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RADIO CONFERENCE UNDER WAY

The North and Central American Radio Conference got under way this week.

The first meeting was held on Monday, July 10, with Sr. Coronda, of the Department of Communications and Public Works, presiding.

In a speech welcoming the delegates to Mexico, he said: "With the exception of European and American countries which have concluded treaties for the allocation of frequencies for broadcasting, in a precise and definite form, the majority of the nations participating in this conference have not contracted, up to date, obligations derived from any contractual relation upon a topic of such significance, and as an immediate effect of the circumstances referred to, the allocation of frequencies has been realized freely in the interior of each State. So we are at a point in which the reciprocal interferences occasioned as a consequence of the number and power of the broadcasting stations have come to make indispensable, urgent and vital, an agreement, the most serious purpose of which should be that of eliminating the unfavorable conditions in which such stations operate, tending, as a logical corollary, to the attainment of greater efficiency and to the most favorable use and development of the channels employed for broadcasting.

"We are facing a state of affairs very close to anarchy due to the typical manifestations peculiar to it. To establish order, in this sector of collective reality under the aegis of law and technique, is an eminent and civilizing task.

"The juridical principle of the equality of States which is proclaimed by modern international law, as resulting from the most complete power of independence and as a support of international ties, should be restricted or limited exclusively by express and voluntary waiver of rights which emanate from it, either by giving an outward form to the will through an agreement, or in an explicit manner, through the customary practice, and provided it is convenient to the national interests to establish, preserve or strengthen the friendly ties with other countries, which may be expressed in tangible demonstrations of cordiality and proper understanding, even though the renouncement of certain rights may become necessary, provided the decorum of nations is unimpaired.

"The Government of Mexico, aware of the significance involved by the disparity of circumstances which prevail in the countries of North and Central America, in a chapter of social life filled with such a future as is that of radio broadcasting, and prompted by an ample spirit of harmony, entertains the hope that there will be attained in the present conference, the basic principles of co-ordination and of equilibrium which may serve as a lasting foundation to settle adequately in the future the technical and legal differences concomitant with the development of broadcasting in international matters. I wish to emphasize the fact that our Government is willing to waive some of its rights with respect to the use and development of such an important means of communication, without any limits other than those imposed upon it in satisfying its present and future needs."

In replying to Sr. Coronda, Judge Sykes, chairman of the American Delegation, said:

"The science of mankind has as yet been able to find but a limited number of radio facilities for the use of the entire world, therefore it becomes necessary for the nations of the world to agree on a just and equitable basis whereby each nation may have its prorata use of these facilities. Though but an infant in point of age, radio has reached a state of utmost importance in world-wide and continental communication. When we think that a radio communication circumscribes the globe in an infinitesimal point of time, its importance socially, in the business world and in the relationship of nations, is self-evident. A few days ago I talked by radio telephone from the city of Washington to the city of Manila in the Philippine Islands and the clarity of the communication and the

tone of voice were as perfect as if I had been conversing over the local phone.

"Agreements among nations with reference to the use of radio facilities are made necessary because the ingenuity of mankind has not yet discovered a way for an unlimited use of a frequency at the same time regardless of distance separation. Some of these frequencies are international in use, which means that they can be used by but one station at that particular time. Others may be used simultaneously in different regions, which means roughly speaking that when stations are separated a certain distance apart they may simultaneously operate without interfering with each other. The two characteristics of these classes were recognized in the Washington Conference and also in the Madrid Conference of last year. It is with these regional stations that we have come here to try and reach an agreement as to their use in North and Central America. We know the characteristics of these frequencies. We know how far apart stations of a given power should be separated from each other in order that each may properly operate and serve its purpose without undue interference with the other. We know that if these laws of natural science are not observed and stations are indiscriminately operated, the result is chaos and that radio communication is practically destroyed.

