1972: It’s shaping up as a record fiscal year
Black ownership: If not a wave, at least a ripple

"A Devastating Drama."
★★★★ — N.Y. DAILY NEWS

ACADEMY AWARD NOMINATION: BEST SUPPORTING ACTOR (Lee Tracy)

The Best Man
(Available after Network)

"A razzle-dazzle rendering of Gore Vidal’s stage play, even more vivid, energetic and lacerating on the screen. Shockingly intense, brilliant stimulation and made to crackle with the tensions of a mob. Highly entertaining." — THE NEW YORK TIMES

Just one of the 30 superb feature films for local telecasting in...

UA Showcase 7

United Artists Television

The newsweekly of broadcasting and allied arts

Our 42nd Year 1972
TO: All WMAR-TV Staff

FROM: Don Campbell

Today we celebrate twenty-five years of telecasting!

Many of you have been with us since our first day on the air but for our more recent members, here are a few facts:

We are pioneers in our industry. WMAR-TV was Maryland's first commercial television station, the 12th commercial television station in the country and the second to join the CBS television network.

We were the first station in Maryland...to have a regularly scheduled morning broadcast...to broadcast a regular series of programs on atomic energy...to cooperate in stratovision experiments...to telecast a program in color during CBS demonstrations of experimental color program standards...to originate a "live" telecast from Annapolis...to do a remote telecast of an operation (Sinai Hospital, October 1949)...to process all newsfilm in 100% color.

A quarter-century of service to our community has brought us many awards and citations.

Our studios and physical plant in Television Park have become a model for other broadcasters. It could not be so without the continuing pride and care which you give to it. As a result, it has gained nationwide attention. Many foreign visitors visit our facilities as they make plans to develop television stations in their own countries.

In this connection, at the invitation of the State Department, I will be going to Japan in November with other American broadcasters to broaden an interchange with our Japanese counterparts.

We have some problems at the moment, with which you are all familiar. But we've surmounted past difficulties, and be assured you have nothing to fear.

Looking to the future, I know you have the pride and know-how to set new goals in the tradition of a great station.

Thanks to you all.

D. P. Campbell

DPC:ljs
First TV buy of campaign made for Nixon.

A light-hearted guide to the serious world of radio copywriting.

All signs point to record revenue, earning levels for broadcasting in 1972. Pace of first three quarters expected to hold. Department of Commerce sees profits up 35%.

Both Nixon, McGovern report under $2 million in broadcast spending.

New fairness issue in the wind as groups ask time to counter commercials of Georgia Power on 11 stations.

A growing momentum behind black ownership is discernible on the broadcast horizon. There's still a long way to go, but there's going.

CBS weighs in on side of radio de-regulation, proposes major-market test.

CPB's the headline issue as NAEB convenes in Las Vegas convention.

Independent TV's break out their sales, find they amount to $225 million.

FCC sets the stage for its second look at prime-time access, asks for comments by Dec. 22.

Pros and cons of FCC's drug lyrics policy argued before appeals court.

White House slips some questions for George McGovern into ABC's deck.

That tape-vs-film debate is still good for a round at SMPTE.

First-three-quarter earning reports populate world of broadcast finance.

The commanding ways of Henry Loomis, new man in the saddle at CPB.
ADIOS, DON EMILIO

The World of Broadcast I have actively known for 20 years is no longer the same for me. To a lesser extent, an impact should have been felt by everyone in our industry. For on September 23rd Don Emilio Azcarraga died.

It had been my extreme good fortune to have been associated with Don Emilio since the inception of XETV, Channel 6 for the San Diego (Calif.) area. In effect, therefore, I was truly one of the Chosen People.

As an authentic legend in his time, the fame of this Broadcasting Pioneer of Mexico (and, indeed, Latin America), unfortunately, was, more often than not, equated with his fortune. While the latter included the establishment and ownership of radio and television networks, it paled into insignificance when compared with Don Emilio’s human qualities. For, truly, Don Emilio had equal parts compassion, tolerance, intellect and an overriding enthusiasm for his fellow man, that were a mark of a man the like of whom I have never before encountered. That my observations were hardly exclusive to me, seems borne out by the fact that his funeral in Mexico City was attended by 3,000 people of extremely varied backgrounds. In short, Don Emilio was a magnificent human being.

The Broadcasting Valhalla, hopefully, has set aside expansive accommodations for our beloved Don Emilio. He’ll occupy it all—comfortably.

With deepest respect and affection . . . from all of us.

JULIAN M. KAUFMAN
General Manager
A beginning

First step of Phase I of radio re-regulation is expected to be taken by FCC soon, perhaps this week. Believed ready for agenda are modifications or eliminations of half-dozen rules that, though not going to fundamentals of broadcast regulations, have plagued radio broadcasters. Included are rules on station identification, half-hour meter reading, mechanical reproduction and rebroadcasts, five-day-a-week operator inspections. FCC action will be followed by public briefing, not only on changes being made now but also on future course of re-regulation.

In the news

Broadcast journalists in the know wouldn’t be surprised if their coveted annual citation—Radio Television News Directors Association’s Paul White Award—goes to Senator Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-N.C.), chairman of Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights. Senator has championed cause of broadcast journalism in areas of privilege, access and First Amendment parity. Award will be presented to as yet unannounced recipient at closing banquet of RTNDA convention in Nassau, Nov. 27-Dec. 3. Senator Ervin, 76, has served continuously in Senate since 1954.

The seers

Some Wall Street analysts are suggesting to clients that they give preference, in their investments, to stocks of selected station groups, rather than networks. Rationale is that network costs are likely to spiral because rerun issue is expected to create pressures to produce more programming. Predicted continued growth of local advertising, they feel, makes stocks of some group operators good buys especially at current prices. They tend to make network exception in case of ABC, regarded highly by many analysts.

Caught in the wire

FCC is beginning to be balkanized by internal jockeying for authority over pay television in its several forms. Common Carrier Bureau, Cable Bureau and Safety and Special Radio Services Bureau all have own views on how new technologies in their constituencies should be regulated. Effort to bring some order out of conflicts will be made in special FCC meeting Nov. 6, day before commission takes up cable-broadcast crossownership question (“Closed Circuit,” Oct. 23). Issues providing basis of discussion are Sterling Manhattan Cablevision’s dispute with Trans World Communications, which plans to distribute movies to Manhattan hotels over telephone lines, and proposal by Columbia Pictures (parent of Trans World) to transmit movies, advertising and other material over business-radio channels.

Mixed in is question of how to define cable system. New multipoint-distribution service is also involved; on complaints from states, FCC faces policy question of whether it can or should grant licenses for new omnidirectional microwave stations before they get approval of states. Also on agenda, not surprisingly, is ABC’s petition to lump into one package all proceedings involving various technologies for distributing television for fee (Broadcasting, Sept. 11).

Rights to ratings

Law suit that could produce benchmark on nonsubscriber use of local television ratings is quietly under way in California. American Research Bureau charges in complaint filed in U.S. District Court for Central District of California that RKO General and its RKO Television Representatives division made unauthorized use of ratings information in connection with RKO’s KHJ-TV Los Angeles, and is asking for injunction against further use and unspecified damages. RKO has filed denial of allegations, claiming suit has no merit. Action goes back to alleged use by RKO’s sales rep of availability sheets said to have been based on ARB reports in late 1971.

Political pinch

Television networks are taking somewhat different approaches to compensation of affiliates for carrying network political broadcasts and commercials. Essentially, it’s understood, CBS-TV and NBC-TV pay affiliates nothing for five-minute broadcasts or minute commercials but compensate at regular, applicable rates on half-hour sales. They figure nonpayment for five minutes or less is just quid pro quo, since they have made specific minutes available to affiliates for local political sale. ABC is compensating for all political time at applicable rate less one-third, but has also agreed, according to affiliate sources, to some exceptions to one-third-off policy: if, for example, political minute is actually commercial availability that had not been sold to conventional advertiser, affiliates are to get full applicable rate.

High flier

When new executive slate of Cox-American takes over, expected before year-end through merger of Cox Cable Communications Inc. and American Television & Communications Corp. (Broadcasting, Sept. 18) there will be familiar face in new setting on executive committee. Captain Charles “Pete” Conrad, USN, astronaut who will command Skylab program next spring, is expected to be elected to board and executive committee of merged cable corporation (he now sits on American’s board). Third man to set foot on moon, Captain Conrad’s manned lab mission to be launched next April, entails 28 days of orbiting earth.

Old timers

Thirteenth annual “Mike Award” for pioneering in broadcasting will go to KCBS San Francisco, by secret vote last week of board of Broadcasters Foundation, which is branch of Broadcast Pioneers. KCBS’s license was first issued on Dec. 9, 1921, under call letters of KGW. Station claims lineage back to 1909 (see “Open Mike,” page 10). Annual awards dinner is scheduled for Hotel Pierre, New York, next Feb. 27.

Second trip

Max Paglin, who has been with FCC over 30 years, with one interval in outside world, and who has served as agency’s general counsel and executive director, is expected to leave it soon for Atomic Energy Commission. He’s to be chairman of panel of atomic safety and licensing board that conducts hearings on applications by power companies and others for construction permits to build nuclear reactors and similar facilities. His date of departure from FCC depends on completion of routine security check now being made. Mr. Paglin was FCC general counsel from 1961 until 1964, when he left agency to enter private practice. He returned to commission two years later as executive director, served in that post for five years. He is now in Office of Opinions and Review.

Tattle tale

New commercial monitoring system that would identify and log on-air commercials through sound-wave instrumentation but without requiring tape or film records to be made is being produced, and, according to its makers, could be operational before middle of 1973. System has been tested in Boston successfully, according to Warren D. Moon, chairman of Real Time Geophysical Inc., Norwood, Mass., which manufactures and markets electronic signal-processing instrumentation systems. Real Time developed television system by adapting technology used in geophysical exploration in oil industry to television.
At Deadline

Initial TV buy set for Nixon Thursday

NBC sells half hour for $75,000; GOP also seeks time on ABC, CBS

President Nixon's first TV appearance of his re-election campaign is scheduled for this Tuesday (Nov. 2) on NBC-TV from 7:30-8 p.m. EST, spokesmen for network and Committee for Re-Election of the President said Friday (Oct. 27). In all probability, committee spokesman said, program will be broadcast live.

It was also learned that Republicans have ordered same slot on ABC-TV, which gives one-third discount on all political time. But as of late Friday ABC had not yet made decision on clearing that time. CBS also received order for Nixon telecast but network's policy forbids it from accepting political programming carried by any other networks.

Cost of time on NBC is about $75,000 net; ABC charge is $36,000 net before one-third political discount.

Nixon telecast is being paid for by Television Committee to Re-Elect the President.

Additional network-TV half-hours this week (see page 19) have been purchased by American Independent Party (Oct. 31 on NBC from 10:30-11 p.m. EST) and Senator George McGovern's (D-S.D.) campaign committee (Nov. 1 on NBC from 10:30-11 p.m.). AIP telecast will feature Representative John G. Schmitz (R-Calif.), AIP presidential candidate, who was defeated in primary for re-election to Congress.

In addition, Republicans have decided against Nov. 6 telecast (8-8:30 p.m.) on ABC-TV and first 25 minutes of that slot has been purchased by AIP.

In another development, network and nonnetwork-affiliated station line-up totals for previous Democratic and Republican half-hour telecasts came to light on Friday. (ABC has 175 primary affiliates and number of secondary affiliates; CBS has 196 affiliates of both types, and NBC has 217 of both types.)

Oct. 20 Democrats-for-Nixon telecast featuring former Treasury Secretary John Connally was carried from 7:30-8 p.m. EST on 123 of ABC's affiliates, 150 of NBC's, on spot basis by all of CBS O&O's except KNXT(TV) Los Angeles, by about 25 CBS affiliates and by about 30 independent outlets.

