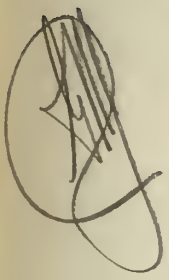



# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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 :: :: **CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.** :: ::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. 431

National Broadcasting Company, Inc.

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711 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

## LANGMUIR CASE ARGUED IN SUPREME COURT

The validity of the Langmuir patents on radio tubes, held by General Electric, was argued in the United States Supreme Court Friday in an appeal brought by the DeForest Radio Company, which was held by the Philadelphia Circuit Court to have infringed on them. The situation was just the reverse of the tube license case which the Supreme Court a few days before decided in favor of the DeForest Company and against the Radio Corporation of America.

The Federal Court of Delaware held the Langmuir patent invalid on three grounds, a decision affirmed by the Third Circuit Court of Appeals. On a rehearing, however, the Circuit Court reversed the District Court and held that the patent was valid. The DeForest Company asked the Supreme Court to review the last decision.

The suit covers tubes with either two or three metallic electrodes. The two-electrode tube, used as a wireless detector, was invented by Fleming, whose patent expired November 7, 1922. The three-electrode tube was invented by DeForest, whose patent expired Feb. 18, 1925.

The Langmuir patent, according to Thomas G. Haight and Samuel E. Darby, Jr., attorneys for DeForest, purports to cover an improvement in the Fleming or DeForest tubes and, according to the General Electric counsel, "consists in removing none of the air from the tube during manufacture, thus getting a higher vacuum." General Electric also asserted that any DeForest audion (except a detector tube) which properly performs its intended function, is covered by the Langmuir patent.

"From July 1, 1920, on, the General Electric Company held an exclusive license for certain purposes under the DeForest vacuum tube of 'audion' patent, and was very active in prosecuting infringers in its exclusive field which included the sale of radio broadcast receiving tubes to the public", the DeForest attorneys stated. "That DeForest patent expired in February, 1925. The Langmuir patent was brought out in October, 1925, and the General Electric started this suit against the DeForest Company in January, 1926. If the Langmuir patent is valid, it extends the vacuum tube monopoly up to 1925, for an additional seventeen years."

Counsel for General Electric accused the DeForest Company of attempting to defeat the Langmuir patent by "resurrecting the prior art tubes which long ago it discarded, but now asserts are the identical devices of the invention."

They also said that the DeForest audion added "very little, if any, impetus to the art", and that "one great trouble with the DeForest audion was that it was erratic and tricky."

Intervening in the case through briefs are the Chemical Foundation, the Radiological Society of North America, the Radiological Research Society, Inc., and the Federal Telegraph Company of California.



"Each of these corporations has a grave responsibility to the public which will be seriously affected if the decree of the court below is permitted to stand", they said. "The influence will be general and countrywide."

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#### RMA SHOW PLANS NEARLY READY

Final plans for the Seventh Annual Convention and Trade Show of the Radio Manufacturers' Association will be made by the RMA Board of Directors at a meeting May 14th at Briarcliff Lodge, Scarborough, New York. The convention and trade show are scheduled for the week of June 8th at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago.

The RMA Directors' meeting at Briarcliff is the last prior to the opening of the Convention and Trade Show and the final program will be submitted by Major H. H. Frost of New York, Chairman of the Show Committee.

Television will be an important feature of this year's trade show. There also will be more new radio apparatus of all kinds than ever shown before in one year.

Advance reservations for the RMA "Stag Party", which is to be held on Wednesday evening, June 10th, also are being received by Chairman Muter of the Convention Committee. This event will take the place of the annual banquet which has been held in past years.

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#### WISCONSIN AND KANSAS RADIO COUNTS

More than half of the families in Wisconsin possessed radio sets on April 1, 1930, the Census Bureau has just announced after tabulating the count of last year. Out of 713,576 families, 51.1 per cent, or 364,425, reported receivers. The average number of persons in a household was 4.1.

