


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 :: :: **CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.** :: ::



INDEX TO ISSUE OF MAY 25, 1931.

National Broadcasting Company, Inc.
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50 Cycle Order Is Recommended.....	2
Novel Radio System For Hotels.....	3
Short Wave Stations May Be Doubled.....	3
Fifty Stations Listed In Lottery Survey.....	4
Business Letter Briefs.....	5
Washington Post Sees "Amos 'n' Andy" In Political Role.....	6
Radio Census In Four More States.....	7
KDKA Asks Continuance Of High Power.....	7
Examiners Upheld By Commission.....	7
Wilbur Opposes Government Control Of Radio.....	8
Applications Received By Federal Radio Commission.....	10
Decisions Of The Federal Radio Commission.....	11
Applications, Other Than Broadcasting, Received By Commission...	13
Langmuir Patent Held Invalid By Supreme Court.....	14

No. 437

50 CYCLE ORDER IS RECOMMENDED

Broadcasting stations will be compelled to operate within 50 cycles of their assigned frequencies instead of 500 cycles as at present under a new order that is expected to be drafted shortly by the Federal Radio Commission.

With a favorable recommendation from its Chief Examiner, Ellis A. Yost, following a hearing on the proposal, the Commission is now ready to promulgate the order as the suggestions originated in the regulatory body.

In order that no broadcaster will be compelled to discard his equipment at once for a more modern transmitter, the Commission intends to give the stations a year to conform to the order. All new stations, however, must come within the requirements of the regulation.

Recent reports of W. D. Terrell, Chief of the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce, have shown that each month more and more broadcasting stations are coming within the 50-cycle limitation even though they are still allowed 500 cycles.

Most broadcasters can make the change for little cost and minor changes in frequency control equipment, Mr. Yost stated in his report, and the change will result in increasing the service area of regional and local stations as well as improve reception as a whole.

The conclusions of the Chief Examiner in his report to the Radio Commission follow:

1. The requirement of plus or minus 50 cycles tolerance would result in a material increase in the service area of regional and local stations and would be of direct benefit to the stations and the listening public.
2. Equipment capable of meeting the proposed requirements is available at a reasonable cost.
3. Some stations are now maintaining the proposed tolerance and others will be able to do so with minor changes in frequency control equipment.
4. The requirement is consistent with the basic policy of radio regulation that equipment used in transmitting stations should be maintained abreast of technical progress in order that full and efficient use be made of the limited facilities available.

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NOVEL RADIO SYSTEM FOR HOTELS

The Technical Division of the Federal Radio Commission is investigating a proposal for a novel method of providing radio entertainment to hotel guests in their rooms without the cost of wiring loudspeakers from a central receiving set.

Under the plan, suggested in an application by Montague Lyon, Jr., of St. Louis, programs would be received on a standard receiving set and rebroadcast on a low-powered transmitter which would be worked into a "dummy aerial system composed of the electric light wiring on a ground, thereby preventing radiation to receivers other than those in the hotel or building."

The Commission has asked its engineers to determine whether the system is actually a wired-radio scheme or whether it constitutes radio within the meaning of the radio law and necessitates the assignment of a frequency and the procurement of a license.

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SHORT WAVE STATIONS MAY BE DOUBLED

Single side band radio telephone operation in the short waves, reported as successfully demonstrated in Europe this week, may ultimately make possible the operation of double the existing number of stations in the short waves, not now used for broadcasting, without interference, according to V. Ford Greaves, Acting Chief Engineer of the Federal Radio Commission.

Like television, practical synchronization, and other radio offshoots yet in the experimental stage, some time may elapse before the practical application of single side band transmissions, he said. Several of the larger American radio companies have been experimenting in this field, with the objective of increasing the station capacity of the radio spectrum, with evidences of success.

The report from abroad was to the effect that this single side band method in radiotelephony was demonstrated on ultra high frequencies May 20 at the radio station of Le Materiel Telephonique near Paris, which communicated with a station of the National Telephone Co., in Madrid. Engineers of the Telephonique worked in cooperation with research engineers of the International Telephone and Telegraph Laboratories at Hendon, England.