However, repeat of that broadcast, carried by NBC-TV on Oct. 23 at 7:30 p.m., was taken by only 10 NBC affiliates.

Line-ups for McGovern telecasts were as follows:

Oct. 1 biographical film on Senator McGovern was carried 8:30-9 p.m. by CBS-TV and 190-195 of its affiliates. Oct. 10 McGovern biographical speech (7:30-8 p.m.) ran on 164 CBS affiliates, five

NBC-owned stations and 27 other stations on spot basis. Oct. 15 telecast featuring Senator McGovern discussing campaign issues with voters was carried by NBC-TV at 10:10-10:30 p.m. and picked up by 216 of its stations. Oct. 20 McGovern speech on economy was carried at 10:30-11 p.m. by ABC-TV and 181 of its affiliates. And, Oct. 25 McGovern speech on corruption was carried 7:30-8 p.m. by 117 ABC affiliates, 65 NBC affiliates and 12 stations affiliated with CBS, including all CBS-TV O&O's except WCAU-TV Philadelphia.

White House veto snags CPB money for 1973

Appropriation bill for Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare was vetoed for second time Friday (Oct. 27), in action that means Corporation for Public Broadcasting faces yet another delay in obtaining its $45-million allocation for fiscal 1973.

CPB, and other agencies affected by veto, will keep operating at $35 million under continuing resolution, which maintains funding at last year's levels. That resolution expires at end of February 1973.

Also affected by veto is facilities money for public broadcasting, which is distributed by HEW and is to total $13 million for this fiscal year. Additionally, HEW educational project, planned as part of larger satellite experiment over Rocky Mountains, is affected; although no specific appropriation was made, HEW had told Congress in justifying its total budget request that it intended to spend $5 million this year in preparing for project, which was scheduled to begin in early 1974.

Although no final decision on as been made, department sources said $5 million is likely to be spent anyway.

Vetoed HEW-Labor bill contained $29.3 billion was still far above administration's budget request. It was one of several bills given "pocket veto" by President. (He has 10 days to act on bill; if Congress adjourns during that time, as it did this year, and President does not sign bill, it is considered vetoed.)

UHF was shortchanged in 1970 count—Census

Census Bureau officially has told FCC that bureau's UHF television home figure based on 1970 census count is out of whack ("Closed Circuit," Oct. 16).

Letter from Census Bureau's Robert Hagan, who signed for director, was delivered to McGovern's Alexander Korn, chief of Broadcast Bureau's research division, who initiated question of credibility of figures.

Mr. Hagan said UHF TV figures are "probably below true levels," and blamed its error on possible misconception of question by respondents. He said Census Bureau would be glad to re-do survey for FCC if latter agency would write cost.

FCC sources say there's little chance of conducting new study, since UHF set penetration now probably approaches 90%.

Special survey was done by Census Bureau in 1969, underwritten by Advertising Research Foundation. It showed 54.9% UHF penetration. Official 1970 announcement last August said UHF penetration amounted to only 51.7% (Broadcasting, Aug. 14).

Census Bureau's acknowledgment of error in UHF households extends also, it was pointed out, to whole series of reports issued over past six months listing "Detailed Household Characteristics" for each state, all cities over 2,500 population and all U.S. counties.

Six of those 30 stations studied in Del., Pa., still fail to get renewals

FCC on Friday (Oct. 27) reported results of its equal-employment-opportunity inquiry of some 30 Pennsylvania and Delaware stations, as officials disclosed commission will make such inquiries routinely in future.

On same day, FCC Broadcaster Bureau Chief Wallace Johnson signed license-renewal grant list, and ended suspense for some 200 licensees in Washington, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

Stations in those states and District of Columbia had been due for renewal on Oct. 1. However, commission deferred action on all 418 of them until its staff had studied their equal-employment-opportunity programs and activities to determine whether they should be queried on their employment practices, under criteria established in connection with Pennsylvania and Delaware stations (Broadcasting, July 31).

Veteran communications lawyers said such blanket deferral of license renewals was highly unusual if not unprecedented.

In reporting on Pennsylvania-Delaware, commission said it had granted renewals to 24 stations, whose records it had studied but had asked four to submit additional information on implementation of their EEO programs. Renewal applications of four others were deferred because their responses were termed inadequate. Commission also deferred action on number of other renewal applications because of the responses to denial or completion of studies on EEO programs had been filed against them.

Commission officials said such studies will be made routinely, as licenses come up for renewal. Procedures might change, however, when commission establishes EEO office, as it appears likely to do.
We've found, mined, refined, and polished a 24-carat winner—the exciting …

NEW

TREASURE HUNT!

Here is why you'll want to buy it for mid-season prime access:

- TREASURE HUNT, when it was on the network, had some of the strongest ratings and shares of any daytime network show ever. It was a real Giant Killer! (We'll be happy to show you the figures.)

- The new TREASURE HUNT is the first, new big money show!

- The new TREASURE HUNT will offer the opportunity to win $25,000 cash (per telecast) … an amount larger than any Syndicated Show ever! Additionally, it will offer a bonanza of other top quality prizes!

- The new TREASURE HUNT will receive the total marketing support that has made our organization the Number 1 independent syndicator.

- The new TREASURE HUNT is a brand new half-hour production that was just taped within the past two weeks.

- The new TREASURE HUNT is a Chuck Barris Production.

It is available for you to see today! For a screening of the new TREASURE HUNT, write, wire, or call collect.

Sandy Frank Film Syndication, Inc.
The Action Company
635 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022
(212) 628-2770
Such office would have role in shaping policy in that area.

But in meantime, commission staff said, staff expect to complete study before expiration of licenses of stations being renewed.

Staff completed inquiry of Middle Atlantic states stations two weeks ago, and was instructed by commission last week to renew licenses of all stations that had "no problems." Staff questions, or complaints or petitions to deny from public, caused deferral of more than 200 license renewals.

Seventy-seven were deferred because of questions about EEO programs and practices. As was case of Pennsylvania-Delaware stations queried, they had no minority-group or female employees. All stations whose records were examined have more than 10 employees.

However, several commissioners at meeting last week expressed view that application of criteria in specific cases produced unjust result. Staff, therefore, will review list with view to suggesting those stations that might not require letter of inquiry.

**FCC, OTP spokesmen don't see eye-to-eye on hotel pay-television**

Disagreement between FCC cable-TV head Sol Schildhause and Office of Telecommunications Policy Engineer Walter P. Hinchman enlivened one of closing sessions of five-day (Oct. 22-27) Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers conference in Los Angeles (see page 44). Mr. Schildhause, patched into conference via telephone from Washington, made some unfavorable comments about some of new entrepreneurs competing for hotel pay-TV business. Noting that he had just come from meeting at FCC where discussion was held on problems involving interaction among variety of technologies vying to show movies for fee in hotels, Mr. Schildhause said: "It seems to me the commission is going to think twice about letting other people who do not have a prime role in this communication function from skimming off the cream of cable." He explained that cable TV is being asked to do such costly and not necessarily profitable things as local programming and providing access channels and indicated that FCC, as result, is letting cable TV get into pay-TV business. "Pay is what cable absolutely needs," he said.

Singling out Columbia Pictures [through subsidiary Trans-World Communications], which he said is proposing to use telephone line in New York City for moving feature film from central point into hotel, he noted that such businesses are not subject to same requirements as cable systems. "Columbia Pictures does not have to do anything new in order to get this done," he said. "And so Columbia Pictures, without having any assigned obligations, can skim the cream off of what it is we have traded for the cable industry's obligations." Mr. Hinchman, assistant director of OTP, appearing in same symposium, seemed surprised by Mr. Schildhause's comments. "There is a notion that we have to carve out a business for particular segments of industry and keep others out of that business," he said. "I think I would take some issue with Sol on that — whether it would be the best kind of public policy." Mr. Hinchman, however, conceded that there has been a lot of precedent in the communications business for protecting particular industry. "We've done that, I think, traditionally," he said, "but we're now starting to break away from it in the area of common carriers. For example," he continued, "we have specialized carriers and we have competitive domestic satellite systems, so we seem to be moving away from it in this area. It was interesting to me that we were thinking in terms of moving back in the old direction in the cable industry."

**FCC sets hard criteria for future requests to waive prime-time rule**

FCC has moved to discourage requests for waiver of prime-time access rule to permit airing of off-network material, even as it cleared way for broadcast of two off-network series.

Commission, Friday (Oct. 27) announced it has reversed earlier decision and granted waiver of rule to permit broadcast of *National Geographic* specials (Broadcasting, Oct. 16). Reconsideration of that ruling had been sought by Storer Broadcasting Co., Chronicle Broadcasting Co. and Scripps-Howard Broadcasting Co.

It was also learned that draft order affirming earlier grant of waiver for broadcast of *The Six Wives of Henry VIII* was circulating among commissioners for their votes. Westinghouse Broadcasting Co. had sought reconsideration of waiver given in July at request of Time-Life Films Inc.

Commission took up both matters as it was voting to issue pending notice of inquiry and rulemaking on prime-time-access rule (see page 34). In that document, commission touches on another controversial matter involving networks — reruns; specifically, petitions to limit use of prime-time repeat material to 25% of broadcast year, commission has not directly involved. Commission says that matter will be taken up "in the near future" and may be considered in rulemaking proceeding, and suggests that parties may wish to prepare comments in rulemaking with that fact in mind.

In granting waiver for *National Geographic* series, commission said it did not expect many more such requests for off-network programs because 1972-73 schedules are "probably pretty much fixed by now."

However, commission also said that it was establishing notice procedure, to give interested parties an opportunity to comment on off-network waiver requests. Commission said it would not act on such requests until 45 days after notice is given and there has been time for comment.

In addition, it was understood that in order denying Group W's petition for reconsideration of status of comments on off-network waiver requests, Commission said it would not act on such requests until 45 days after notice is given and there has been time for comment.

Commission said it was reversing itself on *National Geographic* because reasons for grant of *Wild Kingdom* waiver in February apply: there is no more than minimal network control over program and distinctive material is factual presentation of nature and wildlife. Commission also said that no new material will be added to off network series — new episodes will be aired on CBS. Commission said program was presented on network only four times in year; much of it will be material that has not been aired before.

Vote was 4-to-3, with Commission Benjamin L. Hooks concurring, to provide swing vote. Others in majority were Chairman Dean Burch and Commissioners Charlotte Reid and Richard E. Wiley. In separate statement, Commissioner Hooks made it clear his vote does not reflect his attitude on desirability of prime-time-access rule itself. He said he voted to majority because commission has granted waivers for programs "considered 'distinctive and meritorious,'" and he saw no reason to discriminate against *National Geographic* series.
"WGN? If you've lived in Chicago as long as I have, you know it's as much a part of Chicago as State Street. You know what I mean?"

WGN is Chicago
Fine job on first 50
EDITOR: Congratulations on the special report about radio's first 50 years in your issue of Oct. 16, Steve Millard did a fine job of research and analysis. Everyone listens to radio but too few know what makes it tick. I think you have provided much-needed insight into the nation's biggest communications medium and most pervasive sales force.—Elmo Ellis, vice president and general manager, WSB (AM), Atlanta.

That left-out feeling
EDITOR: I have just finished reading your special report, "Radio at 50," in the Oct. 16 issue. Two rather gross omissions [were] committed.

A somewhat more thorough but certainly not burdensome research job would have revealed that the first radio station began broadcasting from San Jose, Calif., in January 1909. The station was developed by Dr. Charles David Herrold... The link with Dr. Herrold's early and successful experiments provides KCBs with a history spanning 63 years... Now to the second omission. Kcus is an all-news station... There are several other all-news stations throughout the nation... All-news radio in its various forms has certainly been one of the most unique and successful broadcasting concepts ever produced... Not to even mention that the format exists was an all the more incredible oversight, since it was committed by one of the most highly respected professional journals.—Peter M. McCoy, vice president-general manager, KCBs (AM), San Francisco.

