each spot is put on the plate by the incoming radio signal, it begins to fade, and as the fading time is one-tenth of a second and the complete respotting time every fifteenth of a second, obviously each spot is in its place all the time, in the stationary part of the picture.

"If, however, a particular group of spots form a moving part of the picture, for example, a speaker's arm in gesture, new spots will be formed in successively new locations as the arm moves to new positions, and the old spots will fade out.

"The projected picture on the screen is, therefore, exactly like the usual lantern slide picture except that it has motion; or like a motion-picture except that it is made up of changing picture elements instead of changing picture frames of a film. Incidentally, the elementary picture dots are so blended that they are as inconspicuous on the theatre screen as are the picture dots of a newspaper illustration.

"The new method is somewhat analogous to the three-element vacuum tube where a little current on the grid controls the flow of a relatively large amount of current; for in this new Jenkins method the small radio current is not the light source, as it is in the present system, but the small radio current is used to block out, in simultaneously-acting elementary areas, a



light beam from a powerful light source. And as no interrupting shutter is used, twice as much light reaches the screen as in a motion-picture projector where a rotating shutter cuts off half the light.

"Any size screen can therefore be adequately lighted for large gatherings, to accompany a synchronous voice-amplifying system; while a small incandescent lamp, like an automobile head-light lamp, is quite ample for home radiovisor, s synchronized with present home loud-speakers."

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#### SALES DEPARTMENT OF NBC REPORTS ON RENEWALS AND NEW ACCOUNTS

The Calsodent Co., New-York, N. Y. (Dentrifice); Agency - J. Walter Thompson Co., New York, N. Y.; Period - Friday, 5:00-5:15 P.M., WEAf;- Tuesday 5:15-5:30 P.M., WJZ; starting March 18th, 1932, WEAf, March 15th, WJZ; WEAf only and WJZ only; Program - Talk by Marley Sherris - "Mouth Health". - RENEWAL.

Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, New York, N. Y. (Oil & Gas); Agency - McCann Erickson, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Period - Wednesday and Friday, 7:15-7:30 P.M., starting March 9, 1932; WJZ Basic network; Program - "The Esso Program", Elsie Janis in songs and chatter. - RENEWAL.

The Centaur Co., New York, N. Y. (Fletcher's Castoria); Agency - Young and Rubicam, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Period - Monday, 11:15-11:30 A.M.; Starts - March 28, 1932; WEAf Basic Network (21); Program - "Radio Household Institute" Talk. - NEW.

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#### HEARINGS SCHEDULED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Tuesday, March 8 - First National Television Corp., Kansas City, Mo.  
C.P. 2200-2300 kc., 500 w., unlimited time.

Thursday, March 10 - WSECP, E. L. Somers, Pottsville, Pa., renewal of  
license.

Charles L. Bennett, Jamaica, N. Y., C. P. 1210  
kc., 100 watts, share with WGBB, WCCH, WJBI;  
Others Notified: WMRJ, Jamaica, N. Y.; WGBB,  
Freeport, N. Y.; WCOH, Yonkers, N.Y.; WJBI,  
Red Bank, N. J.; WBAX, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; WJBU,  
Lewisburg, Pa.; WRAW, Reading, Pa.; WPRO, Pro-  
vidence, R. I.; WINS, New York City; WAAM, New-  
ark, N. J.; WODA, Paterson, N.J.; WGCP, Newark  
WMRJ, Peter J. Prinz, Jamaica, N. Y., renewal  
of license, 1210 kc., 100 w., shares with  
WGBB, WCOH, WJBI.

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: BUSINESS LETTER BRIEFS :  
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"The Application of Permeability Tuning to Broadcast Receivers", a paper describing an entirely new method of tuning, in which neither variable condensers nor variometers are used, and in which uniform gain and constant selectivity are secured without transformer couplings, will be presented by Ralph H. Langley, consulting engineer, at a meeting of The Radio Club of America, on Wednesday, March 9th, at 8:15 P.M. The meeting will be held in Room 309, Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University, New York City.

The paper will be illustrated with slides and samples of the new sets will be shown.

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Denial of a request for a new broadcasting station at Cincinnati, Ohio, was recommended March 3rd in a report submitted to the Federal Radio Commission by Examiner Elmer W. Pratt.

The applicant is a subsidiary of the Pillar of Fire, a New Jersey Corporation, and the application was submitted under the name of this organization. The new station would operate on 1420 kilocycles with power of 100 watts.

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William Mason Bailey, formerly with the Wireless Specialty Apparatus Company of Boston, is now Chief Engineer of the Dubilier Condenser Corporation in New York City. For many years Mr. Bailey has specialized in condenser design and production problems.

Working in close collaboration with William Dubilier and the engineering staff of the organization, Mr. Bailey has in large measure been responsible for recent Dubilier developments such as the standard unit oil condenser, the moulded micadon, the ultra high frequency capacitors and the improved electrolytic condensers.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

March 2 - KMLB, Liner's Broadcasting Station, Inc., Monroe, La., modification of license amended to request unlimited hours of operation on 1200 kc., instead of 6 A.M. to 8 P.M.; WGST, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., C.P. to make changes in equipment; KFXJ, R. G. & Chas. Howell, d/b as Western Slope Broadcasting Co., Grand Junction, Colo., modification of license for change in specified hours of operation; KOAC, Oregon State Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon; install automatic frequency control; KLX, The Tribune Publishing Co., Oakland, Calif., modification of license to increase power from 500 watts to 1 kilowatt.

(Corrected) WIBG, WIBG, Inc., Elkins Park, Pa., C.P. requested change from 930 kc. to 970 kc., in addition to increase power and studio move.

The following applications were returned to the applicant:

WRBX, Richmond Development Corp., Roanoke, Va., C.P. to move station to Charleston, W. Va. (request of applicant); WCAJ, Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln, Nebr., increase power to 1 kilowatt (Rule 6 a and c); Arthur E. Chapman & Claude R. Brand, Rapid City, S. D., new station on 1200 kc., (Rule 6 a and c); KID KID Broadcasting Co., Idaho Falls, Idaho, modification of license for 500 w., 1 KW, LS & unlimited time (Rule 6 a and c);

March 3 - WGBB, Harry H. Carman, Freeport, N. Y., license to cover C.P. granted 10/30/31 for local move; WCAC, Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn., install automatic frequency control; WCOH, Westchester Broadcasting Corp., Yonkers, N. Y., move station to White Plains, N. Y.; WOKO, WOKO, Inc., Albany, N. Y., modification of license for increase hours of operation - time assigned to, but not used by WHAT and WCAM; Myrtle K. Berger, Upper Tyrone Twp., Pa., C.P. for a new station to use 650 kc., 100 watts, daytime; WRBQ, J. Pat Scully, Greenville, Miss., modification of license requesting change from unlimited to specified hours.

Also, Wilton E. Hall, Publisher, Daily Independent & Mail Anderson, S. C., C.P. amended to request 1200 kc., instead of 1370 kc., facilities of WFBC; J. T. Griffin, Tulsa, Okla., C.P. for new station on 1400 kc., amended to request unlimited hours except when KUOA is operating; KGMP, M. M. Woody, Elk City, Okla., C.P. amended as to equipment and as to transmitter location; WOS, John D. Heiny, Jefferson City, Mo., voluntary assignment of license to Missouri State Marketing Bureau; KGDA, Mitchell Broadcasting Corp., Mitchell, S. D., C.P. to move station to Aberdeen, S. D., and install new transmitter; WJAK, The Truth Publishing Co., Inc., Elkhart, Ind., change from sharing with WLBC to simultaneous day, share at night.

#### Applications Other Than Broadcasting

March 2 - Boeing Air Transport, Inc., KHJMN, KHUAZ, KHJKP, KHJAZ, assignment of aircraft licenses to National Air Transport, Inc.; WQM, Radiomarine Corp. of America, Rocky Point, N. Y., license for marine relay and coastal services on 143, 170 kc., 2 KW; WMJ, City of Buffalo (Police Dept.), Buffalo, N. Y., license covering C.P. for 2422 kc., 500 watts, municipal police service; Fisher's Blend Station, Inc. new C.P. and license covering Construction, for 2390, 2378 or 2342 kc., 2.4 watts, temporary broadcast pickup; WLOXG, DeForest Radio Co., portable, modification of C.P. for extension of completion date to 8/25/32; WPEH, City of Somerville, Somerville, Mass., license covering C.P. for 1712 kc., 100 watts, emergency police service; KG TJ, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Las Vegas, Nevada, C.P. to install new transmitter on 2720, 2732, 4110, 6510, 6520, 8015 kc., 150 watts, point-to-point aeronautical.

March 3 - KGTH, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Salt Lake City, Utah, C.P. for new transmitter on 2720, 2732, 4110, 6510, 6520, 6530, 8015 kc., 150 watts, aeronautical point-to-point service; WLXG, Shortwave & Television Corp., portable, Boston, Mass., license covering C.P. for 43000-46000, 48500-50300, 60000-80000 kc., 200 watts, visual broadcasting service; Transpacific Communication Co., Ltd., Dixon, Calif., special license for test purposes on 7565, 7610, 10840, 15355, 15415, 21060 kc., 20 KW, special experimental service; WPED, Town of Arlington, Mass., Police Dept., Arlington, Mass., modification of C.P. for change in type of equipment and extension of completion date to 8/31/32, emergency police service; W9XD, The Journal Co., Milwaukee, Wis., renewal of experimental visual broadcasting license for 43000-46000, 48500-50300, 60000-80000 kc., 500 watts; W2XBS, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., renewal of experimental visual broadcasting license for 2100 to 2200 kc., 5 KW.

March 4 - W9XF, National Broadcasting Co., Downers Grove, Ill., renewal of relay broadcasting license for 6020 kc., 5 KW, modification of relay broadcasting license for change in frequency to 11770 kc.; W2XBT, National Broadcasting Co., portable, renewal of visual broadcasting license; W3XAK, National Broadcasting Co., portable, Bound Brook, N. J., renewal of visual broadcasting license for 2100 to 2200 kc., 5 kw; W3XAL, renewal of relay broadcasting license for 6100 kc., 20 kw.

Also, KGH, Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., Hillsboro, Oreg., modification of point-to-point license for change in frequencies to 34.5, 47.5, 71.26, 4115, 7655, 8980 kc.; KGXU, Buchan & Heinen Packing Co., Port Armstrong, Alaska, license covering C.P. for 3178 kc., 50 w., point-to-point telephone service; KGXW, Karl Hansen, Port Alexander, Alaska, license covering C.P. for 3178, 2320 kc., 100 w., and 200 w., coastal and point-to-point service; United States Radio & Television Corp., Marion, Ind., new C.P. for 43-46, 48.5-50.3, 60-80 megacycles, 1 KW, experimental visual broadcasting service.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

INSURANCE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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ISSUED TWICE A WEEK AND CONTAINING THE LATEST INFORMATION REGARDING THE RULINGS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION, RADIO LEGISLATION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE REGULATIONS, CHANGES IN WAVELENGTH, CALL LETTERS AND POWER, PATENTS, EXPORTS, FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION RULINGS AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST TO BROADCASTERS AND MANUFACTURERS. :: :: CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION. :: ::

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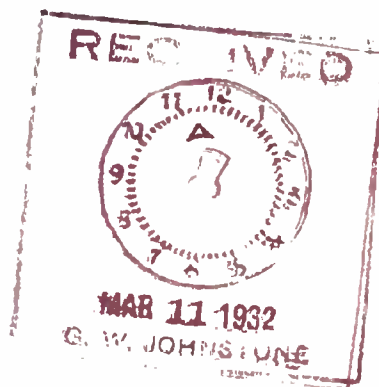
*Desk*

National Broadcasting Company, Inc.  
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No. 516



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



## COLUMBIA STOCK REACQUIRED

Columbia Broadcasting System announces the purchase of fifty percent of its stock, heretofore held by the Paramount-Public Corporation, by a group headed by William S. Paley, President of Columbia. This step brings the ownership of the broadcasting system completely into the hands of Mr. Paley and his management, with no interests represented external to the company.

Associated with Mr. Paley in the purchase is the investment banking house of Brown Brothers, Harriman & Company, who have placed a portion of the stock with interests associated with them, and also with Lehman Corporation, Field, Glore & Company and Herbert Bayard Swope, formerly Executive Editor of the New York World. The participations are for private investment with no public offering contemplated. The Directors who have represented Paramount on the Board have resigned, and their places will be filled at the next meeting of the Columbia stockholders, to be held within a month.

In announcing the reacquisition of the Paramount stock, which was sold to that company in June, 1929, Mr. Paley expressed regret at the severance of a pleasant business relationship, but, at the same time, made known his gratification that Columbia, the largest single broadcasting network in the world, will continue its development under single control.

Mr. Paley, in association with a small group, bought Columbia Broadcasting System on September 25, 1928, when it had only sixteen station outlets and when it had not yet assumed a very significant role. When he sold a half interest to the Paramount-Public Corporation, Columbia already had made great strides both in its multiphased service to the radio audience and in the volume of radio advertising entrusted to it. The network now has ninety-one associated stations, spreading its programs from coast to coast and to many foreign countries, and offering to an audience of tens of millions a continually growing variety of classical and popular entertainment, education and instruction.

Mr. Paley made the following statement:

"Broadcasting is at once a public service and a business of incredibly swift growth. Mobility of operation, quick responsiveness to public taste and public needs are essential to any organization that is to remain in the forefront in this giant art.

"It should be recognized that its vast development and the dissemination of programs of popular and classical character have been due largely to the cooperation and support of advertisers.

"While broadcasting is now thoroughly established, I do not believe that even yet we can foresee its whole destiny. We do know that throughout the industrial crisis commerce and industry

have found it an indispensably strong weapon and that it is now assured of sufficient revenues to meet the vast sums required to serve its public and to leave a fair margin for profit. This healthy stabilization has put broadcasting in strong position to grapple with its ever new problems and to develop to a degree in America that it does not seem possible for it to attain anywhere else.

"No man can ask for a more absorbing task than is mine and it is in a spirit of sober recognition of my responsibility to the public that I continue at it. We are frankly proud of what Columbia has done and is doing and I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the many men and women, both in and out of the organization, who are helping me make a success of a job that no man could achieve alone."

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#### RCA DENIES VIOLATION OF THE ANTI-TRUST LAW

The Government's proceeding against the Radio Corporation of America and associated companies, charging violation of the anti-trust law, is being prepared for trial this Spring.

Four new defendants were named in a supplemental petition filed by Attorney General Mitchell with the Federal Court at Wilmington, Delaware. They were The International General Electric Company, the Westinghouse Electric International Company, RCA Communications, Inc., and the National Broadcasting Company.

The new pleading amplified the petition originally filed and charged the new defendants with attempts to restrain foreign and domestic commerce. (The Attorney General's statement was carried in full in the Business Letter of March 7th).

Immediately upon learning of the filing of the new petition, the Radio Corporation of America issued the following statement:

"In its original petition the Government attacked the fundamental cross-licensing agreements by which the Radio Corporation of America obtained its rights to patents and to license other manufacturing companies to use these patents. It is the position of this Corporation that those agreements are legal, because without cross-licensing of patents none of the companies, including Radio Corporation of America, could lawfully have manufactured or sold efficient radio apparatus. Many patents were required to make radio devices and these patents were in scattered hands. The patent cross-licensing contracts made legally possible the manufacture of radio apparatus. They did not restrain trade - they created it. The contracts were filed with the Department of Justice when they were executed and they have been considered by

succeeding Attorneys General. They were investigated for four years by the Federal Trade Commission and the complaint was dismissed.

"The Radio Corporation of America was organized in 1919 to develop the radio art and to create a new business. The rapid development of radio shows that this was accomplished. Not only a great radio manufacturing industry resulted but broadcasting and international radio communications as well. Through broadcasting over 50,000,000 radio listeners now receive programs free and through international communications the business community of America has direct international telegraph service with more than forty countries at rates which radio has substantially lowered.

"The attack of the Government came twelve years after the arrangements it attacks were made. It takes little, if any, account of the difficulties surrounding the men who made these arrangements when they were made and the problems which confronted them and which then had to be solved. It would not have been so difficult to have modified the fundamental arrangements if the Government, when first apprised of them, had then stated its objections to them. A different situation obviously arises twelve years thereafter. It would be impossible without destroying investments made in good faith by more than 100,000 shareholders to undo that which has been done throughout twelve years of a rapidly changing art and industry.

"Despite all this, the position of the Radio Corporation of America, when this suit was filed, was that if doubt remained as to the legality of these contracts the officers of the Corporation above all others desired to know their true status and they were quite willing to have them submitted to the court to the end that they might be tested. The Corporation has made available to the Department of Justice all its data, records and correspondence and has freely permitted its files to be inspected by representatives of the Department.

"The present suit was instituted after the Department had won a decision in the lower court against certain gasoline companies which had executed so-called patent pooling agreements. After this decision was reversed in 1931 by the Supreme Court of the United States, active negotiations were had between representatives of the defendants and of the Department of Justice, looking toward a settlement of the radio litigation. In the course of these negotiations the representatives of the Department of Justice pointed out in detail features of the existing situation to which they took exception. While not agreeing with the Department as to the validity of its criticisms this Corporation expressed its desire to cooperate by altering insofar as was practicable, the arrangements which the Department criticised, irrespective of how such arrangements might eventually be regarded by the courts should the litigation be carried to final judgment.

"In carrying out this program, the Radio Corporation is in course of withdrawing from participation in the General Motors Radio Corporation, has changed its contractual relations with the United Fruit Company, has amended certain of its international traffic agreements and it gave favorable consideration to the creation of an "open patent pool" which was suggested by the Department. All this was done to the end that prolonged and expensive litigation might be avoided, that the cost of such litigation might be saved to the Corporation's shareholders and the Government, that the energies of the officers and experts of the companies concerned might be devoted to constructive work in the interest not only of these companies and their stockholders but as well in the interest of the radio industry as a whole, all in the hope that stable conditions might early be brought about in the radio industry, which has suffered as few industries have from present economic conditions.

"The amended and supplemental petition just filed by the Department makes issue of and seeks an injunction against some of the very arrangements altered to meet the Government's views. As to two of the corporations, parties defendant to the original complaint, the arrangements to which the Government made objections, are being changed to meet the Government's views. Also other features have been changed to meet the Department's views, but despite this they are still the subject of attack in the new petition which the Department has just filed.

"In view of all these circumstances we are unable to understand the action of the Department in persisting in doing unnecessary things and making unnecessary charges particularly in times of great business depression and even when there is and long has been great competition - more than adequate from every point of view - in the radio industry. The Department's demand for additional competition came when there were so many competitors in the field that over production and cut-throat competition threatened the entire industry. This is even more true today, when surveys show that there now exist in the country radio plants with a capacity of approximately 25,000,000 radio sets per year while the market is estimated at approximately 3,000,000 sets per year, when prices for merchandise are lowest in the history of the industry and when few, if any, companies engaged in the manufacture and sale of radio devices are able to earn a profit on their business.

"The Radio Corporation of America and its associated companies, defendants in this case, together are doing less than 20% of the total business in radio receiving sets and less than 40% of the total business in radio tubes. It could hardly be contended that a monopoly is thereby threatened or that trade is thereby restrained."

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## NBC TO MANAGE WESTINGHOUSE STATIONS

A statement, attributed to Lloyd C. Thomas, in charge of the radio activities of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, that the National Broadcasting Company would take over all sales and program activities of Stations WBZ, Boston; WBZA, Springfield; KDKA, Pittsburgh, and KYW, Chicago, all owned by the Westinghouse organization, was confirmed by a representative of the NBC, according to the New York Times.

The plan includes, it is said, the gradual elimination of many local programs, which will be discontinued as the contracts with local sponsors expire, and their replacement by programs supplied by the network. The four stations were associated previously with the WJZ network.

The Westinghouse stations will retain their licenses and their present identities and the present sales and program organizations will remain intact, according to Mr. Thomas.

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## COURT UPHOLDS COMMISSION ACTION IN WFI CASE

The denial by the Federal Radio Commission of an increase in power for Station WFI, at Philadelphia, from 500 watts to 1000 watts was upheld by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia this week. The station operates in a regional channel on a frequency of 560 kilocycles.

The court based its refusal to overturn the Commission's decision on the ground that the owners of the station had failed to prove that the necessary reduction in power or increased interference as to stations operating on the same frequency at Miami, Fla., Chicago, Ill., and Knoxville, Tenn., would be in the public interest.

The Commission denied the application for increased power on the grounds that the City of Philadelphia and surrounding territory now receive good broadcasting service, the granting of the application would result in objectionable interference with stations operating on the same frequency and upon the adjacent frequency of 470 kilocycles, and that public interest, convenience and necessity would not be served by the granting of the application. The court found substantial evidence to support the Commission's findings, and therefore affirmed its order.

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## NBC SALES DEPARTMENT SIGNS UP COMMERCIAL RENEWALS

Socony Vacuum Specialties, Inc., New York, N. Y. (Petroleum Product); Agency, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, New York, N.Y.; Period = Tuesday and Thursday, 10:30-10:45 A.M., starting March 31, 1932; WEAf network (9); Program - "Cindy and Sam" - Negro comedy sketch - RENEWAL (Old account, but new name).

Larus & Bros., Co., Richmond, Va., Edgeworth Tobacco; Agency - Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, New York, N. Y.; Period - Thursday 8:00-8:15 P.M., starting March 31, 1932; WJZ Network (13); Program - "Dixie Spiritual Singers", Southern negroes singing spiritual hymns; - RENEWAL.

Proctor and Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio, (Ivory soap); Agency - The Blackman Co., New York, N. Y.; Period - Wednesday 10:15-10:30 P.M. E.S.T., Saturday 7:45-8:00 P.M., E.S.T., starting Wednesday April 6, 1932 - Saturday April 9, 1932; WJZ Network (13); Program - "The Ivory Program with B. A. Rolfe and his orchestra of 35 pieces." - RENEWAL (old account, new program).

