

BROADCASTERS'



NEWS BULLETIN

Issued by

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING ♦ ♦ ♦ WASHINGTON, D. C.

PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director.

December 24, 1931

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A week from today the curtain will fall on 1931

Congress has not enacted any restrictive legislation during the year.

Broadcasting business has been fairly good although the latter part of the year saw a decline in revenues.

Courts have upheld the constitutionality of the Davis Amendment and General Orders 7, 92 and 102 of the Commission.

Television is still "around the corner."

Stations have improved their equipment and there has been a general improvement in programs.

The Commission completed a codification of its rules and regulations and adopted an order limiting frequency deviation to 50 cycles.

Smoldering embers of press opposition to radio broke out into conflagration.

Educators pushed their demand for 15 per cent of the broadcasting channels.

NAB membership increased by 75 per cent.

The NAB Code of Ethics was commended to the entire industry in an official pronouncement by the Federal Radio Commission.

BRING ON 1932!

COMMISSION COMMENDS NAB CODE

Concluding lengthy discussions on the subject of regulation of radio advertising, the Federal Radio Commission on December 21 decided upon a policy of permitting the industry to impose self regulation. As a guide to such regulation the Commission commended to all broadcasting stations the Code of Ethics of the National Association of Broadcasters.

In a formal statement announced at the Commission, it is emphasized that if the industry declines the opportunity to regulate itself, or seizing it, fails, "the matter should be treated with proper legislation." Those familiar with the attitude of the Commission and radio leaders on Capitol Hill regard this statement as no idle threat. They intend that something should be done - and quickly.

The full text of the Commission's pronouncement is as follows:

"The Commission believes that the American system of broadcasting has produced the best form of radio entertainment that can be found in the world.

"This system is one which is based entirely upon the use of radio broadcasting stations for advertising purposes. It is a highly competitive system and is carried on by private enterprise. There is but one other system - - the European system. That system is governmental. Under that system, broadcasting is conducted either by the government or by some company chartered by the government. There is no practical medium between the two systems. It is either the American system or the European system.

"The principal objection to programs under our system arises out of the kind of advertising that is allowed to be made a part of them.

"The Commission recognizes that the industry is young, that many policies must grow out of experience, and that some stations today are making efforts to constantly raise the standards of broadcasting, but the problem cannot be solved by a few stations. There is not a single station that can escape responsibility.. A heavy responsibility rests upon all chain companies. Today, approximately 550 persons, firms or companies hold licenses which give them the right to use the air to its maximum capacity for radio broadcasting purposes. There are 123,000,000 people in the United States wholly dependent upon these few persons for their radio entertainment. Their rights in this new art cannot be denied. And if their share of this form of entertainment can be received only at the expense of advertising statements or claims which are false, deceptive or exaggerated, or at the expense of programs which contain matter which would be commonly regarded as offensive to persons of recognized types of political, social and religious belief, then they are justified in demanding a change in the system.

"The good will of the listener is the station's only asset, and, therefore, this problem first should rest with the licensees of stations. The problem should not be taken out of their hands until they have had full opportunity to make the necessary corrections. If they decline the opportunity, or seizing it, fail, the matter should be treated with proper legislation. As an aid and a guide in the matter, the Commission commends to the licensee of each radio broadcasting station for his most serious consideration the following code of ethics which has been adopted by the National Association of Broadcasters. The Commission believes this code to be fair and just to the broadcaster and to the listener, and that it is an avenue by which the industry can regulate itself.

CODE OF ETHICS

Adopted by the National Association of Broadcasters

1. Recognizing that the radio audience includes persons of all ages and all types of political, social and religious belief, every broadcaster will endeavor to prevent the broadcasting of any matter which would commonly be regarded as offensive.
2. When the facilities of a broadcaster are used by others than the owner, the broadcaster shall ascertain the financial responsibility and character of such client, that no dishonest, fraudulent or dangerous person, firm or organization may gain access to the radio audience.
3. Matter which is barred from the mails as fraudulent, deceptive or obscene shall not be broadcast.
4. Every broadcaster shall exercise great caution in accepting any advertising matter regarding products or services which may be injurious to health.
5. No broadcaster shall permit the broadcasting of advertising statements or claims which he knows or believes to be false, deceptive or grossly exaggerated.
6. Every broadcaster shall strictly follow the provisions of the Radio Act of 1927 regarding the clear identification of sponsored or paid-for material.
7. Care shall be taken to prevent the broadcasting of statements derogatory to other stations, to individuals, or to competing products or services, except where the law specifically provides that the station has no right of censorship.
8. Where charges of violation of any article of the Code of Ethics of the National Association of Broadcasters are filed in writing with the Managing Director, the Board of Directors shall investigate such charges and notify the station of its findings.

