

# BROADCASTERS' NEWS BULLETIN

Reporting accurately and promptly current happenings of special interest to Broadcasting  
Stations in the Commercial, Regulatory, Legislative and Judicial Fields

Issued by

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May 23, 1931

### WANT TO TRADE PLACES?

"Let the laws affecting newspapers regulate broadcast and the laws affecting broadcast regulate newspapers. The newspapers will then know what it means to be regulated." This is the thought expressed in the "Listening Post" a department of the CALIFORNIA BROADCASTER.

"First, let newspapers be given 90-day permits to publish. These permits will only be renewed on good behavior. This means that no newspaper which will be read in the evening can carry in its advertising copy prices of merchandise. It will mean that only about 10 per cent of any one piece of advertising copy can refer to things for sale; the balance must be poetry - and cannot be free verse. It means that the newspaper cannot express an opinion of a political, religious or controversial subject without promptly expressing the opposite view, in the same place, in the same space and with equal force. If the newspaper does this and at the same time maintains its mechanical equipment in the shape that Washington desires, and makes no additions to it without permission, it may have its permit renewed.

"Needless to say, under this order of things, a newspaper's circulation is to be limited to its district and is not to be seen by the public outside."

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## SALTZMAN ADDRESSED EDUCATORS

Major General Charles McK. Saltzman, chairman of the Federal Radio Commission, discussed the "Radio Commission and Its Work" at the first annual assembly of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education now in progress in New York.

Pointing out that the present radio law makes no distinction between so-called educational and commercial stations, the chairman said:

"Among the 9,842 vexatious and controversial questions that consistently and repeatedly appear to disturb the serenity of life on the Radio Commission is the problem concerning the subject matter of broadcast programs, which usually brings to notice an old complaint against radio advertising. 'Pro Bono Publico', 'Veretas' and 'Old Subscriber' write that the advertising matter in the programs of station PQRX is becoming nauseating and they inquire, 'Why doesn't the Federal Radio Commission do something about it?'"

"After listening to the advertising matter in the programs of some stations I have heard, there is a bond of sympathy between me and these three old veteran literati who love to write to the newspapers in the interest of the general uplift. Even a person as callous as a Radio Commissioner can sympathize with them. But why doesn't the Federal Radio Commission do something about it?"

"The answer is that the Radio Act says that 'Nothing in this Act shall be understood or construed to give the licensing authority the power of censorship over the radio communications or signals transmitted by any radio station.'

"The broadcasting station must have some means of support, for the operation and maintenance of such a station is an expensive matter. England, for example, has solved this problem by taxing radio receiving sets. No advertising is heard in British broadcasting. The average citizen of our country has a feeling today that the tax concession has already been over-subscribed and I doubt if our people want a broadcasting tax. In the early days of broadcasting in the United States several unsuccessful plans were tried to raise the necessary funds for the support of stations. The result was the development of the 'sponsored' program, which is a genteel, lady-like term for radio advertising.

"It is estimated that there are 15,000,000 radio receivers used in the United States. Which method of supporting radio broadcasting would these 15,000,000 owners prefer? A tax or a 'sponsored' program. There is little doubt but that the sponsored program would win. American broadcasting today is the best in the world. The sponsored program has brought to the microphone much costly entertainment put on by expensive talent. The advertising announcements in these high grade programs, in general, are tactfully made and cannot well be objected to if our broadcasting is to be supported by advertising. On the other hand, there are many cases of stations operating mainly for the profits to be gained that are permitting excessive and nauseating advertising. These latter stations are hastening the day when grave consideration must be given to the question as to whether they are operating in the public interest, convenience and necessity.

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"Why doesn't the Federal Radio Commission do something about it? I have quoted to you the law prohibiting the Commission from exercising censorship. Although Congress did prohibit the Radio Commission from censoring programs, I wish to remind you there is another censor that can do much to regulate objectionable advertising and other obnoxious features of radio programs. That censor is the listening public for whom Congress wrote the Radio Act of 1927.

"The average broadcaster today is much in the position of a storekeeper. The storekeeper keeps on his shelves the goods that the people want to buy. In general, the broadcaster puts on the air the kind of programs his listeners wish to hear. If you are tired of the advertising of beauty parlors or filling stations, or the merits and price of the latest consignment of prunes, you can censor that program by turning the dial to another station. The broadcaster, in general, wants to know what his listeners want to hear. Let him know. Of course, he must accept advertising; otherwise, his station will die, but the value of his advertising and the rates he is able to prescribe depend on the number of hearers he reaches. If excessive and objectionable advertising causes a large number of his hearers to tune in another station, the effect will be magical on the broadcast owner.

