

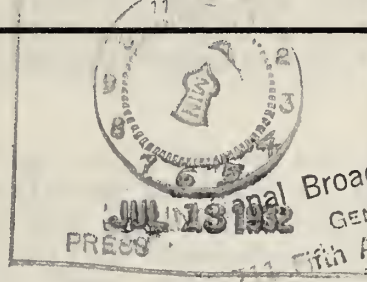
HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

INSURANCE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ISSUED TWICE A WEEK AND CONTAINING THE LATEST INFORMATION REGARDING THE RULINGS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION, RADIO LEGISLATION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE REGULATIONS, CHANGES IN WAVELENGTH, CALL LETTERS AND POWER, PATENTS, EXPORTS, FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION RULINGS AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST TO BROADCASTERS AND MANUFACTURERS. :: :: **CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.** :: ::

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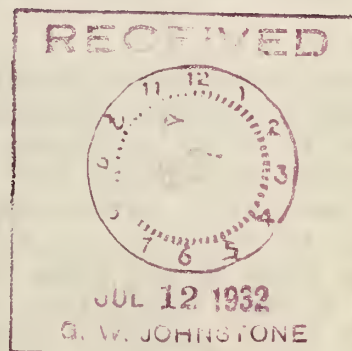


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No. 543



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BROWN ADDRESSES OHIO STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

A survey of recent radio legislation was presented by Col. Thad H. Brown, member of the Federal Radio Commission, in an address before the Ohio State Bar Association at Cedar Point, Ohio, on July 8th.

Colonel Brown, in reviewing progress in radio law, pointed out that whatever doubts may have existed in 1927 in the minds of some of our Federal lawmakers as to the power of Congress to enact the Radio Act of 1927 under the so-called "Commerce Clause" of the Constitution, it is now well settled that radio communication is commerce.

As early as 1877 the Supreme Court held that the transmission of telegraph messages across State lines was interstate commerce. See *Pensacola Telegraph Co. v. Western Union Telegraph Co.*, 96 U.S. 1. An opinion of the Attorney General in 1902 said that radio telegraphy was commerce. 24 Opinions Atty. Gen. 100.

In 1927, the United States District Court for the District of Kentucky held, in *Whitehurst v. Grimes*, 21 F. (2d) 787, that all radio broadcasting is interstate commerce. Since 1927, a number of courts have made similar declarations.

The District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of South Carolina, in the case of *WBT, Inc., v. Joseph M. Poulnot, Sheriff, of Charleston County, et al.*, 46 F (2d) 671, held that a tax on radio receiving sets was invalid.

Section 1 of the Radio Act of 1927 provides that it is intended to regulate all forms of interstate and foreign radio transmissions and communications within the United States, its territories and possessions; to maintain the control of the United States over all of the channels of interstate and foreign radio transmission, and to provide for the use but not the ownership thereof by individuals, firms or corporations for limited periods of time under licenses granted by Federal authority.

On March 28, 1928, the so-called "Davis Amendment" to the Radio Act of 1927 was passed whereby the licensing authority was directed to provide equality of broadcasting service, both of transmission and reception, and in order to do so "as nearly as possible make and maintain an equal allocation of broadcasting licenses, of bands of frequencies or wave length or lengths, of periods of time for operation and of station power to each of said Zones when and in so far as there are applications therefor; and shall make a fair and equitable allocation of licenses, wave lengths, time for operation and station power to each of the States, the District of Columbia, the Territories and Possessions of the United States within the Zones according to population."

The constitutionality of the Radio Act was questioned in the case of the United States v. American Bond & Mortgage Company, in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division. The defendants were refused a license by the Federal Radio Commission. They threatened to operate without a license and the Government filed a bill for injunction.

Pursuant to this amendment, the Commission promulgated its General Order No. 40 under which stations were divided into three classes: "High power", "regional", and "local". It set aside 40 frequencies for operation of stations of high power, allocating eight to each zone, one station only to be operated at night on each of these channels.

The defendants contended that the Act was invalid and unconstitutional for the reasons that it was an unreasonable exercise of the power of Congress to regulate commerce; that it was unreasonable and arbitrary as to the business of defendants and constitutes a taking of property without due process of law and without compensation, contrary to the Fifth Amendment; that it attempted an unlawful delegation of legislative power because the standard set-up in the Act for guidance of an administrative body is not sufficient.