The special report did not concern itself with the controversial question of which station can trace its lineage to earliest times, and besides, the continuity of operation of the KCBS facility going back to the Herrold experiment is subject to authoritative dispute. Kcus was included among the existing stations that Broadcasting identified as having started operation before the end of 1922—the first year of accelerated growth in the station population. As to the omission of reference to the all-news format, that was an oversight that the editors regret.

Calling Uncle
EDITOR: As much as I detest government intervention, nothing could serve responsible Americans any more at this time than an FCC crackdown on programing like the Dave Ambrose Show on KLIF (AM) Dallas ["Radio sex shows—smut or service," Broadcasting, Oct. 23], with license suspensions for those stations involved.

Don't get me wrong. Knowledgeable sex education is to be commended. Bland sex exploitation, on the other hand, is highly offensive to the majority of people and has no place in our system of broadcasting.—John R. Thayer, vice president-director of research, Peters Griffin Woodward, New York.

Rising voices
EDITOR: Your Oct. 16 "Closed Circuit" item labeled "Female muscle" contains several inaccuracies. The feminist movement is correctly referred to as women's rights and women's liberation but never as women's "lib." "Lib," however short-hand, is a flip way of referring to a serious and profound behavioral revolution.

The brutally opinionated item of Oct. 16 should not pull any broadcasters into believing we will be intimidated or inhibited by negative responses to our legal, political and moral rights to access and employment in broadcasting. We have hardly cleared our throats.—Wilma Scott Heide, president, National Organization for Women, Vernon, Conn.
IN SOME STATES  
YOU CAN SPEND YOUR WHOLE LIFE  
PAYING FOR A CRIME  
YOU NEVER COMMITTED.

Calvin Reeves, a Chicago postman, was arrested in 1967 for a strange “crime.” While inquiring at a police station about a neighbor’s son, he was charged with interfering with the duties of a police officer.

There were three court appearances to hear his case. But the arresting officer never showed and the case was closed.

Except for one thing.

The postman’s fingerprints stayed in the police files. Which means that he had an arrest record. For life.

He turned to Illinois State Senator Richard Newhouse for help, who in turn came to WIND, Group W’s radio station in Chicago.

We arranged for a lie-detector test. Produced a program. Even tried to persuade the police to destroy the files.

Finally, we helped introduce legislation. Bills were passed in 1969 and 1971. And now anyone falsely arrested (without a previous record) or anyone cleared of an alleged crime will have the records, including fingerprints, destroyed.

Which means that thousands of innocent persons, often turned down for jobs because of an archaic system of records, won’t have to face that demoralization again.

Putting words into action is something responsible broadcasters believe in strongly.

And Group W stations like WIND prove it.

Broadcasting does more with problems than talk about them.
That good thing is called SKILLS, Inc., a non-profit, vocational rehabilitation center for the adult handicapped.

The comprehensive SKILLS program includes diagnosis, work adjustment and job placement. Since 1968 SKILLS has helped prepare mentally, physically and emotionally handicapped people to function effectively in a competitive work environment.

The SKILLS staff has done their job so successfully that the program has completely outgrown their cramped facilities. A $250,000 fund-raising campaign has been launched to acquire new facilities which will help three times as many people.

WHBF-TV4 has led the way in that campaign. Public Service Director Dave Juen produced a compelling 30-minute show telling the SKILLS story. Since its August 3rd prime-time broadcast, the public response has been overwhelming. Half of the $250,000 has already been raised. The goal is expected to be exceeded when all of the Quad-Cities report in.

SKILLS had a need. WHBF-TV4 quickly got the whole story to the community. And the community responded.

WHBF-TV4
It's our habit to help.

CBS for the No. 2 market in Illinois-Otawa (Davenport Rock Island, Moline & East Moline).
Guidelines to survival in the perilous life of a radio copywriter

Radio scares me. I guess because it’s the easiest medium for a writer to fail in—meaning failure to sell, of course. You can get a lot of yuks and have people all over town humming your copy and get fancy awards, but if the product doesn’t move and the client hates you, that’s bad. If you goof up in TV or print, at least you have a visual crutch to save you from disaster. People get to see the product and what it’s named. This can’t help but sell a certain amount of goods, because it has always been nice to buy something that has a vaguely familiar look over something that doesn’t, all other things being equal.

Because of my never-ending fascination with what makes a radio commercial work (sell, that is), I’ve paid close attention over the years to the types of spots that succeed, including some of my own. I’ve also found that several cherished rules and traditions of radio commercials aren’t necessarily so. For instance:

- You don’t need 60 seconds. During my Volkswagen years at Doyle Dane Bernbach (there must be 200,000 writers who have made that statement) I used to get radio job orders that routinely referred to “length of spot: 60 seconds.” Who was I to question success? So I struggled mightily to fill this void with our usual approach of straight copy. One day, running out of verbal caulk compound, I asked, “can’t we be just as clever in 30 seconds?” One of the great account supervisors of all time simply replied, “OK.” From that historic moment on, I’ve always said hang the fact that it’s 30 seconds 80% of that for a 60. Give your audience a break and tell them the same thing in half the time. Unless I’ve got something on my hands that’s so entertaining it should be released as a single, or I’m announcing the discovery of penicillin—I stay with 30’s. The world isn’t out there waiting for my commercial.

- You don’t have to spend a lot of money to sound like you spent a lot of money. The Capito library and other stock music and effects sources are sensational money-savers, if you’re willing to spend the time digging. They literally could mean the difference between spending $50 or $5,000.

- You don’t have to mention the sponsor’s name 14 times. I once worked on a hard-goods account that insisted we mention the opening sentence and then at least once every five seconds thereafter. Once can be enough, if you hook your listener—which brings me to a particular commercial which could be marked, “all of the above.”

A few years ago, before anyone ever knew what a Germaine Greer was, I wrote a spot for the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner titled, “Women’s Rights.” A powerful-voiced female orator was addressing a huge audience of women in an echoing convention-hall atmosphere:

“Do you believe that women have the right to wear any clothes they want?” (Massive cheering.)

“Do you believe that women have the right to become astronauts? (screams of affirmation) and fly to the moon?” (Wild cheering.)

“And now—the biggest challenge of them all (drastic hush falls over the throng). . . Do you believe that women have the right to know about a store sale—the day before it happens?” (Female crowd goes absolutely wild, band strikes up with “Stars and Stripes Forever” . . . sounds of thousands marching and cheering.)

“Offstage male voice: “The Herald-Examiner agrees, ladies. We always print sales ads a day in advance.”

Result? Enormous awareness through a vision (as only radio can do) of a massive, smoky convention hall, packed with thousands of cheering women, egged on by a masterful speaker and soul-stirring Sousa music. Cost: about $75 plus talent. Time: 30 seconds. Mention of sponsor’s name: once.

“You don’t have to use live copy to save money. You can use it to take advantage of an air personality, his following, his ad libbing, his charisma. Combine this with the product as straight man, and you’ve got something money can’t buy.

- Retail radio need not be a drag. It can be fun. Some of the greatest advertising disasters of our time have taken place when retailers have tried to use radio as if it were a newspaper with knobs. Happily, two of my partners, Bob Grossman and Dennis Horlick, have a retail radio success story which deserves telling:

At a time when anybody in his right mind would realize that one pants store per every 10 persons was adequate, their client decided to open a pants store, an inseam away from 17 other pants stores. Disregarding the hipper-than-thou type of name that seemed mandatory, Bob and Dennis came straight to the point: “Your store is going to be a place where you go to buy pants—right? Then it’s easy. Let’s name it ‘the place where you go to buy pants.” First came a series of introductory spots featuring an information operator named Edwina. By the end of this series Edwina was having a nervous breakdown on the air from people phoning her for the number of “the place where you go to buy pants.” She wanted to help, if only the caller would tell her the name of the store. At the end of the third spot she had finally gotten it straight in her mind that she was being told the name of the store all along. Then, to her horror, she was told that “the place . . .” was so successful—they were opening two more of the same name. (Fade under with hysterical sobbing.)

- Television and print aren’t the enemy. They are a radio rep’s best friend. For several years I’ve been intrigued with research that says almost all viewers will replay a spot in their mind’s eye when they hear the sound track played without picture. Unofficially, I’ve taken this sort of thing to its extreme and suggested that a powerful print campaign—with strong and consistent graphic identity—can reap the same kind of fallout benefit from radio.

Example: Two of my other partners, Janet Carlson and Ir Liebowitz, created one of the highest impact print campaigns ever to hit California. It was for a new product, Gilbert H. Brockmeyer natural ice cream. Four-color spreads appeared in the Sunday supplements. The look was striking. A pastoral scene showing Mr. Brockmeyer in a natural setting with milk and honey, eggs, cows, lush foliage, a barn—all done as color illustration of a most unusual style. Then came a radio follow-up that captured the same feeling through music and lyrics.

“Something more. The next time your clients pull your arm and say ‘radio and it didn’t work,’” offer this translation: “Somebody wrote some lousy advertising and it happened to end up on radio.”

Monday Memo

A broadcast advertising commentary from Ron Levin, partner in Carlson, Liebowitz & Gottlieb, Los Angeles

Ron Levin began his advertising career in 1963 at Fuller & Smith & Ross Inc., Los Angeles, moving from there in 1966 to the Los Angeles office of Doyle Dane Bernbach. Three years later, he left as copy supervisor of DDB to open his own agency, Ron Levin & Co. Last July, Mr. Levin merged his agency with Carlson, Liebowitz and Gottlieb, Los Angeles, where he is now both copy chief and a partner. Over the last several years, Ron Levin has received nearly 50 advertising awards for work in television, radio, print and outdoor.
When a low-priced broadcast camera looks like a good buy, keep right on looking.

Take a good look inside. Check out the design and construction features.

Then think about what they mean in terms of reliability, maintenance, and long-term picture quality after the camera has been put to a lot of hard, daily use.

Look at the RCA TK-630 color camera.

The heart of its optical system is a simple one-piece sealed prism rather than the ordinary arrangement of mirrors.

It's simpler to maintain; stays in perfect alignment; eliminates the secondary reflections that even slight contamination of mirror surfaces can cause.

And for stability, the entire optical system is mounted on a sturdy bed-plate for extra rigid support of pickup tubes, lens and prism.

The result? Less shock and vibration. Extra dependability. And pictures that stay sharp and true.

Components are easily accessible so maintenance is fast and simple. The pickup tubes for example, can be replaced in two minutes. Without disturbing the optical alignment and causing deterioration of picture quality.

Circuit modules are easy to get at, too. And they're totally solid state for compactness and long life.

And the TK-630 is made for portability — with a plug-in detachable viewfinder and carrying handle that make it easy for one man to carry.

There are other quality features which set the TK-630 apart: Calibrated test pulse; built-in encoder with color bar generator; automatic pulse timing; deflection failure protection; electronic lens capping, easy setup. And many more.

The new low price is the first thing that looks good about the TK-630.

But by no means the last. Ask your RCA Representative, or write for new brochure. RCA Broadcast Systems, Bldg. 2-5, Camden, N.J. 08102.

New TK-630 color camera.
Look for versatility in field or studio use. Plug-in viewfinder quickly detaches for easy portability.


Look for optical efficiency. Sealed dichroic prism and rigid optical bedplate produce brilliant color pictures with quality that lasts and lasts.

Look for maintainability. Interior components easily accessible for maintenance. Rear-loaded, lead-oxide pickup tubes for quick change—without disturbing optical alignment.
We’d like to make two things... “perfectly clear.”