Kansas fell somewhat short of this average. Only 38.8 per cent of its 488,055 families, or 189,527, reported sets. The average in a household was 3.9.

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## STUDY OF INTERFERENCE DESCRIBED

Activities of the Radio Section of the Bureau of Standards, particularly relating to the study of interference, were described last week by its engineers in six papers presented before the International Scientific Radio Union, American Section, which met at the National Academy of Sciences in Washington.

The primary frequency standard of the Bureau, by which all crystal controls employed by transmitting stations to enable strict adherence to their frequencies, is accurate in one part of 10,000,000, Dr. C. G. McIlwraith told the meeting. Whereas the Bureau's activities in the transmission of standard frequency signals for use by all licensed stations in calibrating their apparatus, has been restricted in the past, it shortly plans to provide 24-hour service through enlargement of its facilities.

A progress report on the Bureau's program of improved and extended standard frequency dissemination service by means of radio transmission was described by E. L. Hall, who pointed out that such transmissions have been made at scheduled times for eight years. Reports, he said, indicate that the transmission have been "generally useful throughout the United States", in aiding stations to keep on their assigned frequencies with a minimum of "wobble", and thereby reduce interference.

"The success of the transmission to date leads us to be hopeful of an increased field of usefulness when a more permanent transmitting station with better antennas and more power are available", he said. "These will be provided within about one year."

The importance of continuous studies of the height of the Kennelly-Heaviside layer, popularly termed "radio's ceiling", from which the sky-waves of all radio transmissions are deflected back to earth, was emphasized by G. W. Kenrick of the Bureau. In studies made during 1930, he said, evidence for the existence of two such layers instead of one was found during daylight on the higher frequencies, between 3 and 5 megacycles. "Reflection phenomena", he asserted, "are suggested as one possible explanation for the not infrequently observed co-existence of sky waves from both layers."

The results of field intensity measures on frequencies from 250 to 5,000 kilocycles, which embrace the entire broadcast band, as well as portions of the intermediate band and the continental short wave band, were described by S. S. Kirby and K. A. Norton, both of the Bureau. Such measurements made at a distance of 3.2 kilometers, indicated that the ratio of measured values of field intensities to values calculated from transmission formula decrease as frequency increases, they said.

G. L. Davies and W. H. Orton, of the Bureau, described graphical methods for the determination of polar patterns of directional radio antenna systems. These methods were found to be less tedious and more generally applicable than computation from



available mathematical equations, it was explained. By the use of directional antennae, the transmissions are focused to throw maximum signal strength in a given direction, it was said.

Use of quartz oscillators, or crystal controls, to control the frequency of transmitting apparatus, was described by R. B. Wright, of the Bureau. Microscopic observations of the vibrations of quartz plates were described. He pointed out that such controls now are used by most types of transmitting stations.

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#### ZENITH ANNOUNCES NEW RADIO TUNER

E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, announces that Zenith has acquired all patents and exclusive rights to a new tuning device known as Magnavision. It is not to be confused with the automatic tuning device described by the slogan "Press the button - There's your station!", he said. Magnavision operates on the tuning dial.

Like the Sextant, an instrument employed by navigators to ascertain their position with extreme accuracy when at sea - the Magnavision is said to determine station position on the dial with the same micrometric precision.

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#### RAP AT QUOTAS IS BLOCKED

By a three to two vote, the Federal Radio Commission last week rejected a proposal of Vice Chairman, E. O. Sykes, which would make possible licensing of new radio stations and increased facilities for existing stations, regardless of the broadcasting quotas of the various States.

The proposal was a suggested amendment to General Order No. 102. This order specifies that no additional facilities shall be granted States which now have more than their authorized quotas, and prescribes the procedure to be followed by underquota areas in obtaining facilities.

The Commission deferred action on a resolution offered by Commissioner Harold A. Lafount, proposing that all of the five radio zones be treated equally in the matter of simultaneous operation on cleared channels. He brought out that Station WGY, Schenectady, N. Y., in the First or Eastern Zone, is operating on one of the eight cleared channels assigned to the Fifth or Pacific Zone, with Station KGO, at Oakland. The resolution would provide that Zones Two, Three, Four and Five, be allowed the same privilege enjoyed by the First Zone.