Single side band radio telephony employs only part of the ordinary radio wave for perfect reception, but the receiver must be kept effectively tuned with the transmitting station. A distinctive feature of the Paris-Madrid demonstration was the use of a "pilot wave" transmitted solely to keep the distant receiver in phase with the transmitting station.

Use of extremely high frequencies naturally makes precise tuning a difficult matter, Mr. Greaves explained, but with the "pilot wave" the task was said to have been accomplished.

Single side band systems in the short waves are not new. The "pilot wave" method, however, is said to reduce interruption due to fading and atmospherics or interference from other stations, and requires only one-sixth of the normal power at the transmitting station.

The advantages of single side band communication in long-wave radio and in wire communications have been demonstrated and are in practical use, but have not been commercially applied in the short waves, or in broadcasting. It is not expected that it can be applied to broadcasting at this time because of the technical complications that enter into the receiving apparatus, and because at the present state of the art side bands are considered essential.

The report from Europe states that the single side band system is practical commercially, and probably will be introduced on several international radiotelephone circuits assigned to permit immediate application. The Rugby-Buenos Aires, Santiago-Madrid, and Tenerife-Madrid circuits were named.

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FIFTY STATIONS LISTED IN LOTTERY SURVEY

Fifty or more stations are broadcasting material which violates the spirit if not the letter of the lottery laws, according to a survey partially completed by Elisha Hanson, attorney for the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. These programs range from prize offerings in the form of "jack pot" awards to the giving away of automobile and smaller prizes to persons obtaining tickets with lucky numbers from merchants advertising over the radio.

The list of stations and their practices will be made public, if necessary, said Mr. Hanson, who is advising members of the A.N.P.A. that they should take advantage of the latest action of the Radio Commission and report lottery broadcasts in their communities.

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: BUSINESS LETTER BRIEFS :
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Modern television apparatus will be one of the feature attractions of the Radio World's Fair and Electrical Exposition next September 21st in Madison Square Garden, according to announcement by G. Clayton Irwin, Jr., General Manager.

Supreme Court Justice Cotillo, of New York, dismissed last week a suit of the Victor Radio Corporation against the Radio-Victor Corporation of America to restrain the use of the word "Victor." The court pointed out that the plaintiff was inactive for several years until in 1929, the Radio Corporation of America took over the Victor Talking Machine Co., and organized the defendant corporation.

A new radio antenna for airplans, free from course errors in radio range beacon reception and superior to the conventional type with respect to problems of ice formation and mechanical vibration has been developed by the Bureau of Standards.

"Standardization of artists' salaries impends as the next major internal change in radio", says Variety. "Bookers and buyers of talent for broadcasting are commencing to feel the youngest of the show branches has about outgrown the experimental stage in player's salary setting and by now has established sufficient precedent to determine its own scale of remuneration."

Hollis S. Baird, Chief Engineer of the Shortwave and Television Corporation of Boston, has announced that his employers have leased the top floor of the County Trust Building for New York headquarters and an experimental reception studio, and he has been supervising the installation of several Baird shortwave and television reception sets atop the building. The opening will take place this week. A special program will be transmitted from Boston by Stations WLXAV and WLXAU, which are owned and operated by Shortwave and Television Corp.

The New England Daily Newspaper Association at its annual meeting in Boston last week, passed a resolution directed to curb free publicity given radio advertisers in the pages of newspapers. The resolution read: "It is the sense of the N.E.D.N.A. that newspapers refrain from publication of free advertising in radio programs."

Thomas E. Conway has been engaged by the CeCo Manufacturing Company as Assistant to the President, and he is in full charge of Production and Engineering Departments of the organization. Mr. Conway has had wide experience in management and engineering fields.

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WASHINGTON POST SEES "AMOS 'N' ANDY" IN POLITICAL ROLE

The Washington Post on Monday carried a story that "Amos 'n' Andy" had made a secret visit to the Maryland camp of Lawrence E. Richey, Secretary of President Hoover, and that plans were under way to use the radio stars in the 1932 Republican campaign. The Post said, in part:

"'Check 'n' double check' may become a G.O.P. campaign slogan for 1932 if plans credited to Lawrence E. Richey, political secretary to President Hoover, materialize.

