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BROADCASTERS' NEWS BULLETIN

Issued by

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING ♦ ♦ ♦ WASHINGTON, D. C.

PHILIP G. LOUCKS, Managing Director

December 17, 1932

LICENSE FEE BILL

Senator Dill (D) of Washington, on Friday introduced in the Senate a bill (S.5201) providing for a system of license fees for radio stations.

"I think it is highly desirable that radio stations in this country shall provide a large part of the cost of regulation by the Government," Senator Dill declared. "I hope to have hearings on the bill and have it reported in the near future."

The bill, in many particulars, follows the amendment added by the Senate to the Davis Bill last session. This license fee provision previously had been reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce but was removed when the bill was reported to the Senate this week.

Roughly the bill provides a fee of \$120 a year for a 100 watt station, \$600 for a 1000 watt station, and \$5,000 for a clear channel station.

In addition to these annual license fees, a system of fees for filing of applications is provided.

Educational stations would pay about one-half the rate applicable to commercially operated stations.

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SENATE COMMITTEE AMENDS DAVIS BILL

The Davis Bill (H.R. 7716) was reported with amendments to the Senate this week by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. The bill has already passed the House. The bill was reported favorably last session with an amendment proposing a system of license fees for all radio stations. This provision was omitted from the bill by the Committee in again reporting the measure.

The bill amends twelve different sections of the radio act of 1927 by clarifying and amplifying provisions dealing chiefly with procedure and administration, and also contains a section forbidding the broadcast by any station any information concerning any lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme, offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, and fixing a penalty for such violation.

The bill as analyzed in the Senate report (Senate Report No. 1004) is as follows:

"No attempt has been made in this bill to change any provision of substantive law dealing with radio, with the exception of the lottery section, the section relating to the use of radio for political purposes and the section relating to transmissions to foreign stations.

"All of the provisions in the bill have been considered by the Federal Radio Commission and its counsel, and have their approval and recommendation.

"Section 1 simply adds the words 'the jurisdiction of' before the words 'United States' in line 5 of page 1. This amendment was originally suggested by counsel for the Radio Commission.

"Section 2 excludes the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Alaska, Guam, eastern Samoa, and the Hawaiian Islands from the equality allocations of the broadcasting zone system, but provides that other portions of the radio act shall apply to them.

"The amendment to section 3 provides for a fixed term for the chairman instead of leaving it indefinite and also provides for a vice chairman to function during the absence or disability of the chairman.

"Section 4 amends paragraph (f) of section 4 of the act by omitting the words 'in the character of emitted signals,' which do not properly belong in the paragraph, and also provides that changes in wave lengths, authorized power or in the times of operation shall not be made until after a hearing. No hearing is required by existing law.

"Paragraph (k) of the same section is amended by setting forth with more particularity the procedure under which the Commission shall conduct its hearings. The amendment specifically authorizes the holding of public hearings, provides they may be held at any designated place, and designates who may hold hearings and the authority of such persons.

"Your committee has amended the House text by striking out those words that authorize hearings to be held by examiners or other employees of the commission.

"Under the existing law the commission has assumed the authority to empower examiners appointed by the commission to hold hearings. The present law simply provides that the commission shall hold hearings and then, in another part of the law, examiners are mentioned among those that may be appointed by the commission.

"During recent months the commission has directed that examiners hold practically all hearings. In some cases parties to contests before the commission have found it impossible to secure hearings before the commission and have not been able even to make an argument to the commission after an examiner had taken all the testimony. Under present procedure there seems to be little justification for the continuation of five commissioners unless the commissioners are to conduct the hearings and do the work originally intended by the law. If this policy is to continue, it would seem to be in the interest of economy to cut the commission to three members or to a director of radio.

"Your committee believes it more desirable that the commission should hold these hearings and secure more personal knowledge of contests by this method, and for that reason has provided that all hearings shall be held by the commission, or by a commissioner, or by a number of commissioners as the commission may designate.

"In general the procedural provisions of paragraph (k) as amended conform to similar sections in other laws.

"Section 5 authorizes the commission to require the painting and/or elimination of radio towers if in its judgment such towers constitute, or may constitute a menace to air navigation.