Among non-affiliated stations in 34 major markets,

**We’re ranked No. 1**

5:00-6:30 p.m., Monday-Friday—37% metro share (2% increase over 1971)
3:30-6:30 p.m., Monday-Friday—34% metro share (25% increase over 1971)
Noon-3:30 p.m., Monday-Friday—20% metro share (tie) (5% increase over 1971)
6:30-7:00 p.m., Monday-Friday—32% metro share (tie) (Not measured in 1971)

**We’re ranked No. 3**

Sign-on/Sign-off (7:00 a.m.-1:00 a.m.), Sunday-Saturday—20% metro share
(25% increase over 1971)

With our 20% share, we’re behind only our sister station, WGN Television
in Chicago, and WTTG-TV in Washington, D.C., for total broadcast day, seven
days a week. They’re tied with a 22% metro share.

Which—depending on how you look at ties—perhaps makes us No. 2.
We’re saying No. 3 just because we like to be a little conservative.
Except when we’re selling the growingest station in Denver.

**Who are we?**

We’re KWGN Television, Channel 2, Denver, Colo.

QUALITY/INTEGRITY/RESPONSIBILITY/PERFORMANCE

Source: NSI, Average Weekly Television Audience Estimate July, 1972 (Day-part)
Data subject to limitations and restrictions listed on stated sources.
The business in 1972: The bulls are running

While third-quarter reports make frequent use of the term 'record,' indications on Wall Street are that the fourth quarter will make the year a financial all-time high; the Commerce Department agrees.

The country's publicly owned broadcasting companies are moving into the fourth quarter in a stretch run that seems certain to take them, as a group, to record sales levels in 1972 and many of them to record profits as well.

The prospect of an all-time performance for the year is implicit, and in some cases explicit, in the nine-month reports that started as a trickle out of corporate offices earlier this month, marking the end of the third quarter on Sept. 30, and by last week were coming in a stream (see page 45). And the good news they carried was also reflected in nine-month reports going out from other broadcasting-related operations.

(The hard news of real earnings for the first three quarters was matched in spades by projections for the full year that issued last Friday. The U.S. Department of Commerce estimated that television revenues in 1972 would hit an all-time high at $3 billion, 10% over last year's $2.73 billion. Earnings also are expected to rise "sharply," up 33% from last year's $389 million to $590 million from $554 million. And as if that weren't good news enough, the department estimated that 1973 revenues would rise still another 9%, to $3.3 billion.)

One of the most bullish reports of the year came from ABC Inc., putting third-quarter earnings at three times those of a year ago and showing nine-month earnings and revenues both at record levels, the former up 154% from a year ago on a 16% gain in revenues. Earnings from operations, almost $24 million, were up 161% from a year ago and not only set a record for the nine months but dwarfed the former full-year record of $17.9 million, set in 1966. Wall Street estimates that per-share earnings will reach $3 to $3.50, as against $1.92 last year, have been characterized by Chairman Leonard H. Goldenson as conservative.

CBS was out earlier with a nine-month report showing net income up 29% to $53.6 million on a 10% boost in sales to $984.9 million, both dollar figures representing records for the period (Broadcasting, Oct. 16). CBS officials won't project year-end figures, but they did note that CBS has now turned in six consecutive quarters of sales and earnings improvements over comparable year-earlier periods. And despite a third-quarter softness in CBS's book-division operations, Wall Street analysts are projecting 1972 per-share earnings of about $2.80 to $2.90, versus $2.22 in 1971.

NBC's sales and earnings are not broken out in the parent RCA's reports, but all indications suggest that they, too, are running at or near record levels. The nine-month report, showing RCA sales at a record $2.81 billion and profits up 17% to $113.5 million, said NBC sales "increased as a result of a continued pickup in advertising commitments and a stronger daytime position" and that profits were "slightly higher" although adversely affected by the costs of covering the political conventions (Broadcasting, Oct. 16) — an adversity that would also be applicable to the other network organizations.

Among the group station operators, Cox Broadcasting Corp. reported last week that operating revenues for the first nine months advanced 20% to $55.9 million while net income rose 23% to almost $7.1 million, or $1.21 a share, a new record for the period. President J. Leonard Reinsch suggested that net income per share might range between $1.65 and $1.75 for the year. Either end of that range would represent a new record, up from the previous high of $1.40 set in 1971. Cox Broadcasting's operations also got a boost from its 56.2%-owned affiliate, Cox Cable Communications, which issued a bullish report of its own last week showing nine-month net income up 48% on a 20% gain in operating revenues. Cox Cable's profit contribution to Cox broadcasting for the nine-month period was $710,375, or 47% more than in the same period last year.

Storer Broadcasting Co. put nine-month net earnings (before extraordinary items) at $3.9 million or $1.40 a share as against $4.9 million or $0.01 a share a year ago. And while the improvement was attributed to

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Hot in September: network-TV billings

Advertiser investments in network TV totaled $160.5 million last month, an 18.1% increase over the comparable year-ago period.

Because of the size of the percentage increase this in itself was news. But, as was noted by the Television Bureau of Advertising, which released the information compiled by Broadcast Advertisers Reports (BAR), the percentage gain was reminiscent of more prosperous times in television. The 18.1% gain, TVB pointed out, was the largest recorded for any single month since August 1969 (which registered a 20.8% jump in network billing over August 1968).

The bounce in network sales was obvious from other aspects: It helped push third-quarter advance from $1.1 billion last year to $1.2 billion this year, a 10.6% increase. And the September climb certainly appeared to be healthy in all dayparts. Nighttime, for example, went up 12.4% and weekend daytime—its billing aided considerably by an extra weekend day in September and by the pulling power ABC-TV's Olympics coverage.

Network television time and program billing estimates by dayparts and by network (add $000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>September</th>
<th>November</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daytime</td>
<td>42,908.1</td>
<td>55,875.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon.-Fri</td>
<td>28,234.3</td>
<td>30,684.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sat.-Sun</td>
<td>14,673.6</td>
<td>25,210.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nighttime</td>
<td>93,059.7</td>
<td>106,843.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage change:

- Daytime: +30.2%
- Mon.-Fri: +8.6%
- Sat.-Sun: +7.1%
- Nighttime: +12.4%

Total: $155,867.6 +18.1% $1,258,628.8 +10.6%

Source: Broadcast Advertisers Reports as released by Television Bureau of Advertising.
primarily to the merger of Northeast Airlines—a long-time drain—into Delta Airlines, Storer said "the broadcast operations also reflected operating results in 1972 significantly above those of 1971." Company officials declined to estimate full-year results, but observers thought it significant that the Storer board last week doubled its quarterly cash dividend to 25 cents a common share, its pre-1970 level, and also declared a 4% common stock dividend.

Scripps-Howard Broadcasting boosted nine-month operating revenues from $16.8 million to $18.5 million and net income from $2.8 million to $3.3 million.

Pacific & Southern Broadcasting was an exception to the trend, showing a decline in net income from $609,216 to $504,226 for the nine months, despite a boost in operating revenues from $10.5 million to $13.2 million.

Gross Telecasting, another group broadcaster, reported nine-month records with net income up 14% to $786,225 on broadcast revenues that passed the $4 million mark.

Still to come were the third-quarter reports of Capital Cities Broadcasting and some other groups, such as LIN Broadcasting. But Capcities posted gains of 27% in revenues and 39% in net income in the first six months, and LIN lifted first-half revenues almost 16% and turned a $1.1-million first-half loss in 1971 into a $1.9-million profit in 1972, and observers thought there was little likelihood that their third-quarter reports would not also be upbeat.

Mooney Broadcasting, another whose third-quarter report was yet to come, had a 21% gain in revenues and 72% rise in net income in the first half.

The vagaries of fiscal-year termination dates had some broadcast groups issuing first and second-quarter reports after the close of the third quarter. Those also tended to be bullish. Taft Broadcasting, for instance, reported consolidated net earnings for the first six months of its fiscal year reached $6.7 million, up 54%, thanks to a combination of "a highly successful first season's new Kings Island amusement center and the continuing strong performance of the company's broadcast division." Rahall Broadcasting reported first-quarter net income from continuing operations rose 54% to $240,000 on gross revenues that increased 79% to $2.2 million.

Among companies in broadcasting but having other major interests, initial nine-month reports followed a similar trend. Metromedia reported revenues up 14% to $125.5 million and net income up by 49% at $6.2 million, and John W. Kluge, chairman and president, expressed confidence that "this will be the most profitable year in our company's history."

Dun & Bradstreet reported strong gains and had this to say about its Corinthian Broadcasting subsidiary: "Broadcasting revenue for the nine-month period was up 23.6% over the similar period in 1971, when revenues were at depressed levels. Both revenues and income also were well in excess of levels attained in 1970, Corinthian's previous peak year."

Fuqua Industries, another diversified company heavily oriented to broadcasting, also reported record sales and earnings.

The overwhelmingly bullish reports came as no surprise to Wall Street analysts specializing in broadcasting stock issues. Those questioned last week in a random canvass by Broadcasting indicated, further, that they expected the gains to continue in 1973.

One of these, Edward Addiss of Matthews, Mitchell & Co., said the expected continuation of over-all economic growth should bolster the broadcasting industry's sales profit picture next year. As for stock prices, Mr. Addiss said the broadcast issues are generally off their highs. He added: "At this point I would be neither a seller nor a buyer of broadcast stocks. I would just sit still."

Arnold Rimberg of Mitchell, Hutchins & Co. noted that broadcasting has rallied along with the economy in 1972 and promises to show substantial improvements in sales and earnings this year. He said the networks led the way at the outset of 1972, with group stations recovering in the second and third quarters as spot business perked up and local continued strong.

He projected a "good year" for 1973 and said he was "particularly high" on ABC and Metromedia, at least for the short-term. He added that a number of stocks have fallen off their 1972 highs in recent months.

Charles McCarthy of W. E. Hutton &
Co. was optimistic over the prospects for improvements in sales and earnings and expected continued advances in 1973, based on present economic indicators, in both TV networks and spot sales activity. He was particularly bullish over future prospects of ABC and Starr Broadcasting.

Howard Turetsky of Walston & Co.'s institutional research department said broadcast business generally has been "good" to date and promises to continue on a roll that has contributed to a beat performance this year to the upswing in the economy. He noted that networks were abetted by the prime-access rule which resulted in increased demand for a more limited supply of advertising availabilities at firmer prices. He pointed out that in late 1971 and 1972 broadcast stock performance was among the leaders with considerable activity because projections pointed to a good year. He said prices peaked and now have slipped from their 1972 highs and "are where they should be." His favorite broadcast stock, he said, is ABC.

**Broadcast Advertising.**

McGovern, Nixon run a close race in one way

Their respective campaign groups have spent nearly the same amounts—nearly $2 million each—on buying television and radio advertising

With the presidential election only one week away, the broadcast-media spending by the principal campaign committees of President Nixon and Senator George McGovern (D-S.D.) appeared to be running nearly neck and neck.

Committee reports filed with the General Accounting Office and made public last week by its office of federal elections showed that McGovern for President Inc. spent $1,768,388 for TV and radio during the Sept. 1-to- Oct. 16 reporting period and the major Nixon committees spent $1,893,044 for the same period.

The reports, which also contained expenditure and contribution figures and a wealth of other financial data for 217 Republican committees and 641 Democratic committees, are the first meaningful compilations on broadcast expenditures because they cover the period when both parties began buying TV and radio for the presidential campaigns. (In presidential election years the political-spending law requires committees to file reports with GAO's elections office on March 10, June 10, 15 days and five days before the Democratic and Republican conventions, Sept. 10, 15 days and five days before the general election, and a final report on Jan. 31 of the following year.)