"We all recognize the importance of radio. It is the annihilator of both time and distance. It is one of the greatest powers in the world for good when properly used and for evil when improperly used. It is one of the most important means for the establishment of cordial relationships among nations and for the continued preservation of world peace. In North and Central America we should use it to further establish and maintain the present cordial relationships that exist among us as neighbor nations.

"You have spoken, Mr. Secretary, of the difficult problem that lies before us in reaching an agreement. I agree with you that it is difficult. I would, however, again impress upon all of us the importance of our reaching an agreement. Our difficulties should not be as great as those that confronted the European Broadcasting Conference just concluded a short time ago in which an agreement was reached by the nations of Europe. Their problems were even more difficult than ours are, yet, realizing the importance of reaching an agreement in order that broadcasting might exist on that continent, the various differences of those nations were finally adjusted and an accord reached. Let it not be said of us that continental Europe with the vast intricacies of its problem was able to reach an agreement and North and Central America failed."

It was revealed that representatives of the United States and Mexico met at San Antonio, Tex., in March 1932 and at that time agreed to the present meeting after the conclusion of the Madrid Conference.

The Mexican Government extended invitations to Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Newfoundland in addition to the United States. Panama and Newfoundland are not represented at the conference.

The first sessions of the conference were devoted to organization and to the appointment of committees to study and report on various phases of the allocation problem involved. No specific proposals for the allocation of frequencies has as yet been proposed nor has Mexico made known officially the basis upon which it will demand facilities.

Reports are to the effect that Mexico may consider area as a basis for its claims and that it will ask only for facilities in the present broadcast band.

In the deliberations so far the question of the status of border stations has not been determined, nor has it been indicated that the same basis for allocating facilities for regional and local stations as exists between the United States and Canada will be followed by Mexico and other southern countries.

It is conceded that the principal difficulty will revolve around the allocation of national or clear channels.

It is as yet too early to predict the results of the conference and whether or not a total or partial reallocation in the United States may be necessary as a corollary to the conference. Nor can it be predicted at this time whether or not a basis for agreement can be found although the heads of both the American and Mexican delegation in their addresses to the meeting stressed the necessity for an agreement.

While the first session was open to invitees, working sessions of the conference are to be closed.

James W. Baldwin, who is representing the National Association of Broadcasters, will send in periodic reports on the progress of the sessions and such information as is obtainable will be sent to members through the medium of the NAB REPORTS.

SPOT BROADCASTING ORDER APPROVED

The Board of Directors of the NAB has approved the Standard Order Blank for Spot Broadcasting which has been developed in cooperation with the American Association of Advertising Agencies. The order is now being printed and will be available for distribution within the next week.

The Standard Order Blank for Spot Broadcasting is similar to the Standard Order Blank for Publications in use since 1920.

So far as possible the conditions governing the placing of spot broadcasting conform to those governing contracts and orders for publications. Points of similarity include:

1. Terms of payment reading in part: "The agency personally agrees to pay, and the broadcasting station agrees to hold the agency solely liable for payment."

This is a clarification of the position taken by media owners and agencies and corresponds with a similar paragraph in the recently announced revised publication order blank.

2. Rates are guaranteed to be the lowest in effect and all shall be published.

3. A new clause in which the agency agrees that it will not rebate to its client any part of the commission allowed by the station, is identical with a new clause in the publication form.

There are naturally many points of difference due to the difference in handling between the broadcasting and the printed advertising medium. Among the special broadcasting provisions are the following:

1. Contract may be terminated on two weeks' notice.

2. In case of substitution of sustaining program, with notice to agency less than two weeks in advance of broadcast, the station will reimburse the agency any non-cancellable cost of live talent.

The purpose of the Standard Order Blank is to facilitate placing of spot broadcast advertising and the handling of it by stations under uniform conditions. The greatest benefit of the form will come from the widest use of it.

Both associations plan to promote adoption of the new form which will be available to all bona fide advertising agencies whether members of the A. A. A. or not.

July 7, 1933.

PROGRAM CLEARING HOUSE BEGINS WORK

Following the announcement of its establishment in last week's bulletin, the Program Clearing House immediately began operation. As a result it is able to announce the first group of programs available to member stations.