"Section 6 of the bill amends section 9 by eliminating the territories and possessions from the zone system, and also by subjecting renewals of licenses to the same restrictions governing the original granting thereof.

"Section 9 clarifies the language in section 14 of the act and simplifies the procedure under which licenses may be revoked, modified, or suspended.

"Under the present law a licensee has 30 days in which to make a showing as to why his license should not be revoked. Your committee believes that is a longer period of time than is necessary, but thinks some definite period of protection should be given, especially since the House amendment to section 14 enlarges the power of the commission to the point of suspending a license. For these reasons the committee has stricken out the words 'reasonable opportunity' on page 11, line 16, and inserted in lieu thereof 'fifteen days.'

"Section 10 substitutes for section 16 of the act a simpler and more efficacious procedure in appeals. Your committee has struck out the entire House text and inserted its own appeal section, which was prepared with great care. The most important difference between this amendment and the House provision is that under this amendment a licensee, whose license is revoked or suspended, may appeal to the local district court instead of being required to prosecute his appeal in the District Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia. This is of particular advantage to the owners of small stations located a long distance from the District of Columbia. It will result also in questions of radio law being submitted to judges of the district courts and circuit courts of appeals instead of all radio law questions being passed upon by the District Court of Appeals of the District

SENATE COMMITTEE AMENDS DAVIS BILL (Concluded)

of Columbia. This is especially important from the standpoint of building up a series of legal interpretations of radio law by different inferior courts of the United States.

"Section 13 is a new provision in the radio law, and provides that no person shall broadcast by means of any radio station, for which a license is required by any law of the United States, any information concerning any lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme, offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, etc., and provides penalties for such offense, upon conviction thereof. The committee does not think that the United States should permit any radio station, licensed and regulated by the Government, to engage in such unlawful practices. Furthermore, the broadcast of such information is unfair to the newspapers, which are forbidden the use of the mails, if they contain such information.

"Your committee has substituted a new section for section 13. The purpose of the new section is identical with the section passed by the House, but your committee believes the language of the new section more nearly places radio stations on the same basis as newspapers in connection with broadcasting information as to lotteries.

"Your committee has added section 14 as a new section. This amendment strikes out section 18 of the radio act of 1927 and substitutes the language of section 14.

"The purpose of this amendment is to extend the requirement of equality of treatment of political candidates to supporters and opponents of candidates, and public questions before the people for a vote. It also prohibits any increased charge for political speeches.

"No station owner is required to permit the use of his station for any of these purposes, but if a station permits one candidate or the supporters or opponents of a candidate, or of a public question upon which the people are to vote, then the requirement of equality of treatment and of no higher rates than the ordinary advertising rates shall be charged.

"Section 15 is a new section designed to give the commission control of all studios or apparatus in the United States used in connection with a broadcasting station in a foreign country for the purpose of furnishing programs to be transmitted back into the United States.

"The Radio Commission has recommended such legislation. Your committee believes this is the only method whereby the commission can control radio programs originating in the United States to be broadcast by a foreign station and thereby transmitted back into the United States.

"That practice is now being carried on in connection with one station of high power just across the Mexican border and owned by American citizens, and your committee is informed that other stations to be used in the same manner are being planned. The operation of this legislation will not interfere with any broadcasting that is in the public interest of the people of the United States and will empower the commission to regulate broadcasting originating in the United States."

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SHULER APPEAL IN SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court of the United States was petitioned this week to review the decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in the so-called Shuler case. The court upheld the Commission's refusal of a renewal license to the Trinity Methodist Church (Station KGEF) Los Angeles, Calif. because of state-ments broadcast by the Rev. Robert P. Shuler.

This case brings before the Supreme Court of the United States for the first time the questions of censorship of radio programs and the right of free speech over the radio.

"Is speech from a broadcasting station to be held less entitled to protection under the First Amendment than speech from a public platform or the contents of a newspaper?", Louis G. Caldwell, attorney for the petitioner, asks in his brief. "If it is, then the Constitution, in this respect, ceases to be a living instru-ment which adapts itself to the progress of science and the evolution of human institutions. The First Amendment has a social purpose, to protect the right of free expression against the attempts of government to curb it. The right remains constant and in full vigor; the means of publication may vary with the advance of civilization.