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## NEW PRICES FOR CECO TUBES

The CeCo Manufacturing Company announces a reduction in prices on the following tubes:

<u>Type</u>	<u>New Price</u>
224	\$2.00
227	1.25
245	1.40
280	1.40
230	1.60
231	1.60
232	2.30
235	2.20
281	5.00
250	6.00
210	7.00
247	1.90

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## TELEVISION SUITS OPEN IN D. C. COURT

Trial of the suit of the Radio Service Corporation of America, a Jamaica, N. Y., concern, against Charles F. Jenkins, Washington inventor, over certain television patent rights has opened in the District of Columbia Supreme Court before Justice Proctor.

The Radio Service Corporation asserts that Jenkins disregarded contracts for the sale of the patents, which it bought for \$350,000, and organized other companies to promote the development of his invention.

The Jamaica Company alleges also that Jenkins entered into a secret agreement with the Reynolds Company, headed by Wiley R. Reynolds, of Jackson, Mich., and A. J. Drexel Biddle, identified with the DeForest Radio Corporation since the latter's reorganization in 1928, through which the patents were transferred to a new corporation called the Jenkins Television Corporation.

The inventor of television is declared to have received more than \$2,000,000 for his patents, and the new corporation is said to be worth \$15,000,000. The object of the suit is to compel Jenkins and the defendant corporations to give an accounting of the sums alleged to have been received through the development and promotion of television.

The Jenkins patents are now owned by the DeForest Radio Corporation through a merger of the latter with the Jenkins Corporation, and are said to comprise the chief asset of the DeForest Company.



The trial of the suit is expected to last more than three weeks. Mr. Jenkins bases his defense mainly on the assertion that the contract with the Jamaica company had expired when he began independent negotiations to finance his patent.

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#### RADIO TALENT COMMISSION HIT

The Association of National Advertisers adopted the following resolution at its meeting last week in Detroit:

"Whereas, certain groups of advertising agents and radio interests have expressed the opinion that purveyors of radio talent should sell talent at a price which would automatically include 15 per cent commission for advertising agents, which commission would be in addition to the commission of 15 per cent allowed by broadcasting stations to advertising agents for the time purchased, and

"Whereas, it is the strong conviction of buyers of advertising that the question of compensation to advertising agents for the handling and purchasing of talent is a matter that should be decided between the advertiser and his agent, and not by the agent and purveyors of talent, be it

"Resolved, that the association of national advertisers hereby declare its opposition to any attempt to establish a practice whereby a commission on talent is mechanically allowed for advertising agents."

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#### GRADUATE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER SEEKS POSITION

A position in the manufacturing branch of the radio industry is sought by a young man who will graduate as an electrical engineer from Rose Polytechnic at Terre Haute, Ind., in June. His grades are high, his record excellent, his habits good, he comes from a fine family, and is 21 years old.

Anyone desiring to secure his services may address an inquiry to the Heintz Radio Business Letter, Insurance Building, Washington, D. C.

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: BUSINESS LETTER BRIEFS :  
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The first annual assembly of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education will be held May 21-23rd at the New School for Social Research, 66 West Twelfth Street, New York City.

Among the speakers will be Maj. Gen. Charles McK. Saltzman, Henry A. Bellows, A. N. Goldsmith, Col. William J. Donovan, Walter Damrosch, and Secretary Ray Lyman Wilbur.

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Ernest Kauer, President of the CeCo Manufacturing Co., has announced the appointment of S. J. Helsper as Director of Sales.

The new CeCo Sales Director is widely known to the radio trade. Almost for the life of the radio industry, he has held high administrative positions in large radio organizations and comes to his new duties at CeCo thoroughly experienced in the management of a large sales force.