"In the minds of some of the taxpayers of this great nation there is a belief that the Federal Radio Commission arbitrarily allots radio broadcasting facilities to the various sections of the country in accordance with the dictates of its own sweet will, and the question is frequently asked: 'On what plan or policy do you allot facilities to the various sections of our country?' In reply, I must say that the distribution to the various states is prescribed by law and little is left to the sweet will of the Federal Radio Commission. The United States is divided into five radio zones by Act of Congress. An amendment to the original Radio Act, known as the Davis Amendment, prescribes that the radio facilities in each zone shall be equal, and further prescribes that the allotment to the states in each zone shall be in accordance with their relative population. The Federal Radio Commission having decided on the maximum allowance of radio facilities that can be permitted on the number of frequencies available for use in the United States, it then allots a percentage to each state in accordance with the law.

"The provisions of the Davis Amendment have been the subject of much discussion and argument. There is little doubt but that at the time this amendment was prepared by a most able legislator who had the best interests of radio at heart, there was a need for a yardstick for the distribution of radio in the United States, and that it served a useful purpose at the time. In general, the Davis Amendment allots facilities to states in accordance with population. But radio broadcasting has developed in a marked degree since the passage of the Davis Amendment. As broadcasting has developed and become a very important feature in the daily life of our people, there has also developed a feeling that possibly too much weight has been given to population and that other factors, as, for example, area, should receive consideration in arranging the distribution of broadcasting facilities in our country. However, this is not a matter that the Radio Commission can change. The Commission must simply carry out the wishes of Congress as expressed in the law today.

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"All the frequencies for these many and varied uses are provided by the Federal Radio Commission. Do you wish to use one of these precious frequencies for some public purpose? You can apply for such a facility, but Congress has said that no special consideration shall be paid to you over any other applicant. The Federal Radio Commission cannot arbitrarily take one away from someone now licensed to use it and arbitrarily give it to you. Both the law and the courts have made this very plain. But Congress has prescribed a procedure by which you can obtain a frequency if you can show a better use than is now being made of it.

"In carrying out the wishes of Congress a grave responsibility rests on the Commission. It has in its trust a wonderful agency belonging to the people and our people have a right to demand the most careful, just and righteous administration of that trust.

"How can the Federal Radio Commission fulfill that trust to the people? It, too, must have a Code of Ethics and a standard of practice and procedure built on honesty and justice. The Commission has valuable franchises and privileges to grant. No court in the land need be more circumspect and exacting. More and more, as the days go by, is the Commission confronted with serious problems of engineering and law, but both of these are based on principles established by the Almighty who deals only in Honesty and Justice."

Charging that educators had not yet learned that 'you cannot decently lecture to a family in its own living-room', Henry A. Bellows, WCCO, Minneapolis, Minn. vice president of the Columbia Broadcasting System and member of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters, told the educators that it should be their main purpose to build interesting programs and broadcasters will willingly cooperate in putting them on the air. He said in part:

"Before we make extensive plans for the use of radio in education, we urgently need to consider what radio is best fitted to accomplish, and where it is weak. This is why I have laid so much emphasis on its amazing power of conveying personality. Now, at the grave risk of offending many of the people in this room, I am going to say bluntly that most of the men and women who have tried to use radio for the purposes of formal education have been lamentably deficient in individuality. In other words, their radio talks have been simply and without qualification dull. What they have had to say may have been of value, but they have not known how to say it properly - not, alas, from lack of training or experience, but from a superfluity of inherent dullness. They have lectured, oblivious to the manifest fact that you cannot decently lecture to a family in its own living-room. I will come no nearer to using the hackneyed etymological definition of "education" than to say that too often, instead of seeking to draw out, they have striven to put in, and to put in something that their hearers refused to receive. They have sat before microphones, armed with written speeches, which they have delivered mechanically and to a distressing accompaniment of rustling papers. Above all, they have forgotten that the great opportunity which radio sets before them is that of friendly, informal utterance; its method is that of the conference, not of the classroom.

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"That the broadcasters have not been enthusiastic about such 'educational' programs is not surprising. They have known, as anybody ought to know, that broadcasting of this sort is intolerably dull, and thus not at all in the spirit of 'public interest.' They have known that for one listener whose attention it held - for after all there are some people grimly bent on getting information at any cost - it repelled a hundred. Nor can our ventures in radio education claim any high rating on the score of intellectual value. Most of them have been purely elementary in character; the people who demand a higher intellectual standard for broadcasting would be the very last to listen patiently to most of what has gone out under the name of education.