Following is a summary of the TV-radio spending reports filed by the major Republican and Democratic presidential campaign committees:

The Television Committee to Re-Elect

the President earmarked $1,752,000 for broadcast-media spending but spent $1,693,385. Democrats for Nixon was listed as spending $323,154 of that amount on local TV and $673,234 on network TV. (Breakdowns of network TV showed a total of $398,873 spent with ABC, $190,264 with CBS and $132,034 with NBC.)

Also of the $1.69-million figure, the Committee for the Re-Election of the President spent $30,391 on local radio, $1,457 on spot TV and $82,527 on network TV. Itemizations of expenditures for network TV were shown as $69,894 for CBS, $85,223 for NBC and $76,070 for ABC. TV and radio spot in this report was given as $5,489.

There were two additional listings for CRP spending, again under the $1.69 million. One showed the following breakdown for network TV and radio: $229,287 for NBC-TV, $26,340 for ABC-TV, $27,782 for CBS-TV, $4,590 for CBS Radio, $4,044 for NBC Radio and $7,480 for MBS. The other listed a total of $56,464 for spot TV and radio (mostly radio) and $119,890 for network TV (breakdown: $22,998 for ABC-TV, $3,995 for NBC-TV, $122,890 for CBS-TV).

An additional item showed that $4,278 in local TV was "reported as a contribution in-kind by the Alabama Finance Committee." The report by the Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President showed that the committee had planned to spend $183,545 on TV-radio but wound up spending $208,201. The breakdown for network TV was: $20,997 on CBS, and $25,375 on NBC. There was a total of $2,284 spent on spot radio; $1,674 on spot TV.

The Radio Committee to Re-Elect the President had allocated $18,000 for network radio but spent $16,114 ($7,480 on MBS, $4,044 on NBC and $4,590 on CBS).

McGovern for President Inc. reported total broadcast-time expenditures of $1,768,388. A spokesman said last week that this was part of $2,242,000 that was channeled through Guggenheim Production Inc., Washington, which is supervising the time buys as well as producing TV and radio material. The remainder of the $2.2 million, the spokesman said, was for newspaper advertising, production, fees to timebuyers and dubbing costs. Additional expenditures listed in the report were $74,945 for a half hour on Oct. 10 on CBS-TV and $51,292 to TV Advisors Inc., New York, which sold the Oct. 10 telecast to a number of stations outside of the CBS line-up.

Of the $1.7 million, $978,725 was spent for network TV; $550,699 for spot TV and $238,963 for spot radio. Total broadcast payments were listed as $2,595,000. (The $1.7 million in time charges plus all related costs.)

The breakdown of costs for network time was $405,703 on CBS, $387,175 on NBC, $86,699 on ABC. Including editing charges, but before commissions, the respective figures are $428,373, $392,329 and $125,009.

Stan Kaplan of the McGovern Committee predicted last week that a recent increase in political contributions will enable the McGovern committee to spend $5.5 million on TV and radio before Nov. 7. Mr. Kaplan met with the McGovern Committee, is president of Sis Radio Inc. (WAYS[AM] Charlotte, N.C., and WAPE[AM] Jacksonville, Fla.).

Under the campaign-spending law, the candidates can spend up to $14.25 million on communications media, of which no more than $8.55 million may be spent on TV and radio.

McGovern hitting hard with TV in the stretch

Talk-a-thons put candidate before voters on regional basis; more slots set on networks in final effort

Senator George McGovern is conducting a series of 60-minute TV 'talk-a-thons' in key cities across the country. Scheduled for 7:30 p.m., many of the programs are being fed to other markets. Viewers are able to call the Democratic presidential nominee directly and ask him questions on the air. The series began Oct. 12 in Minneapolis, and since then has been produced or scheduled in Cleveland (Oct. 18), New York (Oct. 23); Milwaukee (Oct. 24); Los Angeles, feeding all of California (Oct. 27); Seattle, feeding the state of Washington and Portland, Ore. (Oct. 28); Hartford, Conn., feeding New Bedford, Mass., Providence, R.I., and Boston (Oct. 29); Pittsburgh, feeding Pennsylvania (Oct. 30); Chicago, 9 a.m., feeding Illinois (Nov. 2); and
Detroit, 7:30 p.m., feeding Michigan (also Nov. 2).

The strategy is to give voters in key electoral states the opportunity of confronting the candidate directly with whatever suspicions or questions they have of him. This is geared to reach the large group of undecided voters who might normally vote Democratic but are in doubt as to whether or for whom to vote this year. Secondly, it attempts to reinforce the McGovern image of the candidate while drawing strong comparison with President Nixon, who has not actively campaigned on television as yet.

In addition, Senator McGovern has paid for a half-hour on CBS-TV for next Friday night (Nov. 3) at 10:30 p.m., following the broadcast of the Friday night movie "The Dirty Dozen." McGovern headquarters are also negotiating for a half-hour on Sunday, Nov. 5. They will be sharing election eve, back-to-back with the Republicans, on ABC-TV, 8-8:30 (Republicans follow, 8:30 to 9) and on CBS, 10 to 10:30 p.m. (Republicans follow 10:30 to 11 p.m.).

Senator McGovern addressed a nationwide TV audience last Wednesday (Oct. 25) at 7:30 p.m. NYT. He hit hard on alleged corruption in the Nixon administration. The program was carried in New York by every VHF station except WPIX-TV and WNET-TV (noncommercial)—making a total of five stations to simulcast the program.

Across-the-dial buy pays off for GOP

Connally was bucking himself on Oct. 20, but the blanket strategy gets high ratings, shares

The Democrats for Nixon tele-blitz of Friday, Oct. 20, achieved predictably high ratings. The half-hour program, broadcast in a half-hour using the Treyz plan, blanketed cities such as New York, Los Angeles and Philadelphia, where five stations carried the programs simultaneously, and buried such places as Cleveland and Detroit, where every TV station broadcast the program. In New York, the show received a 30-point rating, with a 54 share of audience, making John Connally TV's newest superstar, second, in fact, only to Archie Bunker. In Los Angeles, the show received 21 rating points and a 38 share of the audience. When Senator McGovern asked for the Treyz plan for his 7:30 p.m., Oct. 10, Vietnam address, he received a 27 share of the New York audience (using two stations, wBNC-TV and wCBS-TV) and a 40 share of the Los Angeles audience (where it was carried on four stations).

Democrats have broadcast their Friday telecast the following Monday night (Oct. 23) at 7:30 p.m. over NBC-TV only. The New York and Los Angeles Nielsens for this telecast pointed out the effectiveness of the Treyz plan, for Monday's ratings were, by contrast, very low and typical of ratings usually received for political programs: wBNC-TV, New York, received 1.9 rating points for a three share of the audience; wBNC-TV, Los Angeles, received 4.7 points for a seven share.

It has been noted that many stations that had turned down the McGovern Vietnam program because their station policy forbade paid politics longer than five-minutes, changed policy to carry the Connally program. Notable among this group is Metromedia, which had previously rejected half-hour political programs. Lawrence Fraiberg, manager of Metromedia's wBNC-TV New York, was quoted as saying: "We altered our policy midstream, after first turning down McGovern, when it became apparent that the push would not be in minute spots the way it had been in past years." Now that these stations have accepted one 30-minute paid political, however, they must afford Senator McGovern equal opportunity. In fact, Senator McGovern's half-hour program broadcast last Wednesday (Oct. 25) at 7:30 p.m. was carried on wBNC-TV (Metromedia's Los Angeles station, kTVT-TV, has an engineer's strike on its hands and politicians are too savvy to cross picket lines to place an order).

In addition, the program was carried on eight states and six TV spots about 75 NBC-TV stations in a boated network and CBS O&O's (except Philadelphia).

The Nielsen ratings for last Wednesday night's McGovern telecast again showed the very high scores that have come to be expected when the Treyz plan is used, especially if strategic spot buying is used for political broadcasts. In New York, where the 7:30 p.m. telecast was on five out of six commercial VHF's, it received a total of 26 rating points for a 45 share of the audience.

[The real winner of the ratings in New York, however, was WPIX-TV, the one V that didn't carry McGovern. Its regularly scheduled broadcast of The Courtship of Eddie's Father received a 31 rating, capturing a 55 share of the audience.]

Democrats for Nixon countered later in the week (Saturday, Oct. 29) with a mini-blitz: a five-minute spot carrie simultaneously at 10:55 p.m. over ABC, CBS and NBC networks.

MMT arrives

MMT Sales, with offices in six cities including its headquarters in New York, (Oct. 30) opened May 1972 as a new station-representation company. MMT Sales, of which Fred L. Nettere is president, is initially repping five television stations owned by Meredith Broadcasting: KCMO-TV Kansas City, Mo.; KPHO-TV Phoenix; wENM-TV Flint-Saginaw-Bay City; wXRN-TV Syracuse, N.Y., and wow-TV Omaha.

The cities and the offices: New York 10022-850 Third Avenue, (212) 758-3838; Atlanta 30309-1819 Peachtree Road, Northwest, (404) 351-5930; Detroit 48084-4086 Rochester Road, Troy, Mich., (313) 689-1033; Chicago 60611-625 North Michigan Avenue, (312) 787-8752; Los Angeles 90036-5900 Wilshire Boulevard, (213) 938-2023, and San Francisco 94104-44 Montgomery Street, (415) 986-4044. Appointments of sales managers in each of the branch offices were announced previously (Broadcasting, Oct. 9).

Georgia Power spots latest to be raised as fairness issue

Eleven stations under the gun for carrying utility's commercials;

TVB's Cash says there's a way to advertise and still avoid trouble

Eleven Georgia television stations have been put on notice they may have to answer to the FCC if they do not make free time available for the airing of responses to a campaign of 60-second spots the stations carried last summer advertising the Georgia Power Co. (Broadcasting, Oct. 19). The notice, from citizen and labor groups, contends that the commercials raise controversial issues of public importance focusing on the questions of the "diminishing fuel supplies, involuntary reductions in power, and the health hazards caused by the electric power facilities, as well as other environmental damage," and the company's effort to obtain a rate increase.

The letters argue that such commercials are not general product advertising and are not incidental—and that they do raise fairness-doctrine questions.

The letters were written in behalf of the Georgia Power Project, a group that keeps watch on Georgia Power Co. activities; the Georgia Tenants Organization, an affiliate of the National Tenants Organization; the Emamssa House, the Atlanta chapter of the National Welfare Rights Organization; and the Atlanta Labor Council AFL-CIO.

They have asked the stations to inform them by Oct. 31 of the manner in which they intend to discharge their fairness-doctrine responsibilities. In that connection, they asked the stations to report the current schedules of the power company's commercials as well as any programming the stations have carried that they feel present contrasting views.

The groups say they cannot afford to buy television time but that they "request the opportunity to assist" the stations in discharging their obligation "to present the other side of the controversional issues of public importance raised" by the company's spots.

"If a satisfactory response" is not re-
Remote broadcasts, simplified.

The Bell System's new Voice Connecting Arrangement, known as a Voice Coupler, may not be the only way to send a remote broadcast back to the studio, but it is by far the simplest.

Take that high school game everyone's interested in:
When your announcer arrives, the broadcast equipment is plugged into a Voice Coupler provided by the local Bell Company.

Then all that is necessary is to establish the call to the studio and begin the play-by-play.
It's all very quick and easy, and it's remarkably inexpensive. Your local Bell System Communications Consultant can give you the details. So why not call before your next remote broadcast? AT&T and your local Bell Company.
received by the deadline, the groups said, they will file a formal complaint with the FCC.

The stations involved are WVEA-TV, WTVM(TV), and WRBL-TV, all Columbus; WSB-TV, WAGA-TV, WTCP(TV) and WWXI-TV, all Atlanta; wma2-TV Macon; WALT-TV Albany; WJBF-TV Augusta, and WRGB-TV in Schenectady.