"In his mountain camp at Catoctin, Md., in Frederick County, Mr. Richey is reported to have played host yesterday to none other than Freeman Gosden and Charles Correll, better known to millions of radio fans as 'Amos 'n' Andy' who, The Washington Post is informed, stole into the Capital Saturday night after their broadcast in New York, registered incognito at a Connecticut Avenue hotel, and were whisked to Mr. Richey's camp in a White House car early yesterday forenoon.

"Every effort, apparently, was made to keep their whereabouts secret, but a couple of bright mountain lads who were in the vicinity of the Richey camp when the party arrived, recognized the famous pair of radio comedians.

"A member of the party is reported to have let it be known that a plan is under discussion to draft 'Amos 'n' Andy' for the drive that is expected by the Republican National Committee to assure Mr. Hoover's re-election."

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RADIO CENSUS IN FOUR MORE STATES

The Census Bureau has announced the results of a preliminary count of the number of families equipped with radio receivers in four more States.

Out of a total of 610,288 families, Kentucky has 111,452, or 18.3 per cent that reported radios. Oklahoma has 121,973, or 21.6 per cent of its 565,348 families so equipped.

Mississippi takes its place near the bottom with only 5.4 per cent of its 472,354 families reporting receivers, while Maryland rises near the top with 165,465, or 42.9 per cent of its 386,087 families possessing sets on April 1, 1930.

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KDKA ASKS CONTINUANCE OF HIGH POWER

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburgh, has applied to the Federal Radio Commission for permission to continue its experiments with super-power during the early morning hours.

Its station, KDKA, has been stepping-up its 50,000 watt transmitter gradually and expects ultimately to broadcast with 400,000 watts in a test to determine whether such power will overcome static and diminish fading.

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EXAMINERS UPHELD BY COMMISSION

The Federal Radio Commission in reports made public last week upheld the findings of its Examiners in five cases in which exceptions had been filed. The recommendations which were sustained are:

Macon Junior Chamber of Commerce, Macon, Ga., modification of license granted; Marius Johnson, Ironwood, Mich., C. P. granted; Leon P. Tenney (KZM), Hayward, Calif., license renewal denied; Delta Broadcasting Co., Inc., (WQBC), Vicksburg, Miss., application for modification of license, denied; and Radio Investment Co., Inc., (WNJ), Newark, N. J., license renewed but applications for modification of license and C. P. denied.

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WILBUR OPPOSES GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF RADIO

While contending that a certain portion of the radio broadcasting band should be devoted to education, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior and organizer of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, is opposed to Government monopolized control of broadcasting.

Speaking at the first annual assembly of the Council last week in New York City, Secretary Wilbur said, in part:

"All of our population can go to school to the radio, since the radio picks the locks of every home and can join the family circle at any time with a mere twist of the dial. Since our schools, for the most part, are publicly owned, the desirability of publicly-owned radio stations for educational purposes is one that will not down.

"There are broadcasting stations under the control of Departments of the Government, State universities and State Superintendents of public instruction. These are not as effective, nor are they financed as well, as are some of the private stations.

"It is important to come to some determination as to what the relationship of our ownership, so to speak, of the radio band is to be to this educational requirement. Here there is bound to be a considerable difference of opinion.

"I am satisfied that a balance will be struck with experience and that these educational services will be worked out in a way that will be profitable to our children and to our adult population, as well as to those interested in the commercial radio itself.

"In order to be frank, we must admit that no one knows just what the radio will do in education. A special committee has made a study in this field, with very promising results. The unique quality of the radio is that it can reach every ear in the United States, regardless of college degrees, color of skin, profession or economic status. Probably because it can originate from different sources and can reach everyone, it will not lead to standardized thinking. People react so differently to the same thing.

"Its limitations must also be considered. There is no likelihood of replacing adequately the personal relationship of teacher and student. The pupil can ask questions and receive answers back. The give and take between the broadcaster and the listener is one-sided. The subtle reactions of an audience upon the speaker are absent. This increases the opportunity to stir people intellectually but decreases that of affecting them emotionally. In general, I think as a people we are better readers than we are listeners. Most of us can fasten things in better through the eye than through the ear.