"As for the stations devoted exclusively to educational purposes, and managed by educational institutions, their records are eloquent of failure. They have not succeeded in building up or holding any large general audiences, because of the lack of variety in their programs. Many of them round out their schedules with phonograph records because no adequate funds are available for entertainment programs, and the faculty balks at being required to talk forever. Most of them admit that they would not know what to do with full time if they had it. The teachers drafted for radio service, knowing that their audiences are small, do their work half-heartedly; the students in the departments of music weary of being called upon to fill hours of radio time without reward. There is, of course, some excellent work being done by the purely 'educational' stations, some valuable information being disseminated, some really stimulating instruction being given, but as a whole the level is depressingly low, as the records of the Federal Radio Commission eloquently testify.

"And yet it is seriously proposed to set aside by law fifteen per cent of the facilities within the broadcast band for 'education.' If this plan means that fifteen per cent of the wave lengths are to be allocated to educational institutions for the use of radio stations which they will own and operate, all the experience of the past ten years in every country in the world rises up in opposition. Only a wide variety of programs can build up and hold public interest, and only public interest can create an audience. Variety of program service costs money, lots of it. I do not believe that a greater disaster could possibly befall the cause of education through radio than a legal decree of divorce between education and commercial broadcasting. Today the educational institutions have free access to the vast audiences built up by the commercial stations, with only the proviso that they must not bore too many of the listeners too much. Segregate the teachers in a limbo of special wave lengths, and we condemn them to remain unheard and disregarded.

"In this connection, I want to call your special attention to the definition of broadcasting recommended in 1928 by the Council of the International Broadcasting Union. The Washington Radiotelegraph Congress of 1927 had defined broadcasting stations as 'those which are used for the diffusion of radio-telephonic emissions intended to be received by the public.' The Council of the Union, sitting at Geneva, recommended an amendment to define broadcasting stations as those 'used for the diffusion of radio-telephonic emissions which are addressed without exception to all listeners.' In the official report of the Council's action, the words 'sans exception' are emphasized by underlining. We in America may well profit by the lesson conveyed in this definition. Broadcasting is not for a class or group; it is for 'all listeners, without exception.'

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Facilities set aside for special purposes should always remain, as they now are, outside the broadcast band; within that band the combined experience of America and Europe is that every station must serve every listener within its range.

"The commercial broadcasters have been publicly accused of selfishness in their insistence on the strict application of this definition to American radio. But do not think that you can set aside broadcasting facilities for education without doing the same for religion, for organized labor, for agriculture, for the state governments - yes, and for Republicans and Democrats, for wets and drys. And every single one of these groups would lose immeasurably thereby. As for the public, every receiving set would be turned into an arena for contests of propaganda - until, indeed, it found its way to the rubbish-heap. No, the whole history of broadcasting in every country in the world, whether the service is controlled by the government or operated by private enterprise, demonstrates conclusively that all the available facilities must be used for all the people.

"Specifically, what do we as commercial broadcasters ask? First, that the educational institutions shall collaborate with one another in formulating and in actually presenting and carrying through a program for the use of radio in education which shall be orderly and coherent. Second, that in considering the method whereby such a program is to be presented, full and intelligent consideration shall be given to the special requirements of radio presentation and reception, to the end that the broadcaster's sole basis of value, which is public interest, may not be undermined by dullness.

"If the educational institutions will but do these two things - and surely the request is not unreasonable - I can speak with complete assurance for the entire membership of the National Association of Broadcasters in pledging complete and enthusiastic cooperation. Our facilities are at their disposal, if only they will help us to build up the one thing on which our very existence depends - public interest."

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#### WTMJ HEARING MONDAY

The table of distances followed by the Commission in determining interference will undergo a severe test next week when hearings are held in Washington for the purpose of obtaining technical data upon which the Commission is compelled to follow out the decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in the Milwaukee Journal (WTMJ) appeals. The court, in upholding the Journal's right to have access to its proper service area, ordered the Commission to restore WTMJ to the position it occupied prior to changes in the status of certain Florida stations.

An important question in this hearing will be what constitutes objectionable interference. Both WTMJ and the Commission have collected vast amounts of information as the result of field measurements and there is a possibility that the Commission may be required to set up some kind of standard by which the ratio of desired to undesired signal strength can be officially determined.