The court held that "radio transmission and reception among the States are interstate commerce"; that the denial of an application for renewal of station license is not a violation of constitutional amendment relating to the taking of property without due process and without just compensation, and that the Act was not invalid for lack of definiteness in the standard "public interest, convenience and necessity." (31 F. (2d) 448).

An appeal was taken to the United States Circuit Court of appeals for the Seventh Circuit and that court certified five questions to the Supreme Court of the United States.

On Jan. 5, 1931, the Supreme Court dismissed the certificate on the grounds that the questions certified by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit were too indefinite and general for answer. (75 L. Ed. (U.S.) 141). Thereupon a rehearing was had in the Circuit Court and that court affirmed the lower court and denied the petition for rehearing.

The first appeal to be taken under Section 16 of the Radio Act of 1927 grew out of the general reallocation in 1928 under General Order No. 40. Station WGY at Schenectady, N. Y., for some time before the reallocation had been operating unlimited hours of operation on one of the frequencies designated by this General Order as a "high-power" frequency. The reallocation reduced the hours of operation of this station to limited time, and the station appealed from this decision.

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia held that the refusal of the Commission to renew the license of Station WGY, except as modified with respect to hours of operation, was in fact a denial of its application within the terms of the Radio Act of 1927.

It was likewise contended by applicant in this appeal that the action of the Commission in limiting the hours of operation of Station WGY deprived it of its property rights without due process of law and without just compensation contrary to the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. The court held that under the commerce clause of the Constitution, Congress has the power to provide for reasonable regulation of the use and operation of radio stations and to create bodies such as the Federal Radio Commission to carry such regulation into effect.

The Commission made application to the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of certiorari, which was denied on the grounds that the Supreme Court can only review "cases and controversies" within the meaning of Section 2 of Article 3 of the Constitution and that the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia under Section 16 of the Radio Act of 1927 was acting in an administrative and not a judicial capacity.

Thereafter, on July 1, 1930, Section 16 of the Radio Act of 1927, was amended so that the review of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia is limited to questions of law; the findings of fact by the Commission, if supported by substantial evidence, are made conclusive unless clearly shown to be arbitrary and capricious. The judgment of the Court of Appeals is made final, subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of certiorari.

The quasilegislative power of the Commission to make rules of general application, though they limit private property rights, was sustained by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in *Carrell v. Federal Radio Commission* (36 F. (2d) 117).

There followed a host of appeals to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia under Station 16 of the Radio Act, many of which raised no new questions of law, but merely questions of fact as to whether the evidence warranted the Commission's decision. In every case where notice and hearing have been given the applicant whose application was denied by the Commission, its decision has been upheld.

Section 29 of the Radio Act of 1927 expressly denies to the Commission any power of censorship over the radio communications or signals transmitted by any station.

The Commission denied an application for renewal of license of Station KFKB, of Milford, Kans., operated by Dr. Brinkley, on the ground that a review of its past operation convinced the Commission that the future operation of this station would not serve public interest, convenience and necessity. The station appealed

from this denial, asserting that the Commission's decision constituted a violation of Section 29 of the Radio Act in that it was censorship. The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia sustained the Commission.

The constitutionality of the Davis Amendment to the Radio Act of 1927 and the legality of the Commission's regulation promulgated pursuant thereto, were questioned and upheld by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in the cases of Durham Life Insurance Company v. Federal Radio Commission, 60 App. D.C. 375, and Pacific Development Radio Company v. Federal Radio Commission, 60 App. D.C. 378.

Section 29 of the Radio Act provides that no person within the jurisdiction of the United States shall utter any obscene, indecent or profane language by means of radio communication. The first conviction under this section was had in the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon. The defendant, Robert Duncan, known as the "Oregon Wildcat", was accused of willfully and feloniously uttering obscene indecent and profane language over Station KVEP, Portland, Oreg.

On appeal to the United States Circuit Court for the Ninth Circuit the conviction was affirmed. See 48 F. (2d) 128. The defendant was sentenced with a \$500 fine and imprisonment for six months. The Supreme Court refused certiorari. (283 U.S. 863, 75 L. Ed. 1468).

A number of convictions have been had in the various District Courts of the United States for violation of Section 1 of the Radio Act of 1927, which provides that no person shall use or operate any apparatus for the transmission of energy or communications or signals by radio without a license.