The following conditions should be clearly understood with regard to the operation of the Program Clearing House. (1) The service is available only to members of the NAB. (2) Offers of programs to member stations are subject to such conditions as the offerer may prescribe. (3) The NAB acts merely as a clearing house. It does not guarantee the quality, originality or any other aspect of programs offered. It does not handle continuities, confining its activities merely to the publication of program summaries and the transmission of inquiries to the offering station. When making inquiries stations are requested to refer to programs by their classification number.

Programs offered by stations at the present time are:

(D7:1) "Tragedies of Today." Two to four voices, men and women. A fifteen-minute program emphasizing in dramatic form the dangers of dirty windshields, bad brakes and other automobile faults. Sponsors, one or more garages.

(H1:1) "Beauty Club." Two voices, women. A five-minute program in which the operator of a "beauty club" converses with her secretary, telling her where she sent certain women for beauty aids. Sponsors, beauty parlors, reducing establishments, ladies' ready-to-wear shops, shoe stores.

(H3:1) "Pantry Shelf." Four characters. Doubling on characters is possible. Continuity can be made to run from five to fifteen minutes. Characters are "help" in homes, indulging in do-

mestic gossip and citing where to go for the best groceries in various parts of the city. Sponsors, a number of non-competing grocery stores, delicatessens and meat markets.

(D7:2) "Used Car Skits." Two voices. Two-minute program, emphasizing the desirability of owning a car. Sponsor, used car dealer.

(D7:3) "Bank Blackouts." Two voices, varied. Two-minute program emphasizing the desirability of using a bank. Sponsor, bank.

(D7:4) "Realty Skit." Two to four voices, varied. Conversation in a family or other group, containing as part of the conversation, a description and selling talk for some property or development. Sponsor, realtor.

(D7:5) "Rent-A-Car Skit." Two to four voices, varied. Conversation leads to the recommendation that a car be rented from the sponsor, the sale talk being incorporated in the program. Sponsor, garage.

REQUESTS FOR PROGRAM AND SALE INFORMATION

A member station desires to secure information as to the success achieved by stations in broadcasting programs or announcements advertising articles used in households or on farms for repairs, maintenance of equipment and similar purposes. The type of product in mind includes commodities such as hardware, solder and like goods. Any experience which stations may contribute as to successful programs and sales results achieved on programs of this type will be greatly appreciated. Please send your information to the NAB office.

Another NAB member is desirous of securing information as to the station which is broadcasting a program entitled "Tom Quiz and the Professor." The program advertises an electric refrigerator.

PATENT CLAIMS OF WIRED RADIO, INC.

Wired Radio, Inc., 60 Broadway, New York City, which owns outright 1150 patents and applications in the communications field, has sent notices of patent infringements to 51 broadcasting stations. Some of these stations are members of the National Association of Broadcasters and for this reason efforts have been made to clarify the situation.

The National Association of Broadcasters is informed by the Graybar Electric Company and the Western Electric Company that purchasers of Western Electric radio broadcasting transmitting apparatus will be defended against infringement suits under the terms and conditions of the sales agreements with such purchasers. The Radio Corporation of America has furnished similar information verbally. Owners of RCA or Western Electric transmitters who may be confronted with infringement claims filed by Wired Radio, Inc., should therefore refer the claims to the vendor.

The owner of a composite transmitter or a transmitter of other than RCA or Western Electric manufacture may be liable for infringement of Wired Radio patents if any of the patents are used.

Nearly every broadcasting station operates under an A. T. & T. or RCA patent licence agreement. The National Association of Broadcasters is informed that such license authorizes the use of circuits and apparatus for the specific purpose of broadcasting but that the licensee is not held immune from infringement liability as a result of conflicting patent claims of other parties.