WTMJ HEARING MONDAY (Concluded)

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Although the Commission has authority under the law to determine service areas of stations, this power has never been exercised except for the standards of distances of separation which have been applied in cases before it.

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#### DX CLUB THANKS NAB

The Newark News Radio Club of Newark, N. J. through C. M. Falconer, chairman of the courtesy programs committee, has extended its thanks to members of the NAB in the following communication:

"At the conclusion of the DX season, I want, in the name of the Newark News Radio Club, to thank several hundred broadcasting stations for the pleasure they have given our members.

"They have given us the pleasure of adding new stations to our DX logs in addition to our enjoyment of the programs that we heard. Strangely enough we owe thanks for two diametrically opposite courses of action: going on the air for us at certain times, and staying off at certain other times. Owing to the splendid cooperation of the stations in this latter respect, there has been less interference than ever before.

"Speaking for the Newark News Radio Club, the Daddy of Them All, I will appreciate your informing your members of our friendly feeling toward them. We shall expect to be with them again next winter."

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#### RADIO NO LONGER LUXURY

Broadcasting is no longer a luxury but, on the contrary, is looked upon as a necessity, Wm D. Terrell, chief, Radio Division, Department of Commerce, explained in a statement this week.

"The radio set, like the automobile, now is looked upon as indispensable in the average American family. Both are used for pleasure, he said, but both likewise have become necessary from the practical standpoint.

"National advertisers seem to agree that by using the radio in promoting good will for their products they can reach the 'buying power' of the Nation," continued the official. "That is because there are between 10,000,000 and 15,000,000 receiving sets installed in American homes."

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#### SWEDISH LISTENERS INCREASE

The number of licenses issued to owners of radio receiving sets in Sweden at the close of 1929 was 427,500 and increased during 1930 to 482,300, according to a report of the Department of Commerce.

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## HOUSE CLEANING NECESSARY

The following article by Major General Charles McK. Saltzman, chairman of the Federal Radio Commission, appeared in last week's issue of EDITOR AND PUBLISHER:

"Our people demand both good newspapers and good radio stations, and there are plenty of good reasons for the existence of both as valuable community assets. Radio owes much to the press for its programs and popularity.

"Alarm has been manifested in well-informed circles over alleged rivalry between newspapers and radio stations and fatal clashes have been predicted because of commercial competition. There should be close affinity between newspapers and radio stations, and there should be close cooperation between them. While both of these institutions are engaged largely in an effort to provide information and entertainment for the people, and to gain and retain the good-will of the public, their methods of approach are entirely different and there should be no serious conflict between them.

"The chief discordant notes, caused by clashes between radio stations and newspapers, which have reached the Commission, are due largely to a few highly commercialized stations using offensive sales talks and questionable advertising announcements.

"As is well known, the Commission has no power of censorship over radio programs, but the listeners will eventually correct such abuses. The NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS has recently taken notice of objectionable broadcasting advertisements and has submitted suggestions for improvements. The industry must undoubtedly 'clean house' of its own volition.

"Certain progressive radio stations now offer their facilities gratis to local newspapers to broadcast important news events daily. Broadcasts of important events in no way compete with newspapers but tend to whet the public appetite for the printed details.

"Of course, newspapers will adjust themselves to the new order of things and accept gracefully legitimate competition just as the railroads are meeting the competition of bus and airplane transportation.

"Radio is proving in many instances a valuable adjunct to newspapers. Many outstanding stations are operated by newspapers and short wave allocations recently made by the Commission for news dissemination via radio should prove an asset, especially to small newspapers."

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## MARYLAND AND MISSISSIPPI SET FIGURES

The Census Bureau this week announced receiving set figures for the states of Maryland and Mississippi. Out of 386,087 families in Maryland, 165,465, or 42.9 per cent have radio receivers, while in Mississippi out of 472,354 families, 25,475, or 5.4 per cent, have sets. The number of persons per family is 4.2 in Maryland and 4.3 in Mississippi.

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#### YOST RECOMMENDS 50 CYCLE LIMIT

Reducing the present permissible frequency deviation under the terms of G. O. 7 from 500 to 50 cycles would result in "an increase in service area of all stations operating simultaneously at night" according to the recommendation made to the Commission by Examiner Yost this week, as a result of the hearing conducted April 20 on a proposed general order.

The report further found that the listening public would benefit to a great extent by the adoption of the proposed regulation. The Examiner stated "Beat notes having frequencies above 100 cycles are readily passed through a radio receiving set and are very annoying to the listener - - while those below 100 cycles are not passed and the annoying effects are greatly reduced and the public is benefited."