The first was the case of William Fellowes, at St. Louis, Mo., Fellowes was given a year and a day for operating a radio without a license, and was subsequently deported as he was not an American citizen. No appeal was taken and the case is not reported.

An interesting decision was rendered last June 10th by the Supreme Court of the State of Nebraska, reversing the lower court, in the case of Sorensen v. Wood. Sorensen, the appellant, was a candidate for reelection as Attorney General. It appears that the defendant Wood undertook to make certain statements of and concerning him and his candidacy over radio station KFAB and Sorensen sued Wood and the station jointly, for libel.

The defendant broadcasting station pleaded privilege on the ground that under the Radio Act of 1917, Section 18, it was precluded from censoring the defendant Wood's speech or utterances over its facilities, since defendant Wood was a legally qualified candidate for public office and the station had already permitted one candidate for the same office to use its facilities, thereby making it necessary under the law to permit him equal use of its facilities.

In view of the importance of the case, it is hoped it will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In all the decisions of the various courts in radio cases both under the Radio Act and otherwise, a commendable caution is noticeable in dealing with these new and for the most part unprecedented problems.

The foregoing is intended to give you a general review of current legislative and judicial results of Federal regulation of radio.

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SAY CONVENTION RADIO CUT NEWSPAPER SALES

Although reporting a decided increase in circulation during the Democratic convention as compared with the Republican meeting, Chicago newspaper circulators were virtually unanimous in asserting that radio broadcasting of the proceedings definitely hurt the sale of papers, according to a dispatch from Chicago to Editor & Publisher.

"While loop hotel and downtown news-stand sales were ahead of the G.O.P. event, in some cases as high as 3 to 1, circulation managers nevertheless declared that the increase in outlying districts was not as great as anticipated and blamed radio broadcasting", the report continued. "There were any number of sensational spot news developments, they pointed out, that should have precipitated heavy street sales, but the demand for papers was comparatively weak.

"Aside from the nomination of Governor Roosevelt on Friday evening and the three ballots taken early Friday morning, local papers did not extra any of the convention news. The Chicago Tribune and Herald and Examiner reported extra heavy sales on Friday morning, following the all-night session and subsequent deadlock."

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NO EXCEPTION FOR E. T.

"By diligent effort the broadcasters managed to remove the tax on long distance lines from all lines used for broadcasting before the 1932 Revenue Bill was passed, thus saving the networks a sizeable piece of change", Broadcasting Advertising, Chicago, observes. "No one seemed to remember, however, that some programs are broadcast by electrical transcriptions, so these will be taxed. The following paragraph is quoted from a summary and interpretation of the radio tax law issued by the RMA:

"'Electrical transcriptions are taxable unless it can be proven to satisfaction of Treasury Department that such transcriptions are not phonograph records. In the discussions of this item by Committees of Congress, transcriptions were included and were considered to be taxable.'"

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COLUMBIA-WJSV PLANS TO DATE ANNOUNCED

Plans to date for the construction by the Columbia Broadcasting System of the new Station WJSV have been announced.

The station, the control of which recently passed from independent hands to Columbia, will be erected on the new Mt. Vernon Highway, overlooking the Capital, the Potomac River and within sight of historic Alexandria, Va.

It's 10,000 watts of power will be thrown from a transmitter of the most modern construction. Masts 165 feet high, painted and lighted according to regulations laid down by the Aeronautics Division of the Department of Commerce, are to be erected beside a control and broadcasting studio of true Colonial design. The Colonial architecture is expected to be in strict keeping with the plans of the District Park and Planning Commission for the highway. The project in reality reclaims a part of the swampy marsh now bordering the highway near the Potomac Yards. Extensive landscaping, patterned after similar work already completed along the highway will complete the picture.

Arrangements have been completed with the Virginia Public Service Company for power and with the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company for telephone and wire service. The location is approximately 15 minutes by bus from downtown Washington, five minutes from Washington airport, and ten minutes from Alexandria. Operation of the station by Columbia is expected to begin on or about October 1, 1932.

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NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING CHECKED

The following is reprinted from the Transit News, St.Louis:

"Recently the 'Post-Dispatch' (St. Louis) featured an editorial entitled 'Limiting Radio Advertising', implying that its competitor, the radio, was headed for government control unless the advertising on the programs was restricted, and suggesting that 5 per cent advertising and 95 per cent entertainment wouldn't be such a bad program.