Most of the Wired Radio patents of which we have knowledge and which are pertinent to broadcasting transmitters cover crystal control circuits and devices such as may be used in frequency control circuits in radio transmitters and in frequency monitors. Owners of frequency monitors manufactured by the General Radio Company, the RCA-Victor Company or the Western Electric Company should, if faced with infringement proceedings because of use of such apparatus, consult the manufacturer of the equipment used.

The list of 102 patents attached to the notices of infringement filed by Wired Radio, Inc., contains 16 patents which may be pertinent to circuits or apparatus commonly employed in conventional broadcasting transmitters. A list of the 16 patents with brief descriptions of the claims is appended.

The National Association of Broadcasters is assured by Wired Radio, Inc., that while they are taking the necessary steps to protect their patents, they do not wish to take a dog-in-the-manger attitude or to be unreasonable in any way. No objection is offered to the use of their patents for space radio broadcasting purposes provided those stations actually infringing pay a small license fee. This seems to be a reasonable attitude inasmuch as ownership of patents requires that rights be defended against infringers, otherwise the rights may be forfeited.

So far as is known the validity of the Wired Radio patents re-

lating to broadcasting apparatus has not been tested in court. There are many patents on crystal oscillator circuits, devices and methods of manufacture and many conflicting claims. It is of interest to note that most of the Wired Radio patents listed are the results of work conducted by government employees in government establishments, principally the Naval Research Laboratory. The legality of such procedure whereby private corporations may secure rights to inventions made by government employees has been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States in the recently decided *Lowell and Dunmore* case.

The National Association of Broadcasters is informed that negotiations are under way for licensing the Western Electric and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company under Wired Radio patents pertaining to broadcasting apparatus.

It is suggested that owners of composite radio transmitters or apparatus or equipment of other than RCA, General Radio or Western Electric manufacture consult the National Association of Broadcasters if faced with suit for infringement, furnishing exact allegations in the suit.

Wired Radio Patents of Possible Application to Broadcast Transmitters:

- 1,608,047—Radio signalling apparatus—4 claims covering use of concentric transmission line between transmitter and antenna. The circuits are unconventional, however, in the methods of terminating the line.
- 1,619,854—Piezo-Electric Crystal Apparatus—5 claims relative to crystal holder, comprising a retaining ring around the crystal having a plurality of inwardly directed contacting portions to prevent the crystal from wandering around in the holder.
- 1,800,576—Piezo-Electric Crystal Apparatus—6 claims relative to crystal holder of the air-gap type having an element to keep the crystal from moving vertically.
- 1,831,151—Temperature Control System for Frequency Determining Elements—6 claims relative to temperature control box having a fan to circulate the air inside the box.
- 1,848,630—Piezo-Electric Crystal—5 claims relative to a quartz crystal having the electrodes cathodically deposited on the surfaces of the crystal.
- 1,822,825—Piezo-Electric Crystal Apparatus—3 claims relative to means of changing air-gap or pressure of crystal holder by screw-thread adjustment.
- 1,830,642—Piezo-Electric Controlled Oscillating System—13 claims relative to use of 4-electrode tube in a crystal oscillator circuit.
- 1,688,714—Piezo-Electric Crystal Apparatus—5 claims relative to adjustment of air-gap in crystal holder.
- 1,683,093—Piezo-Electric Crystal Apparatus—4 claims on screw-thread adjustment of electrode spacing in crystal holder.
- 1,572,773—Piezo-Electric Crystal Apparatus—16 claims on crystal holder, covering hermetic sealing and electrode arrangements.
- 1,896,238—Frequency Control System—3 claims relating to use of untuned crystal oscillator circuit with an inductance in the plate circuit.
- 1,822,928—Piezo-Electric Plate—9 claims relating to method of manufacture of circular quartz disks.
- 1,738,041—Piezo-Electric Crystal Oscillator—3 claims relating to crystal oscillator circuit, of the tuned-plate variety, having a parallel plate supply through a choke coil.
- 1,724,232—Piezo-Electric Crystal—6 claims relating to rectangular crystals in which the axes are proportioned to each other in a ratio which is equal to a whole number.
- 1,696,626—Control Circuit for Electron Tubes—3 claims on crystal oscillator circuit having a choke coil in series with the bias voltage supply, and a parallel plate supply with a choke coil in series with the "B" voltage supply.
- 1,683,091—Piezo-Electric Crystal Holder—14 claims on pressure type of crystal holder, whereby pressure is exerted by a resilient element between case and electrode, and on multiple crystal holders.