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## CBS CONTRACTS NEW COMMERCIAL ACCOUNT

The Richman Brothers Co., Cleveland, Ohio (men's clothes); Starts - March 8, 1932, for 13 weeks; Period - Tuesday and Thursday, 7:30 to 7:45 P.M., network of 22 stations; Program - Musical listed as "Richman Brothers Program" (Subject to change); Advertising Agency - J. Walter Thompson Co., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

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## JUSTICE DEPARTMENT LISTS ALLEGATIONS

In the conclusion of the bill of complaint prepared by the Department of Justice in its case against the Radio Corporation of America et al, filed with the Federal Court at Wilmington, Delaware, the allegations and demands of the Government are set forth, as follows:

"Wherefore your petitioner prays that writs of subpoena issue directed to each defendant, commanding it to appear herein and answer under oath the allegations of this petition and to abide by and perform such orders and decrees as the court may make and for judgment against the defendants and each of them:

"I. Finding and decreeing that the agreements made as hereinbefore set forth by the Radio Corporation with the French Company, with the British Company, with the Germany Company, known

as Trans-Radio, with the German Company known as Telefunken, and with the French Company, the British Company, and the German Company, known as Telefunken, jointly, the agreement made by the Radio Corporation with the United Fruit Company, the agreement made by the General Electric and Radio Corporation with Wireless Specialty Apparatus Company, the agreement between the defendants International General Electric Company, Westinghouse Electric International Company, and the two companies designated herein as the Philips Company, the agreements between General Motors and the Radio Group, between General Motors and General Motors-Radio, and between the Radio Group and General Motors-Radio, the acquisition by General Electric of the stock of the Wireless Specialty Apparatus Company, the acquisition by the Telephone Company of stock of the Radio Corporation, the acquisition by Westinghouse of stock of the Radio Corporation, the purchase by Radio Corporation of the broadcasting station WEAJ, the acquisition by General Electric and Westinghouse of stock of the Broadcasting, Photophone, Radiotron, and Victor companies, the acquisition by General Electric, Radio Corporation, and Westinghouse of stock in General Motors-Radio, the transfer to Radio Corporation of the factories, equipment, facilities, and rights of General Electric, Westinghouse, and Wireless Specialty Apparatus Company for the manufacture of radio apparatus and devices and the issuance in return therefor to General Electric and Westinghouse of stock of the Radio Corporation were each made and done by the parties thereto for the purpose of suppressing and restraining competition in and securing a monopoly of interstate and foreign commerce of the United States in the manufacture, use, and sale of radio and similar apparatus and devices, in nation-wide broadcasting, and in public communication by telephone and telegraph.

"II. Decreeing that each and every grant of exclusive patent rights made by any of said agreement enumerated in the preceding paragraph was, in respect to the exclusive character attached to such grant and any limitations placed upon the grant restricting the enjoyment of the right granted to particular fields or particular purposes, made to suppress and restrain competition in interstate and foreign commerce of the United States and to monopolize the same and in respect to such exclusive character and such limitations is null and void and cancelled.

"III. Decreeing that each and every provision of the agreements herein mentioned made by the Radio Corporation (1) with the British Company, (2) with the German Company, known as Trans-Radio, (3) with the British Company, the French Company, and the German Company, known as Telefunken, respecting radio communication with South and Central America, whereby it is agreed that the United States shall be deemed the exclusive territory of the Radio Corporation and some other particular country or countries shall be deemed the exclusive territory of another corporation engaged in public communication by radio, and that in respect to messages between the United States and such exclusive territory of another the Radio Corporation and such other corporations would neither transmit nor receive messages except to or from a station of the other, were made to suppress and restrain competition in public communication by radio

between the United States and such other country or countries and to monopolize the same and is null and void and is cancelled, and enjoining the Radio Corporation and R.C.A. Communications, Inc., from asserting in any manner the continued existence of such provisions or using such provisions in any manner to suppress or restrain competition in foreign or interstate commerce of the United States.

"IV. Decreeing that each and every provision of any of said agreements restricting or limiting the right of a party thereto freely to engage in such business or activities as it might desire, or to make such use of its patents or rights as it might desire, was made to suppress and restrain competition in interstate and foreign commerce of the United States and to monopolize the same and is null and void and is cancelled.

"V. Requiring the General Electric and Westinghouse each to dispose of all its stock in the Radio Corporation (other than the stock issued to them pursuant to Agreement M)\* and to do so to a person or persons other than Westinghouse, General Electric, or Telephone Company or any corporation in which they or either of them are substantially interested, and enjoining General Electric, Westinghouse, and the Telephone Company from hereafter acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, any stock in the Radio Corporation.

"VI. Enjoining General Electric and Westinghouse from hereafter acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, any stock in the Broadcasting, Photophone, Radiotron, or Victor companies, or any other subsidiary of the Radio Corporation.

"VII. Requiring the General Electric, Radio Corporation, and Westinghouse each to dispose of all its stock in General Motors-Radio and to do so to a person or persons other than Westinghouse, Radio Corporation, or General Electric or any corporation in which they or any of them are substantially interested, and enjoining them and each of them from hereafter acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, any stock in said General Motors-Radio.

"VIII. Declaring null and void the transfer to the Radio Corporation of the factories, equipment, and facilities of General Electric, Westinghouse, and Wireless Specialty Apparatus Company for the manufacture of radio apparatus and devices and requiring the Radio Corporation to return the same to the General Electric and to Westinghouse (to each the factories, equipment, and facilities received from it and to the General Electric those of the Wireless Specialty Apparatus Company) and requiring General Electric and Westinghouse to surrender to the Radio Corporation and the Radio Corporation to cancel the stock of Radio Corporation issued to General Electric and Westinghouse pursuant to said Agreement M.

"IX. Enjoining the defendants, Telephone Company, General Electric, Westinghouse, and Radio Corporation, from making or engaging in any combination, agreement, or joint endeavor of any character between them or any two or more of them whereby the freedom of any of said defendants to grant licenses under its patents or patent rights or the freedom of any two or more of said defendants jointly to grant licenses under their patents or patent rights is in any wise restricted and in particular enjoining each of said defendants from refusing to grant a license under its patents to a third person, by reason of any agreement or understanding, direct or indirect, express or implied, with any other defendant.

"Enjoining said defendants and each of them from requiring of any licensee licensed by any of them to manufacture and sell radio apparatus and devices, that such licensee use in the manufacture of such apparatus and devices materials or parts purchased from a particular party.

"Enjoining the defendants and each of them from requiring of any licensee licensed by them or any of them to sell radio apparatus and devices, that the licensee attach to apparatus and devices sold a notice indicating or intended to indicate to a purchaser thereof that the right of such purchaser to use the same is limited to its use for particular purposes or in particular fields.

"Enjoining said defendants from threatening to bring or bringing suit by any two or more of them as joint parties plaintiff for the infringement of their respective patents.

"Enjoining said defendants and each of them from endeavoring by false or misleading representations or statements to induce the belief that the patents of said defendants cover all merchantable radio apparatus or devices or by such representations to induce any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the manufacture or sale of radio apparatus and devices in competition with them or any of them either to cease from such manufacture or sale or to accept from the defendants or any of them a license for such manufacture or sale.

"Enjoining the said defendants and each of them from employing or using spies secretly to enter the factory, plant, or station of anyone engaged in the manufacture, use, or sale of radio apparatus and devices in competition with said defendants or any of them.

"X. Enjoining the defendants and each of them from continuing any of the acts or things done as herein set forth to suppress or restrain competition in interstate or foreign commerce of the United States, either between themselves or by third persons, or to monopolize the same and from engaging in any manner, directly or indirectly, in any conspiracy, combination, agreement, or restrain competition, either as between themselves or by third persons, in the manufacture, use, or sale of electrical apparatus or devices in interstate or foreign commerce of the United States



or to monopolize interstate or foreign commerce in such apparatus and devices or to suppress or restrain competition in broadcasting or in public communication by radio or by wire or to monopolize the same.

"XI. Granting such further and different relief as may be meet and equitable in the premises and for costs of suit.

(Signed) Leonard E. Wales,  
United States Attorney.

William D. Mitchell,  
Attorney General.

John Lord O'Brian,  
The Assistant to the Attorney General.

Warren Olney, Jr.,  
Robert L. Lipman,

Russell Hardy,  
Charles H. Weston,

John Harlan Amen,  
Special Assistants to the Attorney General.

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\*Note: Agreement M referred to above is incorporated in the text of the petition as follows:

"The manufacturing companies made an agreement with the Radio Corporation under date of January 1, 1930, hereinafter referred to as Agreement M, whereby the manufacturing companies granted Radio Corporation the exclusive right, with certain minor and unimportant exceptions, to make, as well as to use and sell, radio apparatus and devices of every sort except transmitting apparatus and transmitter tubes, under all the patents which the manufacturing companies or either of them might then own or might thereafter acquire up to January 1, 1955.

"That the purpose and object of the steps so taken and of the agreement pursuant to which they were taken as hereinbefore alleged, were to strengthen and confirm the restraints upon competition in the radio field between the Radio Corporation, General Electric, and Westinghouse and to prevent the possibility of such competition arising, both before January 1, 1955, the first date for the termination of Agreement M, and also indefinitely thereafter, by stripping the General Electric and Westinghouse of all the facilities, equipment, and means by which they might engage in such competition, and turning the same over to the Radio Corporation, and at the same time giving to the General Electric and Westinghouse so great a stock interest in the Radio Corporation that they would jointly control the Radio Corporation and there would be no inducement to either of them to engage in business in the radio field in competition with the Radio Corporation or with each other."

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

March 5 - WRC, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Washington, D. C., C.P. to install new transmitter; WHEC-WABO, WHEC, Inc., Rochester, N.Y., modification of license to change from sharing with WOKO, to unlimited (synchronize with WOKO, WHP & WCAH); WHP, WHP, Inc., Harrisburg, Pa., modification of license to change from sharing with WBAK to unlimited (synchronize with WCAH, WOKO & WHEC); WCAH, Commercial Radio Service Co., Columbus, Ohio, modification of license to change from sharing with WBAK & WHP to unlimited time (synchronize with WOKO, WHP & WHEC-WABO); WALR, Roy W. Waller, Zanesville, Ohio, voluntary assignment of license to WALR Broadcasting Corp.; WOAI, Southern Equipment Co., San Antonio, Texas, extend completion date of C.P. to install auxiliary transmitter to 5/28/32; WLBL, State of Wisconsin, Dept. of Agriculture & Markets, Stevens Point, Wis., extend completion date of C.P. for local transmitter move and new equipment to 5/1/32; KMOX-KFQA, The Voice of St. Louis, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., install automatic frequency control; KOB, New Mexico College of Agriculture & Mechanic Arts, State College, New Mexico, C.P. to install new transmitter and decrease operating power from 20 KW to 10 KW; WJJD, Supreme Lodge of the World, Loyal Order of Moose, Mooseheart, Ill., voluntary assignment of license to WJJD, Inc.

March 7 - (Applications Other Than Broadcasting) KLH, Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., San Rafael, Calif., license covering C.P. for 2500 kc., 400 w., public coastal service; KEE, RCA Communications, Inc., Bolinas, Calif., modification of point-to-point license for additional frequency of 7,835 kc.; WPE, Same Co., same request but for frequency 15760 kc.; KHIDW, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., modification of aircraft license for new transmitter, increase in power to 15 w. and additional frequency of 5525 kc.; General Electric Co.: Schenectady, N. Y., W2XAD, and W2XAF, renewal of relay broadcasting licenses for 15330 kc., 25 kw and 9530 kc., 40 kw respectively; W2XH, American Radio News Corp., New York, N.Y., renewal of special experimental license for 95, 99 kc., 750 w.; W2XCD, DeForest Radio Co., Passaic, N. J., C.P. for 2000, 2100, 1550 kc., 5 kw., experimental visual broadcasting; KGVY, Electrical Research Products, Inc., portable, C.P. for 1526 kc., 50 w., temporary service for motion pictures.

March 8 - WMBO, WMBO, Inc., Auburn, N. Y., C.P. to move station locally; WGBB, Harry H. Carman, Freeport, N. Y., modification of license for increased hours of operation (facilities of WMRJ); WLTH, Voice of Brooklyn, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., C.P. to make changes in equipment; WBBC, Brooklyn Broadcasting Corp., Brooklyn, N.Y., C.P. to make changes in auxiliary equipment; H. Verne Spencer, Jeannette, Pa., C.P. to erect a new station for 930 kc., 100 w., daytime; WJBU, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., install automatic frequency control; WFBG, The William F. Gable Co., Altoona, Pa., modification of C.P. to change proposed equipment; KFYO, Kirksey Bros., Abilene, Texas, modification of C.P. to move transmitter to Lubbock, Texas; WSMB, WSMB, Inc., New Orleans, La., modification of C.P. to request approval of proposed transmitter in New Orleans; WDOD, WDOD Broadcasting Corp., Chattanooga, Tenn., license to cover C.P. granted Feb. 19, 1932 for changes in equipment.

Also, WMAZ, Southeastern Broadcasting Co., Inc., Macon, Ga., install automatic frequency control; Boyd Swallow's Radio Shop, Baxter, Tenn., C.P. to erect a new station to use 600 kc., 2 w., limited time; KFSD, Airfan Radio Corp., San Diego, Calif., install automatic frequency control; KID, KID Broadcasting Co., Idaho Falls, Idaho, install automatic frequency control.

Also (Applications Other Than Broadcasting): Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: portable on Brown chain, C.P. for 3005, 2854, 5377, 5 kc., 50 w., aeronautical and point-to-point aeronautical service; KNAV, Oklahoma City, Okla., license covering C.P. to move transmitter to new municipal airport; KGUE, Brownsville, Texas, license covering C.P. for 3232.5, 3242.5, 3257.5, 3447.5, 3457.5, 3467.5, 2485, 5602.5, 5612.5, 5632.5 kc., 400 w., aeronautical service; KWA, Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., Palo Alto, Calif., KWB, modification of point-to-point license for change in frequency to 7670 kc.; WGT, RCA Communications, Inc., San Juan, P. R., modification of point-to-point license for decrease in power to 1 kw.

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## DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

### Applications Granted (March 7, 1932)

Granite State Broadcasting Corp., Portsmouth, N. H., C.P. for new station to operate on 740 kc., 250 w., daytime hours; KSEI, Radio Service Corp., Pocatello, Idaho, C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase daytime power from 250 to 500 w.; WASH, Kunsy-Trendle Broadcasting Corp., Grand Rapids, Mich., modification of license covering authority to use transmitter and studio of WOOD; WEBC, Head of the Lakes Broadcasting Co., Superior, Wis., permission to make field intensity measurements in the metropolitan area of Superior for purpose of determining a new site for transmitter of WEBC; WSB, The Atlanta Journal Co., Atlanta, Ga., extension of 30 days to make field survey for location of new site of transmitter.

Also, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc.: W3XR, Mendham Township, N. J., renewal of special experimental license; W3XP, Whippany, N. J., authority to operate on 650, 1100 and 1480 kc., with 1 kw power for two weeks from March 9 between midnight and 6 A.M. and operate so as to avoid interference, also granted renewal of license; Atlantic Broadcasting Corp.: W2XDY, and W2XDZ, New York City, authority to use these two stations in vicinity of Hopewell, N. J., from March 5 to March 11th; KUKD, Radiomarine Corp. of America, New York, authority for period not to exceed 60 days to operate radio equipment aboard vessel "Point Sur" pending receipt of formal application for license; National Parks Airways, Inc., renewal of six aircraft licenses; KGSR, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Pueblo, Colo, C.P. (aeronautical and point-to-point service) for change in power from 500 w. to 150 w., and change in equipment; W2XBJ RCA Communications, Inc., Rocky Point, N. Y., renewal of special experimental license.

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## PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS AND DESIGN

The following patents were granted during the week ending March 29, 1932:

- 1,851,072. Apparatus And Method for Electrical Transmission of Pictures. Gilbert S. Vernam, Riveredge, N. J., and Edward F. Watson, Larchmont, and Donald B. Perry, Yonkers, N. Y., assignors to American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Filed December 15, 1923.
- 1,851,078. Grid Suppressor For Stabilizing Radio Frequency Amplifiers. Wilson Aull, Jr., Astoria, N. Y. Filed March 21, 1927.
- 1,851,090. Transmission Delay Circuits. Charles H. Fetter, Millburn, N. J., assignor to American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Filed June 21, 1927.
- 1,851,091. Signaling System Including Adjustable Wave Filter. Charles H. Fetter, Millburn, N. J., assignor to American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Filed December 29, 1927.
- 1,851,092. Transmission Delay Circuits. Charles H. Fetter, Millburn, N. J., assignor to American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Original application filed June 21, 1927. Divided and this application filed Feb. 8, 1928.
- 1,851,133. Remote Volume Control. Frank Schiffel, Hampstead, London, England, assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed March 6, 1931, and in Great Britain, January 8, 1930.
- 1,851,164. Sound Translation. Josef Engl, Berlin-Grunewald, Germany, assignor to Engl Products Corp., New York, N. Y. Filed October 2, 1929, and in Germany October 2, 1928.
- 1,851,174. Radio System of Communication. John Hays Hammond, Jr., Gloucester, Mass. Filed July 16, 1927.
- 1,851,175. System of Broadcasting. John Hays Hammond, Jr., Gloucester, Mass. Filed November 17, 1927.
- 1,851,178. Antenna. Henry Conrad Hebig, Woodhaven, N. Y., assignor, by mesne assignments to Lillian Louise Hammond and William P. Hammond, Jr. Filed June 18, 1923.
- 1,851,208. Art of Sound Reproduction. Alexander McLean Nicolson, New York, N. Y., assignor to Communication Patents, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed June 20, 1927.

- 1,851,229. Device for Sharpening Gramophone Needles. Albert Frederick James Wright, Walthamstow, England. Filed October 23, 1930, and in Great Britain Jan. 6, 1930.
- 1,851,240. Electrostatic Sound Producer. William D. Crozier, Geneva, Ill., assignor, by mesne assignments, to United Reproducers Patents Corp., St. Charles, Ill. Filed November 2, 1928.
- 1,851,354. Short Wave Adapter. Edmund T. Flewelling, Dayton, Ohio. Filed October 15, 1928.
- 1,851,387. Radio Receiving System. Virgil M. Graham, Rochester, N. Y., assignor to The Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. Y. Filed June 28, 1929.
- 1,851,408. Frequency Multiplier Circuit. Wilhelm Runge, Berlin, Germany, assignor to Telefunken Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie m.b.H., Berlin, Germany. Filed October 28, 1929, and in Germany November 10, 1928.
- 1,851,440. Radio Reception Apparatus. Oran T. McIlvaine, East Cleveland, Ohio, assignor to McIlvaine Patent Corp., St. Charles, Ill. Filed October 7, 1927.
- 1,851,444. Sound Reproducing Apparatus. Freeman H. Owens, New York, N. Y., assignor to Owens Development Corp., New York, N. Y. Filed June 18, 1929.
- 1,851,495. Radio Broadcast Distribution. Edward E. Clement, Washington, D. C., assignor to Edward F. Colladay, Washington, D. C. Filed August 5, 1927.
- 1,851,514. Radio Circuit Control. Charles Horton, Ridgefield Park, N. J., assignor to Horton Radio Corporation, New York, N. Y. Filed March 5, 1927.
- 1,851,545. Arrangement for the Telegraphic Transmission of Pictures and the Like. Fritz Doring, Berlin-Frohnau, and Rudolf Schmook, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Germany, assignors to Siemens & Halske, Aktiengesellschaft, Siemensstadt, near Berlin, Germany. Filed May 6, 1930, and in Germany May 11, 1929.
- 1,851,556. Amplifier System Method, and Apparatus. Sidney Y. White, New York, N. Y., assignor, by mesne assignments to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Filed July 22, 1927.
- 1,851,558. Lighting Device. Focsaneanu Alexander, New York, N.Y., assignor to Argco Tube and Television Corporation. Filed May 31, 1927.



- 1,851,569. Electric Condenser. Wilfrid John Davis, Chelmsford, England, assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed December 29, 1928, and in Great Britain Jan. 3, 1928.
- 1,851,587. Amplifier System, Method and Apparatus. Edward H. Loftin, and Sidney Y. White, New York, N. Y., assignors, by mesne assignments, to Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Filed July 22, 1927.
- 1,851,658. Tube Checker. Job R. Barnhart, Lakewood, Ohio, assignor of one-half to Walter M. Scott, Lakewood, Ohio, and one-half to Raleigh E. Tresise, Cleveland Heights, Ohio. Filed May 10, 1928.
- 1,851,659. Phonograph Record. Alfred V. Bodine, Fairfield, Conn. Filed September 2, 1927.
- 1,851,673. Resilient Support for Radio Tubes. Charles E. Kilgour, Cincinnati, Ohio, assignor to The Crosley Radio Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed February 12, 1927.
- 1,851,699. Space-Current Discharge Device. Albert A. Frey, Wilksburg, Pa., assignor to Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Filed December 21, 1923.
- 1,851,706. Electron Discharge Device. Albert W. Hull, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Co. Filed August 19, 1927.
- 1,851,721. Oscillation Generator. Frank J. Moles, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Co. Filed May 22, 1930.
- 1,851,748. Method and Apparatus for Coding and Decoding. Edouard Belin, Paris, France. Filed April 22, 1930, and in France April 26, 1929.
- 1,851,830. Exciter Lamp for Photo Electric Apparatus. Russell P. May, Haddonfield, N. J., assignor to Radio Corporation of America. Filed April 8, 1931.
- 1,851,905. Vacuum Tube Amplifying Circuits. Ralph S. Hayes, Ardmore, Pa. Filed November 30, 1927.

Trade-Mark Applications Received To Date

Ser. No. 318,558. International Radio Corporation, Ann Arbor, Mich. Filed August 29, 1931; TRADE-MARK: The word "INTERNATIONAL" written on scroll effect but apart it is disclaimed from the other features of the mark shown in the drawing. For Radio Receiving Sets and Parts Thereof. Claims use since June 20, 1931.



- Ser. No. 319,758. National Union Radio Corp., Newark, N. J. Filed Sept. 3, 1931. "NATIONAL" for Radio Electron Tubes. Claims use since 1926.
- Ser. No. 322,758. Friedman-Maaskoff, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed January 4, 1932. "SILVER KING" for Radio Receiving Sets. Claims use since May 1, 1930.
- Ser. No. 323,629. RCA Victor Co., Inc., Camden, N. J. Filed January 30, 1932. "Visionette", for television Receiving Sets, kits for Television receiving sets, Radio Receiving Sets, kits for Radio Receiving sets and accessories, and parts consisting of aerials, battery eliminators, cathode ray tubes, binding posts, chokes, coils, coil sets, condensers, dials, grid leaks, jacks, loud-speakers, panel boards, potentiometers, radio amplifying units, television amplifying units, radio rectifying units, rheostats, shields, transformers, electron tubes, tube sockets, tuning units, wire and cable for radio sets and apparatus, and wire and cable for television receiving sets and apparatus. Claims use since May 28, 1931.
- Ser. No. 323,849. Silver-Marshall, Inc., Chicago, Ill. Filed February 5, 1932. "Airo-Monic" for Radio Receiving Sets, kits for radio receiving sets, electric pick-ups for phonographs, and accessories, and parts consisting of aerials, battery eliminators, binding posts, chokes, coils, coil sets, condensers, dials, grid leaks, jacks, loud speakers, panel boards, potentiometers, radio amplifying units, radio rectifying units, rheostats, shields, transformers, electron tubes, tube sockets, tuning units, choke coils and wire and cable for radio sets and apparatus. Claims use since April 20, 1931.
- Ser. No. 310,710. Brunswick Radio Corporation, New York, N. Y. Filed Feb. 3, 1931. "Melotone" For records for use in connection with Phonographs. Claims use since December 1, 1930.
- Ser. No. 319,667. Radio Dial Publishing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed October 2, 1931. "RADIO Dial" for Periodically published publication. Claims use since May 23, 1931.