"In the short span of twelve years broadcasting has largely replaced the pub-lic platform as the forum for the debate of important issues, and has achieved a status comparable to that of the press as a means of mass communication. To say that freedom of speech means only the right to speak to a present audience and not the right to address invisible listeners, is to confuse the means with the right itself. Historically, as a device for interfering with the right of free expres-sion, censorship and licensing have usually appeared as afflictions of the press rather than of speech. In the case of broadcast speech, censorship, as a prac-tical matter, has become possible only through the system of Government licensing established by the Radio Act. It seems clear that, recognizing this, Congress intended to dispose in advance of any claim that other provisions of the Act auth-orize censorship, and, by enacting Sec. 29, to lay at rest any doubt as to whether the guaranty of free speech extends to broadcasting."

Mr. Caldwell has gone into the debates of both the House and the Senate to find the meaning of Section 29 of the Radio Act of 1927.

"In the course of the House debates, Mr. White of Maine, who had introduced the bill and was in charge of it for the House Committee, referred to a recommend-ation made by the Third National Radio Conference against censorship of broadcast programs. He was asked what provision had been made in the bill to carry out the recommendation, whereupon the following colloquy occurred:

"Mr. White of Maine. It does not touch that matter specifically. Per-sonally, I felt that we could go no further than the Federal Constitution goes in that respect. The pending bill gives the Secretary no power of interfering with freedom of speech in any way.

"Mr. LaGuardia. It is the belief of the gentleman and the intent of Con-gress in passing this bill not to give the Secretary any power whatever in that respect in considering a license or the revocation of a license.

"Mr. White of Maine. No power at all."

SHULER APPEAL IN SUPREME COURT (Continued)

"In the Senate Committee the bill was amended to include Section 29. Mr. Dill, who was in charge of the bill on the floor, also referred to the recommendation of the Conference and said:

"The bill does not give to the Commission the power to censor programs, but instead there is a provision in the bill which specifically prohibits the Commission from censoring programs in any way."

"Petitioner submits, therefore, that the protection which Section 29 gives to speech by radio is at least as broad as that given by the First Amendment to the Constitution against abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, and that, in any event, freedom of speech by radio is directly protected by the First Amendment."

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SUPREME COURT MAY GET WIBO CASE

The Supreme Court of the United States may be asked to review the decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in the WIBO case if the Department of Justice will respond to the demand of the Federal Radio Commission. The decision of the Court of Appeals held, briefly, that the Davis Amendment does not require an exact mathematical distribution of station facilities among states within a given zone, giving to the law a liberal construction.

Both Senators Dill, Washington, and White, Maine, have expressed the desire in the Senate to have the case appealed to the Supreme Court.

"I have no direct concern in radio stations in States distant from my own," Senator White told the Senate, "but I am so impressed with the importance of this decision, so completely convinced that the opinion of the majority of the court speaks the disagreement of the court with the policy laid down by the Congress and the court's purpose to disregard this policy that I feel justified in bringing the matter to the notice of the Senate in somewhat more detail than did the Senator from Washington."

In the course of his speech, Senator White said:

"In this case, then, we find a court overriding the Commission's findings of fact, which the Congress said should be conclusive unless they were arbitrary or capricious, which clearly they were not. We find a court overriding a decision of the Commission carrying out the manifest purpose of Congress, and characterizing the decision as arbitrary and capricious. This court's decision, if it stood, would nullify the congressional intent that the Commission shall find the facts in these cases and, if followed, would render futile the effort of the Congress, through the adoption of the Davis amendment, to break down the excessive concentration of stations in limited areas and to bring about an equitable distribution of radio services throughout the country.

The majority opinion of the court in this case, in my view, discloses a studied purpose to repeal by judicial decision a congressional act. If this opinion stands, the Davis amendment has indeed become a dead letter. I therefore join in the hope expressed by the senior Senator from Washington (Mr. Dill) that the case may go forward to the Supreme Court, to the end that the Congress may know whether this equalization amendment is to be respected or whether the congressional purpose has come to naught. - - - -

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KFSD NIGHT POWER INCREASED

Station KFSD, San Diego, Calif. was granted a power increase this week for nighttime service from 500 to 1000 watts by the Radio Commission in sustaining Report No. 424 of Chief Examiner Ellis A. Yost. The station operates unlimited time on a frequency of 600 kilocycles.