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Among those attending the Gridiron Dinner last week in Washington were: M. H. Aylesworth, President of the National Broadcasting Company; A. Atwater Kent, of Philadelphia, Pa.; John M. and Thomas P. Littlepage, Washington radio attorneys; G. F. McClelland, Vice-President of NBC, and W. D. L. Starbuck, Radio Commissioner.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

April 30, 1931 - WEXL, Royal Oak Broadcasting Co., Royal Oak, Mich., C. P. to install new equipment and increase power from 50 watts to 100 watts; WRAX, WRAX Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa., modification of license amended to request 500 watts instead of one kilowatt (on 1020 kc); KPOF, Pillar of Fire, Denver, Colo., license to cover C. P. granted 12/19/30 for change in equipment; KEX, Western Broadcasting Co., Portland, Oregon, license to cover C. P. granted 1/27/31 for change in equipment.

May 2 - WOBV, WOBV, Inc., Charleston, W. Va., direct measurement of antenna input; WLVA, Lynchburg Broadcasting Corp., Lynchburg, Va., C. P. amended to request 1200 kc., instead of 1210 kc., (facilities of WLBG); KGKB, E. M., C. T., E. E. Wilson, d/b as Eagle Publishing Co., Brownwood, Texas, license to cover C. P. granted 3/6/31 to move to Tyler, Texas; Union Bank & Trust Co. of Los Angeles, guardian of the estate of Earl L. White, Burbank, Calif., involuntary assignment of license to Earl L. White.



Applications Other Than Broadcasting

April 30 - T.A.T. Maddux Air Lines; KHMGT, Plane NC-8411, KHDZA, Plane NC-8413; KHDYB, plane NC-9641, KHDXC, Plane NC-9640 and KHDUF, Plane NC-9686, assignment of licenses to Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.

May 2 - Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc.: KHDFU, NC-9646, KHDGT, NC-9647, KHDFQ, NC-9650, KHDFS, NC-9648, KHDKP, NC-9651, assignment of aircraft licenses to Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.; RCA Communications, Inc.: WAD, New Brunswick, N.J. WAE, and WAC, New Brunswick, N. J., modification of C. P.s for extension of completion date to Nov. 11, 1931.

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GENERAL ORDER NO. 112

At a session of the Federal Radio Commission held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 4th day of May, 1931:

"It is Ordered:

"That General Order No. 99 be and it is hereby amended in the following particulars:

"The frequencies hereinafter mentioned are hereby added to those already assigned the Southern Transcontinental Chain and Feeders (Brown);

"(a) Mobile Service - 3004 kc., unlimited hours, to be used West and North of Chicago, Illinois

5375 kc, day only, to be used West and North of Chicago, Illinois.

"(b) Fixed Service - 2680 kc., unlimited hours, to be used West and North of Chicago, Illinois."

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HOOVER ATTENDS SALTZMAN WEDDING

The President and Mrs. Hoover, accompanied by their son Allan, attended the wedding of Charles E. Saltzman and Miss Gertrude Lamont in Washington on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Saltzman is the son of Charles McK. Saltzman, Chairman of the Federal Radio Commission.

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## COMMISSION DENIES PETITION RE - "LOTTERY AND GIFT PROGRAMS"

The Commission today (May 4) denied the petition of Elisha Hanson, Attorney for the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, asking promulgation of an order banning the broadcasting of "lottery and gift programs."

The Commission took the position that such a regulation cannot be legally promulgated, that the question of prohibiting lottery advertisements by radio is a matter for legislation by Congress.

The action of the Commission was based on the following memorandum from its Legal Division:

"While the Commission has the power under Section 11 of the Act to make its decision upon pending applications dependent upon its conception of the statutory standard of public interest, convenience, and necessity as applied to the particular set of facts, and circumstances shown by the evidence, its authority to make rules and regulations is not this broad. Congress has not seen fit to authorize the Commission to make such rules and regulations as its conception of public interest, convenience, and necessity would seem to require without further restraint. On the other hand, in each instance where the Act confers a rule-making power upon the Commission, the object and purpose of such rules are limited and restricted by the language of the Act which confers the grant of power (see Sections 4, 11, 14 and 18).

