

TELEVISION BIGGEST CARD AT GARDEN SHOW



(Herbert Photos)

A VIEW OF THE RADIO WORLD'S FAIR, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, BEFORE THE DOORS OPENED ON THE LAST DAY OF THE EXPOSITION. THE TELEVISION EXHIBITS OF GENERAL ELECTRIC AND A. J. CARTER ATTRACTED MOST ATTENTION. INTEREST IN PARTS RAN HIGH, WHILE SETS ENGAGED THE EYES OF MULTITUDES, TOO.

WGY Protests Shift as Unjust, Illegal

By Martin P. Rice

Manager of Broadcasting, General Electric Company

WGY appreciates the spontaneous interest shown by the newspapers and the public in the recent regulation of the Federal Radio Commission which virtually limits the operation of WGY to daylight hours during the Winter after November 11th.

We shall shortly file a protest with the Commission and request an opportunity to prove that the new regulation is unfair to WGY and detrimental to the listening public.

Aside from the important developmental work conducted by the General Electric Company through WGY, and the broadcast service which this station has rendered since its opening in February, 1922, WGY occupies a unique position in the broadcasting field.

Many localities are served by several stations so that if one station is silent, listeners may tune to another.

Many Depend on WGY Alone

But a large part of WGY's audience is so located that they are entirely dependent upon this station. Therefore, to silence WGY at any time during its regular program period means depriving many sec-

tions of the country not only of the programs originating at WGY, but of the New York programs transmitted through this station.

Under the radio law the entire country is divided into five zones, each with its Commissioner appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. WGY is in the first zone, of which O. H. Caldwell is the Commissioner.

Old Wave Taken Away

The Davis Amendment to the radio law requires an equalization of radio power and channels throughout the five zones. In attempting to conform to the requirements of this amendment, the Federal Radio Commission redistributed the available wavelengths and assigned forty to be used as cleared channels. Eight of these wavelengths or cleared channels were assigned to each zone, and the Commissioner representing the zone nominated the stations which should have these channels in his zone subject to the approval of other members of the Commission.

In the regulations which are issued by

the Federal Radio Commission to be effective November 11th, the wavelength of 379.5 meters, corresponding to a frequency of 790 kilocycles, on which WGY has broadcast since May 21, 1923, has been taken from WGY in the first zone and transferred to the fifth zone (Pacific Coast) as one of the eight cleared channels assigned to that zone.

Objects to Part Time

This wavelength or frequency is in the group assigned to specific zones according to Section A of paragraph 4 of General Order No. 40. Such wavelengths are clearly designated by the regulations for full-time operation as stated in Section F of the same paragraph as follows:

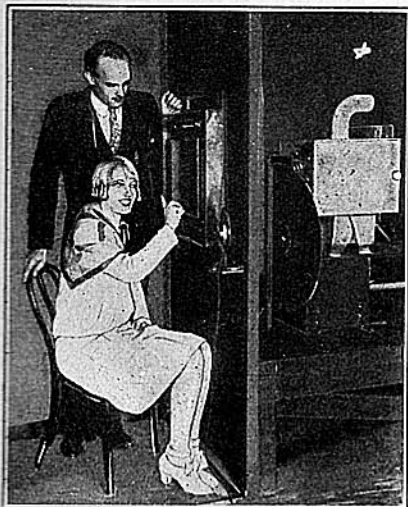
"Whenever the word 'frequency' is used in the preceding subparagraphs A, B, C, D, and E, of this paragraph, it is to be understood as connoting periods of full-time operation; that is to say, 24 hours daily, and every allocation herein of a frequency to a particular zone is to be considered as carrying with it an assignment of full-time operation on that frequency to that zone."

This regulation clearly indicates that the wavelength which is taken from WGY and transferred to the Pacific Coast is to be used for full-time operation in that zone. Notwithstanding this fact, the Radio Commission has deprived WGY of its full-time privilege and has designated it as a part-time station to share the wavelength or frequency of KGO.

Appears to Violate Law

This assignment not only ignores all the important experimental work carried on by WGY, and the public service it has

GOT WGY DRAMA



(Acme)

KENNETH G. ORMISTON, TECHNICAL EDITOR OF "RADIO DOINGS," IS BUSY WITH TELEVISION TESTS IN LOS ANGELES. HE REPORTED GETTING WGY'S TELEVISION DRAMA ACROSS THE CONTINENT

rendered since its opening, but appears to be in actual violation of the law and regulations, because the order giving WGY this assignment was accompanied by the following comment by the Commission:

"The foregoing stations will not be permitted to operate during the evening hours simultaneously with other stations assigned to the same frequencies."