"There are special individuals who through lack of vision have learned to be good listeners but repetition is practiced by almost all effective public speakers. Printed words can be laid aside, can be put in the pocket, can be reread, can be passed on. They are not fleeting like the captured sound waves of the radio. The library is the basis of much of our educational advance. The radio can not compete with the records that are made permanent in books.

"Whatever we may do, we do not want too much centralization in the control of any such new force as that of the radio, nor do we want a monopoly, even by the Government, of such an important public service. We must also remember that education in the United States has advanced through private initiative pulling public education forward, stimulating the taxpayer to provide for all boys and girls the opportunities offered to a few in a better economic position.

"With the growth of the educational system, the private institution is still a pace-maker. In the radio field, it may well be that we will eventually acquire for States and counties and public institutions more portions of the radio band, but even so, we must maintain the opportunity for free initiative on the part of those who have the vision and the energy to try new things and different ways.

"The deadening hand of the cautious bureaucrat must be kept off of at least a considerable portion of educational broadcasting. The willingness of the broadcasting companies now in the field to try experiments in education and other fields is most gratifying. If the schools find the radio effective, methods of making provision for them are sure to come about. Great endowments will come and private institutions with the financial capacity to control some of the broadcasting.

"Funds for the radio given to one or more universities would have a splendid and stimulating effect upon all educational and all other broadcasting. Where we are trying to reach a whole people, the general broadcasting is apt to be of a character unsuited to certain ages and to certain minds.

"Somewhere in the broadcasting scheme, there must be the same classification of information as there is classification of students in the school room. The broadcast must be fitted to the variable mind of different ages and different qualities. This can only be handled satisfactorily by trained educators, so it is inevitable that the trained educator will play a large part in the future of broadcasting in the United States.

"I feel, though, the chances are that the radio will largely develop, as have the American newspaper and other publications, by a balancing of forces so that broadcasting can be maintained financially. It is probable that we will have to go through the same sad experiences through which we have watched the American newspaper wallow, but even so, it is preferable to a Government-managed, Government-controlled and centralized method of handling a great instrument of publicity.

"On the whole, the progress of radio broadcasting in America has been such as to warrant confidence in its future. We have never failed in our country when we called upon the sense of public service of the leaders in our various fields of activities. Broadcasting is closely associated with public service. Those in charge of it will inevitably feel the need of giving real help to our people. This will weigh with them as a public responsibility just as heavily as will the financial side."

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

May 20 - WTEL, Foulkrod Radio Engineering Co., Philadelphia, Pa., modification of license to increase hours of operation from sharing with WHAT to unlimited; Vernon Taylor Anderson, Big Spring, Texas, C. P. to erect a new station to use 1500 kc., 100 watts and unlimited time; KGKB, E. M. Wilson, C. T. Wilson & E. E. Wilson, d/b as Eagle Publishing Co., Tyler, Texas, voluntary assignment of license to East Texas Broadcasting Co.; KFJM, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota., C. P. to make changes in equipment and to increase power from 100 watts to 100 watts, 250 watts LS.; KMJ, James McClatchy Co., Fresno, Calif., C. P. to move transmitter locally, install new transmitter, change frequency from 1210 kc., to 1490 kc., and increase power from 100 watts to 5 kilowatts.

May 21 - Franklin County Publishers, Malone, N. Y., C. P. to erect a new station to use 1220 kc., 100 watts and to share time with Station WCAD; John Wilbur Jones, Newburgh, N. Y., C. P. amended to request facilities of WCOH, WMRJ, WLCI, and/or WGBB (in terms of units); WHEC-WABO, Hickson Electric & Radio Corp., Rochester, N. Y., license to cover C. P. granted 2/6/31 to change equipment; WBEO, Charles C. MacLeod, Marquette, Mich., voluntary assignment of C. P. to the Lake Superior Broadcasting Co.; John E. V. Jasper, Baton Rouge, La., C. P. for new station to use 1420 kc., 50 watts, and to share time with WJBO; John E. V. Jasper, Lafayette, La., C. P. for new station to use 1210 kc., 50 watts, and to share time with KWEA; WMBD, E. M. Kahler, Owner, Peoria Heights Radio Lab., Peoria Heights, Ill., voluntary assignment of license to Peoria Broadcasting Company.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