Some testimony was introduced at the hearing that would indicate there should be some variance in the tolerance depending on the operating frequency. In answer to this proposal, the report states that "a frequency tolerance greater than plus or minus 50 cycles would result in beat notes of greater than 100 cycles and the annoying beat notes would continue. This is true whether the operating frequency is 550 or 1500 kilocycles."

Examiner Yost concluded his report with the following statements:

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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#### APPLICATIONS DEFAULTED

The following applications which were heretofore designated for hearing by the Commission were denied during the current week because applicants failed to file appearance within the time fixed by General Order 93.

<u>FRC FILE NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
3-FB-1944	E. A. Fitzgerald Natchez, Mississippi	NEW	C. P. 1500 kc; 100 W.
4-FB- 1266	Salina Broadcasting Co. Salina, Kansas	NEW	C. P. 1500 kc; 100 W.

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#### APPLICATIONS DISMISSED

The following applications were dismissed by the Commission at the request of the applicant.

<u>FRC FILE NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
1-FB-1072	A. F. Kleindienst Worcester, Mass.	WORC	C. P. 930 kc; 500 W.
2-FB-1015	Pittsburgh Radio Supply House Pittsburgh, Pa.	WJAS	C. P. 1020 kc; 5 KW

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#### APPLICATION WITHDRAWN

Debs Memorial Radio Fund New York, N. Y.	WEVD	Application for license to cover changes in equipment, 1300 kc, 500 W. shares with WBBR, WHAP, and WHAZ.
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#### ACTION ON EXAMINER REPORTS

The following action was taken on Examiners Reports by the Commission last week. The report on these decisions was delayed and not released with the 22 other cases decided in Commission meeting May 15. Written opinions have been handed down in connection with Examiners' Reports Nos. 97 and 99. Copies of these decisions will be forwarded to interested parties on request.

Ex. Rep. No. 97 WHB	WHB Broadcasting Co. Kansas City, Mo.	Denied mod. of lic. to increase power to 1 KW, on 860 kc, daytime hours, sustaining Examiner Pratt.
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ACTION ON EXAMINERS REPORTS (Continued)

Ex. Rep. No. 99 NEW	W. E. Brainard Klamath Falls, Ore.	Denied C. F. for new station on 1200 kc 100 watts, unlimited time, sustaining Ex- aminer Yost.
Ex. Rep. No. 118 KZM	Leon P. Tenney Hayward, Calif.	Denied renewal of license to operate on 1370 kc, 100 watts, dividing with KRE, Sustaining Examiner Hyde.

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The following action was taken on Examiners Reports by the Commission during the current week:

Ex. Rep. No. 41	F. L. Elliott, Etc. d/b as Hoosier Brcdg Co. Indianapolis, Ind.	Denied C. F. for new station, 930 kc, 500 W. LS, sustaining Examiner Pratt.
Ex. Rep. No. 63	G. J. Bensberg, d/b as Bensberg's Music Shop El Dorado, Arkansas and E. R. Bennett El Dorado, Arkansas	Denied C. F. 1500 kc, 100 w. daytime, Sustaining Examiner Pratt.  Denied C. F. 1200 kc, 20 watts, daytime, sustaining Examiner Pratt.
Ex. Rep. No. 64	Agricultural & Mech. College Broadcasting Co. Jonesboro, Arkansas	Denied C. F. 1120 kc, 500 watts, un- limited time, sustaining Examiner Pratt.
Ex. Rep. No. 69 WODX  WOW	Mobile Broadcasting Corp. Mobile, Alabama and Woodmen of the World Life Insurance Association Omaha, Nebraska	Denied mod. of lic. to change frequency from 1410 kc to 590 kc, increase power to 1 KW LS, unlimited time, sustaining Ex- aminer Pratt. Denied mod. of lic. for unlimited time on 590 kc, 1 KW power, reversing Examiner Pratt.
Ex. Rep. No. 73 KBTM	W. J. Beard Paragould, Arkansas	Denied C. F. to change frequency to 990 kc, and increase power to 500 watts, sustaining Examiner Pratt.
Ex. Rep. No. 108	C. L. Carrell Kenosha, Wisconsin	Denied C. F. 1200 kc, 100 w. share with WCLO, sustaining Examiner Pratt.
Ex. Rep. No. 119 KFQU	W. E. Riker Holy City, Calif.	Denied renewal of license to operate on 1420 kc, 100 w. share with KGGC, sustain- ing Examiner Walker.
Ex. Rep. No. 125 KFWQ	Radio Station KFQW Seattle, Washington	Denied renewal of license to operate on 1420 kc, 100 w. unlimited time, sustain- ing Examiner Hyde.
Ex. Rep. No. 148 WREC	WREC, Inc. Memphis, Tennessee	Granted renewal of license to operate on 600 kc, 500 watts night 1 KW ls, unlimited. Reversing Examiner Pratt.

