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WYNC CLASHES WITH WMCA AS PROGRAMS JAM

Every once in a while listeners to WNYC or WMCA, both stations in New York City, find they are listening to WNYC and WMCA. The reason is that both stations occupy the same wave, 526 meters, and occasionally are on the air at the same time. There is continual bad blood between the stations, also occasional misunderstanding.

When the two stations went on the same wave just after the reallocation they couldn't agree on division of time, so for a while, that Sunday, they made a "duet" of it.

A more recent example of the same situation was during the reception to the officers and crew of the "America." As WNYC is the municipal station, it went ahead with its program after 12.30 p. m., when WMCA expected to take the air—in fact, did take it, hence the confusion.

Could Not Agree

Leo Friedman, of WMCA, said: "We have succeeded in making an arrangement with the management of the city station whereby we would cancel our programs over and above the 50 per cent. time-sharing agreement and give WNYC additional time if we are given sufficient notice in advance of the broadcasting of events of public interest.

"The manager at WNYC called our office and asked that we stay off the air between 12:30 and 1 p. m. and 2 and 3 p. m. on this particular day.

"I told him I would be willing to relinquish the time between 2 and 3, but that the period from 12:30 to 1 was contracted for by a New York newspaper and that WNYC would have to consult our client direct. Evidently he got in touch with the publisher, who refused to cancel his program.

No Favoritism

"Early this afternoon we were called and asked to put the program running at that time off the air. We found it impossible to do that, and as a result continued our broadcast until 2 o'clock."

WNYC was alone on the 526-meter wave until the reallocation. It applied for an exclusive wave and a cleared channel, because of its "public service," but the Commission ruled that a municipality, as such, is entitled to no more privileges than a private owner, but that the nature of the programs and facilities is the test.

ARCTURUS CHANGES NAME

The name of the Arcturus Radio Company of Newark, N. J., has been changed to the Arcturus Radio Tube Company.

KGO Player Double Of Wallace Reid

Oakland, Calif.

If Charles Park of the KGO staff hadn't dropped around to pick up Paul Revere's pictures, the General Electric station would still be unaware of the presence of a former movie actor on its staff of entertainers.

In glancing over staff pictures with a photographer, a former movie camera man, Charles Park of KGO was struck by Paul Revere's likeness to the late Wallace Reid. Park learned from the photographer that Revere, a KGO entertainer, was the double for Wallace Reid just before the movie star's death. Reid was so ill that he was used only in the close-ups during his last two pictures.

TWO MEMBERS LEAVE BOARD

Washington.

Federal Radio Commissioners Orestes H. Caldwell and Sam Pickard have resigned from the Commission. Pickard's resignation was accepted by President Coolidge and Pickard became a vice-president of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Mr. Pickard took up his new duties at once.

Mr. Pickard was named Commissioner for the Fourth (Middle Western) zone after the resignation of Henry A. Bellows. He first entered radio work as director of KSAC, the broadcasting station of Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas. Later he was Federal director of broadcasting agricultural information. Pickard was secretary of the Commission before becoming Commissioner.

Caldwell, one of the original members of the commission, plans to return to his former position as editor of "Radio Retailing," a McGraw-Hill publication.

Much opposition developed against Mr. Caldwell in the Senate when his appointment was up for confirmation. The Senate adjourned without confirming him and he served the first year under a recess appointment without pay. The second time his name came up in the Senate he was confirmed by a small majority. The opposition against him was based on editorials he had written in his paper in which he went on record as opposing the bill creating the Commission.

Caldwell had long experience in radio matters and had an engineering training. Throughout his tenure of the commissionership he was one of the most active of the members. He and Pickard were the only radio-trained Commissioners.

HOOVER VIEWS ON RADIO DUE AT INAUGURAL

Washington.

The radio industry is anxiously awaiting the inaugural address of Herbert Hoover, on March 4th, as intimations have been received that he will discuss the radio situation, and, for the first time in two years, tell where he stands on the big problems of the art, including wavelength assignments in the broadcast band, high power, institution of a Department of Communications, distribution of short wave channels, etc.

Mr. Hoover's last official act in radio, as Secretary of Commerce, was to relinquish control over radio when a court decision held that the Department had no express authority to exercise such control, hence no power to enforce its rulings.

Then followed chaos in the air, due to wave jumping by stations, and later the Federal Radio Commission was created, as an instrumentality of Congress, to administer radio affairs. This the Commission has done with no glowing success, although the most recent reallocation has produced improvement in some sections, while making matters worse in others.

Silent Since Candidacy

As candidate and President-elect, Mr. Hoover has been silent on radio topics. His friends say that, as the Commission has been functioning as an agency responsible to Congress, he has felt there was no occasion for him saying anything.

Since his election, however, he has been giving the radio situation considerable thought, his friends say, and may be relied on to air his views in his inaugural message. He is not expected to deal with the subject very extensively in that address, since other important domestic and foreign topics make a lengthy discussion of radio unpractical.

As Secretary of Commerce Mr. Hoover had almost six years' experience in radio affairs.

As President he will be able to exercise a powerful influence over radio affairs.

Dissatisfaction Is Inevitable

The demand for wavelengths, high power, time on the air, etc. is so great that it is impossible to grant more than a small percentage of requests, so that much dissatisfaction is generated, no matter if the most deserving receive the rewards of their accomplishments. This aspect of the problem removes temptation to welcome authority over radio, but Hoover as President is deemed likely to accept control if it be placed by Congress in the Department of Commerce. This would put into the President's hands the power to appoint the particular person (acting under the Secretary of Commerce) who would have charge of the radio division.