"The issue of the (Post-Dispatch' in which the article appeared was divided as follows: 67½ per cent advertising, 32½ per cent news."

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MAY NOTIFY HOOVER BY RADIO

The President may change his notification plans as a result of Roosevelt's flight to Chicago, Paul Mallon writes in the "National Whirligig". Arrangements had been privately made for a ceremony on the White House lawn late in July.

"A plan under consideration contemplates something new in radio hookups. National committeemen could remain at home and listen in. Notifier Snell could deliver his address from his home in New York. Acceptor Hoover could answer from Camp Rapidan", according to Mr. Mallon.

"Something along that line probably will be worked out.

"Mr. Hoover will depend largely on the radio and the movies to conduct his campaign. White House relations with NBC are particularly close. The movie connections are already well known. For two years past the plans have been a building.

"These hookups would enable Mr. Hoover to meet and talk to every voter without leaving the White House."

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SAY RADIO ADVERTISING MUST CHANGE

"Radio remains a problem", Louis Salbitano, of Utica, N.Y., writes to the New York Times. "It is true that superb music, and more rarely a good speech, occasionally rewards us; but most of the time the air is made hideous with advertisement-dominated inanities. Literally it is a racket. Since 90 per cent of the programs are commercial, radio listeners are overwhelmed with parrot high-pressure methods they would not tolerate under other circumstances.

"This merciless bombardment is defeating its own ends. After all, our ears cannot stand punishment indefinitely; the law of diminishing returns operates here as regards attention.

"Undoubtedly commercial sponsors are finding out, to their expensive dismay, that their potential market has been deafened into profitless inattention. There is the further handicap of hostility, as people resent, and rightly, the 'Say, listen to me fella' technique of some programs.

"Ballyhoo has its place at carnivals and political conventions; yet, as the principal method of selling over the air, it is not only ineffective but destroys good-will. Luckily we have become expert in the art of deftly tuning out objectionable stuff.

"Printed advertisement has the merit of being generally well-behaved and of inviting leisurely attention. People read and do get an impression that gets translated into buying. Radio will have to change its ways or lose out."

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COMMITTEE TO DISCUSS MADRID CONVENTION

A special committee considering the use of radio frequencies in the band between 10 and 550 kilocycles will meet in a few days to complete its report to the main committee preparing for the International Radio Conference to be held in Madrid, September 3rd.

Louis G. Caldwell, former General Counsel of the Federal Radio Commission, has been named on the special committee by Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Chief Engineer of the Commission and Chairman of the committee. Mr. Caldwell has just completed a study of the bands below 550 kilocycles and their availability for broadcasting and he will present the facts to the committee.

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:	BUSINESS LETTER BRIEFS
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A reduction in the rate on coast-to-coast broadcasts, effective September 1st, was announced by Columbia Broadcasting System last week in a communication to Sales Managers.

The decrease takes the form of elimination of the circuit charge for hooking up the Columbia basic network with the Don Lee Coast Unit. The charge was \$250 for evening programs and \$125 for programs prior to 6 P.M. Pacific Coast Time.

Kolster Brandes, Ltd. - Year ended February 29: Net profit after contingencies, taxes and other charges, 61,468 pounds (money value) or 19 cents a share on 1,166,000 ordinary shares, against 6,895 pounds (money value) or 3 cents a share, in preceding year.

For the first time in many months, employment and payrolls in radio manufacturing plants increased in May, the last fiscal month reported on, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. Reports from forty-five manufacturers gave their May employment as 16,044, or 6.5 per cent more than in April. Payrolls increased 15.9 per cent over April.

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NBC NEW AND RENEWAL ACCOUNTS

NEW - Wheatena Corporation, Rahway, N. J.; Agency - McKee & Albright, 1528 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Starts Sept. 26, 1932; Daily except Thursday and Sunday, 5:45-6:00 PST; San Francisco Orange network; Program - "Wheatenville" - dramatic sketch written by Raymond Knight.