OIL CODE REGULATES ADVERTISING

The code of fair competition submitted to the administrator of the National Industrial Recovery Act by the petroleum industry on July 13 contains several important rules governing the advertising of petroleum and petroleum products. The code has not yet been approved by the President.

The rules relating to advertising are as follows:

"Lotteries, prizes, wheels of fortune, or other games of chance shall not be used in connection with the sale of petroleum products.

"Refiners, distributors, jobbers, wholesalers, retailers, and others engaged in the sale of petroleum products shall not give away oil, premiums, trading stamps, free goods, or other things of value, or grant any special inducement in connection with the sale of petroleum products.

"The broadcasting or publishing, in any manner, of a claim, representation, or implication which might be reasonably construed to lead to a false or incorrect conclusion in regard to the goods, prices, or services of the advertiser, or in regard to the goods, prices, or service to a competitor, or which lays claim to a policy or continuing practice of generally underselling competitors, is an unfair and uneconomic practice and is prohibited."

SECURITIES ACT REGULATIONS

Copies of the Federal Trade Commission's regulations under the Securities Act will be ready for distribution early next week. These copies will be punched for the NAB HANDBOOK and members are urged to include them in the handbook along with the copies of the act previously sent. As pointed out in earlier issues of NAB REPORTS, the regulations relate in part to the advertising by radio of securities issues.

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE TO BEGIN

The Managing Director sent to the printer this week a comprehensive outline of all activities of the NAB which is to be used in connection with a membership drive to be conducted under the auspices of the Membership Committee. Every member of this Committee and every member of the Association is urged to assist in this drive for new NAB members.

FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION ACTION

No broadcast hearings will be held during the week beginning July 17.

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

First Zone

WBZA—Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.—Granted construction permit to make changes in equipment.

Second Zone

None.

Third Zone

WHEF—Attala Milling & Produce Co., Kosciusko, Miss.—Granted modification of construction permit extending commencement and completion dates to 7-24-33 and 1-24-34.

KFLX—Geo. Roy Clough, Galveston, Texas—Granted license covering move of transmitter and studio; 1370 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time.

Fourth Zone

KFH—Radio Station KFH Co., Wichita, Kans.—Granted modification of temporary license, pursuant to and in conformity with the Mandate of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, contained in Stay Order granted by said court July 10, 1933, in Cause No. 6006, *Unity School of Christianity (WOQ), Appellant, v. FRC*, in said court, and in effect subject to the further order of that court and the Commission pending determination of the issues raised by said appeal. (Station KFH to operate 5/7 time on 1300 kc., 1 KW; WOQ 2/7 time.)

WOW—Woodmen of the World Life Insurance Association, Omaha, Nebr.—Reconsidered and granted application for full time on 590 kc.; application of WCAJ for facilities of WOW retired to closed files; WCAJ withdrew its objections and consented to grant of full time to WOW. The license of WCAJ is to be surrendered.

Fifth Zone

None.

APPLICATION SET FOR HEARING

KOAC—Oregon State Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore.—Application for renewal of license.

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

First Zone

WMIL—Arthur Faske, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Modification of construction permit, granted 3-31-33 to move transmitter and change equipment, to extend date of completion to 10-1-33.

WAGM—Aroostook Broadcasting Corp., Presque Isle, Maine—Modification of license to reduce specified hours of operation.

WAAT—Bremer Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N. J.—Modification of construction permit granted 3-31-33 to make

changes in equipment and extend dates of commencement and completion.

WGCP—May Radio Broadcast Corp., Newark, N. J.—Construction permit to install new equipment and increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW.