Therefore, the order by which the Commission has taken this frequency away from WGY, and the first zone, also destroys its usefulness as a cleared channel in the fifth zone.

The fact that the wavelength taken from WGY, was assigned to KGO, our Pacific Coast station, has no important bearing on the matter.

More Than Wave Conflict

Commissioner O. H. Caldwell has implied that the programs of WGY and the Western station could be so scheduled that it would not be necessary for either station to cancel more than one or two hours a day. Such operation is certainly not provided for in the law or in the regulations applying to cleared channels, but, assuming that it were legally permissible, it would involve canceling KGO's program from 4:30 to 7:00 p. m., or WGY's program from 7:30 to 10:00 p. m.

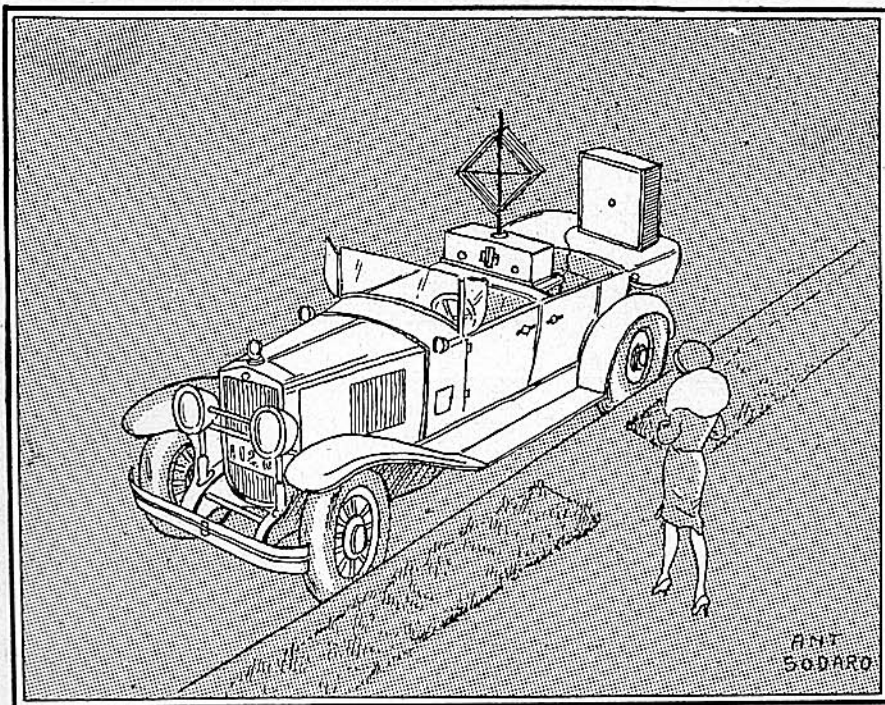
Thus, while the Commissioner suggests that we may decide whether we will cripple our Eastern or our Western station, this alternative is not offered us by the regulations, and in any event we believe that we have an equal responsibility in both of these zones to serve the listening public as we have served them in the past. This is no mere conflict of wavelength of two stations owned by the same company.

Five Reasons Listed

Our protests will be based on the following facts:

1. That the Commission has taken WGY's wavelength and transferred it to the Pacific Coast without providing any substitute.
2. That the interests of listeners wholly dependent upon WGY for programs have been disregarded.
3. That the priority rights of WGY, and

STREET CROWDS HEAR CANDIDATES



LOOP RECEIVER AND LINEN DIAPHRAGM SPEAKER FOR REPRODUCING TO CROWDS IN THE STREET THE SPEECHES OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Campaigners Use Radio Ingeniously

During the election campaign in Sweden, which ended September 15, one of the Swedish political parties purchased six automobiles and equipped them with loudspeakers for use by its campaigners, according to a report from the American Consul General at Stockholm, John Ball Osborne, made public by the Department of Commerce. There was a public address system in each automobile. This is the first year, according to the report, that this method of campaigning has been used in that country, and local party leaders state it met with considerable success, not only because the novelty of the arrangement attracted large gatherings, but also because speakers were able to cover a wide territory with comparative ease.