Design

- 86,647. Radio Cabinet. Jan Streng, New York, N. Y., assignor to Kolster Radio, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed September 25, 1931. Term of patent  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years.

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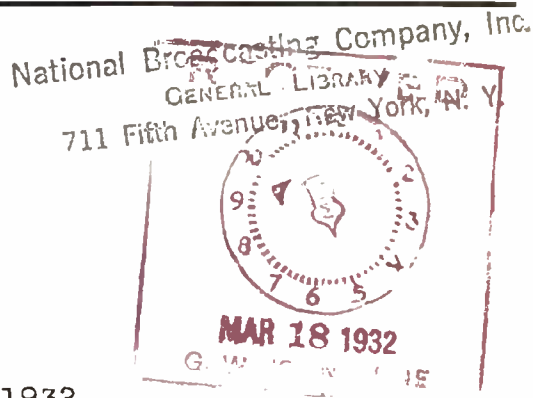
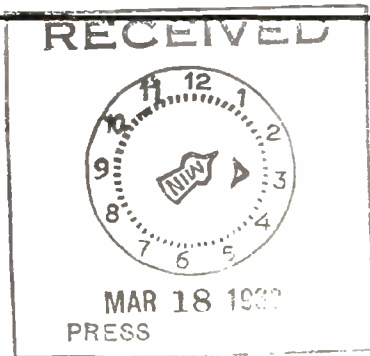
# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

INSURANCE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ISSUED TWICE A WEEK AND CONTAINING THE LATEST INFORMATION REGARDING THE RULINGS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION, RADIO LEGISLATION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE REGULATIONS, CHANGES IN WAVELENGTH, CALL LETTERS AND POWER, PATENTS, EXPORTS, FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION RULINGS AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST TO BROADCASTERS AND MANUFACTURERS. :: :: CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION. :: ::

*Desk*



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No. 512

*incorrect numbering*

## RADIO COPYRIGHT LEGISLATION LIKELY THIS SESSION

Congress has turned its attention to radio copyright legislation and it is quite likely that a new law will be enacted during the present session. Senator C. C. Dill (Dem.) of Washington, recently introduced a bill (S. 3985), which is likely to be acceptable, with slight changes, to the composers and the broadcasters. Very carefully framed, the law embodies important features of the Canadian and other foreign copyright laws. Senator Dill has indicated that he will make every effort to put this bill through both branches of Congress this session. He has asked that an early date be set for hearings before the Committee on Patents, of which he is a member.

Radio is regarded as a separate art or business in the proposed legislation, which requires that there must be notice and registration of copyrights with the Register of Copyright in Washington. The copyright owner is not entitled to any damages or relief (except an injunction) if he fails to give notice and make the proper registration. The duration of a copyright is changed from 28 to 56 years, with the same period of renewal as is now in effect.

The Dill bill would levy fines from \$50 to \$10,000 for infringement of copyright, the fine levied to cover all infringements up to date of suit rather than separate infringements. The present copyright law fixes \$250 per infringement as the minimum penalty.

Representative Sirovich (Dem.), of New York, chairman of the House Patents Committee, has practically completed hearings on his copyright bill (HR 10364) which is very similar to the Dill Bill. His committee has decided to hear the testimony of E. C. Mills, of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, and Nathan Burkan, counsel for the ASCAP, before proceeding with the bill. Mr. Mills and Mr. Burkan were unable to appear before the committee when the other witnesses were heard.

The part of the Dill copyright bill which holds interest for broadcasters is Section 21, said to be similar to the Canadian copyright law, which is considered a model statute. Among the outstanding requirements of the bill are the sections requiring that the owner of a copyright must make available to all comers all the information about the other copyrights in his possession, a statement of fees charged and royalties received. This information is to be filed with the Register of Copyright. The amount to be charged for use of their copyrights is not fixed but it must be a "fair and reasonable" charge. Not more than 10 per cent of the copyrighted numbers of one composer may be placed on the restricted list. There is also a provision which makes the copyright available to all users on an equal basis.

Broadcasters are particularly interested in Section 21 of the bill, which reads as follows:

"Sec. 21. If two or more persons owning or controlling copyrights or any rights therein combine either directly or by means of an association, society, or corporation to acquire or pool copyrights or rights therein, and to issue or grant licenses or other authorization for public performance for profit, or for broadcasting performances of copyright works or for the manufacture, lease, or sale of recordings or mechanical reproductions, and to fix and collect fees, charges, or royalties for such licenses or other authorizations, then - every such combination of copyright owners shall file with the Register of Copyright:

"(1) Names and addresses of copyright owners, and if a corporation or association its name, officers, and principal place of business, together with a true copy of its agreement or articles of incorporation and by-laws.

"(2) Lists of all copyrighted works and rights therein, over which such combination exercises or claims control, including those of foreign origin, together with dates of beginning and end of each copyright work.

"(3) Names of the owners of said copyrighted works and the dates on which the term of their copyright begins and ends.

"(4) Statements of all fees, charges, or royalties which such combination of copyright owners collects as compensation for the grants or other authorization to gether with such revisions thereof as from time to time shall be made (a) The lists and statements required to be filed under the preceding subsection (b) shall be kept open for public inspection at the Copyright Office (c) Any such combination of copyright owners upon compliance with the foregoing provisions shall be entitled to make a fair and reasonable charge for the rights conferred. Such charge shall be a fixed amount for a definite period of time.

"Proof of failure to comply with the provisions of this section shall be a complete defense to any suit for infringement of a copyrighted work, and no combination of copyright owners or individual owner shall be entitled to sue for or to collect any royalties or fees with respect to any copyrighted works not specified in the lists filed by it with the Register of Copyrights as herein provided, nor to sue for or collect any fees or royalties which are unreasonable or discriminatory, nor withdraw the performance of more than .10 per centum of the works covered by a license during the period covered by the licenses.

"Whenever such combination of copyright owners has granted licenses for the use of copyrighted works which it controls, or changes its fees or its lists of copyrighted works covered by an outstanding license not yet expired, any person within each class of users operating under practically the same economic

conditions and desiring to make similar use of such works shall, upon application therefor, be entitled to a license under the same terms and conditions as such licensees and it shall be the duty of said combination of copyright owners to grant such license upon payment of the stipulated fee.

"In any action or proceeding brought by such combination of copyright owners, or by any individual owner, for infringement of the copyright in any work which the said combination controls, the infringing party shall be liable - (a) to an injunction only with respect to works proved to have been infringed.

"(b) To pay to the owner of the right infringed in lieu of actual damages and profits, damages in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and, in assessing such damage, the court may, in its discretion, allow the amounts stated as payment in full for all infringements by the infringing party of all works controlled by such combination up to the date of suit.

"Provided, That whenever any such combination of copyright owners shall discriminate or propose to discriminate against any person within a class of users operating under practically the same economic condition, or shall demand an unreasonable charge for license of the rights to any work which it permits to be used for public performance, then the Federal Trade Commission on request of the person desiring a license, or demanding equal treatment, shall designate a representative, who, together with the representative of the person asking for a license or for equal treatment, shall constitute a committee of arbitration. Such committee is hereby authorized to revise or otherwise prescribe the fees or royalties which the said combination of copyright owners may collect from the aggrieved person in return for the grant or license, said fees and conditions to be such as to prevent discrimination.

"If such combination of copyright owners shall refuse to appoint a representative for arbitration on the request of any party aggrieved as aforesaid, the aggrieved party may petition the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for an order directing that such arbitration proceed as hereinbefore provided. Ten days' notice in writing of such application shall be made upon the defaulting party and a certified copy of such notice shall be served upon the Federal Trade Commission, which, for purposes of accepting service thereof, shall be deemed its agent. Any petition to the court hereunder shall be made and heard in the manner provided by law for the making and hearing of motions, except as otherwise herein expressly provided.



## BELIEVED LABOR BILL JEOPARDIZES BROADCASTING STRUCTURE

Renewing its fight for a cleared channel before a subcommittee of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, the American Federation of Labor again threatens to upset the present allocation of cleared channels and, if successful, the entire broadcasting structure. If Congress overrides the authority of the Federal Radio Commission by forcing it to grant a cleared channel to Labor, on which a station would operate unlimited time with maximum power, as provided in the bill introduced by Senator Hatfield, (Rep.), of West Virginia, the former body would in effect become a super-Radio Commission. Religion, education and other specialized groups would immediately demand of Congress that the Federal Radio Commission be forced to grant them facilities equal to those of the Labor organization.

"With these groups and others each asking for a cleared channel", said a member of the Commission, explaining its position, "it would not be long before all 40 cleared channels were reallocated. Then commercial stations would be restricted to regional and local frequencies, and programs on all the major channels and most powerful stations would be highly specialized and interesting only to certain groups of listeners. Entertainment as now enjoyed by the general public would be crowded from the choice frequencies by such a system."

The American Federation of Labor charged the Federal Radio Commission with having created a great radio trust by "prejudiced" allocation of cleared channels, and urged investigation of these allocations at the hearing before the subcommittee.

Representatives of the Federation said also that if Congress would grant them a cleared channel, the Federation will establish a chain of broadcasting stations to be the voice of organized labor throughout the United States.

Representatives of the station told of its prolonged fight to get a cleared channel, and of the Commission's refusal to grant this request.

E. N. Nockles, general manager of the station and representative of the Federation, charged that the Commission has created a trust by deliberately allocating to overlapping interests six or seven cleared channel frequencies, and presented a resolution adopted by the Federation at its most recent convention, urging that these "prejudiced" allocations be investigated. He told how the Commission had repeatedly denied his station's applications for a cleared channel, and said the Federation believed the only way it can ever get such a frequency is by action of Congress.

"Station WCFL opposes any priority right to any frequency", Mr. Nockles declared. "The Radio Commission has granted to stations operating on cleared channels what is virtually a vested right to these frequencies."

The Chicago station, he explained, now shares time on the 970 kilocycle frequency with Station KJR, Seattle, Wash., and by the time-split is not permitted to broadcast at night.

"We want a cleared channel for labor", he stated. "If Congress will grant us that right, we will spend between \$300,000 and \$400,000 to establish a chain of labor stations on that channel, with the central station at Chicago. The Radio Commission has trampled on the rights of labor, and we have come to Congress for a fair break."

Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the Federation, testified that the Federation is "deeply concerned" in getting a cleared channel. He declared the rights and claims of the Federation have been disregarded while the Commission has allocated cleared channels to other interests.

"Regulations of the Commission operate as granting a vested right to holders of licenses already granted", Mr. Woll explained, charging that "the air is owned by holders of original cleared channel licenses in perpetuity if not in fact."

The Federation Vice-President read from reports submitted to the Commission by Chief Examiner Ellis A. Yost, of the Commission, who recommended that the Chicago station's application be granted because the station served public interest, convenience, and necessity, and is financially and technically equipped to operate on a cleared channel with maximum power.

"Labor interests extend into many fields", he said. "The church, education, and other groups all are influenced by labor. If these other groups wanted to start stations of their own, the Federation would have no objection."

Forecasting a North American radio conference for complete reallocation of broadcast facilities, Harry Shaw, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, appeared before the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce to oppose granting a cleared channel frequency to organized labor.

Mr. Shaw said such a conference was a possibility of the future, and asked the subcommittee what would be done with a channel vested to labor or any other organization if reallocation were ordered.

"I have no quarrel with labor", he explained, "but the principle of granting a cleared channel to any organization is not in the interest of broadcasting."

Under the proposed measure, Mr. Shaw said, labor stations would not be subject to policing by either the Commission or the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce, for they would virtually "own" the frequency.

"The bill would grant a vested right to labor forever", he declared. "What effect this right would have on a North American conference is problematical, but at present it does not seem to be in the interest of broadcasting."

Before the hearing, the Federal Radio Commission made public answers to questions submitted by Mr. Hatfield, who asked for a complete history of its relations with labor Station WCFL, the Chicago Federation of Labor. The Commission's answers defended its actions in the case, and repudiated charges made by Federation officials the first day of the hearing.

"The bill, designed wholly for the benefit of the American Federation of Labor, would be wholly inconsistent with the provisions of the Davis amendment, which undertakes to make all broadcast facilities available for assignment geographically", the Commission explained, pointing out that to grant this right to labor in Chicago would not be in accord with the spirit of the law.

Mr. Hatfield, in his questionnaires, pointed out that there are more than 47,000,000 wage earners in the United States, and asked why the Commission should deny a voice to the largest group of radio listeners in the country.

"There are numerous groups of the general public which might similarly demand the exclusive use of a frequency for their benefit", the Commission answered. "There are nearly 5,000,000 Masons in the United States and about as many Odd Fellows. This classification could be carried on until more groups than frequencies would be found.

"Since there is only a limited number of available frequencies for broadcasting, this Commission is of the opinion that there is no place for a station catering to any group, but all stations should cater to the general public and serve public interest as against group or class interest."

Of these 47,000,000 wage earners, the Commission pointed out, at the most 500,000 are affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor and other labor organizations in Chicago, and no station, no matter if it operates with maximum power of 50,000 watts, can consistently serve an area greater than that within a 200-mile radius of its transmitter. Thus Station WCFL would be serving, not the wage-earning class of America, but only a small percentage of it.

Answering the charge that cleared channels were allocated with "prejudice", the Commission told of extensive investigations in cooperation with other Government agencies and radio engineers before it was decided that 40 of the 90 existing channels should be cleared, and presented record of written advertisement that any station dissatisfied with its assignment under the reallocation had but to appeal to the Commission for hearing on its case.

The question of whether original holders of licenses for cleared channels have "vested right" to these channels, charged by Federation officials on the first day of the hearing, was answered by quoting from the Radio Act of 1927, which states that "no such license shall be construed to create any right", and the license holder must sign "a waiver of any claim to the use of any particular frequency."

## KOLSTER SALES INCREASE

Production of Kolster International radio receiving sets has been speeded up materially since the completion of arrangements to distribute the Kolster 1932 line. In the last week more than 100 employees have been added to the working force at the Kolster plant in Newark, and the daily output of all models has mounted steadily.

Acceptance of the Kolster International sets is facilitated by the close identity with the company of Dr. Frederick Kolster, formerly physicist of the United States Department of Standards and originator of the famous Kolster radio compass. Dr. Kolster is one of the few radio scientists in the country actively and continuously identified with the development of a radio set bearing his own name. He is cooperating with C. E. Brigham, Chief Engineer of Kolster Radio, Inc., and Director of Engineering of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, and with L. M. Clement, lately of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company's Radio Engineering Department and now Chief Engineer of the Radio Department of the International Communications Laboratories, in the perfection of a set that will have the utmost tone quality, range and sensitivity.

In the absence of Franklin Hutchinson, President of Kolster, general operations of the company are under the direction of J. M. Faehndrich from the general headquarters of the Kolster in the International Telephone and Telegraph Building in New York. Manufacturing is in charge of S. T. Thompson, Works Manager.

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## U.S.-R.C.A. SUIT SETTLEMENT BELIEVED NEAR

A report from the Attorney General saying negotiations are in progress for settlement of the Government's suit against the Radio Corporation of America and other companies by entering a consent decree was considered yesterday by the Senate Judiciary Committee, according to the Associated Press.

The report, requested by the Senate, added that some differences remain to be reconciled before a settlement is reached. The Judiciary Committee took no action.

The request by the Senate asked that no compromise be agreed to pending receipt of the information.

"We spent a good deal of time discussing the letter of the Attorney General", said Senator Norris, of Nebraska, Chairman of the Committee.

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## AGAINST ALIEN RADIO CONTROL

The following is an editorial from the Washington Post of March 17th:

"The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce has under consideration a proposed amendment of the Radio Act which makes more certain that aliens shall not obtain control of station licenses. The amendment was recommended by the Radio Commission and has been passed by the House. Existing law already prohibits the transfer of a station license to an alien, foreign government or corporation having any aliens on its Board of Directors. The proposed amendment provides that there shall be no such transfer to aliens 'indirectly by transfer of control of any company, corporation or association holding such license.'

"An effort is made to eliminate the quoted language from the bill on the ground that a large American corporation operating in the international field is virtually compelled to have aliens on its Board of Directors. It is intimated that this corporation, notwithstanding its partly alien directorate, is an American company, and that monopoly conditions would ensue if it were shut out of the field because of its alien directors.

"The law clearly contemplates retention of radio communications in American hands, and public sentiment upholds this policy. Radio is an important agency of national defense and should not be subject to alien control or influence. Certainly it seems proper to tighten the law so that radio licenses shall not be indirectly controlled by aliens through holding corporations.

"If monopoly should develop by reason of reserving the radio field to Americans the monopoly should be smashed. There is a law with which to prevent monopolies. It is a poor argument to suggest that there should be a loophole for alien control of radio stations so that monopoly can be prevented. All Americans should have equal opportunity to develop and control radio communications, and no one but Americans should control them."

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## WESTERN ELECTRIC OFFERS FREQUENCY DEVICE

With the Federal Radio Commission's General Order No. 116, compelling broadcasters to remain within 50 cycles of their assigned wave lengths, to go into effect June 22nd, a device has been perfected by which stations can maintain a constant check on their frequencies and consequently correct their transmitters the instant it becomes necessary. The device is a "frequency monitoring" unit, designed for the Western Electric Company by Bell Telephone Laboratories.



The monitoring unit is small and compact, measuring only a little more than a foot square. Up to the present, more elaborate equipment has been needed to test the frequencies of transmitters. Most stations have been having periodic tests made by laboratories where such equipment is available. Now the Radio Commission order will not only compel strict adherence to assigned frequencies but also require that stations themselves have a method of checking their frequencies.

The monitoring unit may be connected into any stage of the transmitter or used entirely apart from it by means of an antenna. The unit contains a quartz crystal oscillator of unusual stability which oscillates at the frequency assigned to the station. The output from this oscillator and the impulses from the transmitter are fed into a detector which registers the difference between the two by producing a "beat note". This difference is indicated directly on a visual dial that is under the observation of the station's technician. The technician also ascertains from this dial whether the deviation shown is above or below the frequency assigned to his station.

The monitoring unit may also be connected to ordinary radio receiving sets except those of the super-heterodyne type. This makes it possible for a station executive, for example, to keep his transmitter under observation by attaching the unit to a radio receiver in his home or office.

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#### FURTHER REPORTS FROM NBC SALES DEPARTMENT

RENEWAL - Lady Esther Company, Chicago, Ill.; Agency - Hays MacFarland & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Period - Wednesday 5:30-5:45 P.M., starting March 9, 1932; Basic Red Network; Program - Wayne King and His Orchestra;

RENEWAL - Wm. S. Scull Company (Boscul Coffee), Camden, N. J.; Agency - F. Wallis Armstrong Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Period - Friday 6:15-6:30 P.M., starting March 11, 1932; 9 Basic Blue Network; Program - Boscul All Star Orchestra, Andy Sannella, Director;

RENEWAL - Willys Overland Co. (Autos), Toledo, Ohio; Agency - U.S. Advertising Corp., Toledo, Ohio; Period - Wednesday, 8:15-8:30 P.M., starting March 30, 1932; 12 Basic Blue Network; Program - Willys Overland Program;

RENEWAL - Coca Cola Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Agency - D'Arcy Advertising Agency, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.; Period - Wednesday, 10:00-10:30 P.M., starting April 6, 1932; Basic Red Network; Program - Coca-Cola Program;

RENEWAL - (Old Account, New Program) - Proctor & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio (Crisco); Agency - The Blackman Co., New York, N.Y.

Period - Thursday and Friday, 8:30-8:45 P.M., starting April 7 and 8, 1932; WJZ Network - 13; Program - (No title set at this writing) B. A. Rolfe and his orchestra of 35 pieces.

NEW - The Texas Company (Gasoline and Oil), New York City; Agency, Hanff Metzger, Inc., New York City; Period - Tuesday, 9:30-10:00 P.M., starting April 26, 1932; Basic Red Network; Program - to be decided.

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: BUSINESS LETTER BRIEFS :  
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Direct radio telegraph communication between the United States and Mexico was inaugurated last Tuesday with the opening by R.C.A. Communications, Inc., of a new circuit between New York and Mexico City, under the terms of an agreement recently concluded between RCA and the Mexican Government Telegraph Administration. The circuit is the forty-fifth in the RCA system, which places the United States in direct contact with all parts of the world.

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At a stockholders' meeting held last Friday, the DeForest Radio Company was authorized to purchase the assets of the Jenkins Television Corporation. According to Leslie S. Gordon, President of both organizations, this move will effect marked savings in the operations under joint management, as well as facilitate the more rapid development and exploitation of the television art. The consolidation of interests completes the plans of the DeForest Company, begun with the acquiring of a controlling interest in the Jenkins Corporation through an exchange of stock, some two years ago.

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The Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation, in the first statement of earnings issued since its reorganization last year, reported last week for 1931 a net loss of \$5,660,770 after "extraordinary charges" of \$2,577,834 and dividends of \$461,473 paid on preferred stocks of subsidiary companies. This contrasted with a net profit of \$3,385,628 in 1930 before non-recurring profits, equivalent to \$1.40 a share on the company's old Class A stock.

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## APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

March 12 -- WBEO, The Lake Superior Broadcasting Co., Marquette, Mich., modification of license for change in specified house of operation; WWVA, West Virginia Broadcasting Corp., Wheeling, W. Va., modification of C.P. to extend commencement and completion dates to 3/21/32 and 6/21/32 respectively; WSAJ, Grove City College, Grove City, Pa., C.P. to move transmitter locally and make changes in equipment; WIOD-WMBF, Isle of Dreams Broadcasting Corp., Miami Beach, Fla., C.P. to install new transmitter; Baton Rouge Broadcasting Co., Inc., Baton Rouge, La., C.P. for a new station amended to request 500 watts, 1 KW LS instead of 1 KW day and night on 1450 kc.; WRBL, WRBL Radio Station, Inc., Columbus, Ga., C.P. to increase power from 50 watts to 100 watts, and make changes in equipment; Maurice L. Barrett, East St. Louis, Ill., C.P. for a new station to use 1310 kc., 100 watts, 250 watts LS, unlimited, facilities of WKBS.