FREQUENCY STABILITY IMPROVES

During November the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce measured the frequency of 383 broadcasting stations representing an increase over the next highest month, viz., October, when 381 were measured. 153 or 40% deviated less than 50 cycles, 86 or 22.5% deviated less than 100 cycles, 76 or 20% deviated less than 200 cycles. The others numbering 68 or 17.5% went over 200 cycles. A considerable gain over previous monthly lists is indicated in the class deviating less than 50 cycles.

The following stations measured maintained frequency stability within 50 cycles, plus and minus:

KELW; KFAB; KFAC; KFBK; KFDM; KFEL; KFEQ; KFI; KFJI; KFIX-KYW; KFLV; KFOR; KFPY; KFQU; KFSG; KFUD; KFVD; KFWB; KFXF; KFYZ; KGB; KGBZ; KGEF; KGER; KGFJ; KGIZ; KGNO; KGC; KGW; KHQ; KLX; KLZ; KMED; KMJ; KMO; KMOX; KMPC; KMTR; KOAC; KOIL; KOMO; KOY; KPO; KPPC; KRLD; KRMD; KSAC; KSD; KSL; KSO; KSTP; KTAR; KTBR; KTBS; KTM; KTRH; KTSM; KVOO; KVOS; KWKH; KWLC; KXA; WAAB; WAAF; WAPI; WASH; WBAA; WBAK; WBBM; WBEN; WBEO; WBSO; WBT; WBZ-WBZA; WCAM; WCAO; WCBM; WCCO; WCFL; WCKY; WCSH; WDAE; WDBJ; WDEL; WDOD; WDRC; WEAI; WEAN; WEDC; WEEI; WENR; WEVD; WFAA; WFBL; WFI; WFCM; WGES; WGN; WGR; WGY; WHAM; WHAS; WHAZ; WHB; WHDH; WHN; WHO; WIBO; WIBW; WILL; WILM; WISN; WJAG; WJAX; WJBO; WJMS; WJZ; WKBF; WKBH; WKRC; WKZO; WLAP; WLBZ; WLOE; WLS; WLV; WMAL; WMBC; WMBI; WNBH; WOAI; WOC; WODA; WOKO; WOL; WOW; WPCC; WPOR; WTAR; WPTF; WQBC; WRAX; WRUF; WSAR; WSB; WSM; WSME; WSUI; WSVS; WTAD; WTAM; WTMJ; WWJ; WTAG.

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WASHINGTON AS RADIO CENTER

Seven hundred and fifteen hours of network radio time were utilized by Government officials during the year, reports from the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System show. The NBC report shows that a total of 515 broadcasting hours were utilized by the United States government over its two systems and the CBS report shows that 200 hours of time were used by government officials. The NBC report states that 329 government officials spoke over the radio, making a total of 730 speeches. The CBS report shows that 600 programs originated in the Washington studios of that company, totaling over 200 air hours and ranging from addresses by President Hoover and some 200 government officials.

Every member of President Hoover's cabinet spoke over both systems during the year.

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RULES YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

False and misleading representations resulting in deception of the public are matters of public interest which the Federal Trade Commission has power to prevent.

Practices opposed to good morals because characterized by deception, bad faith, fraud, and oppression are unfair methods of competition. Federal Trade Commission v Gratz et al 253 U. S. 421.

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K F U O DENIED MORE POWER

The application of station KFUO, St. Louis, Missouri, operated by the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States, to increase night power from 500 to 1000 watts on 550 kc was denied this week by the Commission sustaining the recommendation of Examiner Walker (Report No. 268). The Commission supported the findings of the examiner in that the granting of the request would cause serious interference to a number of other stations, and the increased power would increase the quota of an already over quota State and Zone. The Commission concluded that the territory served by this applicant is receiving good broadcasting service from a number of stations, and the requested increase would not appear to be necessary in order to render additional service in this area.