Method Used in Germany

This recalls a similar method of campaigning in the recent election in Germany. Certain candidates on one of the liberal groups had become subject to arrest when the Reichstag was dissolved. These candidates could not come out in public to do their speaking because the police were looking for them. But this handicap did not deter them and their friends from entering into a vigorous campaign. The candidates made phonograph records of their speeches in their hiding places and the records were played in public places. Once they were re-elected the candidates were no longer subject to arrest, due to the parliamentary

its long record of service to the public have been ignored.

4. That the many contributions of General Electric to the development of radio science and industry, carried on through WGY, and the value of this station in the

immunity enjoyed by members of the Reichstag.

The method used in the Swedish election could be applied and extended in this country. Automobiles with public address systems and radio receivers could be taken where large numbers of people pass or congregate.

A campaign speaker in front of the microphone in the automobile could address thousands of people who could not be reached in any other way.

Or when a Presidential candidate is broadcasting over radio, a receiver in the automobile could be used for picking up the speech, which speech in turn could be impressed on the amplifier of the public address system and made audible to thousands of voters who could not be at home at the time to listen to the speech over their own radio sets.

TELEVISION DEMONSTRATION

As a means of acquainting the public with the facts of television a complete television broadcasting studio and a battery of television receivers were in operation during the Radio World's Fair at Madison Square Garden, September 17th to 22nd.

The object was to show the public the present state of the art and is the result of the desire of the Radio Manufacturers' Association "to do everything in its power to remove the 'bunk' from television and correct a situation pregnant with danger to the logical and orderly development of the art."

future development of radio have apparently had no weight.

5. That the broadcasting of WGY's programs on short waves, which has been a factor in promoting international goodwill, is apparently not considered.



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EVERY WEEK ~ EVERY YEAR

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Listeners Organizing Big Protest

Schenectady, N. Y.

The General Electric Company issued the following:

WGY's appeal to the Federal Radio Commission for a reconsideration of the Commission's action making the Schenectady transmitter a part-time station, has virtually been taken out of the hands of the General Electric Company, owners of the station, and a powerful protest has been set up by the listeners in the service area of WGY.

Organized campaigning on behalf of the listeners has been and is being conducted in an area roughly within 150 miles of WGY.

The boards of aldermen of several cities have passed resolutions requesting the Commission to restore WGY to a full-time, clear-channel operation.

Chambers of commerce, Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions and other service clubs have taken emphatic action.

Federal, state, county and local officials have filed their protests. Thousands of petitions have been circulated in affected neighborhoods, interested listeners carrying the petitions from door to door, and in some cases from town to town.

Business men have put petitions in their stores and through these and every other means a great volume of protest has been built for presentation to the Commission.

Thousands Write

In addition to the organized effort, thousands of listeners have written direct to the Commission and to WGY explaining their dependence on the Schenectady station for program service. Patients in hospitals, victims of tuberculosis in various sanatoriums in the Adirondacks, including the veterans of the World War, now under treatment at the Tupper Lake Sanatorium, have written in protest. From the aged, the infirm and the blind have come pathetic letters begging that their only amusement and source of entertainment may be continued through the long, lonely night hours of the Winter.

The service area of a broadcasting station is generally estimated as that territory within a radius of from 50 to 150 miles of the station. Actually the signal-range cannot be defined or confined.

"3,000,000 Disregarded"

It has been found that the people of both Vermont and New Hampshire get their best and, in most cases, their only clear reception from WGY, though they are nearer Massachusetts stations. Northern New York, including Ogdensburg, Watertown and Plattsburgh, depend upon WGY, as do Oneida, Oswego and other cities.

While the condition is not general, it

WGY's Appeal

Clear Wave and Hearing Both Refused

Washington.

WGY, the General Electric Company's station at Schenectady, N. Y., which, under the reallocation plan, effective November 11th, at 3 A. M., would become a "limited" station, deprived of a cleared channel, applied to the Federal Radio Commission for permission to use 150,000 watts and to retain its present frequency (790 k. c.) as a cleared channel. The reallocation makes WGY surrender its cleared channel to KGO, the General Electric Company's station at Oakland, Calif., but with the right to use the channel secondarily.

The board denied the request without a hearing. WGY in its application sought to have changed the assignment of time division on its present channel and its limitation to 50,000 watts.

The General Electric Company contends that placing the two stations on the same channel does not give KGO the cleared channel to which it is entitled.

To deprive WGY of a cleared channel, it further contends, "will not serve the public interest, convenience and necessity."