While Georgia television stations were pondering charges that they had incurred fairness-doctrine obligations as a result of commercials they carried, promoting the Georgia Power Co., Norman E. (Pete) Cash, president of the Televisi- tion Bureau of Advertising, was prod- ducing public utilities to use television advertising to tell their story. He said they could do it in a way that would avoid controversy.

Mr. Cash, who spoke in Cleveland at a regional meeting of the Public Utilities Advertising Association, said the public has the "right to know" why it needs new energy sources and from where these will be obtained, and why rate increases are necessary for the utilities. "This is the time," said Mr. Cash, "when you need more financial funds . . . must advertise to the entire marketplace—and that means television advertising."

He offered guidelines that he said represented a "consensus of station and legal counsel opinion which should help point ways to overcome most stations' reluctance to carry your commercials."

Mr. Cash said suggested areas for TV commercials would include situations in which the utility offers benefits to the public, outlines a specific problem and then shows how it goes about to correct it: talks about ways the public can help correct negative situations (as in how power can be conserved); shows the benefits derived from use of home appliances and talks about lower rates in the context that its own rates have de- clined over the years.

Still other areas, he said, would en- compass the filling of non-company needs, identification with community affairs, and talk of what its employees are doing to improve the community.

Milk producers put lid on an old ad slogan

Complaints and FTC investigation force California milkmen to change "every body needs milk" theme

The highly effective "every body needs milk" advertising theme, promoted for the last two years throughout California, mostly on radio and television, but also in print, by the California Milk Pro- ducers Advisory Board, Modesto, Calif., is being phased out as the result of challenges raised by some doctors, partic- ularly allergy specialists, and under the pressure of an investigation by the Fed- eral Trade Commission.

"There were some doctors, allergy specialists, who objected to the Federal Trade Commission about the validity of our statement that 'every body needs milk,,'" a spokesman for the advisory board explained. "Actually just a couple of doctors objected but the Federal Trade Commission now is investigating our entire program."

To satisfy the objections, the milk ad- visory board is in the process of changing its theme to "milk has something for every body."

"Between now and Dec. 31, we'll still be seeing and hearing the old slogan, but by Jan. 1, 1973, there will be a complete change," the spokesman said. The milk advisory board official—who indicated that the original slogan is valid since "a child may be allergic to milk for awhile but most of them outgrow that allergy for milk within a year"—reported that the new slogan was taken to nutritionists and doctors for evaluation and seemed to satisfy previous objections. He also noted that marketing tests indicate that the new slogan "will have as much impact as the original one."

The "every body needs milk" theme began running in California in April 1970. It was franchised from the Twin Cities milk producers and was used in Washington and Oregon for two years before coming to California. The Ca- lifornia Milk Advisory Board, through Cun- ningham & Walsh, San Francisco, used the "every body needs milk" theme with such personalities as Vikki Carr, Pat Boone, Abigail Van Buren, Vida Blue, Phyllis Diller, Ray Bolger, Karen Valentine and Billy Graham delivering radio and television testimonials as to their belief in milk. It has been one of the most talked-about campaigns in California in recent years (BROADCASTING, May 1).

Earlier this month Olympic champion swimmer Mark Spitz was added to the campaign and singer-actress Diahann Carroll is scheduled to join soon. The Spitz commercials already are using the new "milk has something for every body" slogan. So, too, presumably will the Car- roll commercials when they are produced. In the meantime, while the old commercials will be phased out. In most instances the change of themes will merely require a change in tag lines.

BAR reports: television-network sales as of Oct 8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day parts</th>
<th>Total minutes week ended Oct. 8</th>
<th>Total dollars week Oct. 8</th>
<th>1972 total dollars</th>
<th>1972 total dollars</th>
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<tr>
<td>Monday-Friday</td>
<td>Sign-on-10 a.m.</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>$542,300</td>
<td>2,929</td>
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<td>Monday-Friday</td>
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<td>Saturday-Sunday</td>
<td>Sign-on-6 p.m.</td>
<td>371</td>
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<td>2,169,500</td>
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<td>448,900</td>
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<td>Monday-Sunday</td>
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<td>$45,281,900</td>
<td>79,945</td>
<td>$1,296,803,200</td>
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*Source: Broadcast Advertisers Reports network-TV dollar revenues estimates.

FCC rules out hour of realty ads

It says public interest would be outweighed by commercial interest

An Ohio UHF's plan to air a weekly one-hour program consisting of real-estate listings has failed to make an impression at the FCC.

Under delegated authority, William B. Ray, chief of the commission's com- plaints and compliance division, ruled that the proposal, by WUAB(TV) (ch. 43) Lorain, was inconsistent with the agency's programing rules and policies.

WUAB had proposed to sell an hour of time each week to an independent producer who, in turn, would give local real-estate agents the opportunity to pre- sent listings over the air for a fee. The station emphasized that both the producer and his clients would be treated as spon- sors and the entire hour would be logged as commercial matter in compliance with the commission's sponsorship-identification rules. It maintained that, although it recognizes the commission's concern with overcommercialization, the proposed offering would provide a service to WUAB viewers interested in purchasing prop- erty and would therefore serve the public interest.

Mr. Ray, however, found after reviewing a script for the proposed program that "any element of bona fide public interest is at best wholly incidental to the pre- dominant commercial interests represent- ed."

Mr. Ray referred to a 1966 FCC ruling authorizing the Gordon McLendon chain to experiment with an all-classified-ads format on KGLA(FM) (now KOST(FM)) Los Angeles (BROADCASTING, July 4, 1966). Though the commission had authorized the format, which was later abandoned as a commercial failure, on a one-year experimental basis, Mr. Ray recalled, it had made clear at the time that the ruling did not reflect a change in its policy against overcommercialization.
Bristol-Myers
stirs few cheers
for its proposal

Reps say payment liability idea shouldn't be directed to these stations still want door to knock on when the bills are overdue

Broadcast salesmen gave a mixed reception last week to Bristol-Myers's request that stations recognize the advertiser's position that they will not be held liable for media bills ("Closed Circuit," Oct. 23).

Among the reactions:
- Group W's Donald H. McGannon, president and chairman, told Bristol-Myers that while his company would deal with, and accept payment from Bristol-Myers agencies it reserved the right to collect from the advertiser if circumstances so demanded.
- Many reps said they would correspond first with stations to determine their individual policies.
- A typical TV rep said it was taking a position that the rep and its station clients considered the advertiser's agencies (among them, Grey Advertising, SSC&B, Young & Rubicon, Ted Bates & Co., Needham, Harper & Steers, Foonie, Cone & Belding) are reliable and hardly a bad risk. But, he said, stations or groups that add a dual-liability clause to their contracts, though they may not be directing themselves to a Bristol-Myers, wish nonetheless to reserve the right to exert pressure on agencies, and the client if need be, when bills go unpaid.

The Bristol-Myers request was put in a letter sent to reps. It asked that the letter be signed and returned as an acknowledgment of stations' acceptance. Said one rep:

"Bristol-Myers is nine months late. The issue of sole liability vs. dual liability, or joint liability or liability of several parties, was controversial at the time of Lennen & Newell's financial difficulties and eventual bankruptcy."

"Reps don't make policy. The letter was misdirected. Reps have no right to answer and must obviously pass this on to stations—and why didn't Bristol-Myers write to stations directly?"

Though Bristol-Myers apparently was not getting fast action, by virtue of its spot budget it was getting attention. The advertiser and its subsidiaries spent more than $25 million in spot TV alone last year and for the first six months of this year placed an estimated $10 million in spot TV, with another $2.29 million in spot radio as well.

The advertiser's letter was sent to reps by Richard D. Ressler, manager of business affairs, advertising services.

On Oct. 20, Mr. McGannon wrote Mr. Ressler that Group W "has for a long period of time viewed the relationship between the media and the advertising firm as typical of that which is found in the conventional-principal-agency context.

"Therefore, it is covered by the established law on this subject. This specifically means that Group W would deal with the agent, is willing to be paid by the agent right at all times to secure payment from the principal if circumstances require that course of action. Our contract has and will continue to make this clear."

Mr. Ressler's letter had noted that the advertiser's position that "as a condition precedent to and as essential element of each Bristol-Myers agency order," stations must agree to honor the American Association of Advertising Agencies' standard contract clause placing liability on the agency.

Mr. McGannon said he did not suggest that the circumstances involving Lennen & Newell and a media-buying service, U.S. Media, are going to be "contingent or represent a widening of the basic practice of the past," but that "in the absence of a compelling need to relieve the principal of liability, these facts represent a practice in being and valid and acceptable to the industry at large."

Other reps pointed out that many stations or station groups that adopted an additional dual-liability clause did so because of the existence of independent buying services. That reasoning in effect: "It may not make a difference in a situation like that of Bristol-Myers, but with another advertiser, or another year, the agent may not be a Young & Rubicon but a buying service, and we would wish to have recourse to either the agency of record or the client itself."

One president of a rep firm said he could agree with Bristol-Myers's position in all respects, but at the same time, some stations would still wish to limit the liability to the advertiser's current agencies, keep the matter open for review "if and when the agencies, or conditions, change."

**ARB does a split**

Owens to head ARB Television; McClenaghan will be over ARB Radio

American Research Bureau has created separate divisions for radio and television in a move to give all its clients better service, Theodore F. Shaker, president, announced recently.

Robert L. Owens, who has been vice president, sales and marketing, was named vice president and general manager of ARB Television. William T. McClanaghan, vice president, radio sales, was named vice president and general manager of ARB Radio. Mr. Shaker said each will be responsible for his division's product and its development, will oversee the coordination of services within his division and will be responsible for conceiving broad marketing strategies.

In an accompanying realignment of sales operations, Norman S. Hecht, who has been vice president, marketing, was named vice president, sales and marketing, and three new vice presidencies were created, all reporting to Mr. Hecht, to head sales to TV stations, to radio stations and to advertisers/agents, respectively. John A. Fawcett, general sales manager, broadcast services, was named vice president, TV sales; Joel K. Schwartz, national sales manager, agency and advertising services, was named vice president, advertiser/agency sales, and Ronald L. Gleason, regional manager, Eastern broadcast sales, was named vice president, radio sales.

It was also announced that William N. du Pont underwrites variety of specials

Buys fit advertiser's preference for lone sponsorship, prime time

Du Pont Co., Wilmington, Del., through BBDO, New York, is investing a reported $3.5 million in sponsorship of television specials to be presented during the 1972-73 season. In all, nine du Pont specials will be presented under the umbrella title Du Pont Cavalcade of Television, seven on ABC-TV and two on CBS-TV.

The four series that will make up the Cavalcade are "Jane Goodall and the World of Animal Behavior" and "The Undersea World of Jacques Couteau," both produced by Metromedia Producers Corp.; "Portrait," produced by Universal Television and "Appointment with Destiny," produced by David Wolper Productions. All but the named series, which will be on CBS-TV, are scheduled for ABC-TV. There will be four "Couteau" and one "Goodall" repeats during the season.

First of the specials to be offered will be "The Smiles of the Walrus," on Nov. 15 on ABC-TV, part of the "Undersea World of Jacques Couteau" series. Three other Couteau programs also are scheduled. First "Appointment with Destiny" special will be "Cortez and Montezuma," slated for CBS-TV on Dec. 6. It will follow the re-creation of Admiral Perry's exploration of the North Pole.

Shafer, who has been vice president, national sales, will move shortly to Los Angeles as vice president, Western sales, and that Gerald Flesher, director of advertising and public relations for ARB, has been elected vice president in charge of those functions.

Mr. Shaker explained that by having separate divisions and sales staffs for TV and radio, ARB expects to provide better and more specialized service to the differing needs of each.