### Applications Other Than Broadcasting

March 11 -- Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc.: W2XDJ, Ocean Township, N. J., renewal of special experimental license for 3422.5, 4752.5, 6755, 8650, 9170, 9750, 9870, 12840, 13390, 10550, 14470, 14590, 16270, 18340, 19220, 19820, 21060, 17120, 12420 kc., 10675, 15415, 15355, 10840, 7610, 7565 kc., 25 KW; W2XDG, Ocean Twp., N. J., renewal of special experimental license for 4752.5, 6755, 8650, 9170, 12840, 9750, 9870, 13390, 10550, 14470, 14590, 16270, 18340, 19220, 21060, 17120, 21420, 3422.5, 19820 kc., 10675, 15415, 15355, 10840, 7610, 7565 kc., 5 KW; W2XDI, Portable on truck in N. J., renewal of special experimental license for 3422.5, 4752.5, 6755, 8560, 9170, 9750, 9870, 12840, 10550, 13390, 14470, 16270, 17120, 18340, 19220, 19820, 21060, 21420, 10675, 15415, 15355, 10840, 7610, 7565 kc., 1 KW; W2XAV, Portable on truck in N. J., renewal of special experimental license for 1594, 2398, 3492.5, 4797.5, 6425, 2655, 12862.5, 17310, 23100, 25700, 26000, 27100, 34600, 41000, 51400, 60000-400000, 401000 and above, 1 KW.

Also, Parker H. Cunningham, Cape Girardeau, Mo., new C.P. for any frequency between 6010 and 6110 kc., 15 watts, relay broadcasting service; W3XO, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., portable in N. J., renewal of special experimental license for 6640-7330, 8570-10400, 11550-12890, 13720-15250, 17280-19530, 20000-22070 kc., 10 watts; KGPV, State of Iowa, Bureau of Investigation, Des Moines, Ia., license covering C.P. for 2506 kc., 400 watts, police service; W1XAV, Shortwave & Television Laboratory, Inc., Boston, Mass., renewal of visual broadcasting license for 1600-1700 kc., 1 KW; W8XAL, Crosley Radio Corp., near Mason, Ohio, renewal of experimental license for 6060 kc., 10 KW; W6XAH, Pioneer Mercantile Co., Bakersfield, Calif., license covering C.P. for 2000-2100 kc., 1 KW, visual broadcasting; W2XBJ, RCA Communications, Inc., Rocky Point, N. Y., modification of experimental license for change in frequencies to 6740, 6950, 6957.5, 7400, 8930, 8940, 8950, 9470, 9490, 10610, 13480, 13855, 13870, 13915, 14800, 17860, 17900, 18900, 19020, 21220 kc.

March 14 - Parker H. Cunningham, Cape Girardeau, Mo., new C.P. for any frequency between 2004 and 2304 kc., 15 watts, experimental visual broadcasting service; WEY, Boston Fire Department, Boston, Mass., renewal of Marine Fire license for 1558 kc., 50 watts; R. C. A. Communications, Inc.: K6XO, Kahuku, Hawaii, renewal of special experimental license for 6890, 7520, 11680, 15985, 16030 kc., 80 KW; W6XI, Bolinas, Cal., renewal of special experimental license for 6845, 6860, 9010, 9480, 10390, 10410, 10620, 11950, 13690, 13780, 15460, 18020, 108060, 20780 kc., 80 KW; W6XU, Radiomarine Corp. of America, San Francisco, Cal., renewal of special experimental license for 153, 157, 160, 400, 410, 454, 468, 5525, 6200, 8290, 8330, 11055, 12375, 16580 kc., 10 KW;

Also, W10XAW, Standard Shipping Co., on ship "Standard", renewal of special experimental license for 516 kc., 2 watts; Ford Motor Company: W8XC, W8XE, Dearborn, Mich., renewal of special experimental license for 389 kc., 1 KW; Detroit Police Dept., Harbor Patrol No. 3, license for police patrol boat for 2414 kc., 10 watts.

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## DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

The following decisions have been made during the past week at the Federal Radio Commission:

### Applications Granted

WEVD, Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc., New York City, modification of C.P. extending completion date to May 1, 1932; KGEW, City of Fort Morgan, Fort Morgan, Colo., modification of C.P. extending completion date from March 7th to June 8, 1932; WAGM, Aroostock Broadcasting Corp., Presque Isle, Maine, license covering erection of new station, 1420 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time; WHN, WHN Radio Broadcasting Station, New York City, 60 day extension of special authority to make field intensity survey to determine new site for Station WHN; WSAI, Crosley Radio Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio, authority to operate between hours of 2 and 2:30 A.M., March 12th on licensed daytime power of 1 KW in order to determine transmission characteristics; KSOO, Sioux Falls Broadcasting Association, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, authority to operate simultaneously with Station WRVA on March 11th from 9 to 10:30 P.M., C.S.T. and March 12 from 7:30 to 10:30 P.M. in order to broadcast S. Dak. State basketball game.

Also, WQAM, Miami Broadcasting Co., Miami, Fla., authority to use auxiliary transmitter pending final action on renewal application; KVI, Puget Sound Broadcasting Co., Tacoma, Wash., authority to operate simultaneously with WJZ from 8 to 10 P.M. PST, March 10 to 13, inclusive; KGCU, Mandan Radio Association, Mandan, N. Dak., authority to operate from 1 to 6 P.M., 7 to 8 P.M., 9 to 10 P.M., and 11:30 to 12 midnight, CST, March 12, 1932; KLPM, John B. Cooley,



Minot, N. Dak., authority to operate from 7 A.M. to 1 P.M., 6 to 7 PM 8 to 9 P.M., 10 to 11:30 P.M., CST, March 12, 1932; Station WBT, Inc., Charlotte, N.C., modification of C.P. approving proposed equipment of 50 kw., transmitter; WSB, The Atlanta Journal Co., Atlanta, Ga., modification of C.P. approving proposed equipment of 50 kw. transmitter; KRKD, Dalton's, Inc., Los Angeles, Cal., license covering installation of new equipment and moving station from Inglewood to Los Angeles, 1120 kc., 500 wa., shares with KFSG; WCAC, Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn., modification of license to change hours of operation to the following: Saturday and Sunday, silent; Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 12:30 to 1 P.M., 7 to 8 P.M.; Wednesday, 12:30 to 1 P.M., 4:30 to 5 P.M., 7 to 8 P.M.

Also, WICC, The Bridgeport Broadcasting Station, Bridgeport, Conn., modification of license to change hours of operation from all hours not licensed for use of WCAC to specified hours as follows: Sunday, 9:30 A.M. to 11 P.M.; Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 7:45 A.M. to 12:30 P.M., 1 to 7 P.M., 8 P.M. to 12 midnight; Wednesday, 7:45 A.M. to 12:30 P.M., 1 P.M. to 4:30 P.M., 5 to 7 P.M., 8 P.M. to 12 midnight; Saturday, 7:45 A.M. to 12 midnight, E.S.T.; WCSC, Lewis Burk, Charleston, S. C., consent to voluntary assignment of license to South Carolina Broadcasting Co., Inc.; WABC-WBOQ, Atlantic Broadcasting Corp., New York City, authority to make experimental transmission test from transmitter located at Wayne, N. J. for period of 30 days from March 17, on 800 kc., and 860 kc., with 50 KW power, between 2 and 4:30 A.M. daily.

Also, WBBM, Broadcasting Corporation, Chicago, Ill., permission to modify outstanding C.P. to include two additional spare tubes in last radio stage so connected with switches that they may be used as spares and in case of failure thrown into regular circuit; KCMC, North Mississippi Broadcasting Corp., Texarkana, Ark., authority to conduct program test for additional 10 days from March 10th; WLGI, Lutheran Association of Ithaca, Ithaca, N. Y., special authority to operate from 7 to 7:30 A.M. and 11 A.M. to 12 noon, EST, March 25, 1932; WLWL, Missionary Society of St. Paul the Apostle, New York City, special authority to operate from 8 to 9 P.M., EST, April 14, 1932, if Station WPG remains silent; WQBC, Delta Broadcasting Co., Inc., Vicksburg, Miss., special license to operate night hours for 60 days, as an experiment on 1360 kc.; WOR, Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., Newark, N. J., 60 days, additional time in which to select location for new 50 KW transmitter and to submit proof that order has been placed for new equipment.

Also, Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: at Madison, Wis., C.P., aeronautical and point-to-point service; KGSP, Denver, Colo., C.P. to change location from Municipal Airport, Denver to Administration Building, Municipal Airport, Denver, change equipment and power from 400 w. to 150 w.; KGUS, Blythe, Calif., C.P. to change location to 3 miles west of Blythe; KGUQ, Indio, Calif., C.P. to change location to new intermediate field, 5 miles west of Indio; at Chicago, Ill., C.P. aeronautical and point-to-point aeronautical service; KST, Kansas City, Mo., granted licenses; WSDF, Louisville, Ky., granted licenses; at Milwaukee, Wis., C.P. aviation, aeronautical and aeronautical point-to-point service; Portable, Bismarck, N. Dak., C.P. and license to be used at Bismarck until such time as weather permits construction of permanent building.



Also, KGTH, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Salt Lake City; and KGTJ, Las Vegas, Nevada, C.P., aeronautical point-to-point service for new transmitter, frequencies 2720, 2732, 4100 kc., unlimited, 6510, 6520, 6530, 8015 kc., day only, 150 w., A1 emission; WPEE, Police Department, Brooklyn, N. Y., modification of C.P. to change location from No. 2 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn to 421 Empire Boulevard, Brooklyn; Eastern Air Transport, Inc., granted aircraft license; WPEG, Police Department, New York City, license, 2450 kc., 500 w.; Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., modification of license for decrease in power from 100 w. to 50 w., and change description of transmitters on seven planes; KHJUF, United Air Lines, consent to voluntary assignment of license to Boeing Air Transport, Inc.; Boeing Air Transport, Inc.: granted consent to voluntary assignment of license to National Air Transport, Inc.; KHJIR, KHJKP, KHJAZ, consent to voluntary assignment of license to National Air Transport, Inc.; KHUAZ, consent to voluntary assignment of license to Boeing Air Transport, Inc.

Also, KUU, KICU, KICV, KICW, R. R. Farish, Steamboat Bay, Alaska; KGIN, KPU, KICO, KICI, R. R. Farish, Chatham Cannery, Alaska, renewal of licenses, fixed public, point-to-point telegraph and telephone, public coastal and coastal harbor; KHARI, Pan American Airways, Inc., renewal of aircraft license; Fire Department, Seattle, Wash., C.P. 1558 kc., 50 w., unlimited time; WLOXG, DeForest Radio Co., Portable, modification of C.P. extending completion date to August 25, 1932; WMJ, City of Buffalo, Police Dept., Buffalo, N. Y., license for police service 2422 kc., 500 watts; WPEH, City of Somerville, Somerville, Mass., license for police service, 1712 kc., 100 watts; Northwest Airways, Inc., aircraft licenses for 9 planes; WODS, Radiomarine Corp. of America, New York, authority to operate 200 watt tube transmitter for 60 days aboard Vessel "Naushon" pending receipt of formal application; KDCH, Tropical Radio Telg. Co., New York City, authority to operate transmitter for 60 days aboard Steamship "Chiriqui" pending receipt of formal application; Transpacific Communication Co., Dixon, Cal., special experimental license to use transmitter constructed under KWO for point-to-point service.

Also, Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., portable in Washington State, granted C.P. and license for broadcast pick-up service 2342 kc., 2.4 w., A3 emission; WPED, Town of Arlington, Mass., modification of C.P. (police service) to change type of equipment and extend completion date to August 31, 1932; KGXU, Buchan & Heinen Packing Co., Port Armstrong, Alaska, point-to-point telephone license 2994 kc., 50 w., A3 emission to communicate with KGXW, Port Alexander; R.C.A. Communications, Inc.; Rocky Point, N. Y., granted point-to-point license, 7510 kc., 40 KW emission A1, A2, special for facsimile communication band width, 5 kc; special for transmission of addressed program material intended for rebroadcasting at points beyond the continental limits of the United States; communication band width 10 kc.; to communication primarily with Monrovia, Capetown, Pernambuco, and secondarily with any other points specifically named in point-to-point telegraph station licenses granted this licensee; equipment normally transmitter No. 42 and alternately any other transmitter of same type which

is licensed for fixed public service at location herein authorized; Also, granted point-to-point license, 14785 kc., 40 KW, emission A1, A2, other details as above; KDUT, Clayton Dollar Steamship Lines, San Francisco, Calif., authority to American Mail Line, Ltd., to operate newly installed transmitter replacing MC 201 aboard vessel "President Grant" for period not to exceed 60 days.

### Renewal Of Licenses

WAAT, Jersey City, N. J.; WAGO, Waco, Tex.; WBRC, Birmingham, Ala.; WCAM, Camden, N. J.; WCAP, Asbury Park, N. J.; WCSH, Portland, Maine; WDAY, Fargo, N. Dak.; WDBJ, Roanoke, Va.; WDBO, Orlando, Fla.; WDOD, Chattanooga, Tenn.; WDSU, New Orleans, La.; WDAE, Tampa, Fla.; WEBC, Superior, Wis.; WFBM, Indianapolis, Ind.; WFBR, Baltimore, Md.; WHN, New York City; WIBA, Madison, Wis.; WIS, Columbia, S. C.; WLBW, Oil City, Pa.; WNAC-WBI, Boston; WODA, Paterson, N. J.; WRC, Washington, D. C.; WREN, Lawrence, Kans.; WRNY, New York City; WSBT, South Bend, Ind.; WTAW, College Station, Tex.; WTOC, Savannah, Ga.; WXYC, Detroit, Mich.; KFIO, Spokane, Wash.; KFAU, Lawrence, Kans.; KFQD, Anchorage, Alaska; KGBZ, York, Nebr.; KGCU, Mandan, N. Dak.; KGCM, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; KGHL, Billings, Mont.; KOIL, Council Bluffs, Iowa; KOIN, Portland, Oregon; KOL, Seattle, Wash.; KRGV, Harlingen, Texas.; KROW, Oakland, Calif.; KRSC, Seattle, Wash.; KTAT, Fort Worth, Tex.; KTRH, Houston, Tex.; KTSA, San Antonio, Tex.; KVOR, Colorado Springs, Colo.; KWWG, Brownsville, Tex., and KYA, San Francisco.

Also, WDEL, Wilmington, Del.; KFBB, Great Falls, Mont.; KFOX, Long Beach, Cal.; KLPM, Minot, N. Dak.; KQW, San Jose, Cal.; WAAM, Newark, N. J.; WCAK, Pittsburgh, Pa.; KFWB, Hollywood, Cal.; KMBC, Kansas City, Mo.; and KUSD, Vermillion, S. Dak.

### Applications Dismissed

WNBO, John Brownlee Spriggs, Silver Haven, Pa., authority to install automatic frequency control, dismissed at request of applicant; KSO, Iowa Broadcasting Co., Clarinda, Ia., C.P. to move to Des Moines, dismissed at request of applicant; WFIW, Inc., Hopkinsville, Ky., application for renewal of license dismissed from hearing docket.

### Applications Denied

The following applications were denied by default; applicants failed to enter their appearances within time allowed:

W1AMB, Samuel Samour, South Boston, Mass., and W9DWH D. W. Hoisington, Salina, Kans., renewal of amateur licenses; W7ATM, Chas. R. Siegal, Seattle, Wash., amateur station license.

### Set For Hearing

KDYL, Intermountain Broadcasting Corp., Salt Lake City, Utah, temporary license granted and application for renewal set for hearing because facilities of station have been applied for; WJAS, Pittsburgh Radio Supply House, Pittsburgh, Pa., requests modification of license to change frequency from 1290 kc. to 1020 kc., increase power from 1 KW, 2½ KW LS to 5 KW (facilities of KYW-KFAX); WCAL, St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn., requests modification of license to increase hours of operation from sharing with KFMX, WLB-WCMS and WRHM to sharing with KFMX and WLB-WGMS (facilities of WRBM); KFMX, Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., requests modification of license to increase hours of operation from sharing with WLB, WCAL and WRHM to sharing with WLB and WCAL only (facilities of WRHM).

### Action On Examiners' Reports

D. R. Wallace, Tulsa, Okla., CP for new station to operate on 1210 kc., 100 watts, hours not used by KGMP, withdrawn with prejudice, sustaining Examiner Ellis A. Yost; WMCA, Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York City, granted CP to move transmitter from Hoboken, N. J., to Flushing, L. I., sustaining Examiner Hyde.

### Miscellaneous

KTAB (now KABC), The Associated Broadcasters, Inc., San Francisco, Cal., application for renewal of license set for hearing because of certain programs broadcast over this station and for failure to announce phonograph records; Theodore S. Cliff, Terre Haute, Ind., application for amateur station license set for hearing to determine whether applicant has operated a transmitter without a license, and whether he is qualified to operate a station.

Also, WLAP, American Broadcasting Corp., of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky., granted authority to take depositions in Louisville to be used for hearing on April 11, 1932; W. H. Allen & Co., Alexandria, La., granted authority to take depositions in Alexandria to be used for hearing on March 31, 1932; Stewart A. Heigold, Yuma, Ariz., granted authority to take depositions in Yuma and South Gate, Cal., to be used for hearing April 4, 1932.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

INSURANCE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

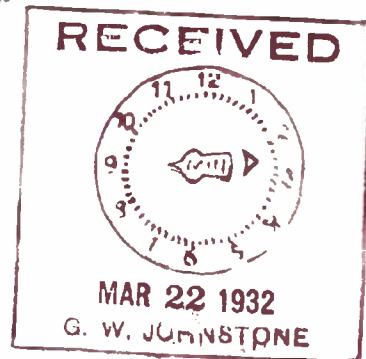
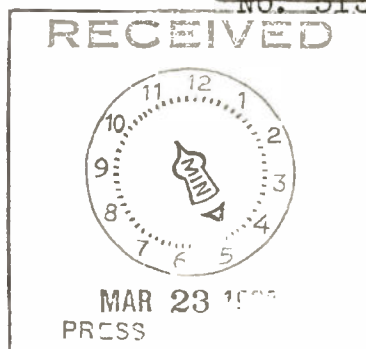
ISSUED TWICE A WEEK AND CONTAINING THE LATEST INFORMATION REGARDING THE RULINGS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION, RADIO LEGISLATION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE REGULATIONS, CHANGES IN WAVELENGTH, CALL LETTERS AND POWER, PATENTS, EXPORTS, FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION RULINGS AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST TO BROADCASTERS AND MANUFACTURERS. :: :: CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION. :: ::

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## COUZENS FIGHTS BROWN TO THE LAST

Following what amounted to a one man filibuster by Senator James H. Couzens, of Michigan, Col. Thad H. Brown, of Ohio, was confirmed by the Senate as a member of the Federal Radio Commission, succeeding Judge Ira E. Robinson, resigned. Senator Couzens, who singly opposed the confirmation in the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, was still alone in the floor fight against Brown and still as bitter as he previously had been in the Committee.

"The principal objection I have to the confirmation of Brown is that he has been an active politician, engaged in active politics for many, many years, and I have reached the conclusion that the Federal Radio Commission, having to do with radio broadcasting and radio communications, is not a place where partisan politics should be played", Senator Couzens declared in continuing his fight against Brown on the Senate floor.

"If Mr. Brown should be confirmed, he would be a powerful factor in the regulation and control of what constitutes the most powerful agency for public service that has yet been devised by the mind of man. It is even more a powerful agency for private propaganda. Private companies not only control radio instruments of all kinds but also operate the stations through which intelligence is conveyed to the public. Private interests introduce their voices into the homes of our people every hour of the day. Educators throughout the Nation are battling with private monopoly to gain some rights in this great agency of communication, so that our people may derive some advantage from this Government-controlled agency. The extent to which they succeed depends, under the present law, upon the willingness of the Federal Radio Commission.

"I do not recall during my service in the Senate that any appointment has ever been made to the independent commissions created by Congress as their representatives, of active political organizers such as the activities of Brown disclosed him to be....I resent these independent commissions, created by Congress as their agent, being filled with politicians, politicians in the sense that they are active in electing individuals rather than advocating before the people some question of policy.

"Mr. Brown's work during the latter part of his life, with which we are familiar, has been work and association with politics; and by that I mean organized politics, interested in obtaining political victories as distinct from political service given freely in behalf of a cause. Through political influence and the payment of political debts he was appointed general counsel of the Federal Power Commission, where he served for only a few months, and later was appointed as General Counsel for the Federal Radio Commission.

"Prior to entering the Federal service, Mr. Brown was active in Ohio politics. He was elected Secretary of State for the State of Ohio and took office January 3, 1923. The Secretary of State had charge of the distribution of automobile license tags under the Ohio statute. There were set up over 300 agencies for the selling of automobile licenses, with arrangements to make deposits in an



equal number of banks. To be accurate, the number of banks being, as I recall, 341. These banks were used as a political machine, and public money was used to create favors with those banks, which Brown afterwards used in his candidacy for the governorship. At the end of his campaign for the governorship an expose concerning the use of these funds was made in the State of Ohio."

Mr. NORRIS: "As I understand, Mr. Brown drew drafts on the banks and withdrew money which the law required him to take out every week and deposit somewhere?"

Mr. COUZENS: "Yes; to deposit in the State treasury."

MR. NORRIS: "But, as a matter of fact, he left more money in the banks after these drafts than he took out?"

Mr. COUZENS: "That is correct; and the testimony that I will read later will develop that fact."

Mr. NORRIS: "Was it claimed, then, by him that he had complied with the law, when the law required him, I suppose, to take all the money out?"

Mr. COUZENS: "I am going to develop that. What I want to say in that connection is that when the Committee on Interstate Commerce examined Brown on this one particular point, to show how slippery and unreliable he is, he stated:

"I sat in the office every Saturday afternoon to sign drafts to draw the funds out of these same 341 Ohio banks."

"That statement of itself sounds all right, but upon examination - and mind you, he did not testify to this before the committee - upon examination it was found that when he was signing these checks, which he said he sat in his office every Saturday afternoon to sign, he was only withdrawing from 30 to 40 per cent of the amounts then in the banks, the balance having been left in the banks for the use of the banks without any interest to the State. No interest would ever have been paid had it not been for the discovery made by the auditors of the State of Ohio."

Mr. ROBINSON, of Arkansas: "Mr. President, did the law require him to withdraw all of it?"

Mr. COUZENS. "The law required him to withdraw all of it every week."

Mr. WALSH, of Montana: "Mr. President, if he had to withdraw it for the benefit of the State treasury, would the money then have been deposited in other banks?"

Mr. COUZENS: "It would have been deposited to the credit of the State treasurer, and the State treasurer would have collected interest on it, but the State was getting no interest under the plan adopted."

Mr. NORRIS: "And the effect of his withdrawing only part of the money, in addition to losing interest on it, was to leave in the banks at his will a large amount of money, from which any reasonable man, I should think, might draw the conclusion that it would, perhaps, assist him very greatly to have these 341 banks retain money that he might have otherwise drawn out. Leaving in the banks all the money he did leave with them could really be considered as a personal favor from him to those banks."

