

KQIV

BROADCASTING STATION HISTORY RECORD

NON COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL-FM

First licensed

Call Letters .. **K Q I V**

Station Location .. **Corpus Christi, Texas**

Name .. **SPINDIZZY PUBCOM**

Transmitter Location .. **600 Bldg., 600 Leopard Street, Corpus Christi, Texas**

Main studio location .. **600 Leopard Street, Corpus Christi, Texas**

Authorization Record

File No.	Granted	Facilities	Expires
BPED-2596 HAAT: 320' (H&V) (L)	6/12/79	91.9mhz ERP: 2.4kW (H&V) Class: A CH.#220 CP FOR NEW EDUCATIONAL-FM	6/12/80
BPED-2596 (1)	8/13/79	CALL LETTERS ASSIGNED	EBSA ISSUE
BMPED800512AL (2)	7-23-80	MP (BPED-2596) for ext. of time to:	12-12-80
BMPED-801112AN (3)	12-18-80	MP (BPED-2596, as Mod.) For Ext. of time to:	3-1-81
BMPED-801212AN (4)	3-24-81	MP (BPED-2596, as Mod.) for ext. of time to:	6-20-81
BMPED-810520AG (5)	6-18-81	MP (BPED-2596, as Mod.) for ext. of time to:	11-4-81

Newspaper called 3-20-80

APPLICATION RECORD-BROADCASTING

91.9MHz.

Call Letters: K Q I V

Name: SPINDIZZY PUBOOM

Station Location: CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS

File No.	Date	Description	Action and Date
BMPED800512AL PRESS (0)	JUL 18 1980	MP (BPED-2596) For Extension of Time to: <u>8-12-80</u> (NEW STATION) Atty. B. Jay Baraff (Baraff, Koerner & Olender)	GRANTED 7-23-80 TO 12-12-80
BMPED801112AN PRESS (0)		MP (BPED-2596, as Mod.) For Extension of Time to: <u>1-1-81</u> (NEW STATION)	GRANTED 12-18-80 TO 3-1-81
BMPED801212AN PRESS (0)	FEB 6 1981	MP (BPED-2596, as Mod.) For Extension of Time to: <u>2-1-81</u> (NEW STATION)	GRANTED: 3-24-81 TO: 6-20-81

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APPLICATION RECORD-BROADCASTING

Call Letters: K Q I V

Name: Spindizzy Pubcom

Station Location: Corpus Christi, Texas

File No.	Date	Description	Action and Date
BMPED-810520AG PRESS:	(0) JUN 9 1981	MP(BPED-2596 as mod.) for extension of time to: _____ (NEW STATION).	GRANTED: 6-18-81 TO: 11-4-81

About the History Cards ...

History Cards were first used by the Department of Commerce to keep track of applications filed by, and changes to, the earliest AM broadcast stations in the early 1920s. The records were subsequently transferred to the Federal Radio Commission in 1927, and after that to the Federal Communications Commission when that agency was created in 1934. These cards gradually grew into a large card file.

FM History Cards were initiated in the early 1940s, with the authorization of the earliest FM stations in the FM band, then at 42 to 50 MHz. (The band was shifted to its present location, 88 to 108 MHz, in 1946.) History Cards remained in use until the creation of the first computerized database in 1980 to track broadcast applications, the Broadcast Application Processing System (BAPS). However, the Commission did not transfer the data from the History Cards to the new system. Instead, it retained the History Cards in their original form for reference.

In 1999, the Commission moved to a new location (445 12th Street SW), and also at that time created the successor database to BAPS, the Consolidated DataBase System (CDBS). Prior to that move, the History Cards were transferred to microfiche by a contractor (only a few sets of microfiche exist), and the original paper cards were destroyed. The History Cards were stored on the microfiche as negative images, like those you see above.

History Cards contain very brief entries and notes about station facilities, applications, and ownership. They are not, and never were intended to be, a comprehensive record of a station's operations. Nevertheless, they can be useful to help determine, for example, when a station first went on the air and its call letters at that time. History Card comments were generally typed onto the cards, and thus some records will show more faintly or with more smudging than others, depending on the quality of typewriter and ribbon then used. Occasional handwritten comments, corrections, and strikeouts may also be found. Cards may be incomplete, missing, or occasionally out of sequence.

The History Cards are presented here as they were copied to microfiche, to preserve this record for public use, and with the hope that they will be of value to future researchers of radio station history.