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DENY MACON, MISSOURI APPLICATION

The application of Charles L. Fower, Macon, Missouri to establish a new station on 1210 kc with power of 100 watts and unlimited time was denied by the Commission, upholding the report of Examiner Pratt (No. 284). The Commission found that the granting of the proposed new facilities would create objectionable interference with the services of existing stations on the same frequency and one station on an adjacent frequency. The applicant, according to the Commission decision, failed to make a sufficient showing in the record of the character of programs proposed to be broadcast and the availability of the necessary talent. The question of quota was involved and the Commission decided that the granting of this application would be in violation of the Davis Amendment.

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W A L R STAYS AT ZANESVILLE

The applications of the Ohio Broadcasting Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio and Akron Broadcasting Corporation, Akron, Ohio, and the Zanesville Radio Broadcasting Corp., Zanesville, Ohio, involving the removal of station WALR at Zanesville, Ohio, to either Cleveland or Akron, or to permit the station to remain at Zanesville, was decided by the Commission this week. Acting on the recommendation of Examiner Walker (Report No. 277) the Commission found that the station should be permitted to continue its operation at Zanesville under the present management. The Cleveland applicant requested authority to erect a new station in that city, taking over the facilities of station WALR. The Akron Broadcasting Corporation, Akron, Ohio, had an agreement with the present operator of station WALR to assign the license to this organization, and then it was proposed to move the station from Zanesville to Akron. A second agreement is mentioned in the decision between the Cleveland Radio Broadcasting Corporation and WALR, by which the station was to be operated by the Corporation and under its complete control. This agreement was not brought to the attention of the Commission, and the station was operated by the Corporation for some months without consent of the Commission. The application of the Zanesville Radio Broadcasting Corporation to take over the station in that city was dismissed by the Commission without further consideration.

The Commission held that the city of Cleveland now "receives good broadcasting service from a number of existing local stations, and it does not appear that there

is a need for additional service in that area". It was further concluded that there was not a sufficient showing made for the proposed service at Akron, nor that the applicant from either Cleveland or Akron have sufficient financial ability to properly construct and maintain the proposed station. The Commission found the proposed operation of a station on 1210 kc would cause serious interference with the service of station WHBC at Canton, Ohio. "Such interference would result in virtual destruction of the present service area of WHBC" it was ruled.

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WASH-WOOD CASE CLOSED

The application of station WASH, Grand Rapids, Michigan, for consent to voluntary assignment of license from WASH, Inc., to Kunsky-Trendel Broadcasting Company, was reconsidered and granted by the Commission this week.

The application had been designated for hearing due to failure of the applicant and station WOOD to agree upon a division of time. Since this action of the Commission the applicant petitioned the Commission for a reconsideration, and indicated that both stations were now under the control of the same licensee and that under these circumstances a time division hearing would not be necessary.

In reconsidering and granting the application, under the circumstances, the Commission followed its established policy of avoiding hearings whenever no party would be adversely affected by its action.

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RECOMMENDS NEW STATION DENIAL

Examiner Hyde (Report No. 308) this week recommended denial of the application of Capital City Broadcasters Company, Pierre, South Dakota, to erect a new station on 580 kc with power of 100 watts and 12 hours daily operation. The renewal application of station KGFX, Pierre, South Dakota, now operating as a daylight station on this assignment was recommended to be dismissed in the same findings. The examiner found that the applicants for the new station had not made a sufficient showing of the programs proposed or the availability of talent, since the evidence in the case would indicate the existing station is having difficulty in producing programs except for a period of about an hour and a half each day. The existing license of station KGFX does not expire until March 1, 1932.

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RECESS COMMISSION ACTION

Upon motion duly made and carried, the Commission directed that during the period December 22, 1931 to January 4, 1932, when a majority of the Commission is not present, the Commissioner or Commissioners present are directed to act subject to the ratification of the Commission with regard to the following matters:

1. Applications for licenses or renewal of licenses.
2. Applications for modification of CP.
3. Applications for consent to Voluntary Assignment of CP or licenses.
4. Any application or request to meet an emergency.