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# HEARING CALENDAR

The following hearings are scheduled for the week commencing Monday, May 25, 1931. All hearings commence at 10 a.m.

## MONDAY, May 25, 1931

WLBZ	Maine Broadcasting Co. Bangor, Maine	Ren. of lic.	620 kc	500 W. Unlimited
WTMJ	Milwaukee Journal Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Ren. of lic.	620 kc	1 KW 2½ KW LS Unlimited
WDAE	Tampa Publishing Co. Tampa, Florida	Ren. of lic.	1220 kc	1 KW Unlimited
WFLA	Clearwater Chamber of Commerce & St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce St. Petersburg, Florida	Ren. of lic.	620 kc	1 KW 2½ KW LS Unlimited

## WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1931

KGFW	Central Nebraska Brdcg Corp. Kearney, Nebraska	C. F.	1310 kc	100 W. Unlimited time
			Present Assignment:	1310 kc 100 W. Unlimited time
			Requests authority to move transmitter and studio from Ravenna to Kearney, Neb.	
KFH	Radio Station KFH Company Wichita, Kansas	Mod. of Lic.	1300 kc	1 KW Unlimited time
			Present Assignment:	1300 kc 1 KW
			Shares time with WOQ (KFH 5/7 time)	

(For parties notified because of pending applications, see hearing notice).

## THURSDAY, May 28, 1931

WIER	Geo. W. Robinson Steubenville, Ohio	Ren. of Lic.	1420 kc	50 W. One -half time
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## HEARING CALENDAR (Continued)

KGW	Oregonian Publishing Co.	C. F.	620 kc	5 KW
			Unlimited time	

Present Assignment: 620 kc 1 KW  
Unlimited time

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## REVERSAL OF ACTION ON EXAMINERS REPORT

Ex. Rep.	John E. Cooley
No. 84	Minot, North Dakota

After further consideration of applicant's petition filed May 5, asking that application be amended to read "1240 kc, 250 W. half time," the Commission reversed its decision of May 15, and granted C. F. 1240 kc, 250 watts, half time.

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## COMMISSION OPINIONS RELEASED

Fourteen written statements of fact and opinions were handed down by the Commission this week in connection with action on reports submitted by examiners. The opinions relate to Examiners' Reports Nos. 91, 98, 103, 104, 107, 109, 110, 111, 121, 122, 126, and 127. The action on these cases was reported in last week's BULLETIN. Copies of these decisions may be obtained, as long as the supply lasts, by writing to the NAB, National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

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## HOTELS ASK LOW POWER SETS

Elimination of the cost of wiring a number of loud speakers from a central receiving set by using a miniature transmitting station has been proposed in application filed with the Commission this week. Under this plan, programs would be received from a regular receiver and then rebroadcast on a low powered transmitter which would be relayed "into a dummy aerial made up of the electric lighting wiring on a ground." It is claimed the use of the "dummy aerial" system would prevent radiation to any other receivers except those in the hotel. The Legal and Engineering Divisions of the Commission are studying the plan in the effort to ascertain if such operation would be considered as "wired radio" or whether the terms of the Radio Act would cover such operation as "radio communications."

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## APPLICATIONS GRANTED

The following applications were granted by the Commission at its sessions during the current week:

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF GRANT</u>
WGAR	WGAR Broadcasting Co. Inc. Cleveland, Ohio	Granted mod. of C. P. to extend commencement date from 1/20/31 to a date immediately after approval by Commission and extend completion date to 6/30/31.
WAPI	Alabama Polytechnic Inst. Univ. of Ala. and Ala. College Birmingham, Ala.	Granted mod. of lic. to operate simultaneously with KVOO during daytime and share at night with KVOO.
KFAC	Los Angeles Broadcasting Co. Culver City, Calif.	Granted renewal of license; 1300 kc ; 1 KW; 1/2 time.
KXRO	KXRO, Inc. Aberdeen, Washington	Granted mod. C. P. install equipment: authorized by original permit at Morck Hotel, Aberdeen, Wash. instead of at H and Heron Sts. also to move studio; extend completion date to 40 days from the date of granting this application.
WKZO	WKZO, Inc. Kalamazoo, Michigan	Granted mod. of C. P. approving transmitter and studio locations in Kalamazoo, Mich. to make slight changes in equipment; extend commencement date to 5/15/31 and completion date to 9/15/31.
KRMD	Robert M. Dean Shreveport, Louisiana	Granted authority install automatic frequency control.
WORC	Alfred F. Kleindienst Worcester, Mass.	Granted authority install automatic frequency control.
KFSD	Airfan Radio Corporation San Diego, Calif.	Granted authority measure antenna input by direct method.
WBAA	Purdue University Lafayette, Indiana	Granted special authority operate 1 KW after midnight to take oscillograms for 10 days after May 21.

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## CONSTRUCTIONS PERMITS GRANTED

During the current week, the Commission granted applications for construction permits to the following stations, authorizing the installation of new transmitters or changes in present equipment: WMBR, Tampa, Fla.; KGIX, Las Vegas, Nev.; KSMR, Santa Maria, Calif.; WDFW-WLSI, Providence, R.I.; KGIH, Little Rock, Ark.; WMMN, Fairmont, West Virginia.

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## APPLICATIONS SET FOR HEARING

The following applications were ordered set for hearing by the Commission at its sessions during the current week:

NEW	Charles Smuck Springfield, Missouri	Requests C. P. for new station on 1500 kc 100 w; share with KGIZ, and use portable to test.
NEW	Clarence M. Doyle Philadelphia, Pa.	Requests C. P. for new station on 930 kc 50 watts, share with WIBG
WEXL	Royal Oak Broadcasting Co. Royal Oak, Michigan	Requests C. P. to make changes in equipment increasing maximum rated power of equipment 100 w, and increase licensed power to 100 w.
WKBH	WKBH, Inc. LaCrosse, Wisconsin	Requests Mod. of Lic. to change hours of operation from sharing with KSO to unlimited up to 7 PM; thereafter 8 to 9 PM, 10 to 11 PM
WSEI	The South Bend Tribune South Bend, Indiana	Requests mod. of lic. to increase power from 500 w. to 1 KW.
NEW	David Stein & Benjamin Perl- stein Niagara Falls, N. Y.	C. P. 1370 kc; 50 W. Share with WSVS
NEW	A. E. Hodges & W. R. Winkler Boone, North Carolina	C. P. 1200 kc; 100 W. Share with WFBC
NEW	Americus Broadcast Company	C. P. 1420 kc; 50 W. Unlimited
NEW	John W. Lieuallen Moscow, Idaho	C. P. 1420 kc; 100 W. Day

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## LICENSE APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted applications for license covering previously authorized construction permits to the following stations: KWWG, Brownsville, Texas; KEX, Portland, Oregon; WKJC, Lancaster, Pa.; KUI, Walla Walla, Wash.; WKAG, Norfolk, Neb.; KGIZ, Grant City, Missouri; KVL, Seattle, Wash. WSYR, Syracuse, N. Y.; WBT, Charlotte, N. C.; KGKL, San Angelo, Texas; KMED, Medford, Oregon; KFJY, Ft. Dodge, Iowa; KMTR, Los Angeles, Calif.; WRR, Dallas, Texas; WLBG, Petersburg, Virginia.

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May 23, 1931

# APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

The following applications were received by the Commission during the current week:

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>PRESENT FREQUENCY</u>	<u>FREQUENCY SOUGHT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
W F A N	Keystone Broadcasting Co. Philadelphia, Pa.	610	----	Mod. of lic. to increase power to 1 KW
W I P	Gimbel Brothers, Inc. Philadelphia, Pa.	610	----	Mod. of lic. to increase power to 1 KW
W H B D	F. P. Moler Mt. Orab, Ohio	1370	----	Vol. assign. of license to Southern Ohio Broadcasting Corporation.
NEW	York Broadcasting Co. York, Pa.	----	1000	C. P. amended to request 1 KW instead of $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW
W K B C	R. B. Broyles Furniture Co. Birmingham, Ala.	1310	----	C. P. to move transmitter locally; install new antenna.
W G C M	Great Southern Land Company Gulfport, Miss.	1210	970	C. P. amended to request 970 kc; limited time; also amended as to equipment.
NEW	Superior Broadcasting Co. Kansas City, Kansas	---	1370	C. P. to erect new station; 100 watts and divide with KWKC.
NEW	Noble Brothers Broadcasters Springfield, Missouri	---	1500	C. P. to erect new station; 15 watts; unlimited.
NEW	Harry Byron Lee Lamar, Colorado	---	1310	C. P. amended to make changes in equipment; install crystal control; increase power to 100 watts. Facilities of KFUP
W C A O	Monumental Radio, Inc. Baltimore, Maryland	600	----	Mod. of lic. to change name to The Monumental Radio Company
W K B W	WKBW, Incorporated Buffalo, New York	1480	----	Vol. assign. of license to Buffalo Broadcasting Corporation.
NEW	The Sun-Gazette Company Williamsport, Pa.	----	1420	C. P. to erect new station; 100 W. Unlimited.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (CONTINUED)