Mr. COUZENS: "I think that is a perfectly sound conclusion, because, as I say, he was an active candidate for Governor; he was using the office of the Secretary of the State and the funds which were collected by that office as a means for his political advancement; and I object to using public funds and using independent commissions for the purpose of political advancement."

Mr. COUZENS: "It appears that all parties in Ohio pretty well agreed that Brown would be a good man to have here, because Ohio wants all the influence it can get in Washington. I made inquiry through a personal friend of the office of the Secretary of State in Columbus, Ohio, and one of the assistants - I do not care to mention his name - said, 'Oh, we are for Brown. We want a couple of radio licenses' - one at Youngstown and one at some college, I think - 'and we want all the influence we can get in Ohio. We do not care to say anything about Mr. Brown. We want him.'

"When Brown was confronted by the Interstate Commerce Committee with these bank accounts, the failure to live up to the law, and the leaving of large amounts in the banks, Brown replied:

'It was a physical impossibility to get it in within a week!

"I want it understood that I am not charging that Brown got any money out of this thing. I am not charging him with being financially dishonest. I would not want to charge that, because I do not think that would be fair.

"The results of this audit and disclosure were responsible for the State securing \$55,000 from the banks where Brown allowed the money to remain in excess of the time allowed by law."

Mr. COUZENS: "I desire to point out another thing to show how unreliable Brown is, how evasive he is, and how little we can depend upon his word, or what he says.

"When he was before the Committee, this took place on page 13 of the hearings. The Chairman asked him:

"The Chairman. Do you know who the Commercial Air Transport Co. are?

"Mr. Brown. No, Sir.

"The Chairman. Did you ever travel on any of their planes?

"Mr. Brown. I do not believe I have.

"The Chairman. Did you ever travel on any air transport planes that have postal contracts?

"Mr. Brown. I do not know which ones have postal contracts. I travel some by plane, but I always pay my own way.

"The Chairman. Do you mean to say that you have never had a pass on any of these air transports?

"That is, those holding postal contracts.

"My reason for particularly bringing that out was that Postmaster General Brown, who is the arch politician of the administration, is the proponent and advocate of this Thad Brown. Mr. Brown answered my question, 'No sir.'

"This was on February 10, remember. Because of the work of the committee, hearings were delayed until February 26, 16 days later, and then Mr. Brown again appeared before the committee, and I asked him the following questions, which appear on page 42 of the hearing:

"The Chairman. As I recall it, during the last hearing, you were asked concerning the passes that you had received from aircraft companies handling the United States mail and having contracts with the Post Office Department.

"Mr. Brown. Yes, sir.

"The Chairman. Your reply was that you had received no passes from any aircraft company, as I recall. Is that correct?

"Mr. Brown. I am glad you brought that up, Senator. I would like to refer to page 32 of the record. Your question was:

"Do you mean to say that you have never had a pass on any of these air transports?"

"My answer was, "No, sir.""

"In his reply there he left out the statement that he had said he always paid his way. Continuing to quote him, he said:

"If the Committee got the impression that I had never had a pass, I wish to modify that."

"Mind you, he had said before that he always paid his way. Now he wants to modify that, after having it brought up to him 16 days after he had answered,

"But the answer as it stands is correct. I said, "No sir", and you did not follow up with any other questions."

"That was his defense for having lied to the Committee."

"This is just an evidence of the evasiveness, if not absolute dishonesty, of Mr. Brown. From a study of his record, I have not been able to find a single constructive or worthwhile thing he has ever done", Senator Couzens continued. "I am quite convinced that the President did not desire to appoint Thad Brown, but did so under pressure of his political manipulator, the Postmaster General."

Mr. Fess: "Mr. President, I am in a position to make a statement free of any suspicion of having any particular interest in any favor to be given to Col. Thad Brown.

"When Colonel Brown was a candidate for Governor of Ohio, I did not support him in the primary. I did not decline to support him because I thought he would not make a good executive officer, but he was young and had not had an opportunity to prove himself, and I thought the candidate who was running against him had more maturity, so I declined to support Colonel Brown.

"He has trained with what might be known as a political faction which has not always been friendly to me. When Col. Thad Brown's name was presented for the office of Chief Counsel, I was not aggressively for him. Of course, I did not oppose him, because he has the qualifications and education, having been a graduate of the Ohio State University and having a good rank as a student in law; but he had not the long career some lawyers have whom I thought it might have been preferable to nominate. I am mentioning that so it might be understood that what I am saying about Colonel Brown is not because of any personal attachment to him at all.

"I have known Colonel Brown and know him to be a man of integrity, a man of good character, and I think a splendid business man. While I was not enthusiastic for his appointment to the position as legal head of the Radio Commission, I have been enthusiastic to have him promoted to the Radio Commission, where a business man can be of service. In the matter of his politics, he has been aggressive. His father-in-law is one of the leading men of Ohio. He has gone into a family that is identified politically with the State. Naturally, being ambitious, having served in the World War and coming out with a splendid record, he was at once given recognition in the State as an aspiring public official."

Mr. Couzens: "Mr. President, will the Senator tell us where he served in the World War?"

Mr. Fess: "I have not looked up his record. He is a World War veteran, identified with World War people."

Mr. Couzens: "Yes, I understand he served in a swivel chair down at Houston, Texas."

Mr. FESS: "The practice was to sell the tags at offices set up throughout the State of Ohio for the convenience of the people, and the money was to be deposited in local banks and then at convenient times sent to Columbus. There was an old statute on the books that required public funds coming to any officer to be deposited in the



State treasury within a week of their receipt. That is the statute in question. It is an old one. It had not been regarded at all under previous administrations. Col. Thad Brown enforced the sending of the money every two or three weeks. The reason why it was not sent every week was that some places were so far removed from Columbus that it was a physical impossibility to do it. Consequently the thing that is charged against Colonel Brown is that he had not respected that law, which never had been called to the attention of any preceding incumbent of this office."

Mr. FESS: "Colonel Brown became ambitious to become Governor. It was charged immediately by the Republicans who wanted somebody else that he was using the office of Secretary of State to build a political machine. That charge was made. It can be easily seen that if an official desired to do such a thing, he had fairly good opportunity because of his contact in each county through the distribution of automobile tags. That was one way. Secondly, as Secretary of State, he is at the head of the Election Board in every county; consequently the Republicans who did not want Colonel Brown promoted to the governorship charged that he was using his office to build a political machine and that all the distributors in the various counties were his lieutenants.

"Then this old statute was dug up. Mark you, this was four years after Colonel Brown came into office and when he became a candidate in 1926 for Governor. His enemies in his own party charged that he was favoring banks, and that he was favoring them to the extent that he let them keep the money three weeks when the law required it to be sent in each week. The accumulation of this added time involved a loss to the State of something like \$70,000 of interest in all of the time covered. That was the charge made. It was made by Mr. Brown's political enemies in his own party and used purely as a campaign issue.

"I give it as my honest opinion that Colonel Brown will make an able member of the Radio Commission who will not, under any circumstances, be unduly influenced by any sordid interests, but will, with an eye to the public weal, do the best he can. That is my honest opinion spoken of a person who has never been a partisan of mine."

Mr. Dill: "I am not going to discuss the bank question further than to say that previous to Mr. Brown's becoming Secretary of State the testimony shows that the money was allowed to remain in the banks sometimes for three or four months after it was deposited, but, as the result of Mr. Brown's improving and speeding up the process, the money was gotten in more quickly; and when the Attorney General dug up the old statute the State got \$65,000 in interest.

"Mr. President, the Senator from Michigan said, in opening his remarks, and he repeated it all the way through, that he based his opposition primarily on the fact that Mr. Brown was a politician. As I said to the Senator in Committee, and I repeat here, so are we all politicians. If men are to be barred from Commissions because they may have been politicians, none of us would be eligible at all. In that statement is the implication that Mr. Brown is the kind of politician that if placed in a semijudicial or semiadministrative



position as a Commissioner his political proclivities will influence and affect his actions as a member of the Commission. Of course, if he is the type of man who will allow his political proclivities, his political activities, to cause him to be unfair in the decision of questions before the Commission, that is a valid objection. There is no way to determine that except by the study of his record while he has been General Counsel for the Commission.

"I was also concerned somewhat as to the charges that if he became a Commissioner, he would be subject to influence by those organizations which, in my judgment, already have too much power and control over radio and are seeking for more. I refer particularly to the Radio Corporation of America and its affiliated companies. We happen to have a definite case in which Mr. Brown's position is shown in a matter that was of the highest importance to the Radio Corporation. I do not cite it as proof that he is against the Radio Corporation, but I do cite it as proof that he is not afraid to take a position when he thinks it is right, even though it is in defiance of that great radio organization.

"Last Summer when the question of whether or not Section 13 of the Radio Act applied to Clause 9 of the Radio Corporation agreement, the matter came up to the Commission and was referred to Mr. Brown as General Counsel. He tells us in his testimony that he called all the attorneys of the Legal Division into his office as a cabinet and they went over it and discussed it very carefully; that there was a division of opinion among the attorneys, but it was his own personal judgment that the law did apply to the Radio Corporation agreement. He so stated to the Commission and advised them that it was their duty to refuse the licenses applied for by the Radio Corporation as being guilty of monopoly; but he pointed out that it was a doubtful question on which men disagreed, and he, therefore, thought it might be well to make a test case, as it involved such vast investments on the part of the Radio Corporation; and he recommended that a test case be presented to the Supreme Court of the United States to determine whether or not the law did apply. In the face of that advice the Commission overrode him and, by a vote of three to two, refused to declare that the law applied to the Radio Corporation's agreement.

"I mention that because the charge has been frequently made, not on the floor but while this nomination has been pending, that Mr. Brown would be the creature of the Radio Corporation; and the record of the Commission has been such that I have been particularly concerned that no man should be appointed whom I thought was subject to the influence of that organization.

"I do not hold any brief for Mr. Brown. I do not know how he will vote; but the charges made against him certainly have not been sustained. His record is that of an honest man, that of a clean man; and I believe, if he is confirmed, he will make a capable member of the Commission."

The law requires that two legislative days must pass before the confirmation of a nominee may be forwarded to the White House. At the Commission it was said to be unlikely that Colonel Brown will assume office before Monday, March 28th, at the earliest.

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## INNOVATION IN DETECTOR TUBES ANNOUNCED

Radio engineers who have had an opportunity to experiment with the Wunderlich Tube are said to acclaim it as the first innovation in detection since the advent of the A.C. radio set. The tube is specifically designed to overcome the weaknesses apparent in tubes that have been used as detectors, though developed for other purposes.

The Wunderlich Tube, with one "auto-balanced" set of elements, gives full-wave grid detection with a minimization of overloading, full automatic volume control, and a stage of audio-frequency amplification without adding to the cost of the radio receiver, nor requiring major mechanical changes. Thus it provides an essential and efficient self governor or floating-control of tone and quality.

It is claimed that the Wunderlich Tube has four times the detector power output of the triode. Reports from the field are declared to indicate that several of the large set manufacturers are incorporating the Wunderlich Tube and System in their 1932 receivers, in line with the tendency to banish overloading and include automatic volume control in new sets.

Mr. Wunderlich, the inventor of this tube, announces that arrangements have been completed with the Arcturus Radio Tube Company for the manufacture and production of this new tube which will be built in blue glass and have a red base to distinguish it from present day types.

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### NEW AND RENEWAL ACCOUNTS SIGNED BY COLUMBIA

March 29 - RENEWAL - General Mills, Minneapolis, Minn., (flours, cereals, crackers); Agency - Blakett-Sample Hummert, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; Program - Tues. Thurs. 6:30-45 P.M., "Songs of Romance, orchestra and male soloist - 1 station.

RENEWAL - Proctor & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio (Crisco); Agency - The Blackman Co., New York City; Program - Tues., Thurs., 7:15-7:30 P.M., Mills Brothers, 21 stations;

NEW - Best Foods, Inc., New York City (Nucca); Agency - Benton & Bowles, New York City; Wed., Fri., 11:30-11:45 A.M., Ida Bailey Allen, Male Soloist, piano dialogue, "Round the World Cooking School", 32 stations.

RENEWAL- Minneapolis Honeywell Regulator Co., Minneapolis, Minn., (Temperature Controlling devices); Agency - U.S. Advertising Corp., Chicago, Ill.; Program - Sun. 1:30-2:p.m., orchestra and guest artists "Minneapolis Honeywell Wonder Hour", 17 stations.

RENEWAL - Howard Clothes, Inc., New York City (Men's Clothing); Agency - Peck Advertising Agency, Inc., New York City; Program - "Beau Brummel of Song", Sunday 6:30-7:00 P.M.; 5 stations.

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#### BAIRD TELEVISION DENIED RIGHT TO OPERATE HERE

The Baird Television Corporation, England, was refused the right to operate in the United States when the Federal Radio Commission denied the application of the Knickerbocker Broadcasting Company, New York, for an experimental visual broadcasting station.

The Commission found that the Baird Corporation had used the Knickerbocker name as an entree through which they hoped to "commercialize" the so-called "Baird System" of television in this country, according to the statement of facts and grounds submitted with the decision which reversed the recommendation of Commission Examiner Ralph L. Walker.

By its action the Commission sustained exceptions filed to the Examiner's report by Radio Pictures, Inc., New York, which claimed granting Knickerbocker's application would not be in public interest.

Hearing on the case was held November 30th and December 1st, 1931. William Weisman and Paul D. P. Spearman appeared for Knickerbocker and Louis G. Caldwell appeared for Radio Pictures. George B. Porter appeared for the Commission.

Commenting on its decision, the Commission stated granting the application would have violated Section 12 of the Radio Act of 1927, in that the Board of Directors and controlling vote of the Baird Corporation, which would in reality be operating the proposed station, were all aliens, and the entire capital stock of the corporation is owned under laws of a foreign country.

The proposed extensive program of television experiments to be carried out if the application were granted, was found to be a scheme for commercialization of the Baird System, rather than a bona-fide program of research.

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#### LONDON RADIO STATION MAY BE ABANDONED

In line with its policy of liquidating operations of the Merchant Fleet Corporation, which has resulted in decreased need for communication facilities, the Shipping Board has decided to discontinue its European radio station which it maintains in London and which is also used by other Government agencies, it was announced last week at the offices of the Board. The matter is now in the hands of the Chief Coordinator, who must determine whether maintenance of the station would be justified by the use other Departments have for it. Communications are sent and received by the station with the aid of the Navy radio services.

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## RCA WINS PATENT INFRINGEMENT APPEAL

The Radio Corporation of America was exonerated by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia last week on a patent infringement charge brought by the Dubilier Condenser Corporation relating to present-day methods of radio reception through the use of alternating electrical current in houses.

In a decision written by Judge Victor B. Woolley and concurred in by Judges J. Warren Davis and Albert Johnson, the Court ruled that the clauses which the Radio Corporation was charged with infringing upon merely represented a combination of old methods improvised to function in a somewhat new way, but without making any real advance in the art of radio reception.

The decision overruled a finding by the Federal Circuit Court of Delaware that the R.C.A. had illegally adopted the idea of the Dubilier patents in its loud-speaker 104 and Radiolas 17 and 18.

The patents are known as "Lowell and Dunsmore Patent Number 1,455,141" and "Dunsmore Patent Number 1,635,177". R.C.A. was charged with infringing claims three and fourteen of the former and nine of the latter.

The appeal was taken by the Radio Corporation.

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## UNITED KINGDOM AND ARGENTINA IMPORTANT RADIO MARKETS

Radio receiving sets valued at \$1,918,000 were shipped to England, and \$1,710,757 to Argentina. This shows a considerably expanding market in the United Kingdom for American radio sets, inasmuch as a value of only \$404,705 was taken by that country during 1930. Argentina's import increased from \$1,226,022 in 1930. Canadian purchases of radio receiving sets for 1931 were valued at \$1,562,845 - a decrease of \$1,880,970 - while the Swedish market showed considerable expansion - to \$998,777 from \$133,658. Exports to France registered a gain of \$683,763 and those to Italy and Mexico decreased somewhat.

Other classes of radio apparatus such as transmitting sets, tubes, receiving set components and loud-speakers showed declines in exports, the foreign market for receiving set accessories dropping to \$574,746 from \$2,066,235 in 1930.

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## SEES ADVANTAGE IN NAMES PLAY-UP

Under the caption "Daily Newspapers Are Damphools", "Zit" has the following editorial in "Zit's Weekly":

"When the Publishers' Association at their last meeting decided to discontinue using the advertisers' names in the radio programs they did a great thing for the advertisers - and the newspapers thought they were hurting them - now the programs give the name of the star instead of the commercial sponsor. That is just what the commercial sponsors want. They pay a lot of money for a star or a band and if the newspapers ignored the star or band what good would the star or band be to the commercial advertiser. Take vaudeville - would R-K-O put up just "R-K-O" in front of the palace - No. - they advertise the stars who are at the palace. That's what brings the people to the box Office.

"When the daily newspapers publish the name of the performer they are playing right into the hands of the commercial sponsor - and when the newspaper publish the photographs of the stars, they help them in every way which is just tickling the advertiser and advertising agencies to a fair-thee-well - keep on daily newspapers throwing your paper to radio and as we said years ago - and as we say again - 'You will be selling your papers just as they have been sold - all on account of radio.' Remember brilliant daily newspapers that if you advertise the stars the public tunes in and then the advertiser tells you who is sponsoring the stars. Great brains behind these newspapers. Think it over."

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## FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Information concerning the following foreign trade opportunities may be secured by writing the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.:

Radio apparatus for airplanes	156828	Bucharest, Rumania	Agency
Radio parts and accessories	156825	Prague, Czechoslovakia	"
Radio sets, with built-in loud speakers, small	*56918	Hamburg, Germany	"
Radio sets and parts, long-wave, midget	156826	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	"
Radio sets and supplies	*56920	Barcelona, Spain	Purchase
Radio sets and tubes	*56871	Geneva, Switzerland	Agency & Purchase
Television apparatus	156827	The Hague, Netherlands	Sole Agency
Phonographs and records	156903	Amsterdam, Netherlands	"

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Applications Granted  
(March 18, 1932)

KFAB, KFAB, Inc., Lincoln, Neb., 30 day extension to make proof of purchase site for 25 KW transmitter; WSB, Atlanta Journal Co., Atlanta, Ga., extension to April 17th to select 50 KW site; KCMC, North Miss. Broadcasting Corp., Texarkana, Ark., modification of C.P. and license covering transmitter location move locally, 1420 kc., 100 watts unlimited; WCCM, Great Southern Land Co., Gulfport, Miss., C.P. to install new 1 KW transmitter; change frequency from 1210 to 590 kc., change power from 100 w. to 1 KW and hours of operation from unlimited to daytime; Attala Milling & Prod. Co., Kosciusko, Miss., C.P. for new station, 1500 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time; KPO, Hale Brothers Stores, Inc., and The Chronicle Publishing Co., San Francisco, Cal., C.P. approving proposed 50 KW transmitter site; WGBF, Evansville On the Air, Inc., Evansville, Ind., authority to broadcast State Basketball Tourney from Indianapolis by remote control on Friday, March 18th, 7:30 to 8:30 P.M., C.S.T.

Also, WHDL, Tupper Lake Broadcasting Corp., Tupper Lake, N.Y. authority to operate night of March 18th from 7:30 P.M., EST, until end of Basketball finals; WGST, Georgia School of Tech., Atlanta, Ga., and KLS, Warner Brothers, Oakland, Cal., C.P. to make changes in equipment; KFYO, T. E. Kirksey, d/b as Kirksey Bros., Lubbock, Texas, modification of C.P. to change transmitter location from Texas Tech. Campus locally; WGBB, Harry H. Carman, Freeport, N. Y., license covering local move of transmitter, 1210 kc., 100 w., shares with WJBI, WCOH, and WMRJ; KGGF, Powell & Platz, South Coffeyville, Okla., modification of license to move studio from Covveyville, Okla. to Journal Bldg., Coffeyville; WLBC, Donald A. Burton, Muncie, Ind., modification of license to increase hours of operation from sharing with WJAK to simultaneous daytime operation with WJAK, share with WJAK, at night.

Also, WIAS, Iowa Broadcasting Co., Ottumwa, Ia., modification of license to change facilities with KWCR, 1310 kc., 100 watts, specified hours; KWCR, Cedar Rapids Broadcast Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, modification of license to change facilities with WIAS, 1420 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time; WOS, John D. Heiny, Jefferson City, Mo., consent to voluntary assignment of license to Missouri State Marketing Bureau; KGKX, W. W. Von Canon, Trustee, Sandpoint, Idaho, consent to voluntary assignment of license to Sandpoint Broadcasting Co.; WSMB, Radio Station WSMB, Inc., New Orleans, La., permission to use 500 watt transmitter previously licensed, for 2 weeks while moving main transmitter for which authority is outstanding.

Also, American Radio News Corp., Carlstadt, N. J., C.P. for general experimental service, frequencies 1394, 2398, 3492.5, 4797.5, 6425, 8655, 12862.5, 17310, 23100, 25700, 26000, 27100 kc., 2 KW; W2XE, Atlantic Broadcasting Corp., Long Island, near Jamaica, N.Y., C.P. for new experimental relay broadcasting transmitter, move transmitter to near Wayne, N. J., change equipment from 20 KW West. Elec. transmitter to 5 KW DeForest transmitter additional frequency 6120, 11830, and 15270 kc.; Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Detroit, Mich

C.P. aviation service and aeronautical point-to-point station, 2398 kc., unlimited, 5825 kc., day only, aeronautical point-to-point 2698 kc., 350 watts; WPEI, E. Providence Police Dept., E. Providence, R. I., modification of C.P. to change location of transmitter to Town Hall, E. Providence, R. I.; WPI, Inland Waterways Corp., Memphis, Tenn., modification of C.P. for installation of new transmitter, frequency 4140, \*5520, \*6210 kc., calling & working; 3120, 4780, \*6250 kc., (\*Not to be used as working frequency for marine relay service, 2 transmitter 250 w. each); KPR, KGXW, Karl Hansen, Port Alexander, Alaska, license (a) public coastal service, 2538 kc., 100 w., for KPR: (b) fixed public, point-to-point tel. 2994 kc., 100 w. for KGXW, to communicate with KGXU, Port Armstrong;

Also, KLH, Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co., San Rafael, Cal., license public coastal and coastal harbor, 2550 kc., 400 watts, to communicate with ships in vicinity of San Francisco Harbor; WLXQ, American Tel & Tel. Co., Bradley, Maine, renewal of experimental license, frequencies 54, 56, 58, 64, 66 and 75 kc., 25 KW; KHBZA, Boeing Airplane Co., NC-10225-M, consent to voluntary assignment of license to Boeing Air Transport, Inc.; KDCJ, Tropical Radio Telg. Co., New York, authority not to exceed 60 days to operate transmitter aboard vessel "Antigua" pending receipt for formal application; WADT, Radiomarine Corp. of America, aboard "Santa Cecilia" authority not to exceed 60 days to operate newly installed transmitter replacing 2 transmitters pending receipt of application for modification of license;

#### Automatic Frequency Control

The following stations were granted authority to install automatic frequency control: WDSU, New Orleans, La.; WMAX, Yankton, S. Dak.; WHB, Kansas City, Mo.; WTMJ, Milwaukee, Wis.; WMBI, Chicago, Ill.; KSCJ, Sioux City, Ia.; KLZ, Denver, Colo.; KFOX, Long Beach, Cal.; KOAC, Corvallis, Ore., and KGW, Portland, Oregon.