"What appears at first blush to be an exception to this rule is in fact not an exception. Reference is made to Paragraph (f) of Section 4 which provides:

"'Except as otherwise provided for in this Act, the Commission, from time to time, as public convenience, interest, or necessity requires, shall - \* \* \*

"(f) Make such regulations not inconsistent with law as it may deem necessary to prevent interference between stations and to carry out the provisions of this Act. \* \* \*

"The rule-making powers conferred by the quoted provisions of Section 4 are confined to regulations: (1) for the purpose of preventing interference between stations, and (2) to carry out the provisions of the Act. The requested regulation is clearly not for the purpose of preventing interference. Moreover, it can not be for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act because there are no provisions of the Act which can be carried out in this manner.

"While Congress can and does confer upon administrative bodies of its creation the power to enact rules and regulations, these rules are not for the government of such bodies but for administering the laws that do govern. When Congress had indicated its will by appropriate legislation, it can give to those who are authorized to act under such general legislative provision: 'power



to fill up the details' but not to further the scope and effect of such legislation to cover matters not included therein (Field v. Clark, 143 U.S. 649; United States v. Grimaud, 220 U.S. 508, 521; Union Bridge Co. v. United States, 204 U.S. 364). As was said in the case of Cincinnati W. & Z. R.R. Co. v. Commissioners (1 Ohio State 88) quoted with approval in the case of Field v. Clark (supra):

"The true distinction is between the delegation of power to make a law, which necessarily involves a discretion as to what it shall be, and conferring authority or discretion as to its execution, to be exercised under and in pursuance of the law. The first can not be done; to the latter no valid objection can be made.'

"To prohibit by regulation the advertisement of lottery by radio or attempt by regulation in such manner to restrict and limit the character or programs broadcast in advance of their rendition would, in our opinion, constitute an exercise of a power which is not expressively or even impliedly conferred by the Act. On the other hand, the construction which we place upon the Act and particularly Section 29 thereof would seem to make it clear that Congress did not intend the Commission to exercise this power.

"This section provides in part:

"Nothing in this Act shall be understood or construed to give the licensing authority the power of censorship over the radio communication or signals transmitted by any radio station, and no regulation or condition shall be promulgated or fixed by the licensing authority which shall interfere with the right of free speech by means of radio communication. \* \* \*'

"The question here presented is not the same as that presented to and decided by the Court of Appeals in the case of KFKB Broadcasting Association, Inc. v. Federal Radio Commission. In that case the appellant contended that the action of the Commission in considering the character of programs already broadcast by a station in determining whether or not a renewal of its license would be in the public convenience, interest, and necessary constituted censorship and as such was prohibited by Section 29. In disposing of this contention, the Court said:

"The contention is without merit. There has been no attempt on the part of the Commission to subject any part of appellant's broadcasting matter to scrutiny prior to its release. In considering the question whether the public interest, convenience, or necessity will be served by renewal of appellant's license, the Commission has merely exercised its undoubted right to take note of appellant's past conduct, which is not censorship.'

"The promulgation of an order or regulation which prohibits the rendition of a certain program is not, however, within the rule announced by the Court in the KFKB case. The violation of any such rule or regulation would subject the station to revocation of license under Station 14 of the Act and is clearly not taking note of a station's past conduct but perhaps the most effective form of censorship that could be employed under the circumstances.



"It is not enough to say that the results of such an order would be beneficial or that in the language of the statute, public interest, convenience, and necessity would be served thereby. Neither is it sufficient to say that as to other agencies Congress has prohibited the dissemination or advertisement of information pertaining to lotteries or schemes or chance. The Commission has only such powers as are expressly and impliedly given it by the Act and while it may and perhaps should consider the matter of lottery broadcasts in determining whether or not a station's past operation has been in the public interest in appropriate proceedings conducted in pursuance of Section 11, this is because the scope of the Commission's quasi-judicial powers as fixed and prescribed by Section 11 are broader than its quasi-legislative powers as prescribed elsewhere in the Act and not because of any inherent power on the part of the Commission to make any determination or order which in its opinion will promote the public interest, convenience and necessity as pertains to the regulation of radio."

