BROADCASTING CALLED JOB OF A STATESMAN

London.

While here on his inspection trip of radio conditions in Europe, M. H. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company, intimated that Cardinal Wolsey would not have been too big a man for the job of management of broadcasting.

Mr. Aylesworth's message to the British listeners was broadcast by the British Broadcasting Company he said in part:

"At Hampton Court I saw not only the old English garden at its best, but also a symbol of business government—for was not Cardinal Wolsey one of the first, if not **the** first, statesman who can be called a statesman of the modern type?

Requires a Statesman

"I am tempted to wonder how this Cardinal Wolsey of yours—of ours—would have handled the most modern problems of statesmanship, the management of radio broadcasting? No one can make much of a guess, but whatever he did he would have had a clear distinction in his mind between questions of where he was going and questions of how he meant to get there.

"For, after all, it is a statesman—of a new sort—who controls and operates the policy of radio programs. And I am sure no broadcasting executive would say that the old Cardinal would have found his job too small for him.

"When one buys a book, a ticket to a theatre or a newspaper or magazine, he purchases by selection, but we broadcasters must serve the entire people and are well aware of our inability to please everyone with each program.

Alternate Programs

"In America people have many different tastes. Some prefer symphony and grand opera, others jazz and popular music, while still another important group of listeners demands interesting talks and discussions on educational matters and public affairs. We have helped to overcome the particular likes and dislikes of our listeners through the development of the alternative program and to-night in America the listener can turn from a program of instrumental music to one of public affairs, or to the opera or drama.

"I have been particularly impressed by the progress of British broadcasting in the development of school and adult program, which I believe superior to similar endeavors in the other countries with which I am familiar."

Much More Power Urged On France

Paris.

In a speech to French broadcasters M. H. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company, said:

"There are three 'musts' to radio development. First, France must build the most powerful broadcasting stations possible. Second, she must have the best receiving sets. Third, her stations must offer the best programs.

"It was by bearing those not-to-be-disobeyed rules in mind that America owed her achievements in the radio field."

Eleven Stations Seek No Renewal

Washington.

In a statement the Federal Radio Commission announced that eleven broadcasting stations had failed to file applications for renewal of the licenses which expired May 1st. The stations:

WAAM, WAAM, Inc., Newark, N. J.;
WFBE, Park View Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
WFBL, The Onondaga Co., Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.
WHPP, Bronx Broadcasting Co., Englewood Cliffs, N. J.
WQAN, The Scranton Times, Scranton, Pa.
KGCN, Concordia Broadcasting Co., Concordia, Kans.
KGHB, Radio Sales Co., Honolulu, Hawaii.
KQV, Doubleday-Hill Elec. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
WLBO, Frederick L. Trebbe, Jr., Galesburg, Ill.
KFEY, Union High School, Kellogg, Idaho.
WTHS, Atlanta Tech. High School, Atlanta, Ga.

EDUCATIONAL RADIO GAINING

The first actual demonstration of a new system of "centralized radio" for schools took place in the New Utrecht High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. The auditorium was wired with a single-channel control panel, hooked up to a master receiver combined with an electric phonograph, and an arrangement of ten dynamic loudspeakers located in the wall organ recesses. Additional loudspeakers were installed in an office and in the boys' gymnasium. As many loudspeakers as are desired in the various classrooms may be connected to the master control panel, without any mechanical changes in the centralized radio system.

A time clock automatically started and stopped the programs. A simple buzzer system in the principal's office or in the rear of the auditorium was used to notify the operator at the control panel when to change the radio program or switch over to the phonograph mechanism.

Other schools were interested in the demonstration because of the part radio is expected to play in supplementing methods of teaching. Hundreds of schools throughout the country are receiving the Damrosch educational concerts regularly as a part of the curriculum. Other organized efforts for education by radio are well under way in Cleveland, O., Columbus, O., Dallas, Tex., and San Francisco. The Board of Education of New York City recently approved plans which will provide wiring facilities for radio reception in eight schools about to be constructed.

A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

"*MIKE fright,' which is no stranger to the beginner in broadcasting, has been described by one of the recent sufferers as "an awful something that seems to be made up equally of a bad attack of mal de mer and a feeling that you're at the top of the Woolworth Building and that somebody is pulling it from under you." That accounts for some strange noises we have heard over the air during otherwise pleasant winter evenings.*

EUROPE TO PUT REALLOCATION IN USE JUNE 30

Prague.

Wavelengths have been reallocated for use by European stations, so as to minimize interference, yet provide a place on the air for all. The stations now broadcasting were taken for granted, and the system worked out to accommodate them. This is diametrically opposed to the method used in the United States, where the channels were set apart as exclusive, semi-exclusive or mutual, and stations assigned to places in the spectrum. The European method is to fit the system to the stations rather than to fit the stations into the system.

The Union Radio Conference, at which the reallocation was adopted, was attended by 118 delegates, representing thirty governments and twelve companies. The reallocation is known as the Prague plan and supplements plans adopted at Geneva and Brussels.

American's Statement

Gerald G. Gross, a member of the American delegation to the conference, and who is attached to the engineering staff of the Federal Radio Commission, issued a statement outlining the accomplishments of the convention. In part he said:

"The Prague Plan is to be effective June 30th, 1929.

"The broadcasting problems in Europe are very different and somewhat more complicated than in North America. The many different languages, and strong nationalistic spirit evidenced in particular by the small nations, make it necessary to set aside many more exclusive channels than would otherwise be the case.

"The tendency shown at the Prague conference was to permit all stations then existing or under construction to continue operating, and this being once accepted, it was necessary to find channels on which these stations could be placed. This seems to be in direct contradiction to the American allocation method, under which the first step was to select a sound engineering channel system and then allocate stations to the various channels thus set aside.

Channels Used

"Summarizing, the Prague Plan provides the following broadcast allocation for Europe (frequency range shown in kilocycles):

"160-194 kilocycles—Five channels exclusive: broadcasting previously in operation.

"194-224 kilocycles—Three channels exclusive broadcast; two channels, aviation-weather: Broadcasting Europe.

"224-550 kilocycles—Thirteen channels exclusive; two shared by two each: Not for broadcasting—assignments are as follows: 1, U. R. S. S.; 2, noninterfering; 3, temporary; 4, one old station.

"550-1,500 kilocycles—Ninety-one channels exclusive, two shared by two each; one shared by three each; one common; one free; 14 extra, insert.

"Total number of exclusive channels, 129; shared channels, 15; grand total, 144.

"American participation in the conference, while not very active in the actual question of broadcast allocation, provided a valuable starting point for preparation work incidental to the coming conference at The Hague in September, which will have vital interest for America."