The Commission states that this station renders a generally meritorious service and further that "the operation of KFSD with 1 KW night power, as proposed, would extend the present nighttime service of this station over a rather large area that does not now receive satisfactory service from the applicant station." It is further stated by the Commission that this increased power would "not be expected to result in any objectionable interference with the services of any other station, either on the same or adjacent frequencies."

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WMAL DENIED POWER INCREASE

Station WMAL, Washington, D. C. was denied a power increase this week by the Radio Commission from 250 to 500 watts for nighttime service, thereby sustaining Chief Examiner Yost. The station operates on a frequency of 630 kilocycles.

The Commission in its decision states that such a power increase "would cause objectionable interference with the services of Station WGBF at Evansville, Ind. and a group of three stations near Hamilton, Ontario, all of which operate on the same frequency. Furthermore, it is probable that interference would result with the service of Station WCAO, Baltimore, Md, operating upon a frequency 30 kilocycles removed from that of the applicant station." The Commission states further that granting the application would violate Section 9 of the Radio Act in so far as it would increase the broadcast facilities of the District of Columbia, giving it more than its fair share of radio facilities.

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KANSAS DENIED NEW STATION

The Radio Commission this week sustained Examiner Elmer W. Pratt, in his Report No. 429, in which he recommended that the application of James M. Caldwell for a construction permit to erect a new station at Goodland, Kansas, to operate on a frequency of 1310 kilocycles sharing time with KGFV be denied.

In denying the application the Commission states that "Goodland, Kansas, the location of the proposed station, is a rather small community having a population of about 3500, and it is extremely doubtful that sufficient financial support could be obtained therein to insure either the proper maintenance and operation of the proposed station or the rendering of a meritorious service." The Commission states that fair radio service is now enjoyed at Goodland.

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LICENSE APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission has received the following applications for licenses where construction permits have already been granted: KRKD, Los Angeles, Calif; and KMJ, Fresno, Calif.

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DENY NEW HAMPSHIRE STATION

The Commission this week sustained Chief Examiner Yost in his Report No. 90 (correct) in which he recommended that G. Colby Blackwell be denied a construction permit for a new station to be located at Manchester, N. H. to operate on 1430 kc, 500 watts power, unlimited time.

It is stated by the Commission in its opinion that the applicant is not and will not be either financially or technically qualified to construct or operate a broadcasting station.

The Commission says further that "the operation of the new station, as proposed, would result in objectionable interference with the services of a number of established stations now operating upon the same frequency as that requested by the applicant."

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MADRID DELEGATION RETURNING

Members of the American Delegation to the International Radiotelegraph Conference which recently closed at Madrid, Spain, will return to the United States next week.

It is expected that preliminary conferences looking toward a North American Conference next Spring will commence shortly after first of the year. The time and place for the North American conference have not been agreed upon.

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DUTCH COMPANY GETS RADIO RIGHTS

Radio broadcasting in the Netherland Indies, at present chiefly in the hands of amateurs, will become a monopoly for a large Dutch company if plans now under consideration mature, according to advices to the Commerce Department from its office in Batavia, Java. The company which is seeking the Government franchise is known as "Nirom" and was organized in Amsterdam in 1929. It is now building two steel towers in Batavia which will support antennae for reception and broadcasting. The antennae will operate on 40 KW and will receive on a wave length of 16.88 mtrs.

Although negotiations have been going on for some time past, it is only recently that a mutually satisfactory agreement has been arrived at. It is proposed to license radio sets at fees ranging from \$16 for private individuals to about \$48 for cabarets, restaurants, etc. The postal authorities will collect the fees, 20 per cent going to the Government and the remainder to the broadcasting company.

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FIRST INTERNATIONAL TELEVISION BROADCAST

What is reported as the first international television broadcast to be given over water occurred recently when the British Broadcasting Company projected a program to Denmark, according to advices received in the Commerce Department. Both the voices and the pictures were remarkably clear, and even the details of the faces were easily seen.