WHDL—Tupper Lake Broadcasting Co., Inc., Tupper Lake, N. Y.—Construction permit to change transmitter location to Lake Clear, N. Y., new equipment, change frequency from 1420 kc. to 1290 kc., increase power from 100 to 250 watts. Requests facilities of WNBZ.

WOL—American Broadcasting Co., Washington, D. C.—Construction permit to make changes in equipment.

NEW—Philip N. Hobson, Medford, Mass.—Construction permit for new station to use 1500 kc., 100 watts, night, and 250 watts to local sunset, unlimited hours.

NEW—Julio M. Conesa, Ponce, P. R.—Construction permit for new station to use 1420 kc., 100 watts night, 200 watts to local sunset, unlimited hours.

WJZ—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York—Special experimental authorization to use 50 KW experimentally for six months. (Renewal of authorization which expires 8-1-33).

Second Zone

NEW—Maurice Scott, R. D. Laird, Wm. M. Kahanowitz and I. Kahanowitz, d/b as Greensburg Broadcasting Co., Greensburg, Pa.—Construction permit for new station to use 1420 kc., 100 watts, daytime, resubmitted and amended as to proposed transmitter location and equipment.

WTAR—WTAR Radio Corporation, Norfolk, Va.—Modification of license to increase power from 500 watts to 1 KW resubmitted and amended to request facilities of WRBX and WPHR.

WEHC—Emory and Henry College, Charlottesville, Va.—Consent to voluntary assignment of construction permit to Community Broadcasting Corporation.

Third Zone

WBHS—Radio Station WBHS, Inc., Huntsville, Ala.—Modification of license to increase hours of operation to unlimited time.

KGKB—East Texas Broadcasting Co., Tyler, Texas—Construction permit to move transmitter and studio, make changes in equipment.

KGHI—Loyd Judd Company, Little Rock, Ark.—License to cover construction permit granted 5-19-33 for equipment changes and increase day power from 100 to 250 watts.

WPTF—WPTF Radio Co., Raleigh, N. C.—Modification of construction permit granted 6-9-33 to extend date of commencement to 7-19-33.

Fourth Zone

WIND—Johnson-Kennedy Radio Corp., Gary, Ind.—License to cover construction permit issued 6-15-33 for new equipment, change frequency, power and hours from 1360 kc., 1 KW 1¼ KW to local sunset, shares WGES, to 560 kc., 1 KW, unlimited hours.

WOS—Missouri State Marketing Bureau, Jefferson City, Mo.—Consent to voluntary assignment of license to Missouri State Highway Patrol.

KICK—Red Oak Radio Corporation, Carter Lake, Iowa—License to cover construction permit to move station from Red Oak to Carter Lake.

WKBF—Indianapolis Broadcasting, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.—Authority to install automatic frequency control.

WIND—Johnson-Kennedy Radio Corp., Gary, Ind.—Modification of license for authority to use old transmitter as auxiliary when new equipment authorized in construction permit is licensed.

KGIZ—Grant City Park Corp., Grant City, Mo.—Consent to voluntary assignment of construction permit granted 6-30-33 to KGBX, Inc.

NEW—Central Broadcasting Co., Davenport, Iowa—Construction permit for new station to use 1310 kc., 100 watts night, 250 watts to local sunset, unlimited hours, resubmitted and amended for changed equipment and to request 100 watts day and night. Requests facilities of WIAS, Ottumwa, Iowa.

WKBB—Sanders Bros. Radio Station, East Dubuque, Ill.—Modification of construction permit granted 10-21-32 to change transmitter and studio one mile from proposed location, change equipment and increase specified hours. Amended to omit request for change in hours of operation.

NEW—The Journal Co. (The Milwaukee Journal), Ellis, Wis.—Construction permit for new station to use 900 kc., 1 KW night, 2½ KW to local sunset, unlimited time (facilities of WHA and WLBL).