**Fertile ground for direct response?**

Direct marketing has become the fastest growing category of advertising on television, but radio offers the direct marketer something that TV cannot, according to Michael Fabian, executive vice president of March Advertising, New York. That something, he said, is target audiences.

Mr. Fabian, whose agency specializes in direct-response advertising, told a luncheon seminar held by CBS Radio Spot Sales that radio has done a poor job in promoting itself as a direct-marketing medium and that radio broadcasters, especially through the Radio Advertising Bureau, should get a major effort under way.

The Television Bureau of Advertising, he said, has done a more vigorous and effective job in this area. "We're very happy with radio as a direct-marketing medium," the March executive said. "You ought to go after direct marketers more vigorously. Get after the RAB." In addition, he said, radio broadcasters should make radio easier to buy, by setting "a firm mail-order rate" and sticking to it.

Mr. Fabian denied that direct-response advertising for broadcasting is "mostly" per-inquiry but acknowledged that a lot of stations "got burned" by accepting P-I in the tight economy that followed the loss of cigarette advertising. "We prefer the cash basis," he said. "We don't run P-I." He conceded, however, in response to other questions, that his agency would accept cash guarantees—in which a station continues to run spots until the advertiser's sales goal is reached—if they are available.

**The inch, the mile.** The former U.S. surgeon general, Luther L. Terry, said last week in New York that he would like to see all cigarette advertising banned, noting that since cigarette advertising was banned by law on radio and TV tobacco promotional funds had been diverted to other media. He said he didn't believe it logical for spending to move from broadcast to newspapers, magazines and billboards. At a news conference held in conjunction with the American Cancer Society's annual meeting, Dr. Terry, who released the first government report linking cigarette smoking to cancer, also expressed concern for broadcast advertising of little cigars, which, he said, are mild enough to be inhaled.

**A call for legislated public-service time**

Manoff proposes that 10% of commercial slots be set aside in a 'bank'

Richard K. Manoff, chairman and chief executive of the advertising agency bearing his name, proposed last week that stations and networks be required by law to set aside 10% of commercial time as a TV and radio "time bank" for public-service messages.

Mr. Manoff's suggestion was formally presented Oct. 23 in an address that for the most part was critical of television's role in, and effect on, social change.

The speech opened the annual meeting in San Antonio, Tex., of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America.

The agency chairman, who acknowledged the time-bank idea was not solely his own but had been recommended by others in years past, suggested it be administered by a special corporation established by Congress and independent of political control.

Mr. Manoff, a consultant to the U.S. and other governments on mass communications programs, noted that in 1969, the White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health had recommended that "10% of all radio and television time, in all time periods, be retained for public service." He said there were entities that had been licensed to sell 10-12% of a program schedule to nonentertainment could be presumed to have reached an acceptable level of performance in the public interest.

Mr. Manoff described difficulties in negotiating for free time to deliver public-service messages. The Manoff agency is the volunteer organization responsible for creating and producing public-service messages for the current national family planning-population education campaign run by the Advertising Council and sponsored by the ARB.

At one point in his speech, Mr. Manoff said that most public-service campaigners have to beg for "some scraps of time from local stations or networks. We are the only country in the world whose people have given their air time entirely away and then, when they want some of it back, have to solicit it as a philanthropy and suffer the indignities either of rejection or of the pitance of beggary."

The agency chairman stressed also that certain safeguards be established that would assure stations of protection against "unreasonable losses from such a forced reallocation" of commercial time to public service.

**Un-commercial**

A Chicago-area rock FM went noncommercial for one day on Oct. 17 with the hope that the move would create good vibrations for the unheard advertisers. The project was initiated by WGLD-FM Oak Park, Ill., and is part of an experiment that will be followed on a weekly basis, according to Ed Shane, the station's program director. Mr. Shane said: "Since young people—our largest audience—are becoming more wary of commercialism in its many forms, we have decided to experiment to see to what lengths a commercial radio station should go to make its commercials more palatable, and at the same time, more effective." The station had experimented previously with commercials of three blocks. "Our goal was and is to make the listener realize that by offering him more music at particular times of the day or week the advertiser is doing him a favor and, therefore, should be supported," Mr. Shane said.

**Business Briefs**

More 'water world'. Kiekhaefer Mercury Division, Fond Du Lac, Wis., (marine products subsidiary of Brunswick Corp.) through Gardner Advertising, St. Louis, and Champion Spark Plug, Toledo, Ohio, through J. Walter Thompson Co., Detroit, have renewed Lloyd Bridges' Water World, half-hour bartered syndicated TV series. Heathertel Enterprises, New York, will produce 13 additional half-hours of series. First 13 were available last January. Show, dealing with boating events and safety, is distributed in U.S. by CPM Programs, New York, and in Canada by Glen-Warren Program Sales, Toronto.

It was on 152 stations in U.S. and Canada.

**Election fever.** Travelodge International, El Cajon, Calif., through Dailey & Associates, Los Angeles, and Teledyne Electronics, through Century Communications, both Los Angeles, have signed as co-sponsors of CBS News election coverage on CBS Radio (includes pre-election special, Nov. 6, at 7:35 p.m. NYT, election night results, Nov. 7, and three nine-minute specials that night plus a post-election nine-minute special at 6:37 p.m. on Nov. 8.

**Media services company.** New firm specializing in media placement and planning has been announced by Mort Keshin, who formerly was with S. Jay
Coming through the front door of ownership: a new direction for blacks in broadcasting

The minority licensee becomes reality as a growing group of entrepreneurs realizes the power and the money behind the license for a station

To blacks and other minorities, the broadcasting business for years has been foreign, hostile territory. It was controlled by The Man for the benefit of his own kind. At best, minorities could, with the help of a handful of public-interest lawyers, use what leverage the law allowed to gain some access—in terms of programming directed at them and the employment of minority-group members. But now blacks are showing interest in a new approach to the access question, one that involves owning a piece of the territory.

The hard evidence for such interest is still relatively scarce. Two weeks ago, black publisher John H. Johnson was reported buying WGRT (AM) Chicago; in August, the sale of four Dynamic Broadcasting Inc. radio stations to a black group in Pennsylvania was announced, and in May, L & P Broadcasting disclosed its sale of WNOV (AM) Milwaukee to a group headed by Jerrel Jones, publisher of a black weekly, the Milwaukee Courier. There is also some activity in television, now barren of black ownership: The black owners of WGBP (FM) Detroit have applied for channel 62 there (from which WXON [TV] is moving to channel 20), and a predominantly black group in Washington has won the right, in a bankruptcy auction, to apply for the construction permit to build a station on channel 50 there. Out of black population of 20 million, that may be hardly a ripple of interest, particularly since fewer than 20 of the 7,000 radio stations on the air—and none of the 700 television outlets—are black owned.

But, according to blacks who work in that sometimes noisy neighborhood where minority and broadcasting interests intersect, there is considerable below-the-surface interest on the part of blacks in broadcast ownership—cable television, too, for that matter.

Theodore S. Ledbetter Jr., a communications consultant who is one of the principals of the group that will apply for the Washington channel 50 permit, says there are "a lot of negotiations going on, a lot of packages being put together." He predicted these activities would produce "a lot more" sales in the next six months than the past six, at least in radio. He also said he has seen interest in cable-television ownership.

(Mr. Ledbetter declines to identify any of the blacks he says are moving toward acquisitions. But William Wright, of Black Efforts for Soul in Television, long active in alerting blacks to their opportunities, and to licensees' obligations in the broadcast services, says he knows of six black politicians—the state or local level—who are interested in buying into radio. Their motive is the fundamental one of wanting access to a mass medium they either cannot get from white owners, or afford, if it is offered.)

Manhattan Borough President Percy Sutton, Manhattan borough president and owner of the Amsterdam News, is a principal in a group that has purchased WLIB (AM) New York.

Theodore S. Ledbetter Jr., a communications consultant, is head of a predominantly black group that has purchased the rights to apply for a UHF CP in Washington.
Sutton, one of the black principals of Inner City Broadcasting Corp., whose purchase of WLIB(AM) New York was approved by the FCC in July and who has carried on a kind of one-man crusade to drum up enthusiasm among blacks around the country for broadcast ownership, also says he feels interest rising.

So does the FCC's first black commissioner, Benjamin L. Hooks. In meetings with blacks in Washington and around the country, one of the most frequently asked questions, he says, involves how one goes about buying broadcast properties. (The commissioner has made it clear that blacks who want to acquire an ownership of broadcasting properties have a friend in him; even in cases involving competing applications for new facilities, he has urged his colleagues to adopt a policy of assigning a preference for black ownership in deciding among such applicants.)

The reason for such interest is not hard to fathom. It is in part a combination of idealism and of concern for meeting what was the new black entrepreneurs consider the special needs of blacks. But there's also old-fashioned mercantilism.

"For a long time, blacks never considered communications as a good business, or at least one they could be in," Mr. Ledbetter said last week. "But now they recognize that it's important to our lifestyle and that, assuming the right conditions, it's a good business to be in. I wouldn't buy channel 50 just to throw my money down a hole." (He estimates it will require $1.5 million to build a station and keep it operating for one year.)

Mr. Sutton is a man so turned on by the ideological and financial benefits he sees blacks gaining from broadcast ownership that he has been sharing his vision with blacks in cities where he has been invited to speak by the National Association of Colored People or Congress of Racial Equality—Memphis, Houston, Buffalo, N.Y., Boston and Pittsfield, Mass., among them.

He sees black-owned radio and cable television (he doesn't see much future for broadcast television; he believes cable, because of its ability to reach specialized audiences, will supersede it) as a means of providing blacks the information they need but, he feels, are not now receiving. Blacks cannot get information about, say, the benefits of a new civil rights act in churches or on street corners, he says. "You must reach them in massive numbers, and you can't reach them only on white-owned stations."

Furthermore, he feels, there is money in broadcasting for blacks. "If we are a specialized audience," he says, "we ought to be making money out of it. We also feels black will give a kind of loyalty to a black-owned station. He says they do not react to a white-owned station in the same manner they do to one owned by blacks. (Mr. Sutton's interest in the media does not end with radio and CATV. He is a principal owner of the Amsterdam News, a leading black newspaper in New York.)

Mr. Johnson, who says he has been seeking an opportunity for years to expand his media interests (he now publishes Ebony, Jet, Black World and Black Stars, as well as hard-cover books) into broadcasting in Chicago, talks of the "special pride" black people will feel in the presence of a black-owned station in a city that now has none. And what this might mean in the real world of hard cases was estimated by Mr. Sutton's S. Boykin, an official of WGPR Inc., which is owned by the International Masons. He says that, in an area of 700,000 blacks—about 44% of a population of 1,600,000—WGPR'S UHF station could gross about 10% of the $30 million spent on local and national advertising that he locally produced programs as a staple. He says the FM station, with a format of jazz, rhythm and blues, public service and church programming (much of the weekend) grosses $50,000 monthly.

Sheridan Broadcasting Co., which is purchasing WAMO-AM-FM Pittsburgh, WLIB(AM) Boston and WUFO(AM) Buffalo-Amherst, N.Y., plans no change in the stations' formats, which are black-oriented, according to Ronald Davenport, chairman of Sheridan and dean of the Duquesne University law school. However, he also said Sheridan hopes to make the stations "more reflective of the community, more service-oriented" than they were. Paul Yates, who is now executive vice president of Duquesne, is president of Sheridan. Indeed, Mr. Davenport said, Sheridan's "motivating factor is service—although we wouldn't object to making money."

The relative ease with which Sheridan acquired financing for the $2 million purchase—it obtained it principally from the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh and the Equitable Life Assurance Society—and the confidence with which the Ledbetter group appears to be pursuing the financing it needs (for Mr. Johnson, the $1.8 million purchase price for WLIB presents no problems) indicates one change that may make it easier for blacks to enter the ranks of broadcast ownership: Banks and other lending institutions may be getting used to the idea of black broadcasters.