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BASEBALL AND BROADCASTING

The ban on broadcasting of major league baseball games, widely predicted in the daily press, failed to materialize when the annual meeting of American and National League officials closed this week. The baseball magnates took no action on the broadcasting issue, despite the publicity given to it, and left to the home clubs the decision as to whether or not games are to be broadcast. Club owners are divided on the broadcasting issue, some maintaining that radio has materially helped baseball and some arguing that it does not. Broadcasting companies took the position that the issue of broadcasting baseball games was one between the sport fans and the club owners. If the club owners wanted the stay-at-home fans to have radio accounts of the games, the broadcasting companies were prepared to provide the service. If, on the other hand, the club owners barred broadcasting, it was felt that the sporting public should be given to understand that the absence of broadcasting was due to the policy of the ball club rather than the policy of the broadcasting company. It is an issue between the sporting public and the ball clubs.

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BELLOWS LOCATED IN WASHINGTON

Henry A. Bellows, vice president of the Columbia Broadcasting System has been transferred from Minneapolis, Minnesota, to Washington, D. C., although he will still retain his connection with Station WCCO in Minneapolis. Mr. Bellows is a former member of the Federal Radio Commission and for the past several years has served as Chairman of the NAB Legislative Committee. His legislative work on behalf of the industry made it necessary for him in the past to spend much of his time in Washington. Mr. Bellows has a keen understanding of the legislative problems of broadcasters and a wide acquaintanceship in official Washington.

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SCHUETTE CONSTRUES ASCAP CONTRACT

In his second Bulletin to all broadcasters this week, Oswald F. Schuette, director of NAB Copyright Activities, undertook to construe various sections of the standard copyright contract of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. The contract was forced upon the industry without any opportunity on the part of individual broadcasters to obtain a modification of any of its terms, says Mr. Schuette, and therefore the stations are entitled to the benefit of the strictest interpretation of all features of the contract. The Bulletin explains the meaning of some of the provisions of the contract and offers valuable suggestions to broadcasters.

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HEARING CALENDAR

Only one hearing involving broadcasting applications is scheduled for next week. The hearing is on the application of Station WQDM, A. J. St. Antoine and E. J. Regan, St. Albans, Vermont, for authority to change frequency from 1370 kc to 1340 kc, to increase power from 100 watts to 500 watts and to change hours of operation. Stations notified are WSPD, Toledo, Ohio, WCOA, Pensacola, Florida, KFPY, Spokane, Washington, and WDEV, Waterbury, Vermont.

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RECOMMENDS AGAINST INDIANA STATIONS

Examiner R. H. Hyde, in his Report No.437 recommends that the application of Station WFBM, Indianapolis for unlimited time on the air and Station WSBT, South Bend for full day service be denied. The two stations share time on 1230 kilocycles.

"The evidence shows", states Examiner Hyde, "Stations WFBM and WSBT to be rendering meritorious broadcast services. Neither of the two large communities to be considered in these cases has a full time station. However, the simultaneous operation of the two applicant stations would undoubtedly cause some interference. There is a serious question as to whether the two stations could be operated simultaneously without causing substantial interference with the normal service area of both stations

"The Fourth Zone is now 26 per cent over quota in broadcast facilities. Commission regulations provide that no application involving the allocation of additional facilities in an over quota zone may be granted if the grant would result in additional interference with any station or stations now licensed (FRC Rule 6). Since it is considered that the evidence will not sustain an affirmative finding that no substantial interference would result from the granting of these applications, the recommendation must be that both applications be denied."

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HIGH POWER CASES DISMISSED

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia this week dismissed the so-called high power cases at the request of the appellants.

The cases included: No. 5567 of WJZ; No. 5568 of KGO; No. 5569 of WGN and No. 5571 of WMAQ.

It may be recalled that these stations appealed to the Court some months ago when the Commission refused to grant them 50,000 watts power following the high power hearings.

With the dismissal of these appeals, the high power cases, which grew out of the Commission's revision of former General Order No. 42, have been concluded.

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WEAN AND WJAR APPLICATIONS OPPOSED

Recommendation was made this week by Examiner Elmer W. Pratt in Report No. 438 that the application of Station WJAR, Providence, Rhode Island, for 1,000 watts power experimentally on 890 kilocycles and the application of Station WEAN, Providence, Rhode Island, to have its frequency changed from 730 to 780 kilocycles and also that it be granted 1,000 watts power experimentally be denied.