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## DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

The Commission has taken the following action:

### Applications Granted

April 30 - WCFL, Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago, Ill. special authorization to operate the first 2 hours after sunset at Seattle, subject to revocation in case such operation results in interference with station KJR, Seattle, for period ending August 1, 1931, on 970 kc.; KELW, Union Bank & Trust Co., of Los Angeles, Guardian of Estate of Earl L. White, Burbank, Cal., temporary 30 day license pending action on Examiner's report.

May 1 - Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., Inc., Portable, Hoboken, N. J., C. P. to use portable to test for transmitter location for WMCA (570 kc., 60 w., 7 days per week from 2 to 6 A.M.); KFWI, Radio Entertainments, Inc., San Francisco, Cal., modification of license to change name to Radio Entertainments, Inc., Ltd.; WHFC, Triangle Broadcasters, Cicero, Ill., modification of license to change name to WHFC, Inc.; WBNX, Standard Cahill Co., Inc., New York City, license covering approval of certain changes and re-adjustments that have been made in transmitter so as to permit compliance with G.O. 91 and 97; WRAF, Charles Middleton, LaPorte, Ind., voluntary assignment of license to The South Bend Tribune, also granted C. P. to move transmitter and studio from LaPorte to South Bend, Ind., and install new equipment; KQV, Doubleday-Hill Electric Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., consent to voluntary assignment of license to KQV Broadcasting Co.; WDAH, E.E., C. T., E. M. and Ernest Wilson, d/b as Eagle Broadcasting Co., El Paso, Texas, consent to voluntary assignment of license to W. S. Bledsoe and W. T. Blackwell; WKBN, Warren P. Williamson, Jr., Youngstown, O., consent to voluntary assignment of license to WKBN Broadcasting Corp.; KPJM, George R. Klahn, co-licensee, A. P. Miller and Geo. R. Klahn, d/b as Miller & Klahn, Prescott, Arizona, consent to assign one-half interest to A. P. Miller of Geo. R. Klahn in license.



Also, KTHS, Hot Springs Chamber of Commerce, Hot Springs, Ark., license for regular period instead of 60 days as they have now complied with G. O. 97; KICK, Red Oak Radio Corp., Red Oak, Ia., authority to conduct program tests in accordance with terms of C.P. for period ending May 15, 1931, pending action on license application;

Also, WLXAV, Shortwave and Television Lab., Inc., Boston, Mass., C. P. for increase in power to 1 KW, the Commission reserves the right to require the licensee to move equipment herein licensed to a location removed from congested area of Boston without hearing, if interference is caused to other services by its operation; W9XAP, Chicago Daily News, Inc., Chicago, Ill., C. P. for new equipment and increase in power to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  KW. The Commission reserves the right to require licensee to move equipment herein licensed to location removed from congested area of Chicago without hearing if interference is caused to other services by its operation; KSJ, Pacific Coast Cement Co., Dall Island, Alaska, C. P. for new transmitter; The Master Electric Co., Dayton, O., C. P. 4795 kc., 500 watts; Electrical Research Products, Inc., Los Angeles, Cal., C.P. 1554 kc., 50 watts; Robert E. Autrey, Mobile, Ala., C. P., frequencies 2398, 3256, 4795 kc., 15 watts; W2XAB, Atlantic Broadcasting Corp., New York City, modification of C. P. extending completion date to June 30, 1931.