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>PRESENT FREQUENCY</u>	<u>FREQUENCY SOUGHT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
K L R A	Arkansas Broadcasting Co. Little Rock, Arkansas	1390	----	Mod. of lic. to request unlimited time.
NEW	Louis F. Kuester West Bend, Wisconsin	----	1310	C. P. to erect new station resubmitted; 50 watts, unlimited.
NEW	George J. Ikelman, jr. and Charles E. Wilson Lake Holbrook, Colorado	----	1420	C. P. to erect new station; 100 watts; share time with KGIW.
NEW	Parkersburg Board of Commerce Parkersburg, W. Va.	----	1310	C. P. for new station; 100 watts; unlimited
NEW	Times Publishing Co. Detroit, Michigan	----	1420	C. P. new station; 100 watts, 250 watts LS, unlimited
NEW	A. V. Arrington Hamburg, Arkansas	----	1120	C. P. new station; 50 watts, daytime
K R M D	Robert M. Dean Shreveport, Louisiana	1310	----	Mod. of lic. to increase hours of operation to unlimited
K O L	Seattle Broadcasting Co. Seattle, Washington	1270	----	Mod. of lic. to increase hours of operation to unlimited
K G E K	Beehler Electrical Equipment Company Yuma, Colorado	1200	----	Mod. of C. P. amended to increase power to 100 watts.
K G E W	City of Fort Morgan Fort Morgan, Colorado	1200	----	C. P. to make changes in equipment, increase power to 100 watts, 250 watts LS.
W T E L	Foulkrod Radio Engineering Company Philadelphia, Pa.	1310	----	Mod. of lic. to increase hours of operation to unlimited.
NEW	Vernon Taylor Anderson Big Spring, Texas	----	1500	C. P. to erect new station, 100 watts, unlimited
K G K B	Eagle Publishing Company Tyler, Texas	1500	----	Vol. assign. of license to East Texas Broadcasting Co

May 23, 1931

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (CONCLUDED)

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>PRESENT FREQUENCY</u>	<u>FREQUENCY SOUGHT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
K F J B	University of North Dakota Grand Forks, North Dakota	1370	----	C. P. to make changes in equipment; increase power to 100 watts, 250 W. IS.
K M J	James McClatchy Company Fresno, California	1210	1490	C. P. to move transmitter locally; install new transmitter; change frequency and increase power to 1 KW.
NEW	Franklin County Publishers Malone, N. Y.	----	1220	C. P. to erect new station, 100 watts to share with Station W C A D.
NEW	John Wilbur Jones Newburgh, N. Y.	----	1390	C. P. amended to request facilities of WCOH, WVRJ, WLCI, and/or WGBB. (In terms of units).
W B E O	Charles C. MacLeod Marquette, Michigan	1310	----	Vol. assign. of C. P. The Lake Superior Broadcasting Company
NEW	John E. V. Jasper Baton Rouge, Louisiana	----	1420	C. P. to erect new station; 50 watts; share with WJBO.
NEW	John E. V. Jasper Lafayette, Louisiana	----	1210	C. P. new station; 50 watts; share with KWEA
W M B D	Peoria Heights Radio Lab. Peoria Heights, Illinois	1440	----	Vol. assign. of lic. to Peoria Broadcasting Co.

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LICENSE APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications for license covering construction permits which had previously been authorized by Commission action from the following stations: WBEN, Buffalo, N. Y.; WOCL, Jamestown, N.Y.; WRNY, New York, N.Y.; WIBX, Utica, N. Y.; WHEC, Rochester, N. Y.

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PERMIT APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications from the following stations requesting authority to install new transmitters or make changes in present equipment: WBBC, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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