The Examiner said that "although both applicants are well qualified and financially and technically prepared to operate their respective stations with power of 1,000 watts day and night, there is not sufficient showing of a need for additional service or facilities in Providence to warrant a finding that public interest, convenience and necessity would be served by the granting of either or both of these applications."

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SET FOR HEARING

During the current week the Commission has set the following cases for hearing:

WRUF	University of Florida Gainesville, Florida	Renewal of license.
WNBW	WNBW, Inc. Carbondale, Pennsylvania	Mod. of C. P. for authority to move studio and transmitter from Carbondale to Scranton, Pa., to make field intensity measurements; install new equipment, extend commencement date to 10 days after granting of this application and completion date to 60 days after December 18, 1932.
WNBW	WNBW, Inc. Carbondale, Pennsylvania	Mod. of Lic. to move studio from Carbondale to Scranton, Pennsylvania.
WBAX	John H. Stenger, Jr. Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania	C. P. to install new equipment, change frequency from 1210 to 1230 kc; increase power from 100 to 250 watts, and increase hours of operation from specified to unlimited.
KLCN	Charles Leo Lintzenich Blytheville, Arkansas	C. P. to move transmitter and studio locally in Blytheville; change frequency from 1290 to 1500 kc; increase power from 50 to 100 Watts, and change hours of operation from daytime to unlimited.

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MISCELLANEOUS ACTION

During the current week the Commission took the following miscellaneous action:

WNBW	WNBW, Inc. Carbondale, Pennsylvania	Denied extension of authority to remain silent from December 18 to 60 days after granting of Mod. of C. P., set for hearing above; also denied authority to dismantle equipment and remove from its present location.
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RENEWAL APPLICATIONS RETURNED

During the current week the Commission returned the following applications for license renewals because they were not in proper form for Commission consideration:

WBAP, Carter Publications Inc., Fort Worth, Texas; KCMC, North Mississippi Broadcasting Corp., Texarkana, Arkansas; KICA, W. E. Whitmore, Clovis, New Mexico; WJBK, James F. Hopkins, Inc., Detroit, Michigan.

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED

During the current week the Commission granted the following applications subject to the provisions of Rules 44 and 45 providing that proper protests may be filed within twenty days from the date of action:

<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>FIRST ZONE</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
WBAL	Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore. Baltimore, Maryland		Granted authority to operate a 250 watt portable unmodulated transmitter in the metropolitan area of Baltimore for purpose of conducting field intensity survey to select new site for transmitter of WBAL; frequency to be used: 1060 kc; hours 1 to 6 a.m., for period December 12 to 24 inclusive.
WMBO	WMBO, Inc. Auburn, N. Y.		Granted authority to rebuild station which was destroyed by fire; make changes in equipment and move transmitter and studio to Metcalf Building, Auburn, N. Y.
WJBI	Monmouth Broadcasting Co. Red Bank, New Jersey		Program test period extended 30 days. (from December 9) pending action on license application.
WOR	Bamberger Brcdstg. Service Inc. Newark, New Jersey		Granted Mod. of C. P. extending completion date for construction of 50 KW C. P., subject to Commission's decision on pending application which has been set for hearing.

SECOND ZONE

WAZL	Herman G. Halsted Hazleton, Pennsylvania		Granted Mod. of C. P. approving transmitter location at Corner West Broad and Laurel Streets, and change in type of equipment. Also granted consent to Vol. assign. of C. P. to Hazleton Broadcasting Service Inc.
WBEO	The Lake Superior Bricstg. Co. Marquette, Michigan		Granted Mod. of Lic. to change specified hours of operation to the following: Daily 9:30 a.m. to 1:15 p.m.; 5 to 7 p.m.; Sunday 9 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., CST.
WJEQ	Sun-Gazette Brcdstg. Co. Williamsport, Pennsylvania		Granted Mod. of C. P. extending commencement date to January 1, 1933 and completion date to February 1, 1933.