Also, W3XM, Durham Radio Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., modification of C. P. extending completion date to 6/23/31; WJM, Press Wireless, Inc., Washington, D. C., modification of C. P. extending completion date to 6/30/31; WJQ, Hicksville, N. Y., and WJG, Philadelphia, Pa., modification of C. P. extending completion date to 12/31/31; WPDU, City of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., modification of C. P. to change commencement date to "within 30 days after March 20, 1931", completion date to remain same; W9XG, Purdue University, W. Lafayette, Ind., modification of C. P. to extend completion date to July 1, 1931; W8XAL, Crosley Radio Corp., near Mason, Ohio, license 6060 kc., 10 KW; The Master Electric Co., Plane NC-11151, license 4795 kc., 15 watts; W2XDM and W2WDN, H. Curab, Inc., New York City, licenses, general experimental service; W8XM, Wired Radio, Inc., Lakewood, Ohio, license for general experimental station.

Also, WNU, Tropical Radio Telegraph Co., New Orleans, La., license for point-to-point communication; W3XJ, Jenkins Labs., Inc., between Silver Spring and Wheaton, Md., license visual broadcasting service, also, W3XK, Same Co., renewal of license; W2XCR, Jenkins Television Corp., New York City, license visual broadcasting service; W10XAA and W2XBX, planes, and W3XR, Mendham Twp., N. J., Bell Telephone Labs., Inc., modification of licenses for additional frequencies; W2XAR, Radio Pictures, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y., modification of license for additional frequencies; KHECK, KHAYB, KHIQJ, KHITG, consent to voluntary assignment of licenses to Trans-American Airlines Corp.; KGPL, Police Dept., City of Los Angeles, modification of C. P. to change modulator tube type, also granted license 1712 kc., 400 watts.

Also, WKDT, Detroit Fire Dept., Detroit, Mich., W2XE, Atlantic Broadcasting Corp., Jamaica Bay, N. Y., W8XAV, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., W2XCD, DeForest Radio Co., Passaic, N. J., KFD, Superior Packing Co., Tenakee, Alaska, - all renewal of licenses; WILM, Delaware Broadcasting Co., Wilmington, Del., authority to continue program tests for period ending May 30, 1931, pending action on application for license; WLOXAC, Atlantic Broadcasting Corp., New York City, authority to use Station WLOXAC on April 22 to 25 inclusive, 2476 kc.,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  watts.

#### Action On Examiners' Reports

April 30 - Lakeland Broadcasting Co., Lakeland, Fla., denied, C. P. for new station to operate on 1310 kc., 100 watts, unlimited hours, sustaining Examiner Yost; KFUL, Will H. Ford, Galveston Texas, granted renewal of license, sustaining Examiner Pratt, and KTSA, Lone Star Broadcast Co., Inc., San Antonio, Tex., denied, Modification of license sustaining Examiner Pratt.

#### Petition Granted

May 4 - WRNY, Aviation Radio Station, Inc., Coytesville, N. J., petition granted of WRNY asking that their application for extension of C. P. be reinstated.

#### Petitions Denied

May 4 - WTMJ, The Journal Company, Milwaukee, Wis., denied petition to remand hearing for 50 KW to Examiner, but permitted record to show WENR is now leased by the National Broadcasting Co., and WLS has an operating agreement with NBC; KGGC, Golden Gate Broadcasting Co., San Francisco, Cal., denied petition requesting the Commission reserve its decision on application of W. E. Riker (KFQU) for renewal of license, in order that KGGC may be granted a hearing upon its application for full time; KWKH, Hello World Broadcasting Corp., Shreveport, La., denied petition of KWKH to make the National Broadcasting Co., Inc., and WWL, Development Co., Inc., parties and join with the applicant-plaintiff in the matter of the application of Loyola University for a C. P.

May 1 - A. E. Smith, W. L. Hart, Jr., and E. E. Morton, d/b as Alliance Radio Engineer Labs., Alliance, Ohio, denied C. P. for new station to operate on 1500 kc., 10 watts, unlimited hours, sustaining Examiner Pratt.

#### Hearings Postponed

April 30 - WFLA-WSUN, Chamber of Commerce, Clearwater, Fla., hearing on 620 kc., channel set for May 11, postponed to May 25, 1931; WWL, Loyola University, New Orleans, La., application for full time on 850 kc., set for hearing May 15th, postponed until some time in June, at request of Station KWKH.

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