The Commission on May 22nd granted the following applications:

KSMR, Santa Maria Radio, Santa Maria, Cal., C. P. to make changes in equipment to conform to G.O.s 91 and 111; WDFW-WLSI, Dutee Wilcox Flint & Lincoln Studios, Inc., Providence, R. I., C. P. to make changes in equipment to conform to G.O. 91 and 111, decreasing maximum rated power of equipment from 500 to 100 watts; KGHI, Berean Bible Class, First Baptist Church, Little Rock, Ark., C. P. to make changes in equipment to conform to G.O.s 91 and 111, decreasing rated power of equipment from 250 to 100 w.; WHMN, Holt Rowe Broadcasting Co., Fairmont, West Virginia, C. P. to install new equipment to conform to G.O. 91 and 111; KXRO, KXRO, Inc., Aberdeen, Wash., modification of C. P. to install equipment authorized by original permit at Morok Hotel, Aberdeen, Wash., instead of at corner of H and Heron Sts., Aberdeen, Wash., also to move studio to new location and extend completion date from May 16, 1931 to 40 days from this date.

Also, WKZO, WKZO, Inc., Kalamazoo, Mich., modification of C. P. approving transmitter and studio locations, slight change in equipment, extend commencement date from 3/30 to 5/15/31, and completion date from 6/30 to 9/15/31; KRMD, Robert M. Dean, Shreveport, La., and WORC-WEPS, Alfred Frank Kleindienst, Worcester, Mass., authority to install automatic frequency controls; KFSD, Airfan Radio Corporation, Ltd., San Diego, Cal., authority for direct measurement of antenna input; KGKL, KGKL, Inc., San Angelo, Texas, license covering new equipment 1370 kc., 100 w., unlimited; KMED, Mrs. W. J. Virgin, Medford, Ore., license covering new equipment and increase in power 1310 kc., 100 w., unlimited; KFJY, C. S. Tunwall Ft. Dodge, Ia., license covering changes in equipment 1310 kc., 100 watts, shares with KWCR and KFGQ; WRR, City of Dallas, Texas, Dallas, Texas, license covering changes in equipment 1280 kc., 500 watts unlimited; WLBG, Robert Allen Gamble, Petersburg, Va., license covering new equipment 1200 kc., 100 w., 250 w., LS, unlimited.

Also, WJAG, The Norfolk Daily News, Norfolk, Neb., license covering changes in equipment and change in location of transmitter 1060 kc., 1 KW, limited; KGIZ, Grant City Park Corp., Grant City, Mo., license covering changes in equipment and increase in power, 1500 kc., 100 w., unlimited; KVL, KVL, Inc., Seattle, Wash., license covering changes in equipment and change in location of transmitter and studio, 1370 kc., 100 w., shares with KFBL; WSYR-WMAC, Clive B. Meredith, Syracuse, N. Y., license covering consolidation of stations WSYR and WMAC, relocation of transmitter and main studio locally, and changes in equipment 570 kc., 250 w., unlimited; WBT, Station WBT, Inc., Charlotte, N. C., license covering changes in equipment, 1080 kc., 5 KW, unlimited; KFAC, Los Angeles Broadcasting Co., Culver City, Cal., renewal of license 1300 kc., 1 KW half-time; KMTR, KMTR Radio Corp., Los Angeles, Cal., license covering relocation of studio and transmitter locally, installation of new equipment and temporary use of old equipment as auxiliary, 570 kc., 500 w., unlimited; WBAA, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., authority to use 1 KW after midnight to take oscillograms for 10 days from May 21st.