#### Renewal Of Licenses

The following stations were granted regular renewal of licenses: WIBC, Elkins Park, Pa.; WISN, Milwaukee, Wis.; WJDX, Jackson, Miss.; WNBZ, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; KLCN, Blytheville, Ark.; KTFI, Twin Falls, Idaho; KWLC, Decorah, Iowa, and KWSC, Pullman, Wash.

#### Set For Hearing

WAAB, Bay State Broadcasting Corp., Boston, Mass., requests modification of license to increase daytime operating power from 500 w. to 1 KW; KMLB, Liner's Broadcasting Station, Monroe, La., requests modification of license to increase hours of operation from daytime to unlimited; WLB-WGMS, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., requests modification of license to increase hours of operation from sharing with WRHM, WCAL and KFMX to sharing with WCAL and KFMX (facilities of WRHM);

#### Applications Denied

WEEW, WEEEX, American Radio News Corp., New York, denied request to use frequencies 7625 and 7640 on unlimited time basis for fixed public press service between stations of this corporation.



(both frequencies are licensed to applicant at Carlstadt, N. J., for daylight use only); WKZO, WKZO, Inc., Kalamazoo, Mich., denied authority to operate unlimited time on April 2nd with power of 250 watts.

Action On Examiners' Reports

WRAK, Clarence R. Cummins, Williamsport, Pa., granted renewal of station license, 1370 kc., 100 watts, on-half time; hours 6 to 9 A.M., 12 M to 3 P.M., and 6 to 9 P.M., reversing Examiner Ellis A. Yost; The Sun Gazette Co., Williamsport, Pa., denied C.P. for new station, 1370 kc., 100 watts, share with WRAK, reversing Examiner Yost; Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York City, denied C.P. for experimental visual broadcasting station, reversing Examiner Ralph L. Walker;

Troy Broadcasting Co., Troy, Ala., dismissed application for new station 1500 kc., 50 watts, daytime hours, sustaining Examiner Elmer W. Pratt; WSIX, d/b as 638 Tire & Vulcanizing Co., Springfield, Tenn., granted renewal of license, 1210 kc., 100 watts, full time, sustaining Examiner Pratt except as to time; WELL, Enquirer-News Company, Battle Creek, Mich., granted C.P. to move location of transmitter locally and install new equipment, 1420 kc., 50 watts, unlimited time; denied increase in power to 100 watts, sustaining Examiner Ralph L. Walker.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

March 18 - WKBZ, Karl L. Ashbacker, Ludington, Mich., install automatic frequency control; also C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase power from 50 w. to 100 w.; KELW, Magnolia Park, Ltd., Burbank, Calif., modification of C.P. to extend completion date to May 4, 1932.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

INSURANCE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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ISSUED TWICE A WEEK AND CONTAINING THE LATEST INFORMATION REGARDING THE RULINGS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION, RADIO LEGISLATION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE REGULATIONS, CHANGES IN WAVELENGTH, CALL LETTERS AND POWER, PATENTS, EXPORTS, FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION RULINGS AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST TO BROADCASTERS AND MANUFACTURERS. :: :: CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION. :: ::

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. MITCHELL REPORTS STATUS RCA SUIT TO SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

The status of the Government's suit against the Radio Corporation of America and associated companies, following a series of negotiations which have been in progress for nearly a year, was made clear when the Senate Judiciary Committee made public a letter from Attorney General William D. Mitchell. The information was made available to the Senate as a result of a resolution passed earlier this session, asking for information as to the present status of the case.

"Recent negotiations", Mr. Mitchell wrote, "have taken the form of a proposal to form an open patent pool so as to open the patents to the general public and independent manufacturers on reasonable terms and thus satisfy the contention that the arrangements between the defendants unlawfully excluded the general public from the field, and this proposal has been with the purpose that if the patent pool could be formed, and that the interlocutory consent decree would be entered providing for it and disposing of controversy between the Government and the defendants with respect to the arrangements restricting competition amongst themselves be presented for decision of the court by trial.

"The defendants", the Attorney General continued, "have urged that if the patent pool should be established, the Government should acquiesce in the other arrangements between the defendants which restrict competition between themselves, their argument being that if full competition were established by opening the patents to public use on reasonable terms, such restriction of competition as existed between the defendants would not be a violation of the law.

"The Department has taken the position that even though the patent pool were established it could not acquiesce in the continuation of the other arrangements between the defendants if in contravention of law."

The Attorney General informed the Committee that "as a result of the institution of this suit and the negotiations which have continued, some progress has already been made by the defendants in correcting the situation complained of by the Government in the following respects:

"1. Some of the foreign exclusive contracts relating to communications have been subjected to changes;

"2. Contracts between certain of the defendants and the United Fruit Company, of which the Government has complained, have been modified;

"3. Rate of royalties on both sets and tubes charged by the defendants for licenses granted to others has been reduced from 7 1/2 per cent to 5 per cent;

"4. A minimum annual royalty required from any licensee, formerly fixed at \$100,000 has been reduced to \$10,000;

"5. The royalty on exported manufactures has been reduced;

"6. Interrelationship by licensee and stock ownership between the General Motors Corporation and the Radio Corporation is in the process of dissolution."

"There has never been any proposal pending involving what would ordinarily be called a settlement", Mr. Mitchell explained. "The so-called settlement would amount to nothing more than that the defendants would consent to the entry of a decree granting part of the relief sought by the government, and that with respect to such contentions of the government as the defendants are not willing to yield to, a trial would take place."

Trial of the case is sought by the Department of Justice "before the Summer vacation".

"It is but fair to say", Mr. Mitchell wrote, in conclusion, "that since the suit was instituted some of the defendants and their officers, while constantly maintaining that they have not transgressed the law, have earnestly striven to bring about such changes in their contracts and arrangements as would meet the legal obligations of the government."

It was indicated, however, that independent manufacturers who have pending legal controversies with the defendants might prove a stumbling block to the reaching of agreements soon, although many other "independent" manufacturers are giving the government their cooperation.

"I am informed", Mr. Mitchell said, "that most of the independent manufacturers who operate under licenses from the defendants and who have been consulted by the Department have approved the suggestion that an open patent pool be established which would insure them the right to operate under the defendants' patents on reasonable terms and uniform conditions.

"Some of these independents, however, who are now prosecuting suits against some of the defendants for damages for alleged violations of the Sherman act, are not so friendly to the proposal to have a consent decree entered, and desire to have the government proceed to trial and obtain a judgment after trial."

The defendants in the suit filed by the Department of Justice are given as the Radio Corporation of America, General Electric Company, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Western Electric Company, RCA Photophone, Inc.; RCA Radiotron, Inc.; RCA-Victor Company, Inc., General Motors Radio Corporation, General Motors, National Broadcasting Company, RCA Communications, International General Electric Co., and Westinghouse Electric International Company.

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## SIXTY-EIGHT STATIONS INSTALL GENERAL RADIO COMPANY MONITOR

The General Radio Company, of Cambridge, Mass., has already equipped 68 stations with its new frequency monitor which will enable these broadcasters to meet the rigid requirements of General Order No. 116 which goes into effect June, 1932. The General Radio Monitor indicates directly the deviation from channel frequency on a large pointer-type meter in the operating room.

"This equipment is simple and is easily installed and maintained by the station operating personnel. Its guaranteed accuracy, although set at a conservative figure, is well in excess of that demanded by the Commission, and with careful operation an even better accuracy can be obtained", according to H. B. Richmond, of the General Radio Company.

"The essential element in the new monitor is a highly stable piezo-electric frequency standard which operates at a frequency differing from the assigned channel by exactly 1000 cycles per second (usually on the high-frequency side). Voltages from this standard and from the unmodulated master oscillator of the transmitter are supplied to a new type of audio-frequency meter which indicates directly and continuously the deviation of the resulting audio-frequency beat tone from 1000 cycles per second.

"For example, if the transmitter is off-channel by 40 cycles per second on the high side, the beat-tone frequency is 960 cycles per second; if off-channel 40 cycles per second on the low side, the beat-tone frequency is 1040 cycles per second. Actually, the large meter dial is marked in Cycles per second so that it reads '40 cycles high' or '40 cycles low', as the case may be. No calculations are required; the device is direct reading.

"The crystal oscillator utilizes an entirely new circuit which minimizes the effect of temperature variations on the quartz plate and makes the resulting frequency more nearly independent of the circuit constants than has heretofore been possible. The result is a system of very great stability in which the checking of calibrations is made considerably easier. For instance, crystals may be recalibrated at the end of the one-year guarantee period, or, in case of accidental damage to the plate, a new one may be ordered without returning the oscillator.

"Our development work on the frequency deviation meter has been in progress for several years. Experience has proved conclusively that an indicator type of instrument which shows the direction as well as the magnitude of a frequency drift is the only satisfactory scheme.

"Listening to the direct beat between the standard monitor and the transmitter is not dependable for beat frequencies of less than 50 cycles per second as required by General Order No. 116. Neither does this method show whether the frequency drift is higher or lower than the assigned frequency. Considerable work was done with the so-called 'double-heterodyne' method of indicating beats, but it proved unsatisfactory because of the possibility of erroneous indications, and the inability of even an experienced operator to tell with certainty whether the frequency was off by 15 cycles per second or 60 cycles per second.

"With the General Radio frequency deviation meter, on the other hand, the magnitude and direction of the frequency drift is shown continuously on a large dial placed in full view of the station operator. He has before him at all times a reliable frequency check which operates without attention on his part"

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#### HATFIELD LABOR BILL WORRIES COMMISSION AND BROADCASTERS

The evident intent of Congress to enact legislation providing a clear channel in the broadcast band for the exclusive use of Labor has created much uneasiness among broadcasters. They fear that this action will be followed by persistent demands for similar preferential treatment by other organized groups. If Congress yields to one such group, it is argued, there is a possibility the other groups, with a precedent established, will also be placated, so that the time would soon arrive when Congress would in fact become a Super-Radio Commission. In that event, the present Radio Commission would become a mere rubber stamp, and there would be little excuse for its existence.

The Radio Commission is openly opposed to the Labor bill, which is sponsored by Senator Hatfield, of West Virginia. If that bill is enacted into law, the Commission will face a real problem in finding a clear channel to comply with the order of Congress.

Unless there is a new allocation involving much delay, confusion and expense, the Commission must necessarily "kill off" some powerful station now on a clear channel or else convert some regional channel, on which now operate two or three medium sized stations, into a cleared channel. This would mean, of course, the deletion of several stations which were sharing the regional channel.

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## NEW APPARATUS SENDS MESSAGES AUTOMATICALLY

An automatic radio, immensely simplifying the process of sending messages, was demonstrated in Paris recently by its inventor, Jacques Detruiseux, before representatives of the Ministries of War, Posts and Telegraphs, Merchant Marine and Public Works.

The apparatus can be operated by any one knowing how to read, obviating the necessity of a trained wireless operator. It works by means of knobs, which are turned like the knobs on a radio receiving set. The letters of the alphabet and various signals are printed on a dial turned by a knob, messages thus being spelled out.

The apparatus is small and light enough to be carried anywhere, permitting its use on airplanes, submarines and fishing smacks and at meteorological stations and army posts. Provision is made in the case of submarines to carry a buoy equipped with the new apparatus, and in case of accident the buoy is released and continues to send out S O S calls for as long as twenty-five hours. In case of any sort of wreck the device permits sending calls for help without the necessity of the operator sticking to his post.

The machine is constructed somewhat like extension book-shelves. For short messages a small apparatus with six knobs will suffice. Its scope may be increased by placing as many of these six-knob boxes, one on top of another, as the length of the message necessitates. There is also a provision to feed power, if necessary, by turning a handle.

The Minister of Public Works is having a study made of the utilization of the apparatus for signaling from one railway train to another.

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## NAVY PUTS FOOT DOWN ON INACCURATE TIME

The turn has been called by Capt. S. C. Hooper, Director of Naval Communications, on stations throughout the country giving radio listeners "any old time" at any interval it best fits into an advertising period and calling it "Naval Observatory" time.

This came in the following letter which Captain Hooper addressed to the Federal Radio Commission:

"It has come to the attention of the Navy Department that a number of broadcasting stations are transmitting time signals which they receive over a Western Union wire, and they announce them as originating from the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

"The Navy Department has, in the past, upon application from a broadcasting station, authorized the rebroadcasting of time signals if the station intercepted the direct transmission of the signal from Washington.

"The rebroadcasting of Naval Observatory time signals which are transmitted over a land wire is objectionable because of the inherent time lag in the system which creates an appreciable error in the signal.

"Accordingly, it is requested that suitable instructions be incorporated in the Federal Radio Commission's Rules and Regulations for the guidance of broadcasting stations."

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#### RADIO SERVICE FUNDS CUT BY CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

The main estimates of the Dominion Government for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933, tabled in the House of Commons at Ottawa February 15th, include substantial reductions in the proposed expenditures for radio service according to a report from Commercial Attache Lynn W. Meekins, Ottawa, Canada.

The amount allotted for the construction and maintenance of radio ship-to-shore stations and the general administration of the Radio Act is \$716,000, as compared with \$841,000 for the fiscal year 1932; \$180,000 is included to provide for the general improvement of reception conditions to licensed broadcast listeners as compared with \$225,000 for the present fiscal period; and the estimate for the maintenance and operation of the Northwest Territories radio system is \$167,000 against \$218,000 for 1932.

The above appropriations do not include the salaries of the administrative personnel at Ottawa.

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#### ENGINEERS TELL COMMITTEE SENATE BROADCASTING PRACTICABLE

Radio engineers and representatives of broadcasting companies told the Senate Committee on Rules this week that it is entirely practicable to broadcast proceedings on the Senate floor throughout the United States.

Senator Dill (Dem.), of Washington, declared he believed public interest would eventually demand such broadcasts from both Houses of Congress, and before many years would also require that pictures of congressional proceedings be televised into every home.



The hearing was based on the bill (S. Res. 71) introduced by Senator Dill, providing for equipment of the Senate chamber for broadcasting proceedings; and the bill (S. Res. 28) introduced by Senator Howell (Rep.), of Nebraska, authorizing appointment of a committee to investigate the practicability of broadcasting Senate proceedings.

Representatives of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System presented tests conducted in the Senate chamber by radio engineers. Any of the five methods, they said, would be practicable.

C. B. Chamberlain, Chief Engineer of the New York office of the Columbia Broadcasting System offered five plans worked out by Columbia in cooperation with large electrical companies. The plans follow:

The first plan suggests installation of several electrodynamic microphones near Senators' desks. These would be portable, and could be installed in a short time when an important debate was about to take place. They would not be permanent.

The second plan suggests that each Senator wear a small microphone on his lapel. Each microphone would have 30 feet of cord attached to it, so Senators wishing to walk about during an address might have a walking area in the shape of a circle 60 feet in diameter. The microphones would be small enough so as not to interfere with gestures, and would be connected to a central switchboard.

Not less than 13 microphones would be suspended from the ceiling, if the third plan was adopted. A similar number of microphones near central desks would be employed in the fourth plan.

The fifth plan proposes that a system of directional microphones be installed in the walls, concealed from view. These would catch any talk in the chamber, regardless of the Senator from whom it emanated. Weak voices would be brought out as clearly as strong ones.

A sixth plan would involve any combination of the five proposed systems.

F. M. Russell, Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company, said NBC engineers had made tests in the chambers which proved conclusively that broadcasts might be made without difficulty. He explained that his company believed a system of microphones hidden in the walls was best.

Harry C. Butcher, director of Columbia's Washington, D. C. office, said his company would "be happy to broadcast any proceedings suggested by the Rules Committee." The public, however, would not be interested in hearing all that transpired on the

Senate floor, he said, and suggested that certain debates and speeches be selected for broadcasting.

O. B. Hanson, representing NBC testified that to install equipment including concealed microphones with alterations of the chamber to eliminate echoes and reduce the noise caused by the ventilating system would cost approximately \$30,000.

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#### SURVEY SHOWS CONTINUED COLUMBIA GAINS

The Third Price, Waterhouse Study of Network popularity conducted for the Columbia Broadcasting System includes the mailing of 213,000 government postcards into 72 station cities. This report, like its predecessors, ranks the Columbia Network against the Blue and Red Networks in each of the 72 cities and records the actual percentage of votes received by each of the three networks and independent stations in each city. These percentages indicate the regular listening audience of each station.

"This third study reveals continued gains for practically every station on the Columbia Network", according to John J. Karol, Director of Market Research of Columbia. "Perhaps the most significant of these gains is the leadership of Station WABC in New York City. Since these circularization audits have been inaugurated, no station has ever led in New York by the margin of leadership which Station WABC now has.

"These audits conducted by Price, Waterhouse and Company are generally recognized now as the official barometer of station network popularity. To date over 1,000,000 homes have been asked the question, 'What station do you listen to most?' and well over a half million have been asked the second question, 'What other station or stations do you listen to regularly?' The objective of these studies has been to measure and analyze qualitatively and quantitatively the trend in the popularity of radio networks."

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#### APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

March 21 - WHAT, Independence Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa., C.P. to move transmitter locally and install new equipment; Troy Broadcasting Co., Troy, Alabama, C.P. to erect a new station to use 1210 kc., 100 watts, daytime; WMC, Memphis Commercial Appeal, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., C.P. for auxiliary transmitter to operate with 500 w.; WCCO, Northwestern Broadcasting, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., modification of C.P. for 50 KW; requests approval of proposed transmitter; WCAT, South Dakota State School of Mines, Rapid City, S.D., C.P. to install new transmitter;

KELW, Magnolia Park, Ltd., Burbank, Calif., modification of license to change from sharing with KTM to unlimited; KFXD, Frank E. Hurt, Nampa, Idaho, modification of license to change from 1420 kc. to 1200 kc.; WORK, York Broadcasting Co., York, Pa., license to cover C.P. granted 11/27/31 for a new station on 1000 kc. (CORRECTION - KGDA, Mitchell Broadcasting Corp., Mitchell, S. D., application requested a change from 1370 kc., to 1420 kc., as well as authority to move station to Aberdeen, S. D.).

### Applications Other Than Broadcasting

Mar. 21-KGIS, Pacific American Fisheries, Excursion Inlet, Alaska, C.P. for new equipment on 212, 246, 425, 460, 500 kc., 200 watts, coastal and point-to-point service; W6XN, Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., San Francisco, Calif., license covering C.P. for 23100, 25700, 26000, 27100, 34600, 41000, 51400, 60000 kc., 50 watts, experimental;; W3XK, Jenkins Laboratories, Inc., between Silver Spring & Wheaton, Md., renewal of visual broadcasting license for 2000 to 2100 kc., 5 KW; W3XJ, Same Co., C.P. for new transmitter on 1550 kc., 50 watts, sound track for experimental visual broadcasting service.

Also, KOU, Southern California Telephone Co., near San Pedro, Cal., license covering C.P. for 2530 kc., 400 watts, public coastal service; WPDN, City of Auburn, Police Dept., Auburn, N.Y. renewal of police license for 2458 kc., 50 watts; American Sales Co., New York, N. Y., C.P. for 1594, 3492.5, 6425 kc., 50 watts, general experimental service; KFD, Superior Packing Company, Tanakee, Alaska, renewal of license for 500, 460, 246, 3172 kc., 50 watts, coastal and point-to-point service.

March 22 - Western Air Express, Inc.: NC-122-M, NC-121-M, NC-99-K, NC-123-M, NC-126-M, NC-8011, NC-9724, NC-7989, new licenses for aircraft on 2906, 3072.5, 3082.5, 3105, 3088, 5510, 5540, 5672.5, 5692.5, kc., 10 watts; Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Las Vegas, Nev., C.P. for new station 2906, 3072.5, 3082.5, 3088, 5510, 5540, 5672.5, 5692.5 kc., 5 watts, aeronautical service; The Sparks-Withington Co.: new C.P. for a band in 2750-2850, 2000-2100, 2100-2200 kc., and a band in 43000-46000, 48500-50300, 60000-80000 kc., 100 watts, sound transmission in connection with visual broadcasting; Same Co., both at Jackson, Mich., same as above for experimental visual broadcasting service.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

INSURANCE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ISSUED TWICE A WEEK AND CONTAINING THE LATEST INFORMATION REGARDING THE RULINGS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION, RADIO LEGISLATION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE REGULATIONS, CHANGES IN WAVELENGTH, CALL LETTERS AND POWER, PATENTS, EXPORTS, FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION RULINGS AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST TO BROADCASTERS AND MANUFACTURERS. :: :: **CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.** :: ::

RECEIVED

MAR 29 1932

F. A. MORGAN

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

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## COMMISSION CALLS TELEVISION COMPANY FOR HEARING

The Federal Radio Commission has taken a very definite and significant step towards carrying out its policy of trying to protect the public from the exploitation of radio facilities granted by the Government in setting down for hearing the application of the Shortwave and Television Corporation of Boston for renewal of the licenses of four stations licensed to conduct experiments in television.

Before renewing the licenses the Commission desires to learn whether or not the Short Wave and Television Corporation has capitalized the licenses issued by the Government, whether these stations are being operated in the public interest, whether the officers of the Shortwave Broadcasting Company have entered into a conspiracy with the officers of the Shortwave & Television Corporation to capitalize licenses issued by the Federal Radio Commission for stock selling purposes, and whether the statements made in the applications for licenses were true in fact.

Records of the Commission, following an investigation made by W. J. Clearman, show that the Shortwave & Television Corporation was organized in Delaware October 20, 1930, with a capital stock of 1,000,000 shares at a par value of \$1.00. Butler Perry, of Boston, a well known capitalist is President, and Walter J. Goggins, of Jamaica Plains, Mass., is Secretary.

The Boston Better Business Bureau in a report to the Federal Radio Commission, after an investigation inspired by inquiries of many investors, shows that the assets of the Corporation, as listed in its literature, amounted to \$1,122,000, and that the "permits, licenses, contracts issued by the Federal Radio Commission", amounted to \$750,000.