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COMMISSION URGES COOPERATION

For the purpose of preventing expensive hearings and other difficulties, the Commission is now urging all stations sharing assignments with other stations to cooperate and work out definite agreements under which specified hours of operation may be inserted in licenses. In the letter to stations the Commission points out that "in a large number of cases an inability on the part of the participants to agree compels the Commission to set the cases down for hearing with the consequence that both stations must spend considerable time and money in attending a public hearing and in the prosecution of their cases."

"Perhaps both could be better utilized in the management and operation of the station. Moreover, in each case the Commission must issue a temporary and conditional license. It is obvious that such a license cannot be beneficial to the station.

"To avoid this seemingly waste of time and money, reduce the number of hearings, and thereby reduce the number of conditional licenses, the Commission proposes that you consult with the licensee of the station with whom you share time and agree to stipulate the hours during which each station shall operate and consent to have such hours specified in your license. Upon receipt of such agreement and with your consent the Commission will specify in your license the exact hours during which your station shall be operated."

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ELY, MINN. APPLICATION DENIED

The Commission this week denied the application of Jacob L. Pete seeking authority to erect a new station at Ely, Minn. and at the same time granted a renewal license to Charles L. Jaren, who operates a station (KGDE) at Fergus Falls, Minn. The applications were heard together before Chief Examiner Yost who held that the Ely station should be granted a portion of the time now allotted to the Fergus Falls station should be given to the new applicant. The Fergus Falls station operates on 1200 kc with 100 watts. The Chief Examiner's report was based upon an agreement between the applicants submitted at the hearing.

Later Jaren filed a lengthy affidavit with the Commission charging that he was coerced into signing the agreement and that he relied upon certain statements made by H. D. Hayes, supervisor of radio at Chicago, in a letter. Upon this affidavit the Commission voted to reopen the case and hear testimony while sitting en banc.

In the decision of the Commission it was stated that "the testimony given by Jaren at the first hearing in no respect represented his true position upon the matter and he was unduly influenced by circumstances not at that time within the knowledge of the Commission." The decision further stated that "while there appears very little basis for the statements written by Supervisor Hayes yet it appears conclusively that Jaren did have respect for and in fact relied upon the opinions of a Government official." - - -

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DAVIS AMENDMENT UPHOLD

The Davis Amendment and General Orders 92 and 102 promulgated by the Commission to carry the Amendment into effect were upheld by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia this week. In two opinions -- one sustaining the Commission's denial to Station WPTF, Raleigh, N. C. an increase from 1 KW to 5 KW in power and the other sustaining the Commission's denial of Station KECA, Los Angeles, Calif. an increase of from 1 KW to $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW daytime power -- the Court made it clear that the Davis Amendment is constitutional and that General Orders 92 and 102 are valid regulations thereunder. Both decisions related to facilities which could be utilized without interference to other stations and the court was careful to point out that the question was "not whether the station shall suffer the loss of any facility not heretofore allotted to it, but whether it shall be granted an additional facility not heretofore possessed by it."

While the applications were for construction permits in both cases, the court considered them as applications for modification of license and held that the appeals were not barred by Section 16 of the Radio Act. A motion by the Commission to this effect was accordingly barred.

The WPTF decision (No. 5444) and the KECA opinion (No. 5445) were reported concurrently and must be read together. Neither opinion is yet reported. The decision stated:

"It is true that the increase of power requested by appellant would subserve the public convenience and interest of the people residing in the additional area which would be better served thereby. But the Commission must take into consideration the public convenience, interest, and necessity of the radio service of the entire country, of which appellant's station and its service area are but a part. Congress has found it necessary to formulate general rules to govern the exercise of this authority. Accordingly in the Davis Amendment it has provided that as far as possible an absolute equality of broadcasting facilities is to be divided between the respective zones, and that each zone's facilities shall be divided among the States composing it according to population. The Commission is required to carry this equality into effect whenever necessary or proper, by increasing or decreasing station power when applications are made for licenses or renewals of licenses. This provision plainly includes the authority similarly to deny an increase of power when applied for by a station. General Orders 92 and 102 are valid regulations within the terms of the Davis Amendment, and the Commission's denial of appellant's application is justified thereby.