Also, National Broadcasting Co.; W10XAO, Chicago, Ill., authority to operate transmitter from May 18th to 21st, at 222 N. Bank Drive; W10XAL, and W2XCZ, New York City, authority to operate these transmitters May 18th to 24th inclusive; W2XDA, Atlantic Broadcasting Corp., New York City, authority to use this station on May 20th, 1544 kc., 50 w., aboard Tug "Paul Card", also to use this transmitter for period May 21st to 23rd on 1554 kc., 50 w.; Eastern Air Transport (New York World Telg. Agent), license for transmitter installed in plane NC-985-V; W1BWY, Isaiah Creaser, Trustee, Springfield Radio Association, Springfield, Mass., authority to use amateur station at temp. location, Bowles Airport, Agawam, Mass., in connection with Army Air Maneuvers between May 20th and June 1st for communication with amateurs only.

Also, Aeronautical Radio, Inc.; at Cincinnati, Ohio, at Louisville, Ky., at Chicago, Ill., at Nashville, Tenn., C.P.s for aircraft communication; KHA, Alaska Packers Association, Uyak Post Office on Kodiak Island, Larsen Bay, Alaska and KTK, Globe Wireless, Ltd., Musselrock, Cal., licenses for coastal service; Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc.: W2XDJ, Ocean Twp., N. J., W2XDI, Ocean Twp., N. J., and W2XDH, Portable, renewal of licenses; W2XA, American Telephone and Telegraph Co., Rocky Point, N. Y., renewal of license.

Set For Hearing

KRMD, Robert M. Dean, Shreveport, La., requests renewal of license 1310 kc., 50 watts, shares with KTSL; David Stein and Banj. Perlstein, Niagara Falls, N. Y., requests C. P. 1370 kc., 50 w., share with WSVS; A. E. Hodges and W. R. Winkler, Boone, N. C., requests C. P. 1200 kc., 100 w., share with WFEC; H. P. Everett, Linwood Morris, and R. T. Crabb, d/b as Americus Broadcasting Co., Americus, Ga., requests C.P. 1420 kc., 50 w., unlimited; John W. Lieuallen, Moscow, Idaho, requests C. P. 1420 kc., 100 w. daytime;

Applications Dismissed

The following applications are dismissed at request of applicants:

WORC, Alfred F. Kleindienst, Worcester, Mass., C. P. 930 kc., 500 w.; WJAS, Pittsburgh Radio Supply House, Pittsburgh, Pa., C. P. 1020 kc., 5 KW; WHL, Penna. Railroad Co., Altoona, Pa., renewal of license, 257 kc., 100 watts.

Applications Denied

The following applications were designated for hearing but applications failed to enter appearance within time allowed:

E. A. Fitzgerald, Natchez, Miss., C. P. 1500 kc., 100 w. Salina Broadcasting Co., Salina, Kansas, C. P. 1500 kc., 100 w.

Action On Examiners' Reports

F. L. Elliott, Etc., d/b as Hoosier Broadcasting Co., Indianapolis, Ind., denied C. P. for new station, 930 kc., 500 w., LS, sustaining Examiner Pratt; G. J. Bensberg, d/b as Bensberg's Music Shop, El Dorado, Ark., denied C. P. 1500 kc., 100 w. daytime, sustaining Examiner Pratt; E. R. Bennett, El Dorado, Ark., denied C. P. 1200 kc., 20 watts, daytime, sustaining Examiner Pratt; Agricultural & Mech. College Broadcasting Co., Jonesboro, Ark., denied C. P. 1120 kc., 500 watts, unlimited time, sustaining Examiner Pratt; WODX, Mobile Broadcasting Corp., Mobile, Ala., denied modification of license to change frequency from 1410 kc., to 590 kc., increase power to 1 KW LS, unlimited time, sustaining Examiner Pratt; WOW, Woodmen of the World Life Insurance Association, Omaha, Neb., denied, modification of license for unlimited time on 590 kc., 1 KW power, reversing Examiner Pratt.

Also, W. J. Beard, Paragould, Ark., KBTM, denied C. P. to change frequency to 990 kc., and increase power to 500 watts, sustaining Examiner Pratt; C. L. Carrell, Kenosha, Wis., denied, C. P. 1200 kc., 100 w., share with WCLO, sustaining Examiner Pratt; KFQU, W. E. Riker, Holy City, Cal., denied renewal of license to operate on 1420 kc., 100 w., share with KGGC, sustaining Examiner Walker; KFQW, Radio Station KFQW, Seattle, Wash., denied renewal of license to operate on 1420 kc., 100 w., unlimited time, sustaining Examiner Hyde; WREC, WREC, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., granted renewal of license to operate on 600 kc., 500 watts night, 1 KW LS, unlimited time, reversing Examiner Pratt.