WGY's Case

The full text of the statement of the General Electric Company accompanying the application for modification follows:

"WGY has broadcast on a wavelength of 379.5 meters (790 kilocycles) since May 21, 1923, since which time this wavelength has been maintained a cleared channel.

"WGY serves an area in New York, Vermont, Mass., and New Hampshire which depends almost exclusively on this

has been found that in some places in Illinois and Ohio, WGY's signals are received free from interference and of much better quality than nearer stations.

Among the protests have been many from distant listeners who enjoy their radio through the short wave stations of WGY. Letters have been received from Utah, California and Oklahoma declaring dependence on WGY. The most emphatic protests have come from the Canal Zone, where, because of heavy static, only short wave signals can be received.

The real protest rises from among the population of 3,000,000 people within 150 miles of WGY whose "convenience and necessity" have apparently been disregarded by the Federal Radio Commission.

station for broadcast service. The population within a range of 60 miles of WGY is approximately 1,000,000. Within a range of 100 miles there is a population of 2,440,000, to many of which WGY supplies the most dependable program. The people in this area are much more dependent upon radio for their general information and entertainment than the people in the large metropolitan centers.

Advanced the Art

"General Electric Company has made many contributions to the development of radio science and industry through WGY, and this station stands for scientific progress and development.

"During the period when the Department of Commerce recognized developmental broadcasting stations, WGY was one of the three stations licensed in this class. The improvements first demonstrated through WGY have been incorporated in the regular operations of many of the better broadcasting stations throughout the country.

"The program of WGY have included the best in music, entertainment, statesmanship, economic, instruction and religion. The reports on weather, markets and stocks have been of inestimable value to the agriculturist and the business man. The broadcasting in co-operation with the State Department of Health and the Department of Agriculture have constituted a real service.

"WGY's programs on short waves are not only regularly received by hundreds of listeners throughout the United States, but are also heard daily in many foreign countries. The newspapers and magazines of the British Isles, South Africa, Australia and South America regularly print WGY's programs. This broadcasting is a factor in promoting international understanding and good will.

"In the recent reallocation, WGY's wavelength (790 kilocycles), was transferred to the Pacific Coast as one of the eight cleared channels assigned to Zone 5. Order No. 40 specifies that such assignments connote periods of full time operation, that is to say, 24 hours daily, and every allocation of a frequency to a particular zone is to be considered as carrying with it an assignment of full-time operation on that frequency to that zone.

Wants Cleared Channel

"No other wavelength has been assigned to WGY to replace the wavelength transferred to Zone 5 for 24-hour operation. However, in the list of stations under the new allocation, WGY has been designated a limited station to operate on the 790-kilocycle frequency, with the added note that such stations will not be permitted to operate during the evening hours simultaneously with other stations assigned to the same frequencies.

"Overlooking for the time being our

STATIONS PREPARE FOR REALLOCATION

Washington. With the reallocation effective date less than two weeks off, stations throughout the country are preparing for the new power, wavelengths and hours on the air. About two-thirds of all the stations are affected in at least one particular, usually in all three ways.

The general acceptance of the ruling is taken for granted, even though most stations that have to suffer reduction are

keeping quiet and acting obediently, without being enthusiastic. It is recognized that the reallocation is intended for the public good, although a few inequalities have crept in. These can be straightened out after the legal hearings on appeals are conducted, the Commission points out.

The stations are waiting to see how things turn out in actual practice. Some of them have been testing on the new frequencies and power.

Quickly Denied

property and priority right, we believe that the transfer of WGY's wavelength to the Pacific Coast without replacing it by an equally satisfactory cleared channel will not serve the public interest, convenience or necessity.

Hurts One or the Other

"In a letter from Commissioner O. H. Caldwell to Martin P. Rice, dated Washington, September 25, and initialed by Commissioners Pickard, Lafount and Sykes, the suggestion is made that slight modifications in the schedule of KGO and WGY would enable both of these stations to enjoy exclusive channel operation. The definite suggestion is that KGO stand by from sunset until 7 p. m. or 8 p. m., and that WGY sign off at 10 p. m. or 11 p. m.

"This suggestion would deprive Zone 5 of approximately 35 per cent. of the broadcasting now regularly scheduled over KGO and it would reduce the evening broadcasting of WGY approximately 25 per cent. during the winter.