"Appellant contends that the Davis Amendment, if given such an application, is unconstitutional. We do not think so. Congress has the power under the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution (Art. 1, sec. 8, cl. 3) to regulate all forms of interstate and foreign commerce, and radio broadcasting is a species of such commerce. Regulation of it must necessarily have regard to the number, location, construction, and operation of such stations, including the power employed by them in transmitting radio signals.

"The decision of the Commission is not arbitrary or capricious. The number of radio stations already operating in this country is so great that a faithful compliance with the restrictive regulations relating to the establishment of new stations, or the increase of the power of existing ones, is necessary to avoid confusion. At times this may seem harsh in individual cases, but it is conducive to public interest, convenience, and necessity, when the broadcasting system of the country is considered as an entirety."

FREQUENCY DEVIATION SERIOUS

Failure to maintain frequency within the limits prescribed by the Commission may be considered proper grounds for revocation of license under Section 14 of the Radio Act, the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia pointed out in a decision this week sustaining the Commission's refusal to relicense Station KFQU, operated by W. E. Riker at Holy City, California.

Because the station failed to operate in accordance with General Order 7 and attempted to assign substantial rights to another party without the consent of the Commission, the station's renewal license was set for hearing. An examiner found that the license should not be renewed and the applicant appealed. Miss Fannev Neyman argued the case for the Commission.

The Court ruled in its opinion (No. 5422 - Not yet reported) as follows:

"It is provided by the Commission's General Order No. 7, promulgated on April 28, 1927, that a maximum of one-half kilocycle is fixed as the extreme deviation from the authorized frequency of any station operating under license issued under the terms of the radio act of 1927, and that maintenance of the assigned frequency within the prescribed limits is the duty of each radio broadcasting station, and that a violation of this order will be deemed by the Commission cause for revocation of a license under Section 14 of the radio act of 1927. Section 14, just mentioned, defines the causes for which broadcasting licenses may be revoked by the Commission; among these causes are 'failure to operate substantially as set forth in the license,' and 'failure to observe any of the restrictions and conditions of this act or of any regulation of the licensing authority authorized by this act.'"

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TRANSFER OF RADIO DIVISION

One of the first radio measures to be reported in the present Congress is S.1037 which provides for the transfer of the radio inspection service now in the Department of Commerce to the control of the Federal Radio Commission. The bill was reported favorably from the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee (Report 23) by Senator Dill (D) Washington and probably will receive early consideration. The Senate has twice passed similar bills and the proposal at one time passed the House. No change in the classification or personnel of the Radio Division would be effected if the bill becomes law.

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ATLANTA RADIO MONITOR MOVED

The monitor station formerly located in the office of the radio supervisor in Atlanta, Ga. will be established near Marietta, Ga. shortly after the first of the year, according to William D. Terrell, Chief of the Commerce Department's Radio Division. The change is being made because of interference from electrical devices in the vicinity of the Atlanta office, Mr. Terrell said. In the new location the monitor station is expected to obtain more accurate information on a greater number of stations.

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SEITZ CITES FOREIGN RADIO

Don C. Seitz, former New York newspaperman, writing for EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, says that the press is contributing \$500,000 daily without return to foster moronic programs. Mr. Seitz sees nothing but merit in the way European countries handle their radio and nothing but wrong in the way it is handled in this country.

Mr. Seitz believes receiving set owners should be taxed in order to raise the cost of programs. He attacks radio as being a "monopolistic monster" in the opening paragraph and later suggests that it should be operated as a "monopoly of convenience."

"Were it organized upon the telephonic basis," he writes, "its prospects for permanency would be assured. Instead of sponging upon the press, advertisers and performers, it should establish itself on a paid relationship."

Mr. Seitz seems to prefer European methods for radio control in the United States. He does not state whether or not he prefers European regulations for the American press.

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LONGER LICENSE TERMS

The bill (S.481) introduced in the Senate by Senator White (R) Maine embodies most of the legislative recommendations sent to the Congress by the Federal Radio Commission. The bill does not contain the provision which would authorize the Commission to suspend licenses for 30-day periods nor does it contain the provision limiting license periods to one-year terms.

The 30-day suspension provision is wholly unsound in principle. The station is either entitled to a license or it is not entitled to a license. The public should not be penalized for the wrongdoing of the licensee. This provision is about as sound as a law compelling an electric power company to cut off its service to the public because it has charged an illegal rate.