Under liabilities the Corporation admits the sale of 694,000 shares of stock and reports a surplus of \$420,000.

Records of the Commission show that the experimental licenses were granted the corporation "to develop the manufacture and sale of short wave receiving sets and for various apparatus used in television."

The Commission has clearly indicated on various occasions that it frowns on the sale of television stock to the general public since the engineers of the Commission are convinced that television is not ready to be commercialized, that in its present state the general public would be greatly disappointed at the results obtained and that an investment in a receiving set would, in many instances, bring about a bitter disappointment and would tend only to create a "sour" market when television is finally perfected.

Some of the engineers of the Commission are inclined to believe that "when television comes it would be through the discovery of an entirely new principle, far removed from the scanning system", now generally used.

The Commission is extremely anxious to encourage legitimate experimentation in television and in other phases of the radio art but it feels a responsibility to protect the public against over zealous stock promoters.

The applications for renewal of licenses of all stations operated by this company set for hearing to determine whether or not

(1) The Shortwave & Television Corp. has capitalized the licenses issued by the Federal Radio Commission for the promotion of the sale of its stock;

(2) The Shortwave & Television Corp. is financially able to conduct experiments as required by the regulations;

(3) The statements made in the application for construction permits, licenses and renewals of licenses are true in fact;

(4) The operation of experimental stations WLXAU and WLXG are operated in the public interest, convenience and/or necessity;

(5) The Shortwave & Television Laboratories, Inc., is financially responsible to conduct experiments as required under the Commission regulations;

(6) The transfer of stock of the Shortwave & Television Laboratories, Inc., was a bona fide transaction or an evasion of the regulations to deny responsibility;

(7) The operation of experimental visual broadcasting station WLXAV is in the public interest, convenience and/or necessity;

(8) The Shortwave Broadcasting Company is financially able to conduct experiments as required by Commission regulations;

(9) The officers of the Shortwave Broadcasting Company have entered into a conspiracy with the officers of the Shortwave and Television Corp. to capitalize licenses issued by the Federal Radio Commission for stock selling purposes;

(10) Various statements made in the hearing of Friday, June 12, 1931, before the Examiner of the Commission by the witnesses for the Shortwave Broadcasting Company were true in fact;

(11) The officers and directors of Shortwave & Television Corporation and Shortwave Broadcasting Company are one and the same as the officers of the Shortwave & Television Laboratories, Inc.

(12) The operation of experimental station WLXAL by the Shortwave & Television Corp. for the Shortwave Broadcasting Company is in the public interest, convenience and/or necessity.

All of the licenses involved are listed below:

- W1XAU, Shortwave & Television Corp. licensed February 1, 1932, expires May 1, 1933. This license is for experimental synchronized sound in connection with experimental visual broadcasting.
- W1XG, licensed August 18, 1931, expires May 1, 1932. This is an experimental visual broadcasting license.
- W1XAV, Shortwave & Television Laboratories, Inc., licensed June 26, 1931, expires May 1, 1932. This is an experimental visual broadcasting station license.
- W1XAL, Shortwave Broadcasting Co. This is an application for license after construction permit, the application being dated January 25, 1932.

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#### STATION LICENSING ON PROFITS BASIS SUGGESTED

The movement in Congress to make "radio pay its own way" is gaining momentum. Some, however, have questioned the wisdom of a fee system for licenses based on power output of a station. Many thoughtful persons, familiar with the radio field, seem to be convinced that a more equitable system of taxation would be one based on net profits.

Commercial stations which are making a profit with the facilities granted them by the Government would undoubtedly gladly pay a reasonable tax, while many educational institutions, church stations, etc., now operating at a loss would find such a tax quite burdensome.

It has been suggested that those on the Hill who are trying to find a solution for the problem would be in a position to work out a fair and equitable fee system for licenses, based on profits of stations, better when the Radio Commission submits its data to the Senate in response to a resolution calling for a compilation of all receipts and expenditures of stations together with the sources of revenue.

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## WOV INDICTED IN TEST CASE

A misdemeanor indictment, charging the International Broadcasting Company, which operates Station WOV, and its general manager, John Iraci, with violating the State Insurance Law in 1930, by broadcasting an advertisement for the Union Mutual Life Company of Iowa, which has no license from the State of New York, was handed up to Judge Allen in General Sessions by the grand jury. The court fixed \$100 bail for Iraci, who is in Washington, D. C. He is expected to furnish the bail when he appears for pleading on Wednesday.

Morris Panger, Assistant District Attorney, said it was the first case in which Section 50 of the State Insurance Law had been invoked against broadcasting of advertisements by insurance companies not having authority to do business in the State of New York. The charge against Iraci and the broadcasting company, was dismissed after a hearing on October 16th last, by the late Magistrate Edward Weil, but, at the request of State Attorney General Bennett, and the State Insurance Department, the evidence was submitted to the grand jury as a test case.

Josiah Leverne Wood of the insurance department was the complainant. He charged that on October 29, 1930, he listened in on a program from WOV, which has an office at 16 West 42nd Street, N. Y., and a plant in Weehawken, N. J., offering policies by the Iowa Insurance Company "at rates lower than any other company in the country." Those desiring information on policies, Wood said, were advised they could receive it by forwarding their ages, either to the broadcasting company's office or the Des Moines headquarters of the insurance company. Investigation, Wood added, revealed the insurance company was not authorized to do business in New York State.

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## FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Information regarding the following foreign trade opportunities may be obtained by writing the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.:

Radio chassis	*56950	Athens, Greece	Agency or Purchase
Radio sets and parts	†56952	Paris, France	Agency

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## SURVEY SHOWS 13% OF HOMES A BIG RADIO AUDIENCE

An extensive survey of broadcast advertising coverage made by the Bureau of Advertising, American Newspaper Publishers' Association, shows that of 100 typical American homes, 51 have radio sets.

"Of the 51 with radio sets", the Editor and Publisher report goes on, "41 have someone at home on a typical evening.

"Of the 41 radio set owners who are at home, 24 have their sets turned on during the best hours of this typical evening.

"Of the 24 listeners, 13 make up the largest audience reached by any one station in each vicinity. Five are tuned in on the second-best station, and two on the third-best.

"Of the 24 listeners, 8 are 'advertising conscious' to the extent of knowing what the program they hear is supposed to advertise. These eight must be divided among the stations heard, leaving possibly three or four out of a hundred families as 'effective circulation' for a single program."

These figures have been worked out as a result of the survey by the Publishers' Association in which 28,947 homes were canvassed by telephone. Each of 230 newspapers, members of the organization, telephoned to at least 100 homes, selecting numbers at random from the telephone book.

The returns from the Bureau members were placed in the hands of Percival White, Inc., New York, marketing counselor, who compiled the totals shown in the table below:

Calls actually made	28,947
Refused to talk (eliminated)	294
Calls considered (balance of above)	28,653
No answer (not at home)	5,282
At home, answered questions	24,371
At home; own radio	20,063
Own radio, not at home (estimated)	4,352
Total homes having radios (corrected)	24,415
Reported radio turned on	11,746
Named station	9,038
Named product advertised	3,539
Best stations (74)	4,709
Second best stations (50)	1,909
Third best stations (35)	955

A report of the survey is published, with comment and explanation, in a bulletin released this week under the title, "Are They Listening?"

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## PATRICK LIKELY SUCCESSOR TO COL. BROWN AS GENERAL COUNSEL

A Hoosier, Duke M. Patrick, seems to be the candidate most likely to land in the position of General Counsel of the Federal Radio Commission to fill the vacancy created by the elevation of Thad H. Brown to a commissionership. Colonel Brown is now General Counsel.

Mr. Patrick was born in Morgan County, Indiana, July 3, 1900, and has made an excellent record as Assistant General Counsel of the Commission. He has been in general charge of the Commission's court work.

Likewise mentioned for General Counsel is Ben S. Fisher, who falls from the Far West but also a native Hoosier. Mr. Fisher is at present Assistant General Counsel.

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## NEW AND RENEWED CONTRACTS SIGNED BY COLUMBIA

NEW - Greyhound Lines, Cleveland, Ohio; Agency - Beaumont & Hohman, Cleveland, Ohio; Program - Musical Travelogue, Sunday, 8:30-8:45 P.M., Rebroadcast Pacific 11:15-11:30; 45 Stations.

RENEWAL - Corn Products Refining Co., Linit (This is in addition to Linit's evening program); Agency - E. W. Helwig Co., New York City; Program - "Mid-day Bath Club" Orchestra and soloist, Tues. Thurs., 12:30-12:45; 26 stations.

NEW - Photoplay Publishing Co., Chicago, Illinois, Photoplay Magazine; Agency - Aubrey and Moore, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; Program - Dramatic sketch, lives of movie stars, incidental music; 15 stations.

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## ALL LEADING FIRMS IN RMA TRADE SHOW

One hundred leading radio manufacturers will exhibit their radio and electrical products in the Eighth Annual RMA Convention and Trade Show at Chicago, May 23-26th. Over 85% of the available exhibit space in the Stevens Hotel already has been reserved. Exhibit space of RMA members making advance reservations was assigned March 24th at a public drawing in the Hotel Astor in New York City. The drawing was in charge of prominent editors of radio trade magazines. Space for additional exhibitors is still available and the RMA will receive applications until May 15th.

Invitations from President J. Clarke Coit and the Board of Directors of the RMA will be sent May 1st to the trade.

A large RMA and special train from New York and eastern points to Chicago on the New York Central is being arranged. It is again in charge of L. C. Velling as manager for the RMA.

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#### RADIO CONCERT SENT FROM TRAIN

A full program of entertainment was broadcast from a Baltimore & Ohio Railroad train speeding from Washington to New York. The innovation in broadcasting experiment was relayed from a short-wave broadcast over Station WABC and a Columbia network between 9 and 9:30 o'clock last night (Sunday).

The success of the experiment was hailed by United States Senator Clarence C. Dill, who spoke briefly between orchestra numbers played under the direction of Jack Denny, and solos sung by Miss Belle Baker.

The development required more than \$10,000 of short-wave equipment, according to Edwin K. Cohan, technical director of the Columbia system.

Senator Dill, who called the experiment an opening to new limitless fields of communication, said in part:

"I feel like asking the radio engineers of America, 'What will you do tomorrow in radio development?' I want to congratulate the Columbia Broadcasting System, and I want to congratulate the American people on having a radio client that inspires such efforts and such expenditures of money as to bring about this achievement. If we had known a few years ago what the present achievements in radio would be, how restless we should have been during the period of development. But we did not know, and so we rejoice at every advance, we hail every new accomplishment with a sense of victory.

"It seems fitting, therefore, on this Easter night, in these closing hours of the day that proclaims the Resurrection, that we should give thanks that the spirit and invention of radio engineers has wrought so much, and then give thanks again, too, for the limitless field of possibilities of developments in radio communication in the future. These limitless possibilities challenge our best efforts. They are the open door to all the children of America and in them we find the promise of a closer human negotiation in the future, a more real human brotherhood the world around. I thank you."

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HEARINGS SCHEDULED BY RADIO COMMISSION

March 29 - WJBK, James F. Hopkins, Inc., Detroit, Mich., renewal of license, 1370 kc., 50 w., simultaneous day operation with WIBM, sharing at night;

WIBM, WIBM, Inc., Jackson, Mich., renewal of license, 1370 kc., 100 w., simultaneous day operation with WJBK, sharing at night.

March 30 - WMIL, Arthur Faske, Brooklyn, N. Y., modification of license, 1300 kc., 100 w., share time with WEVD, WBBR, WHAZ. Present assignment, 1500 kc., 100 w., shares time with WWRL, WLBX, WMBQ.

WFAB (formerly WHAP), Defenders of Truth Society, Inc., New York City, renewal of license, 1300 kc., 1 kw., shares with WEVD, WBBR, WHAZ.

March 31 - W. H. Allen & Co., Alexandria, La., C. P. 1210 kc., 100 w. daytime.

KWEA, Hello World Broadcasting Corp., Shreveport, La., renewal of license 1210 kc., 100w., unlimited time; Also C.P. for same (Requests authority to change equipment and move station to Baton Rouge, La.)

April 1 - WFIW, WFIW, Inc., Hopkinsville, Ky., C.P., 940 kc., 5 kw., unlimited time (requests authority to install new equipment). Present assignment: 940 kc., 1 kw. unlimited time. Also, modification of license, 940 kc., 5 kw., unlimited time

WFAN, Keystone Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa., modification of license, 610 kc., 1 kw., share with WIP, present assignment: 610 kc., 500 w., shares with WIP

WIP, Gimbel Brothers, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., modification of license, 610 kc., 1 kw., share with WFAN. Present assignment: 610 kc., 500 w., shares with WFAN.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

March 25 - WCDA, Italian Educational Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., C.P. to make changes in equipment; Sun-Gazette Broadcasting Co., Williamsport, Pa., C. P. for a new station to use 1370 kc., 100 watts, share with WRAK; WRVA, Larus & Bro. Company, Inc., Richmond, Va., install automatic frequency control; Allen Wright Marshall, Sr. & Jr., Lagrange, Ga., C.P. amended and resubmitted to request 1500 kc., share with WRDW instead of 1120 kc., unlimited time; KLRA, Arkansas Broadcasting Co., Little Rock, Ark., C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase power from 1 KW to 1 KW, 2½ KW, LS.;



Also, KFVD, Los Angeles Broadcasting Co., Culver City, Cal., modification of license to move main studio to Los Angeles, Cal.; KOB, New Mexico College of Agriculture & Mechanic Arts, State College, New Mexico., C.P. to move station to Albuquerque, N.Mex., make changes in equipment and decrease power from 20 KW to 10 KW; KPCB, Westcoast Broadcasting Co., Seattle, Wash., install automatic frequency control; KTFI, Radio Broadcasting Corp., Twin Falls, Idaho, modification of license to change from 250 w., 500 w., LS to 500 watts day and night.

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## DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

### Applications Granted (March 25, 1932)

WWNC, Citizens Broadcasting Co., Inc., Asheville, N.C., C.P. to install new 1 KW transmitter; KFBB, Buttery Broadcast, Inc., Great Falls, Mont., C.P. to make changes in equipment; WFBG, The William F. Gable Co., Altoona, Pa., modification of C.P. to make changes in proposed equipment; WOAI, Southern Equipment Co., San Antonio, Texas, modification of C.P. to extend completion date to May 28, 1932; WSMB, WSMB, Inc., New Orleans, modification of C.P. approving proposed location of transmitter locally; WDAY, WDAY Inc., West Fargo, North Dakota, modification of C.P. to move transmitter locally and install new transmitter; WLBL, State of Wisconsin, Dept. of Agr. and Markets, Stevens Point, Wis., modification of C.P. extending completion date to May 1, 1932; WBEO, The Lake Superior Broadcasting, Inc., Marquette, Mich., modification of license to change hours of operation to the following: Daily 7:30 to 9:30 A.M.; 11:30 A.M. to 1:30 P.M.; 4:30 to 7:30 P.M., Sunday, 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. CST.

Also, WJAK, The Truth Publishing Co., Inc., Elkhart, Ind., modification of license to increase hours of operation from sharing with WLBC to simultaneous day, share with WLBC night; WRDO, WRDO, Inc., Augusta, Maine, license covering erection of new station, 1370 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time, and direct measurement of antenna input; WDOD, WDOD Broadcasting Corp., Chattanooga, Tenn., license covering changes in equipment 1280 kc., 1 KW night, 2½ KW LS, unlimited time; WCBS, Charles H. Messter & Harold L. Dewing, Springfield, Ill., license covering move of studio and transmitter locally 1210 kc., 100 w., share with WTAX; WGL, F. C. Zieg (Allen Wayne Co.), Fort Wayne, Ind., license covering installation of new equipment 1370 kc., 100 w., unlimited time; KTAR, KTAR Broadcasting Co., Phoenix, Ariz., authority for direct measurement of antenna input; KFAC, Los Angeles Broadcasting Co., Los Angeles, extension of time for test period for 10 days from March 24th; WGFB, Evansville on the Air, Inc., Evansville, Ind., and WOS, JOHN T. HEINY, Jefferson City, Mo., and KFRU Stephens College, Columbia, Mo., authority to change hours of operation shown in existing time sharing agreement,

Also, WPCC, North Shore Church, Chicago, Ill., suspension of Rule 145 until Commission decides case. This rule requires installation of frequency monitoring equipment in broadcast stations by June 22, 1932, capable of checking frequency within 50 cycles; WFOX, Paramount Broadcasting Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., extension of completion date of C.P. for one week from March 22nd, and authority to use transmitter of WCGU for period of 3 days from March 24th, while moving transmitter; KGGF, Powell & Platz, Coffeyville, Kans., renewal of license, 1010 kc., 500 watts, share with WNAD certain hours; WNAD, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla., renewal of license 1010 kc., 500 watts, shares with KGGF, hours as follows: Tuesday, 7:15 to 9:15 P.M.; WEDNESDAY, 8:15 to 9:15 P.M., Thursday, 7:15 to 9:15 P.M.; WPSC, The Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., renewal of license 1230 kc., 500 watts day, hours as follows: Sundays 9 A.M. to 1 P.M., 2 P.M. to sunset; Monday to Saturday, 11:45 A.M. to 12:15 P.M.; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday 4 to 5:30 P.M.

The following stations were granted authority to install automatic frequency control: WLBG, Petersburg, Va.; KGHL, Billings, Mont., KMOX, St. Louis, Mo.; KFSD, San Diego, Cal., and WMAZ, Macon, Ga.

Also, W2XBB, Radio Corp. of America, New York City, granted general experimental CP for additional transmitter; frequencies: 3492.5, 4797.5, 6425, 8655, 12862.5 17310 kc., 25700 kc., 1 KW. Emission A1, A2, A3, and special provided the maximum communication band width, plus tolerance, does not exceed the frequency separation band width; WUCG, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Chicago, Ill. C.P. for new equipment for auxiliary transmitter; 1 transmitter, Western Electric 9 B, 400 watts, 1 Composite VT, 10 watts; W2XDU, Atlantic Broadcasting Corp., New York City, modification of C.P. extending commencement date of C.P. to April 1st and completion date to July 1, 1932; W6XS, Don Lee, Inc., nr. Gardena, Cal., Modification of C.P. to change location of transmitter to Los Angeles, and extend Construction period from January 1st to June 1, 1932;

Also, WMO, City of Highland Park, Highland Park, Mich., license (police service) 2414 kc., 50 watts; W6XAH, Pioneer Mercantile Co., Bakersfield, Cal., 60 day license extending test period now authorized under C.P.; W10XAW, The Standard Shipping Co., on ship "Standard", renewal of special experimental license, 516 kc., 2 watts; KGPP, City of Portland, Ore., Bureau of Police, authority to install automatic frequency control; W7XAW, Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Wash., authority to use broadcast pickup transmitter April 2, 3, 9 and 10, 1932-2342 kc.; KHSVE, KHSXC, KHSWD, KHSGT, KHBWD, KHJRI, National Air Transport, Inc., and Boeing Air Transport, Inc., authority to operate the equipment now licensed as an aircraft station in the aeronautical service, in the temporary service as broadcast pickup station.

#### Renewal Of Licenses

The following stations were granted regular renewal of licenses: WEAI, Ithaca, N. Y., WFIW, Hopkinsville, Ky.; WRR, Dallas, Tex., and KFUL, Galveston, Texas; KDYL, Intermountain Broadcasting Corp., Salt Lake City, motion to rescind action designating the

the application for renewal of license of this station for a hearing. KDYL issued regular renewal license. This application for renewal of license was set down for a hearing because the facilities of this station had been illegally applied for in terms of units by applicants for a new station at Gillette, Wyoming. The application of those parties will be heard in conformity with Rule 6. It will not be necessary for them to specify the facilities of Station KDYL.

#### Temporary Licenses

The following stations were granted temporary licenses, subject to such action as the Commission may take on their pending applications for renewal:

WCAD, Canton, N. Y.; WCAL, Northfield, Minn.; WLB-WGMS, Minneapolis, Minn.; WRHM, Minneapolis, Minn.; KFMX, Northfield, Minn., and KFWI, San Francisco, Cal.

Also, WOAX, WOAX, Inc., Trenton, N. J., granted temporary license subject to result of investigation now being conducted regarding control over station and financial ability of licensee and Commission's decision thereon; KGCA, Charles Walter Greenley, Decorah, Iowa, temporary license subject to decision as a result of investigation now being conducted to determine whether station is operated at hours other than those authorized in license; WCAO, The Monumental Radio Co., Baltimore, Md., granted renewal of license for auxiliary transmitter to operate with 250 watts, 500 kc., unlimited time; WJAM, Miami Broadcasting Co., Miami, Fla., renewal of license for auxiliary transmitter to operate with 250 watts, 560 kc., unlimited time; WMCA, Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York City, temporary license granted subject to such action as the Commission may take on pending application for renewal. Also granted renewal of license for auxiliary transmitter to operate with 250 watts, 570 kc., share with WNYC.

#### Application Denied

Mills K. Armstrong, Norwalk, Conn. (amateur license)

#### Applications Dismissed

Wade H. Dellinger, Charlotte, N. C. (CP); Theodore S. Cliff, Terre Haute, Ind. (amateur license) - at request of applicant

#### Petition Denied

Shortwave Broadcasting Corp., Boston, Mass., petition asking Commission to reconsider its decision of Feb. 19, 1932, granting C.P. for an experimental relay broadcasting station at Miami, Fla (Station WIOD-WMBF) and requesting a hearing in that case, denied.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

INSURANCE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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ISSUED TWICE A WEEK AND CONTAINING THE LATEST INFORMATION REGARDING THE RULINGS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION, RADIO LEGISLATION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE REGULATIONS, CHANGES IN WAVELENGTH, CALL LETTERS AND POWER, PATENTS, EXPORTS, FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION RULINGS AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST TO BROADCASTERS AND MANUFACTURERS. :: :: CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION. :: ::

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APR 1 1932

F. A. GRUND

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~~No. 516~~

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HOUSE HILARIOUS ADOPTING RADIO SALES TAX AMENDMENT

The following is the debate which took place in the House in connection with adopting the radio sales tax amendment:

"Mr. Crisp, of Georgia: Mr. Chairman, I offer the following committee amendment.

"Speaker Garner: The gentleman from Georgia offers a committee amendment, which the Clerk will report.

"The Clerk read as follows:

"Committee amendment offered by Mr. Crisp: On page 229, after line 8, insert a new section as follows:

"Sec. - . Tax on Radio Receiving Sets, Etc.