WTMJ—The Journal Co. (The Milwaukee Journal), Milwaukee, Wis.—Modification of license to change frequency and power from 620 kc., 1 KW night, 2½ KW to local sunset, to 670 kc., 5 KW (facilities of WMAQ, WHA, and WLBL).

Fifth Zone

KGDM—E. F. Pepper, Stockton, Calif.—Modification of license to change hours from daytime to daytime and 12 midnight to 6 a. m. Resubmitted and amended to request facilities of WPG and WLWL. Consent of WPG and WLWL filed.

KFQD—Anchorage Radio Club, Inc., Anchorage, Alaska—Modification of license to change frequency from 1230 kc. to 850 kc. Amended to request change to 600 kc.

KECA—Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.—Construction permit to change location of transmitter and equipment (use KFI's auxiliary transmitter with changes), increase power from 1 KW to 1 KW night and 2½ KW to local sunset (facilities of former station KGEF now assigned to KFAC). Amended to also change frequency from 1430 kc. to 780 kc.

KQW—Pacific Agricultural Foundation, Ltd., San Jose, Calif.—Construction permit to make changes in equipment and increase power from 500 watts to 500 watts night, 1 KW to local sunset. Requests facilities of KFWI, San Francisco.

NEW—C. G. Phillips and Frank Hill, d/b as Boise Broadcast Station, Baker, Ore.—Construction permit for new station to use 1210 kc., 100 watts, daytime.

NEW—Wyoming Broadcasting Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.—Construction permit for new station to use 780 kc., 500 watts night, 1 KW day, unlimited hours (to be considered under Rule 6-f).

KDFN—Donald Lewis Hathaway, Casper, Wyo.—Construction permit to move transmitter and studio locally and make changes in equipment.

KIDO—Frank L. Hill and C. G. Phillips, d/b as Boise Broadcast Station, Boise, Idaho.—Construction permit to make changes in equipment.

NEW—P. B. Newman, Sacramento, Calif.—Construction permit for new station to use 1490 kc., 5 KW, unlimited time. Resubmitted with corrections.

APPLICATIONS RETURNED

WAAT—Bremer Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N. J.—Modification of construction permit issued 3-31-33, new transmitter and increase power from 300 to 500 watts for changes in equipment and to extend date of completion (improperly executed and all sections not answered).

WGCP—May Radio Broadcast Corp., Newark, N. J.—Construction permit to install new equipment and increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW (Rule 6-c and 6-d; Section 15 incomplete).

NEW—Price Siever and J. W. Steele, Jr., Marlow, Okla.—Construction permit for new station to use 650 kc., 100 watts, unlimited hours. (Violation rules 116, 117, 6, inconsistent answers to Sections 15 and 18, etc.)

NEW—Central Broadcasting Co., Davenport, Iowa—Construction permit for new station to use 1310 kc., 100 watts night, 250 watts to local sunset, facilities of WIAS. (Rule 6 inasmuch as proposed station would be 0.1 unit more than quota charge of WIAS; equipment and insufficient information on proposed transmitter location.)

NEW—P. B. Newman, Sacramento, Calif.—Construction permit for new station to use 1490 kc., 5 KW, unlimited hours. (Transmitter location not satisfactory and all sections not answered.)

NEW—Ted L. Fullerton, Carlsbad, N. Mex.—Construction permit for new station to use 1200 kc., 25 watts, daytime, resubmitted and amended to request 50 watts and changes in equipment (Rule 6, equipment and transmitter location).

NEW—George W. Schleicher, San Francisco, Calif.—Construction permit for new station to use 930 kc., 500 watts, share KROW ½ time. (Not in proper form, all sections not answered, and Rule 6.)

NEW—Victor Beverly Pitts, Raton, N. Mex.—Construction permit for new station to use 1500 kc., 100 watts, daytime. (Rule 6, unsatisfactory equipment, insufficient information as to proposed transmitter location.)

WTNJ—Woax, Inc., Trenton, N. J.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement (request of applicant).