The one year license provision is equally unsound. The only rights now recognized in the broadcaster are those within the four corners of his six-months license and no business can stabilize itself with its substantive rights so narrowed. The Commission has recourse to the revocation section of the act to delete an offending station and it is proper that testimony which would warrant refusal of renewal of license would likewise justify a revocation. Changes in assignment can always be made by consent of parties affected. Without consent long and costly lawsuits result. What objection can there be to three year licenses when (1) the law now authorizes such terms and (2) most of the existing stations have already held their assignments for terms in excess of three years but under a number of licenses.

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RADIO SERVICE BULLETIN

The Radio Division of the Department of Commerce has issued its 176th Radio Service Bulletin which contains lists of Mexican and Cuban broadcasting stations. The Bulletin is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. at five cents per copy.

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NEW APPLICATION BLANKS

New forms to be filed in any action requiring consideration of the Commission are being issued by the Commission. All of the old forms of filing instructions have been replaced with revision, except the application to install automatic frequency and the form requesting authority to determine license power by direct measurement of the antenna input. These forms will be ready for distribution, as well as assignment applications.

The revised form for renewal applications is now known as No. 303. Additional information is being requested, and particular attention should be given to the new blank to avoid any delay due to misunderstanding in the manner of information sought. The form for a construction permit, or a modification of the terms of a construction permit has been designated No. 301. Attention is called to a question in this form which asks if the applicant seeks the facilities of any other station. This question becomes important under G. O. 102 where the state or the zone are overquota. Several of these applications have been returned for the reason this question is not answered clearly. The same difficulty has been found with No. 304, which is used to request a modification of station license, where the applicant seeks an increase in existing facilities that require a change in the quota.

Form 302 is the application for license following a construction permit or modification, and no important change appears in this revision. Form 701 is an entirely new and distinct departure from the Commission procedure. This new application is to be used where the applicant has a construction grant which has been issued by the Commission and it becomes necessary to seek an extension of time in order to complete the work. Formerly, it was required that a modification of construction permit be filed in such instances.

These forms and their numbers should be carefully noted for future reference.

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PAID TESTIMONIALS LIMITED

Paid testimonials in advertisements which do not disclose that payment was made are prohibited by the Federal Trade Commission in an order which forbids a corporation manufacturing cosmetics to continue advertising its products by means of paid endorsements of certain women without showing that the payments were made.

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PROPOSES COMMISSION INVESTIGATION

Representative Horr (R) Washington, last week, introduced in the House a resolution providing a congressional inquiry to determine whether there is undue domination or monopoly in broadcasting, to investigate the Federal Radio Commission and the National Broadcasting Company in the Northwest."

In a statement made public this week Representative Horr said: "My resolution is for a complete investigation of the Commission and a sweeping inquiry into all radio broadcasting companies with special attention to monopoly on the part of the National Broadcasting Company in the Northwest."

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APPLICATIONS SET FOR HEARING

During the current week the Commission designated for hearing the following applications:

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
KWEA	Hello World Broadcasting Corp., Shreveport, Louisiana	Requests CP to make changes in equipment reducing max. rated power of equipment from 250 to 100 watts, and move transmitter and studio to Baton Rouge, La.
NEW	R.H. McNelly, Louis Brown and E. M. Pace Natchez, Mississippi	Requests CP, 1500 kc, 100 watt unlimited time facilities of KGMP in terms of quota units.
NEW	Sayles & Stewart Gillette, Wyoming	Requests CP, 1310 kc, 100 watts, 6 to 10 PM, facilities of KDYL.
WTAG	Worcester Telg. Pub. Co. Inc., Worcester, Massachusetts	Requests CP to make changes in equipment increasing max. rated power of equipment from 250 w. to 1 KW, and increasing day power to 500 watts.
NEW	Granite State Brdestg. Corp., Portsmouth, N. H.	Requests CP, 1310 kc, 100 w. share time with WKAV.

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RENEWALS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted regular renewal of licenses to the following stations: WFDW, Anniston, Ala.; WUBF, Kansas City, Kans.; KABC, San Antonio, Tex.; KBPS, Portland, Ore.; KFEL, Everett, Wash.; KFJZ, Fort Worth, Tex.; KXL, Portland, Ore.; WPAD, Paducah, Ky.; KDB, Santa Barbara, Cal.; KFYO, Abilene, Tex.; WTJS, Jackson, Tenn.; WOPI, Bristol, Tenn.