THIRD ZONE

WBAP	Carter Publications, Inc. Fort Worth, Texas		Granted Mod. of Lic. to increase power from 10 KW to 50 KW and use transmitter of Station WFAA, located 4 miles southeast of Grapevine, Texas
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APPLICATIONS GRANTED (continued)

THIRD ZONE (continued)

WSMB	WSMB, Inc. New Orleans, Louisiana	Granted authority to determine operating power by direct antenna measurement.
KWKH	Hello World Brdcstg. Corp. Shreveport, Louisiana	Granted special authority to remain silent pending repair to water supply equipment.
WIS	South Carolina Brdcstg. Co. Inc. Columbia, South Carolina	Granted consent to Vol. assign. of Lic. to Station WIS, Inc.
WHET	Troy Broadcasting Co. Troy, Alabama	Granted Mod. of Lic. to operate from 7 to 8 p.m. on Sundays, in addition to unlimited daytime operation.
WSB	The Atlanta Journal Co. Atlanta, Georgia	Granted Mod. of C. P. extending completion date from December 17, 1932 to March 17, 1933.

FOURTH ZONE

KSO	Iowa Broadcasting Company Des Moines, Iowa	Granted license covering installation of new equipment, change in power and hours of operation: 1370 kc, 100 W. night, 250 W. LS unlimited time.
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FIFTH ZONE

KSL	Radio Service Corp. of Utah Salt Lake City, Utah	Granted license covering local move of transmitter, installation of new equipment and increase in power to 50 KW Exp. 1130 kc. Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct antenna measurement.
KOB	New Mexico College of Agriculture & Mechanical Arts. State College, New Mexico	Granted license 1180 kc, 10 KW, simultaneous day with KEX, share evening hours: KOB 1/3 and KEX 2/3. (Application was granted on temporary basis and designated for hearing because KOY requested facilities of KOB. KOY's application has been dismissed).
KLO	Interstate Broadcasting Corp. Ogden, Utah	Granted renewal of lic., 1400 kc, 500 W., unlimited time. (Application was designated for hearing because of KDYL's request for KLO's facilities. KDYL's request has been withdrawn).
KOB	New Mexico College of Agriculture & Mechanical Arts. State College, New Mexico	Granted renewal of lic. 1180 kc, 20 KW, simultaneous day with KEX, share at night with KEX. (Application was set for hearing because of KOY's request for KOB's facilities. KOY withdrew its application).

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED (continued)

FIFTH ZONE (continued)

KGFL	KGFL, Inc. Santa Fe, New Mexico	Granted Mod. of C. P. to move transmitter and studio from Santa Fe to Roswell, New Mexico, and extend completion date to March 1, 1933.
KRKD	Dalton's Inc. Los Angeles, California	Granted Mod. of Lic. to change name only, to Fireside Broadcasting Company.

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LICENSES GRANTED

During the current week the Commission has granted licenses to the following stations for which construction permits had already been granted: WNBX, Springfield, Vermont; WPCH, New York City; WDEV, Waterbury, Vermont; KWCR, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; KFIZ, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin and KSL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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LICENSE RENEWALS

During the current week the Commission granted license renewals to the following stations for the regular period: WGL, Fort Wayne, Indiana; WMAS, Springfield, Massachusetts; WOPI, Bristol, Tennessee; WRAM, Wilmington, North Carolina; WRDO, Augusta, Maine; WSVS, Buffalo, New York; KBPS, Portland, Oregon; KFBL, Everett, Washington; KICK, Red Oak, Iowa; KPJM, Prescott, Arizona; KRE, Berkeley, California; and KXL, Portland, Oregon.

The following stations were granted temporary renewals pending such action as the Commission may take on their application for renewal: WMBQ, Brooklyn, N. Y.; WMBR, Tampa, Florida; WMIL, Brooklyn, N. Y.; WRDW, Augusta, Georgia; WWRL, Woodside, N.Y.; KGDA, Mitchell, South Dakota and KGEKX, Sandpoint, Idaho.

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APPLICATIONS RETURNED

During the current week the Commission returned the following applications for construction permits to the applicants:

3-PB-2737	NEW	A. H. Wherry Chester, South Carolina	C. P. for new station to use 1120 kc, 50 watts, daytime (3 to 6 hours) - (Rule 120, 6, Third Zone over quota, unsatisfactory equipment and hours not specified.
5-PB-2730	NEW	W. E. Riker Holy City, California	C. P. for new station to use 1350 kc, 300 watts, daytime, Sundays only. (Rule 6 a, c, d and proposed location of transmitter questionable insufficient information furnished).