Reversal Of Action On Examiner's Report

KLPM, John B. Cooley, Minot, N. Dak., after further consideration of applicant's petition filed May 5th, asking that application be amended to read "1240 kc., 250 watts, half time", the Commission reversed its decision of May 15th, and granted C. P. 1240 kc., 250 watts, half time.

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APPLICATIONS, OTHER THAN BROADCASTING, RECEIVED BY COMMISSION

May 21 - Voice of St. Louis, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., new, amendment for additional frequencies 43000-46000, 60000-80000 kc., visual broadcasting; W2XCZ, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Portable renewal of special experimental license, 2392 kc., 7½ watts; WKDL, Pan American Airways, Inc., Miami, Florida, license to cover C.P. 2662, 3070, 5405, 5690 kc., 200, 350 watts, aeronautical; WPDV, City of Charlotte, N. C., Charlotte, N. C., license to cover C.P. for police service, 2458 kc., 50 watts; KVG, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Taku, Alaska, license to cover C. P. for 220, 245, 460, 500 kc., 100 watts, coastal and point-to-point; MacMillan Arctic Exploration Co., NR-199-E, license for aircraft around 5500 kc., 50 w.

May 22 - WKDL, Pan American Airways, Inc., Miami, Fla., license covering C. P. for 4164, 6305, 6320, 8015, kc., 350 & 200 watts, point-to-point aeronautical; W2XDO, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Ocean Gate, N. J., renewal of special experimental license for 4752.5, 8630, 12840, 17120 kc., 500 watts; W8XAR, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., 1.2 miles south of Saxonburg, Pa., renewal of special experimental license for 980 kc., 50 to 400 kilowatts; National Parks Airways, Inc., NC-841-M, license for aircraft on 3106 kc., 50 watts (new); American Airways, Inc.: NC-9690, NC-9682, NC-9662, NC-9687, NC-9667, new licenses for aircraft on 3106, 3238, 3244, 3452, 3460, 3484, 5600, 5630 kc., 50 watts; W10XL, Radiomarine Corp. of America, Plane NC-9779, renewal of special experimental license for 333, 500, 1608, 2326, 3088, 3106, 4188, 4785, 4795, 5525, 6335, 6425, 8390, 8650, 9480 kc., 100 watts and 20 watts.

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LANGMUIR PATENT HELD INVALID BY SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court of the United States, in a decision handed down today, held the Langmuir tube patent, of the General Electric Company, to be invalid. The suit was instituted by the DeForest Radio Company.

Schuette Issues Statement

"The Supreme Court's decision that the Langmuir high vacuum tube patent is invalid is another smashing victory over the Radio Trust", said Oswald F. Schuette, Executive Secretary of the Radio Protective Association.

"This decision should end the patent racketeering of the radio trust. For the Langmuir patent has been the most important item in the patent pool of the Radio Corporation of America, General Electric Company, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, American Telephone and Telegraph Company and General Motors Corporation, which the United States Government has sued to dissolve as a violation of the Sherman Law.

"Out of about twenty-five radio tube patents on which the courts have now handed down their decisions, every one has been held to be worthless. Yet the independent radio industry has spent more than \$500,000 defending itself against these suits, and fifteen formerly independent tube companies have paid hundreds of thousands of dollars in royalties to escape further litigation. As a result of today's decision, these companies should not only recover the royalties they have paid, but they are entitled in addition to recover triple damages for all the injuries they have suffered.

"At the same time, the Langmuir decision demonstrates how important it is that Attorney General Mitchell should ask the United States Courts to enjoin the radio trust from further instituting or prosecuting infringement suits under the patents held by this illegal pool. The independents should not be compelled to spend another half a million dollars defending themselves against this illegal patent racketeering. And it is the duty of the Attorney General to apply temporary injunction provisions of the Sherman and Clayton laws to give the independent radio industry protection."