KFIZ	The Reporter Printing Company Fond de lac, Wisconsin	Granted renewal of license, 1420 kc, 100 watts, certain specified hours of operation instead of unlimited.
WMBO	WMBO, Inc. Auburn, New York	Granted temporary license subject to outcome of investigation and decision thereon with respect to ownership and operation of station.
WGL	F. C. Zieg Allen Wayne Company Fort Wayne, Indiana	Granted temporary license and designated application for hearing.
WCBM	Baltimore Brdestg. Corporation Baltimore, Maryland	Granted renewal of license pursuant to and in conformity with a Mandate of the Supreme Court of D.C. rendered 6-23-1930.

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted the following applications:

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF GRANT</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>		
WHAP	Defenders of Truth Society New York, N. Y.	Granted authority to suspend operation from 8 PM to Midnight EST, on December 25th, and Friday January 1, 1932, in order to give staff a holiday.
WRDO	WRDO, Inc. Augusta, Maine	Granted ten day extension of time in which to complete construction.
WAGM	Aroostock Broadcasting Corp., Presque Isle, Maine	Granted Mod. of CP to make changes in equipment and extend completion date to January 20, 1932.
WPCH	Eastern Broadcasting Inc. New York, N. Y.	Granted permission to broadcast its programs through WNYC, for 7 days.
WLCI	The Luthern Church Ithaca, New York	Granted authority to operate Friday, December 25th from 8 to 9 AM only, to broadcast special Christmas programs.
<u>SECOND ZONE</u>		
WASH	WASH Broadcasting Corporation Grand Rapids, Michigan	Granted consent to assignment of license to Kunsky-Trendel Broadcasting Corp. (the present licensee of WOOD, with which station WASH now shares time). The renewal applications for these stations withdrawn from hearing docket and licenses granted.
WIBG	St. Paul's P. E. Church Elkins Park, Pennsylvania	Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license to WIBG, Inc.
WBTM	L. H. R. G. & A. S. Clarke, D/B as Clarke Electric Company Danville, Virginia	Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license to Piedmont Broadcasting Corp. to become effective January 1, 1932, when renewals expire.
WWSW	William S. Walker Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license to Walker and Downing Radio Corp. effective January 1, 1932.
WLAP	American Broadcasting Corp. of Kentucky Louisville, Kentucky	Granted permission to operate after midnight on 1010 kc, with 250 watts, to make antenna tests and experiments to determine that with such radiating device operation may be had without interference with other stations on channel. (Hearing on 1010 kc extended 60 days.)

APPLICATIONS GRANTED (Continued)

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF GRANT</u>
<u>THIRD ZONE</u>		
WDIX	No. Mississippi Brdcastg. Corp. Tupelo, Mississippi	Granted CP to move studio and transmitter from Tupelo to Texarkana, Arkansas and change frequency from 1500 to 1420 kc.
KMLB	J. C. Liner Monroe, Louisiana	Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license to Liner's Brdcastg. Station, Inc.
<u>FOURTH ZONE</u>		
KGEW	Central Neb. Brdcastg. Company Kearney, Nebraska	Granted license covering changes in equipment and moving transmitter, 1310 kc, 100 watt, unlimited time.
KFDY	South Dakota State College Brookings, South Dakota	Granted extension of completion date to January 5, 1932.
WHA	University of Wisconsin Madison, Wisconsin	Granted authority to operate until 5:45 PM, CST, February 14, 1932 in order to broadcast a meeting of the inter-church counsel in the interest of world peace.
<u>FIFTH ZONE</u>		
KGKX	C. E. Twiss & F. H. McCann Sand Point, Idaho	Granted consent to assign license to W. W. Von Cannon.
KPJM	A. P. Miller Prescott, Arizona	Granted authority to install automatic frequency control.

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CONSTRUCTION PERMITS RECEIVED

During the current week the following applications for Construction permits covering changes in transmitting equipment were received at the Commission from the following stations: WNBO, Silver Haven, Pa.; KFGQ, Boone, Iowa.

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LICENSE APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received applications for license following construction permits from the following stations: KGEK, Yuma, Colo.; KROW, Oakland, California.