NEW - Pacific Coast Borax Co. (Twenty Mule Team Borax), 51 Madison Ave., New York City; Agency - McCann Erickson, Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City; Starts October 4, 1932; Tuesdays 9:30-10:00 P.M., EDST, SJZ Basic Blue Network; Program - "Death Valley Days" - dramatic sketches picturing pioneer life in Death Valley, Calif., with incidental music under direction of Joseph Bonime;

NEW - U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. (Alcohol (pyro)); 60 East 42nd St., New York City; Agency - J. Walter Thompson Co., 420 Lexington Ave., New York City; Starts October 23, 1932; Sundays, 7:45-8:00 P.M., WEAJ Basic red Network; Program - not yet decided.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

July 6 - WTIC, The Travelers Broadcasting Service, Corp., Hartford, Conn., install automatic frequency control; WBR, Howell Broadcasting Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., C.P. for auxiliary transmitter amended as to equipment, auxiliary to operate with power of 100 watts; WHBQ, Broadcasting Station WHBQ, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., C.P. to move transmitter locally; d/b as Grief & Ericson, Lewiston, Idaho, C.P. to erect a new station to use 1210 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time; KRSC, Radio Sales Corporation, Seattle, Wash., license to cover C.P. granted 6/17/32 to increase power to 100 watts and make changes in equipment; KUMA, Albert H. Schermann, Yuma, Ariz., license to cover C.P. granted 4/29/32 for authority to move station from Flagstaff, Ariz., to Yuma, Ariz.; KYW-KFKX, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., C.P. amended to request to move transmitter to Whitemarsh Twp., Pa., instead of near Essington, Tinieum Twp., Pa.

July 8 - WDEV, Harry C. Whitehill, Waterbury, Vt., C.P. to change from 1420 kc., 50 watts, specified hours to 550 kc., 500 watts, daytime and make changes in equipment; WMIL, Arthur Faske, Brooklyn, N. Y., modification of license for increase in hours of operation (1/3 of WLBX's facilities. WLBX, Long Island City, N.Y. was deleted 6/25/32); Erie Broadcasting Corp., Erie, Pa., C.P. for a new station to use 800 kc., 2½ KW, daytime till sunset at Dallas, Texas; WAPI, WAPI Broadcasting Co., Birmingham, Ala., voluntary assignment of C.P. and license for 25 KW to WAPI Broadcasting Corp.

Applications Other Than Broadcasting

July 6 - Arthur Rawlins, Portable, initial location, Knoxville, Tenn., new C.P. for 1700 kc., 10 watts, geophysical service; City of Newton, Police Dept., Newton, Mass., new C.P. for 1712 kc., 50 watts, emergency police service; W9XL, American Radio News Corp., Winley Park, Ill., license covering C.P. for 7625, 7640, 9230, 9390, 10090 kc., 500 watts, special experimental service; KGTV, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Las Vegas, Nevada, license covering C.P. for 2906, 3072.5, 3082.5, 3088, 5510, 5540, 5672.5, 5692.5 kc., 5 watts, aeronautical service; WPI, Inland Waterways Corp., Memphis, Tenn., renewal of coastal and Marine relay licenses for 163, 438, 3120, 4780, 6210, 6250 kc., 1 KW, 100 watts; Warner Bros. Broadcasting Corp., portable, new C.P. for general experimental frequencies, 250 watts.

July 7 - Western Air Express, Inc., on 8 planes, modification of licenses to include communication with brown chain stations in addition to blue chain, aircraft service; KIED, Warner Bros. Broadcasting Corp., portable, license covering C.P. for 1518, 2342 kc., 250 watts, temporary broadcast pickup; W2XAQ, R. C. Powell & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., license covering C.P. for 51400, 60000 kc., 50 watts, general experimental; The Producers Steamship Co., on vessel "Louis W. Hill", new license, frequencies not specified 1 watts, special experimental service.

July 8 - Atlantic Broadcasting Corp., New York, N. Y., new license for experimental visual broadcasting station 43000, 46000, 48500, 50300, 60000, 80000 kc., 50 watts; Grand Trunk Milwaukee Car Ferry Co., on vessels "C/F City of Milwaukee" and "C/F Madison", new licenses for 484 kc., 1 watt, special experimental service;

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DECISIONS OF THE RADIO COMMISSION

Applications Granted (July 8, 1932)

WSUI, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia., authority to operate from 10 P.M. to 12 midnight, CST, Saturday, July 9th; WFDW, Raymond C. Hammett, Anniston, Ala., authority to remain silent until August 1, 1932; WTFI, Toccoa Falls Broadcasting Co., Athens, Ga., consent to voluntary assignment of license to Liberty Broadcasting Co.; KLCN, Charles Leo Lintzenich, Blytheville, Ark., authority to remain closed until September 22nd, or until necessary apparatus and approved frequency monitor are installed to permit operation in compliance with Rule 144 and 145; KGCU, Mandan Radio Association, Mandan, N. Dak., authority to operate from 1 to 7:30 P.M., and from 10 P.M. to midnight or later, CST, on July 8 only, provided KLPM remains silent; KLPM, John B. Cooley, Minot, N. Dak., authority to operate from 7:30 to 10 P.M., CST, on July 8, provided KGCU remains silent.