Cites Public Interest

"Moreover, it does not conform to the equalization plan allocating eight cleared channels to each zone; for the wavelength assigned to Zone 5 is no longer a cleared channel if it is to be used during the evening by a station in another zone. It is evident therefore that either the fifth zone does not receive a cleared channel to which it is entitled, or if it does WGY has no right to broadcast after sunset on the Pacific Coast.

Case in N. Y. City

"The reallocation results in the assignment of four cleared channels to serve New York City, which also has the choice of at least 10 other programs on the local or regional assignments. The public dependent upon WGY have no other reliable program.

"In the public interest we request that WGY be permitted to continue broadcasting on its present frequency (790 kilocycles), as a cleared channel without restrictions as to time."

Board's Position

The Commission, it was stated after its meeting, denied the application for modification of the license awarded the station under the reallocation plan, on the ground that it conflicted with existing orders relative to station assignments. Consequently it declined to set a date for hearing of the application.

The view is taken by the Commission, according to the oral announcement, that the application of the General Electric Company is in conflict with General Order 40, which promulgates the new-allocation of wavelengths, power and time, and also with General Order 42, which limits the power assignments of broadcasting stations to 25,000 watts regular power and 25,000 watts additional for

No 150,000 Watt Permit for Station

experiments. WGY now has the maximum power assignment.

Chance for New Plea

The Commission announced that the only way WGY would be enabled to get a hearing on its application for modification would be to amend the application to conform with the General Orders of the Commission relating to the reallocation and to maximum power allowances.

Moving Train in Canada Picks up English 5SW

Montreal.

A new record in radio reception has been established by the Canadian National Railways in receiving English short wave transmission on a moving train. The Continental Limited, moving eastward from Vancouver to Montreal, carried in the observation car a special receiver capable of being used for the short wave and general broadcasting channels.

While the train was in the station at Vancouver at 8:30 p. m., Pacific Time, the operator picked up 2XAD, Schenectady. On the journey towards the East various short wave stations were heard but the prize, 5SW, Chelmsford, England, came through while the Continental Limited was passing Favel, situated between Sioux Lookout and Redditt, Ontario, 1,219 miles west of Montreal. Contact was maintained with the English station on a short wave for fifteen minutes. The time of reception from England was 4:00 p. m. Central Time.

149 Stations Changed Again in Reallocations

Washington.

The Radio Commission announced new reallocations of 149 stations, effective November 11th. The changes are designed to improve public service and to effect greater economy of daytime operation. These are changes in the first reallocation list.

[The list will be published next week.]

PICTURE DIAGRAM of 4-tube Screen Grid Diamond, next week, issue of November 3rd.

Ordered Off Air, Stations Will Resume

Washington.

Announcement by WOK - WMBB, Homewood, Ill., near Chicago, that they will resume broadcasting on the wavelength 1,190 kilocycles presently, in spite of the action of the Federal Radio Commission in ordering it off the air September 1 for failure to serve the public interest, has been received by the Commission. The case has been referred to the Department of Justice for investigation and action.

WOK-WMBB had 5,000 watts power, and a transmitter of 20,000 watts capacity.

Louis G. Caldwell, general counsel of the Commission, said that it may decide to wait until the stations go on the air again, as the stations announced in newspaper advertisements, before starting criminal proceedings. The second step, he said, is that of starting an injunction suit in the immediate future, or before the stations begin operating, on the theory of the sovereign right of the United States to keep the ether channels free and unobstructed except to serve the public interest, convenience and necessity.

For such violations of the law, Mr. Caldwell brought out, there is a penalty of \$5,000 fine or three years imprisonment or both.

Mr. Caldwell already has been designated Special Assistant to the Attorney General in Federal radio matters, and together with B. M. Webster probably will represent the Department of Justice in the case.

WOK-WMBB were ordered off the air September 1 and have not been operating since. The former frequency, 1,190 kilocycles, is at present unoccupied, but has been allocated to other stations under the reallocation to become effective November 11th. Consequently, it is explained by Commission engineers, the stations, should they follow their intended course of going on the air presently, will cause no interference, other than the normal interference existing in the Chicago zone, but after November 11th undoubtedly would seriously impair the allocation set-up in the Chicago area and prevent any reception on that particular wavelength.

NAVY DAY CELEBRATION

WASHINGTON.

Observance of Navy Day on October 27 will be marked by special radio features and competitions. The objects of Navy Day, held annually, are to pay tribute to the past and present services of the Navy to the Nation and to acquaint the American people with naval activities.