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APPLICATIONS RETURNED

During the current week the Commission returned the following applications at the request of the applicants:

3-MLB-914	National Radio & Brdcstg. Corp. Amarillo, Texas	WDAG	Specified hours of operation.
3-MLB-915	E. B. Gish Amarillo, Texas	KGRS	Specified hours of operation.
3-P-B-2404	Shreveport Broadcasting Company Shreveport, Louisiana	NEW	Construction permit for new station on 1310 kc. (request of applicant.)
3-P-B-2420	Louisiana Broadcast Company Baton Rouge, Louisiana	NEW	Construction permit for a new station on 1310 kc. (request of applicant.)
3-P-B-2398	Albert Rosenstein Savannah, Georgia	NEW	Construction permit for a new station on 1400 kc. (G.O. 102, 111, 115, 116).
3-P-B-2399	La Grange Broadcasting Company La Grange, Georgia	NEW	Construction permit for a new station on 1120 kc. (G.O. 102, 115)
5-P-B-2412	Richmond J. Morrow Roseville, California	NEW	Construction permit for a new station on 1400 kc. (G.O. 102, 111, 115, 116.)

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MISCELLANEOUS COMMISSION ACTION

WNBW Ex. Rep. No. 246	Home Cut Glass & Chine Company Carbondale, Pennsylvania	Action taken on December 18th, reconsidered and case remanded to hearing docket for additional data.
KFPL	C. C. Baxter Dublin, Texas	Application for renewal of license withdrawn and license granted.
WAPI	Alabama Polytechnic Inst. Birmingham, Alabama	Denied application for extension of commencement date of CP for 25 KW transm.
WABC	Atlantic Broadcasting Corp., New York, N. Y.	<u>Denied</u> petition reconsider action of the Commission taken Dec. 4th, denying the application for a booster station in West. Applicants denied req. for re-hearing in this matter to be heard at same time as pending applications of WBAL and WTIC.
WMBA	LeRoy Joseph Beebe Newport, Rhode Island	<u>Denied</u> petition moving Commission reconsider its action denying a renewal.
KGCU	Mandan Radio Association, Mandan, North Dakota	App. for renewal station was heretofore set for hearing. Station now has CP to operate on different freq. with increased power, sharing with KLPM.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission received the following applications:

<u>ERC</u>	<u>FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
<u>SECOND ZONE</u>				
2-MLB-925		KQV	KQV Broadcasting Company Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Mod. Lic. increase operating time to unlimited.

The applicant is now licensed to operate with power of 500 watts, sharing time with station WSMK, Dayton, Ohio on 1380 kc. The Second Zone is under quota; Pennsylvania is under quota; Ohio is under quota. The granting of this application would increase the quota.

<u>THIRD ZONE</u>				
3-ALB-408		WCOA	City of Pensacola, Pensacola, Florida	Voluntary assignment of license to Pensacola Broadcasting Company.
3-APB-27				

<u>FOURTH ZONE</u>				
4-PB-2425		NEW	I. D. Cornett & N.H.Yarger Massena, Iowa	C. P. new station on 1240 kc, 50 watts daytime. Facilities of KTAT, WACO, and WSPD.

This application would appear to be in violation of G. O. 102. The Fourth Zone is over quota; Iowa is over quota. The applicant has specified the use of facilities in the Third and the Second Zones. The Commission's General Order requires, in such circumstances, an applicant for facilities should request those now assigned to the over quota state in the over quota Zone, from which the application originates.

<u>FIFTH ZONE</u>				
5-ZB-43		KOAC	Oreg. St. Agric. College Corvallis, Oregon	Determine license power by direct measurement antenna input.
5-PB-2423		KDFN	D. L. Hathaway Casper, Wyoming	C. P. make changes in equipment; change frequency to 1440 kc and operate unlimited time with 500 watts.

The applicant at present operates with unlimited time on 1210 kc and power of 100 watts. The closest stations to Casper on the requested frequency are WMBD, Peoria, Illinois, approximately 875 miles distant, and WTAD, Quincy, Illinois. Both stations use 500 watts night power. The Quincy station is approximately 800 miles distant. The Engineering Division of the Commission recommends under similar circumstances a separation of 770 miles. The Fifth Zone is over quota; Wyoming is under quota. The granting of this application would increase the quota.