Also, WABC, Atlantic Broadcasting Corp., New York City, authority to broadcast messages addressed to lost yacht "Curlew" enroute to Bermuda; Same Co., WIEI, WIEJ, authority to use stations July 5 to 9th inc., in connection with broadcast from aquaplane; KGZE, City of San Antonio & State of Texas, San Antonio, Tex., license for police service; 2506 kc., 500 watts; W9XH, W9XE, W8XC, Ford Motor Co., Lansing, Mich., renewal of special experimental licenses 389 kc., 1 KW.

Renewal of Licenses

WAAW, Omaha, Neb.; WABC-WBOQ, New York; WAIU, Columbus, O.; WBT, Charlotte, N. C.; WBZ, Boston, Mass.; WBZA, Boston; WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa.; WCAU (auxiliary); WCCO, Minneapolis, WDGY, Minneapolis; WDZ, Tuscola, Ill.; WEAF, New York; WEAF (auxiliary); WEEU, Reading, Pa.; WENR-WBCN, Chicago, WENR-WBCN (auxiliary); WGN-WLIB, Chicago; WGY, Schenectady, N. Y.; WHAM, Rochester, N. Y.; WHDH, Boston; WINS, New York; WJR, Detroit, Mich.; WJZ, New York, WJZ (auxiliary); WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio; WMAQ, Chicago; WMAZ, Macon, Ga.; WOAI, San Antonio, Tex., WPG, Atlantic City, N. J.; WPTF, Raleigh, N. C.; WRUF, Gainesville, Fla.; WRVA, Richmond, Va.; WSB, Atlanta, Ga.; WSM, Nashville, Tenn.; WTAM, Cleveland, Ohio; KEX, Portland, Ore.; KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.; KFBI, Abilene, Kans.; KFEQ, St. Joseph, Mo.; KFVD, Los Angeles; KGDM, Stockton, Cal.; KGO, San Francisco; KGO (auxiliary); KRJ, Seattle, Wash.; KOA, Denver; KOA (auxiliary); KPCB, Seattle, Wash.; KRLD, Dallas, Texas; KTBS, Hot Springs, Ark. WOI, Iowa State College of Agr. & Mech. Arts, Ames, Iowa, granted renewal of license 640 kc., 5 KW (without experimental clause) daytime

Action On Examiners' Reports

A. V. Tidmore, Hagerstown, Md., granted C.P. for new station to operate on 1210 kc., 100 watts, daytime hours, sustaining Examiner Yost; U. S. Radio & Television Corp., Marion, Ind., granted C.P. for experimental visual station and C.P. for special exp. sound track, frequencies 43 to 46, 48.5 to 50.3, 60 to 80 megacycles, 1 KW, unlimited time, sustaining Examiner E. W. Pratt; Radio Engineering Labs., Inc., Long Island, N. Y., denied C.P. for visual broadcasting station, sustaining Examiner E. W. Pratt; KGBX, KGBX, Inc., St. Joseph, Mo., granted C.P. to move station from St. Joseph to Springfield, Mo., frequency 1310 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time when WOQ is operating, sustaining Examiner Ellis A. Yost; KRMD, Radio Station KRMD, Inc., Shreveport, La., granted renewal of license to operate on 1310 kc., 50 watts, share with WTSL, applicants requesting facilities of KRMD failed to appear at hearing, Examiner Ellis A. Yost sustained;

Application Denied - WNBO, John Brownlee Spriggs, Silver Haven, Pa., denied request for reconsideration of Commission's decision to move transmitter to Elrama, Pa., change time to unlimited, increase day power and remove temporary clause from license. This application has been set for hearing; KORO, KORO, Ltd., Eureka, Cal., application heretofore set for hearing was denied as in default because applicant failed to enter appearance within time allowed, C.P. for new station 1500 kc., 100 w., unlimited.