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December 17, 1932

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission has received the following applications:

<u>FRC</u>	<u>FILE</u>	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>NATURE OF APPLICATION</u>
<u>FIRST ZONE</u>				
1-PB-2758	WBAL		Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore Baltimore, Maryland.	C. P. to move transmitter from Glen Morris, Maryland, to Mortimer Ave., & Western Maryland R.R., Baltimore, Maryland, install new antenna system.
1-PB-2647A	WCGU		United States Brdcstg. Corp. Brooklyn, New York.	C. P. to move transmitter to Long Island City, N. Y. Amended to move transmitter to 1659 Cypress Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.
<u>SECOND ZONE</u>				
2-ALB-482	WJW		John F. Weimer, Owner Mansfield Brdcstg. Assn. Akron, Ohio.	Vol. assign. of lic. to WJW, Incorporated.
2-PB-2761	NEW		William L. Slade Hamilton, Ohio.	C. P. for new station to use 1420 kc, 100 watts, unlimited time.
<p>The nearest station on this frequency is WELL, Battle Creek, Michigan, which is 210 miles away. The engineers of the Commission recommend a separation of 185 miles. Both the Second Z one and the State of Ohio are under quota.</p>				
<u>THIRD ZONE</u>				
3-PB-2757	WTSL		Southland Radio Corporation Laurel, Mississippi.	C. P. to make changes in equipment.
3-PB-2740A	NEW		National Union Indemnity Assn. Shreveport, Louisiana.	C. P. for new station to use 850 kc, 10 KW, share with WWL, requesting facilities KWKH, Shreveport, Louisiana. Amended to request unlimited time and facilities of WWL, New Orleans, Louisiana and KWKH, Shreveport, Louisiana.
3-MPB-403	WFBC		Greenville News-Piedmont Co. Greenville, South Carolina	Mod. of C. P. issued 11/22/32 for approval of exact transmitter and studio location at Poinsett Hotel, South Main St., Greenville, S. C., change equipment, increase power from 100 W. to 100 W, night, 250 W. LS, change hours of operation from Shares WBHS; WBHS uses 6/7 time, WFBC 1/7 time to Unlimited time, extend dates of com-

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (continued)

FOURTH ZONE

4-MLB-1102	WMBD	Peoria Broadcasting Co. Peoria, Illinois	Mod. of lic. to change hours of operation from Shares with Station WTAD to Unlimited. Requests facilities of WTAD, Quincy, Illinois.
4-MLB-1104	WSBC	World Battery Co. Inc. Chicago, Illinois	Mod. of lic. to cover change in corporate name only to WSBC, Incorporated.

FIFTH ZONE

5-MLB-1093	KGDM	E. F. Peffer Stockton, California	Mod. of lic. to change hours from Daytime to Daytime and 12 midnight to 6 a.m.
5-MLB-1103	KFSG	Echo Park Evangelistic Assn. Los Angeles, California	Mod. of lic. for authority to use transmitter as auxiliary.
5-ALB-481	KVOA	Robert M. Riculfi Tucson, Arizona	Vol. assign. of lic. to Arizona Broadcasting Co. Inc.
5-MPB-402	KIEM	Harold H. Hanseth Eureka, California	Mod. of C. P. issued 9/13/32 for approval of transmitter and studio location at Vance Hotel, Eureka, California and extend date of completion.
5-PB-2751	KGEK	Elmer G. Beehler Beehler Electrical Equipment Co. Yuma, Colorado	C. P. to move transmitter and studio from Yuma, Colorado to Fort Collins, Colorado, change in specified hours of operation and changes in equipment.

The nearest station on the same frequency is KFXJ, Grand Junction Colorado, which is 210 miles away from the proposed new site. The engineers of the Commission recommend a separation of 185 miles. Granting of this application would not change the State or Zone quota.

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LICENSE RENEWAL APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

During the current week the Commission has received applications from the following stations for license renewals: WWVA, Wheeling, West Virginia; WSUI, Iowa City, Iowa and KNOW, Austin, Texas.

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