"There is hereby imposed upon the following articles, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to 5 per cent of the price for which so sold: Chassis, cabinets, tubes, reproducing units, power packs and phonograph mechanisms, suitable for use in connection with or as part of radio receiving sets or combination radio and phonograph sets (including in each case parts or accessories therefor sold on or in connection therewith or with the sale thereof), and records for phonographs. A sale of any two or more of the above articles shall, for the purpose of this section, be considered a sale of each separately.'

"Mr. Crisp. Mr. Chairman, the Treasury Department estimates that this amendment will yield \$11,000,000.

"Mr. Dyer, of Missouri. Will the gentleman yield?

"Mr. Crisp. I yield.

"Mr. Dyer. This, of course, is another one of the sales taxes included in these amendments? Is not that correct?

"Mr. Crisp. May I say to my friend: Cock <sup>Robin</sup>~~Reber~~ is dead; let him stay dead? (Applause).

"The Chairman. The question is on the committee amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

"The Committee amendment was agreed to."

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## BROWN FINALLY SWORN IN

Col. Thad Brown, of Ohio, is now a full-fledged member of the Federal Radio Commission. Colonel Brown, who was President Hoover's Ohio campaign manager, was bitterly opposed by Senator Couzens, of Michigan, who termed the appointment purely political and characterized Brown, who formerly had been General Counsel of the Commission, unfit for the office.

Colonel Brown was appointed to succeed Judge Ira E. Robinson, who resigned. The new Commissioner will serve a six-year term.

The oath was administered by Judge Charles S. Hatfield, of the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.

Colonel Brown served as Secretary of State of Ohio from 1923 to 1927.

Duke M. Patrick, formerly Assistant General Counsel of the Commission, succeeds Colonel Brown as General Counsel. Mr. Patrick was born in Morgan County, Indiana, in 1900. He was educated at Purdue University and the University of Michigan, receiving the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence from the law school of the latter university.

After graduation he practiced law in La Fayette, Ind., for about one year, then moved his offices to Indianapolis, where he practiced until his appointment to the Commission on January 27, 1930.

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## WCCO STEPS OUT WITH FANCY ADVERTISING BOOK

A deluxe advertising book, one of the most elaborate and complete issued by a broadcasting station, has just been received from WCCO, Minneapolis. The introduction, captioned "From Five To Fifty Kilowatts - An Open Letter To Advertisers", bears the signatures of H. A. Bellows, President, and Earl H. Gammons, Vice-President.

Chapters of the book are as follows: "The Tempo Of The Store"; "People With Desires And Incomes Make Markets"; "Do You Know The Northwest?"; "What Advertisers Think Of Columbia Stations"; "WCCO Is The Key Station In The Northwest of the Columbia Broadcasting System"; "WCCO Coverage"; "WCCO Is Dominant In The Northwest Market"; "The Service Area Of WCCO"; "Defining The Service Area Of WCCO"; "Intensive Service Area"; "Radio Service That Follows The Trading Influence Of The Twin Cities"; "Get Into The Twin Cities For Sales - Get On WCCO For Coverage"; "Receiving The Preferring

Attention Of Northwest Listeners"; "Telling It With Time"; "The Choice of Advertisers - Local and National"; "The All-American Radio Team"; "History Of Station WCCO"; "Survey By Cities"; "Coming Back For More".

The book is bound in board and copies may be had upon application to either Mr. Bellows or Mr. Gammons.

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#### RADIO PRODUCTS ANNOUNCES EXPANSION

Reorganization and expansion of the Radio Products Corporation, of 548 South 11th Street, Newark, N. J., is announced by that company in part, as follows:

"During the first years of the radio industry, this concern was the largest maker in the world of components for radio tubes, supplying the leading factories of the United States and doing considerable export business.

"Now, according to the declaration of Montgomery Carrott, the newly elected president, Radio Products is to engage in large scale production of an entirely new type of midget receiver, utilizing tiny tubes, all developments of Dr. Earl L. Koch, scientist, who was once Chief Engineer of the Kellogg Switchboard Company and the Universal Communications Company.

"A license to utilize the new receiver design and the unique tubes, which are about one-sixth the size of ordinary valves, has been secured from Television, Inc.

"It is stated by the company that Radio Products may also acquire licenses from Television, Inc., to manufacture new tubes to be used in television and for the manufacture and sale of apparatus in connection with communication systems.

"A special meeting of Radio Products stockholders to confirm the program of development will be held Monday, April 11th, in the offices of the Corporation Trust Co., Jersey City.

"A national merchandizing organization, not hitherto linked up with the sale of radio, is negotiating for the distribution of no less than 1,000,000 of the new sets, to be sold at a price range of \$15 to \$25.

"Joseph Warren, veteran in electrical research and considered an authority on production methods, formerly manager of the Sumpter Electrical Co. in the South, has been appointed Plant Superintendent. James V. Capicoto, research engineer, who has been prominent in tube work for many years, has been retained and is now in charge of the tube division.

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## PRESS SERVICE POLICIES DIFFER ON GIVING NEWS TO RADIO

With the ever-recurring problem of spot news broadcasting thrown in the field of open controversy once again by the clash of newspaper executive opinions over the amount of harm caused by the frequent radio bulletins on the Lindbergh story, interest centered this week on the radio policies of press associations and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, according to Editor & Publisher.

While some editors and circulation managers charged radio's spot bulletins with cutting deeply into newspaper circulations, and others declared the broadcasts had helped sales, eyes were turned toward the forthcoming A.N.P.A. convention and the annual meeting of the Associated Press, both to be held at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York, during the week of April 25th. In statements to Editor & Publisher, press association executives outlined the policies of the individual organizations in regard to broadcasting spot news, and Elzey Roberts, publisher of the St. Louis Star and Chairman of the A.N.P.A. radio committee, expressed the personal opinion that press associations and newspapers supplying news to radio stations "are unthinkingly contributing to the rise of radio and the decline of the press."

Mr. Roberts will present the annual report of his committee at the A.N.P.A. convention next month.

Statements from Joseph V. Connolly, President of International News Service and Universal Service; Kent Cooper, General Manager of Associated Press; and Karl A. Bickel, President of United Press Associations, showed a wide variation in radio policies, Mr. Bickel, stating that his organization had no definite policy concerning the supplying of news to radio stations or permitting newspaper clients to broadcast bulletins, put the issue squarely up to the A.N.P.A.

"The United Press has no policy in this matter", he told Editor & Publisher. "We have been waiting about two and a half years for the American Newspaper Publishers' Association to define one. When they get ready to solve this problem of the relationship between newspapers and radio stations, it will not be so difficult for a press association to work out a policy. Within the last several months, United Press, without making it a policy, has been supplying the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System with news bulletins from its New York offices. There is nothing fixed about this. We stopped the practice a couple of weeks ago, simply because we felt it best to do so.

"Meantime a number of newspapers with radio stations are utilizing our bulletins for broadcasting purposes. We permit this because it is our business to aid our clients to the best of our ability in whatever way we can. The matter is one which rests entirely between the newspapers and the radio companies."



The Associated Press permits its members to use its news for broadcasting by a decision of the Board of Directors, Kent Cooper pointed out. He said that brief bulletins are occasionally supplied to radio companies from A.P. headquarters on matters of transcendent importance, but that the organization was willing to consider any suggestion which might be made by the A.N.P.A.

International News Service and Universal Service have forbidden the use of their news dispatches for broadcasting except for circulation promotion purposes by clients, according to Mr. Connolly, who said he had notified all bureau managers of this ruling.

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#### PROGRESS IN RECORDING AND REPRODUCING SOUND REVIEWED

Taking as his topic, "A Decade of Progress in the Recording and Reproducing of Sound", J. E. Otterson, President, Electrical Research Products, Inc., addressed the Electrical Association in New York yesterday (Wednesday), in part, as follows:

"Fifty odd years ago it was possible to hear only that speech which was uttered in an audible tone in the immediate vicinity of the listener. Today it is possible to speak in a normal, conversational tone in Australia and be heard in New York. It is also possible to speak in a normal, conversational tone in Australia and hear one's own voice three tenths of a second later after it has traveled around the world.

"It is possible to speak to ships at sea and to ships in the air. It is possible to speak to passengers on moving trains. A doctor in Chicago has listened to the heart beat of a patient in a hospital in Baltimore and diagnosed his heart malady.

"A short time ago one of the motion picture executives informed us that they had been directed to put on a command performance of their motion picture production of 'Private Lives' in a London theatre at midnight of a day in February. He desired to arrange for Miss Norma Shearer, who is the star in this production, to speak from Hollywood to the theatre in London by telephone and to have her voice amplified so that she could extend greetings to the King and Queen and the audience.

"To accomplish this, Miss Shearer would speak into a microphone in a sound treated room in Hollywood and her voice transmitted by wire telephony to New York - a distance of three thousand miles - and then by radio telephony across the Atlantic - another three thousand miles - and by wire telephony from the receiving studio in England to the theatre where her voice would be amplified and delivered to the audience through loud speakers.

"The Telephone Company was prepared to do this as a matter of telephone service.

"Let us imagine Miss Shearer in the theatre in London in place of in the studio in Hollywood, speaking into a microphone and having her voice amplified and delivered to the audience by means of loud speakers. We would then have what is known as a 'public address system', that is, the instrumentality commonly used where a speaker is called upon to address an audience too large to be reached by his normal voice through direct speech.

"Assume, then, that in place of Miss Shearer's being in the theatre in London, we have there a record of her voice so that in place of her speaking into the microphone, her voice is picked up from the record, transmitted to the amplifier and then through the loud speakers to the audience. This arrangement would constitute an electrical phonograph.

"Synchronize this sound record of Miss Shearer's voice with a motion picture of Miss Shearer speaking, and we have a talking motion picture.

"Return for a moment to the radio telephone circuit across the Atlantic. If in place of throwing Miss Shearer's voice on to the telephone wires upon its reception in England we had directed it into a radio broadcasting station, we would then have made use of telephone facilities and instrumentalities for commercial radio broadcasting purposes.

"In fact, it would have been readily possible to broadcast Miss Shearer's voice throughout the world at the same time that it was being transmitted to the assembled audience in a London theatre.

"Then again, we might have connected every telephone subscriber in the United States with the wire telephone circuit over which Miss Shearer was talking, and by placing a loud speaker at the subscriber end of the wire, have developed a system of wire broadcasting not yet commercially exploited but susceptible of commercial development in the future.

"If I may be permitted to coin a word, I would like to refer to the recording and subsequent reproduction of sound as the science of 'postephony', which I think may be freely translated as meaning 'later sound' or 'sound after'.

"The combined science of telephony and 'postephony' is the basis of one of the four or five largest businesses in the world, involving as it does transmission, recording, amplification, reproduction and reception of sound, and embracing the telephone business, the radio business, the phonograph business and the talking motion picture business.

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## PRESS LEAGUE ANALYZES RADIO ADVERTISING

An argument against the effectiveness of advertising by radio in the State of Texas is made by the Texas Daily Press League in its brochure, "Eliminating Advertising Waste in Texas", recently issued.

The premise to the indictment of broadcast advertising is that Texas is not one market, but a number of markets. The territorial and climatic factors are stressed and considerable space is given to analyzing the geographical market structure.

The questions of how many people owning sets actually listen in and at what hours, whether the sets are in good condition, and what pulling power the programs have are discussed fully with authenticated survey figures as a basis.

One of the most telling of the arguments is that there are only four broadcasting stations in the State possessing high-powered equipment, two of them in Dallas and the others in Ft. Worth and San Antonio. The range of these stations is thoroughly analyzed.

The booklet has five maps illustrating the thesis. One shows the market background and income factors of the States. Another shows by counties what percentage of families do not own receiving sets. The third shows primary, secondary and occasional "listening areas", based on the Price, Waterhouse & Co. survey for the Columbia Broadcasting System. The fourth presents the number of radio receiving sets in each county. The number of sets per 100 persons by counties is shown in the last.

So far as is known this is the first time a State group has taken up the argument against radio advertising as it relates to its territory in so much specific detail.

S. W. Paper is President of the Texas Daily Press League, which has offices in New York, St. Louis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Chicago, San Francisco and Dallas.

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## MACKAY ORDERS NEW SAYVILLE EQUIPMENT

Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company has placed with the Federal Telegraph Company, of Newark, an order for power supply equipment totaling \$40,000, to increase still further the efficiency of the powerful radio sending station at Sayville, Long Island.

The equipment will be manufactured at the Federal Company's plant at 200 Mount Pleasant Avenue; delivery will be made within 10 days and it will be installed immediately thereafter.

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## EXAMINERS SUBMIT REPORTS ON BROADCAST APPLICATIONS

Denial of an application for a new broadcasting station, and denial of license renewal to a coastal station were recommended in Examiners' Reports submitted March 29th to the Federal Radio Commission.

Examiner R. H. Hyde recommends that the application of Theodore F. Zemla, E. L. Pelletier and Harold T. Coughlan for a new broadcasting station on the 800-kilocycle frequency at Pontiac, Mich., be denied because interference would result were the station operated.

Examiner Ralph L. Walker recommends that the application of Station WSK, a coastal station at Sheboygan, Wis., for license renewal be denied because the applicant is not legally qualified to conduct a radio communication business.

In Examiners' reports submitted March 25th, KMO, KMO, Inc., Tacoma, Wash., was granted modification of license to change frequency from 860 to 1330 kc., reduce power from 500 watts to 250 watts, and change hours of operation from limited to unlimited, sustaining Examiner R. L. Walker.

Eastern Ohio Broadcasting Co., New Philadelphia, Ohio, was denied as in default construction permit for new station to operate on 850 kc., 500 w., limited time, sustaining Examiner R. L. Walker.

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## APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

March 30 - WIBG, WIBG, Inc., Elkins Park, Pa., modification of license amended to request "daytime" hours of operation instead of "daytime to sunset at Chicago"; WHP, WHP, Inc., Harrisburg, Pa., (supersedes application formerly submitted), modification of license to change hours of operation from sharing with WBAK daytime and with WBAK and WCAH at night to sharing with WCAH at night only (facilities of WBAK); Walter A. Sommers, Prophetstown, Ill., C.P. to erect a new station to use 1070 kc., 5 watts, daytime (facilities of WDZ and WCAZ); WBBM-WJBT, WBBM Broadcasting Corp., Chicago, Ill., modification of license to synchronize with Station KFAB during specified night hours;-- also install automatic frequency control.

Also, KFAB, KFAB Broadcasting Co., Lincoln, Nebraska, modification of license to synchronize with Station WBBM-WJBT during specified night hours; also install automatic frequency control; KFJD, Anchorage Radio Club, Inc., Anchorage, Alaska, C.P. to make change in equipment and increase power from 100 watts to 250 watts; KGEZ, Donald C. Tréloar, Kalispell, Montana, C.P. to install new equipment, increase power from 100 watts to 250 watts, change frequency from 1310 kc. to 1260 kc., move station locally, change from unlimited time to  $\frac{1}{2}$  time. 9 -



The following applications were returned to the applicants:

H. Verne Spencer, Jeannette, Pa., new station on 930 kc. (Rule 120 and unsatisfactory equipment); Ilor Clive Lankford, Jr., Seymour, Texas, new station on 1310 kc., (Rule 88 and Rule 121); C. F. Wynne, Seymour, Texas, new station on 1140 kc. (request of applicant); James Boyd and Paul Swallow, d/b as Boyd Swallows Radio Shop, Baxter, Tenn., new station on 600 kc., (Rules 6 (a) and (c), 120 and unsatisfactory equipment; Maurice L. Barrett, E. St. Louis, Illinois, new station on 1310 kc., (Rule 6 (a) and (c) and unsatisfactory equipment.

Applications Other Than Broadcasting

Mar. 29-Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: At Springfield, Ill., new C.P. for 3222.5, 3232.5, 3242.5, 3257.5, 3447.5, 3457.5, 3467.5, 3485, 4917.5, 5602.5, 5612.5, 5632.5, 2316, 2356, 4115, 6540, 6550, 6560, 8015 kc., aeronautical and aeronautical point-to-point service; KGUR, Burbank, Calif., C.P. for change in location to United Airport, Burbank, Cal., aeronautical and point-to-point aeronautical; Press Wireless, Inc.: WRDD, Atlanta, Ga., WRDF, Memphis, Tenn., and WRDC, Chicago, Ill., modification of C.P.s for extention of completion date to 10/18/32 (WRDC also for change in location to Elgin, Ill); Radiomarine Corp. of America, 3 miles west of Savannah, Ga., license for temporary authority to operate station constructed prior to 1927 for 143, 500, 170, 408, 476 kc., 500 watts, public coastal service.

March 30 - Press Wireless, Inc.: WRDL, New Orleans, La., KGWF, Minneapolis, Minn., KGWB, Dallas, Texas, KGVC, Kansas City, Mo., KGWD, Denver, Colo., WRDH, Miami, Fla., modification of C.P.s for extension of completion date to 10/18/32; WPEE, City of New York, Police Dept., Brooklyn, N. Y., license covering C.P. for 2450 kc., 400 watts, municipal police station; Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Omaha, Nebr., new C.P. for 3222.5, 3232.5, 3447.5, 3242.5, 3257.5, 3457.5, 3467.5, 3485, 4917.5, 5612.5, 5632.5, 2316, 2356, 4115, 6540, 6550, 6560, 8015 kc., aeronautical and point to point aeronautical service.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

The following applications were granted on March 29th:

WRC, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Washington, D. C., C.P. to install new 1 KW transmitter; WIOD-WMBF, Isle of Dreams Broadcasting Corp., Miami, Fla., C.P. to install new equipment and change power from 1 KW day, 500 w., night with 500 w., additional experimental to 1 KW day and night; WWVA, West Virginia Broadcasting Corp., Wheeling, W. Va., modification of C.P. to extend commencement date from December 21, 1931, to March 21, 1932, and completion date from March 21, 1932 to June 21, 1932; WCCO, Northwestern Broadcasting, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., modification of C.P. approv-

ing equipment for 50 KW transmitter; KNOW, KUT Broadcasting Co., Austin, Texas, special license until after hearing covering removal of transmitter locally; 1500 kc., 100 w., unlimited time; KFXJ, R. G. & Chas. Howell, d/b as Western Slope Broadcasting Co., Grand Junction, Colo., modification of license to change hours of operation from specified hours to: 8 A.M. to 2 P.M., M.S.T., and 6 to 9 P.M., MST; KDKA, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa., permission to decrease the number of vacuum tubes in the last radio stage of transm. from four to two; KOL, Seattle Broadcasting Co., Inc., Seattle, Wash., authority to operate a broadcast pickup station from April 6 to 9th inc., in connection with crew races.

Also, KVI, Puget Sound Broadcasting Co., Inc., Tacoma, Wash., authority to reduce power from 1 KW to 500 watts, for period of 2 weeks in order to repaint generators; WRAK, Clarence R. Gummis, Williamsport, Pa., extension to April 1932, for effective time of new time schedule; KSO, Iowa Broadcasting Co., Clarinda, Iowa, and WKBH, WKBH, Inc., LaCrosse, Wis., authority to operate simultaneously during day hours; WHDH, Matheson Radio Co., Inc., Gloucester, Mass., decision denying authority to move transmitter from Gloucester to a point 8 miles from Boston, reconsidered and case was remanded to docket for additional evidence; KGPP, City of Portland, Oregon, Bureau of Police, C.P. for emergency Municipal police service to install new 500 watt transmitter to replace existing 25 watt temporary transmitter 2442 kc., 300 watts.

Also, Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: KGSP, Denver, Colo., and KGSR, Pueblo, Colo., C.P. for installation of 50 watt transmitter to be operated in aeronautical service on Blue Chain: 2906, 3072.5, 3082.5, 3088, \*5510, \*5540, 5672.5, 5692.5 kc., 50 watts (\*Not available after March 1, 1933); KGKD, Santa Maria Airlines, Santa Maria, Cal., C.P. for change in equipment 278 kc., 15 watts, emission A1, A2, A5; W3XAU, Universal Broadcasting Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., modification of C.P. extending completion date to August 13, 1932; W4XB, Isle of Dreams Broadcasting Corp., Miami Beach, Fla., modification of C.P. extending completion date to July 17, 1932.

Also, RCA Communications, Inc.: W2XBJ, Rocky Point, N. Y., modification of license for change in frequencies to: 6740, 6950, 6957.5, 7400, 8930, 8940, 8950, 9470, 9490, 10610, 13480, 13855, 13870, 13915, 14800, 17900, 18900, 19020, 21220 kc.; WGT, WJZ, WGU, NJT, San Juan, P. R., modification of licenses to decrease power from 20 KW to 1 KW; Radiomarine Corp. of America; WSA, New London, Conn., modification of license (Marine Relay) to change operating schedule to 10 P.M. to 6 A.M., EST, daily, plus such additional hours as occasional local traffic conditions necessitate; also granted same for public coastal service, coastal Telg. station; KOWH, aboard "Munarco", temporary authority not to exceed 60 days to operate pending receipt of formal application, frequencies: 143, 152, 153, 160, 375, 425, 400, 468, 500 kc.; KOU, Southern California Tel. Co., near San Pedro, Cal., license 2530 kc., 400 watts, A2 and A3 emission, to communicate with ship stations in San Pedro Harbor.

Also: Government of Porto Rico: WGS, Dept. of the Interior, Munoz Rivers, Vieques, P. R., granted license, fixed public point to point telg. 194 kc., 50 watts, A2 emission, to communicate with Ceiba, P. R., St. Martin, DWI, St. Kitts, DWI, Marigot, Curacao, DWI; WKZ, Bureau of Insular Telg., Ceiba, P. R., same as above, points of communication: Vieques, P.R., St. Martin, St. Kitts, Marigot and Curacao; WGW, Bureau of Insular Telg., Ceiba, P.R., and WEX, same, licenses for public coastal telg., 500 kc., working 171, 438, 50 watts, A2 emission; Atlantic Broadcasting Corp.: W2XDY and W2XDZ, New York City, authority to use 1542 and 2478 kc., March 25 to 27th inclusive.

### Renewal Of Licenses

Regular renewal of station licenses were granted the following:

WASH, Grand Rapids, Mich., WOOD, Grand Rapids, Mich.; KRKD and KFSG, Los Angeles, Cal.; KVOA, Tucson, Ariz., WJAS, Pittsburgh, Pa.; KMA, May Seed & Nursery Co., Shenandoah, Ia., existing license extended to June 1st; KTW, The 1st Presb. Church of Seattle, Seattle, Wash., existing license extended to May 1st.

### Set For Hearing

KRMD, Robert M. Dean, Shreveport, La., renewal of license; WNAX, The House of Gurney, Inc., Yankton, S. Dak., requests C.P. to install new transmitter and increase day power from 1 KW to 2½ KW.

### Application Dismissed

Applications of WFAN and WIP for modification of license to increase power from 500 watts to 1 KW, scheduled for hearing April 1st, dismissed from hearing docket.

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