Mr. Sutton, despite the prestige of his office, says it took him and his associates in Inner City Broadcasting Corp. three years to find a bank willing to finance the $1.7-million purchase of WLIB. Indeed, the group was unable to raise the additional $1,350,000 it needed to purchase the WLIB FM affiliate, WBLW. However,
it has an option on the station and expects to exercise it within a year. (Mr. Sutton calls the purchase price blacks pay for a station a "black tax," since, he says, blacks "did not exist as far as the establishment was concerned" when permits for new stations were available.)

The interest in ownership on the part of blacks and other minority groups should be given impetus by the National Association of Broadcasters - sponsored seminar on that subject, to be held on Nov. 30 (see story at right).

The seminar is the kind of socially responsible activity a trade association should be expected to undertake. It could also be considered a sensible thing to do in the self-interest of broadcasters, now besieged by demands for programing directed at black problems and for hiring black employees.

Mr. Boykin, in discussing WQPR's plans for a new UHF in Detroit, said the station will be programmed for blacks and will hire and train blacks for all phases of television work. Then he said: "Everyone seems to want to cooperate. It will take some of the pressure off other stations, and help satisfy the need for blacks in the industry."

The cooperation Mr. Boykin says WQPR is receiving will help. So will the NAB seminars, and the purchases by John H. Johnson and the Sheridan corporation will encourage other blacks to enter broadcast ownership. The broadcast-ownership preaching of Percy Sutton is bound to have its effect. And the efforts of the Ledbetter group to put a UHF on the air in Washington will be watched with more than passing interest by minority groups with vacant UHF assignments in their cities. But, as of now, it is only the dawn of the day that blacks and other minority groups begin making their contribution to broadcasting, and the life of the nation, as broadcast licensees.

**NAB’s Sampson: rounding up the money men for blacks in broadcasting**

**Nov. 30 seminar on ownership is first major innovation for association’s minority specialist**

Elbert H. Sampson, a 26-year-old former field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a former customer engineer and programer for IBM, and an ex-systems analyst for Programming Sciences Corp., New York, is today the minority specialist at the National Association of Broadcasters. He also is the initiator of the NAB’s latest and most eventful move to bring broadcasting into the 1970’s—a seminar on minority ownership to be held in Washington Nov. 30.

The list of some 50 invitees includes eminently successful black and other minority businessmen who have made it in the fields of business, banking, insurance, communications, theater, motion pictures, records and politics. They will hear a parade of speakers from the FCC and other government agencies, broadcasting, the financial community, lawyers, engineers and even brokers. The idea is to trigger interest in ownership, if not directly for themselves, at least to pass along to others who by reason of color, ethnic background or ghetto antecedents have been kept outside the mainstream of broadcasting. Money, Mr. Sampson feels, is the key to this minority breakthrough. He means to see it’s represented in force on Nov. 30.

Mr. Sampson joined the NAB last April from the Community Film Workshop in New York, where he was the project director. This group took young blacks and others and trained them to be TV cameramen and film technicians. His introduction to the NAB came in 1970, a year when broadcasters were being made aware of their vulnerability on minority programing and hiring practices of some TV stations. The NAB decided to have a panel on minorities at its convention that year in Chicago. Harold Niven, NAB vice president for planning and development, invited him to participate. That fall, Mr. Sampson was a member of the NAB’s troupe participating in the six regional conferences, an obvious result of the favorable impression he made at the convention.

This responsiveness to Mr. Sampson—his “calm and reasonableness” were said to have impressed broadcasters—was a key factor in the NAB’s eventual decision to put him in charge of minority affairs. A proposal to establish that office was made originally by Fred Weaver, a public relations consultant hired by the NAB in 1970 to advise it on minority matters. Mr. Weaver, who is still a consultant to NAB, had made the point that the gloss of public relations was not sufficient to meet the trends of the day. It was Mr. Weaver who recommended that the post be filled by Mr. Sampson when the NAB hierarchy decided early this year to establish the post.

Interestingly, Mr. Sampson’s desk, and his position on the NAB’s organization chart, are in the public relations department. But in practice his work cuts across all levels of the association; he reports nominally to James H. Hulbert, the NAB’s public relations chief, but he also is involved with Grover C. Cobb, the government relations chief, and with Burns Nugent, head of station relations. It is obvious now, after more than six months in the job, that Mr. Sampson’s...
activity transcends public relations; his is a roving assignment in many areas.

One of the first things Mr. Sampson said after he went aboard at the NAB earlier this year was typical of his deliberation. He already knew what he planned to do in his new job, he replied: "I'm going to sit at my desk and learn all I can about the NAB and about broadcasting." Since then, he has been doing just that, including many a Saturday and Sunday in what normally is a deserted building. One of the reasons for the long hours at the desk is the long hours away from it: Not only does he feel it necessary to see and talk to broadcasters and minorities face-to-face, but also because the NAB is fortunate to send a representative to many meetings that deal with the problems of minorities. Since taking over May 1, Mr. Sampson has attended 11 meetings away from Washington, adding up to 35 work days. This week he makes his first formal appearance as an NAB staff executive at the 1972 fall regional conferences that begin tomorrow (Oct. 31) in Denver.

Mr. Sampson's major activity is employment. His desk is piled with correspondence from broadcasters, asking how they can get jobs in broadcasting. It's not always an instant match.

Mr. Sampson tells one story about suggesting that broadcasters invite some local junior college-community college students to visit the station on a regular basis, and to pick out one or two who seemed especially interested and gifted for a regular job. The broadcaster, who confessed he had never thought of it, was enthusiastic. Some months later, Mr. Sampson heard from the broadcaster again, this time a chastened man. He had, the broadcaster reported, done what Mr. Sampson suggested, in fact had established what could be called a tentative apprenticeship program. But, added this was the reason for his call, he had just learned that he was required to pay these young people.

"I learned something, too," Mr. Sampson says. "I've got to remember that.

His own young black and other minorities have been good, but now and again there are problems. One that continuously crops up—obviously not confined to minorities—is that young people looking for a job in broadcasting yearn for the "creative" side. Yet, Mr. Sampson notes, there are a host of job openings in the sales and administrative end of station employment.

And when he does find someone who is interested in sales or administration, he also finds that they are decidedly uninterested in working for $80-$100 a week in some small town radio station.

Even while he is working out details of the Nov. 30 seminar, Mr. Sampson is thinking ahead. What kind of program, for example, should he recommend for the NAB convention next year in Washington? One idea on his mind is a panel of minority-affairs executives of the networks and station groups. Most have such personnel now, he muses, and their experiences should make a lively session.

CBS proposes an experiment in laissez faire

It suggests that radio stations in one major market be given almost free rein as test of de-regulation

Imagine a major radio market populated by stations that are as free from government interference as print competitors. In comments directed to the FCC's radio "re-regulation" inquiry last week, CBS suggested that an experiment giving certain stations this type of latitude might be just what the commission needs to determine whether the medium can operate effectively without the attachment to the agency's regulatory apron strings.

"We believe," CBS told the commission, "that a fundamental and far-reaching de-regulation of radio broadcasting in this country would be clearly in the public interest. Further, we believe that this view is shared not only by broadcasters but also by elected and appointed officials who urge that de-regulation is in order."

The best way to move toward such an objective, the network suggested, would be to conduct an experiment in several markets in which there are at least 30 radio stations. Those facilities "would be granted essentially the same freedom in devising the format of, and making editorial decisions concerning their stations, as proprietors of print media in this country have done with respect to their publications."

CBS said such a procedure could be an integral part of "phase two" of the FCC inquiry which, as presently anticipated by the commission, will deal with general procedures by which the radio industry might be separated legally from its TV counterpart. As for phase one, which is currently dealing with means by which the same objective might be achieved technically, CBS offered several suggestions, including the following:

• AM stations should not be required to use frequency monitors, which CBS feels are outdated in "the present state of the art."

Requirements that stations notify the FCC engineer in charge of their districts whenever modulation monitors and indicating instruments malfunction should be dropped because they are "an unnecessary administrative burden to the commission and the licensee."

• Inspections of directional antennas should be made within eight hours after a change of patterns, rather than the present two-hour requirement.

• Stations should no longer be required to post operator licenses in their studios, but they should be available for inspection.

• Inspections of transmitting equipment five times a week are unnecessary; two times a week is sufficient.

• The reading and logging of transmitter parameters every 30 minutes should not be required; log entries should be made only when the station signs on and off the air, and when deviations from normal operations are noted.

• A requirement that written permission to rebroadcast material be obtained before transmission should be scrapped; verbal clearance prior to broadcast with written permission obtained subsequently is sufficient.

• In the case of commonly owned AM-FM operations, the AM should be allowed to relay material from the studio to the transmitter via the FM's subsidiary communications authorization.

Licensees should not be required, in giving station ID's, to give the name of the city of license immediately after the call letters. A statement such as "WBBM, Newsradio in Chicago," is adequate identification, CBS said.

Prefix change worries. Richard W. Jencks, CBS Washington vice president, has an appreciation of words, so much so that the wording of the current radio re-regulation activities of the FCC has given him a sense of foreboding. Speaking to the Missouri Broadcasters Association earlier this month, he noted that when Clay T. Whitehead, director of the Office of Telecommunications Policy, first suggested revision of radio regulations, he used the word "de-regulation." Now, Mr. Jencks noted, there has been a subtle change in terminology: the FCC is using the word re-regulation. "De-regulation," Mr. Jencks commented, means to remove or lessen regulation. Re-regulation means to regulate something anew, to replace one set of regulations with another, he said. "If you were in favor say of being de-loused," he observed, "you would object to being re-loused. The word we should be interested in is de-regulation."

Kaiser sells L.A. U for pay-TV operation

If FCC approves, station will go to Van Beek and others from Zenith

Kaiser Broadcasting Corp., Oakland, Calif., last week announced that it has reached agreement to sell its KBSC-TV (ch. 52) Los Angeles (Corona, Calif.) to a new firm that would operate the station— at least partially—as a pay-TV facility. The Kaiser announcement said the sale, which is subject to FCC approval, is contingent on the commission's granting the buyer an authorization to carry on subscription operations on the channel.

Kaiser did not reveal the price of the transaction, noting that a condition placed on the sale contract calls for the "successful completion" of financing arrangements by the buyer. Pay Television Corp. Industry sources, however, said that figure is in the area of $2.5 million. According to the Kaiser announcement, Pay Television Corp. would "augment" KBSC-TV's programming with
The company the name of Kaiser Broadcasting would unite with Field separately, for ton program outlet extensively involved other Pay transmissions originated through the WXUR the FCC. The commission had ruled did reach the D.C. circuit. The original decision be affirmed The FM license renewal month asked the U.S. Brandywine Main-Line Radio Inc. WXUR -AM-FM's antenna 2,790 feet with (Philadelphia) Cleveland, (ch. 32) (Senior Circuit Judge Tamm that WXUR-AM-FM's renewal should be denied on the fairness and personal-attack grounds; they did agree with him on the misrepresentation issue and all three concluded that denial was appropriate based on "a consideration of Brandywine's total performance." Brandywine also claimed that the court had been laboring under a misconception concerning certain aspects of WXUR-AM-FM's programing.

WXUR-AM-FM are owned by Faith Theological Seminary, which is headed by fundamentalist preacher Dr. Carl McIntyre. The stations ran into trouble at the FCC after local citizens complained about the allegedly unbalanced nature of their programing.

Benedit Cottone, counsel for Brandywine, said last week that the latest pleading was a preliminary step in getting the case heard before the Supreme Court. He observed that petitions for self-review of Court of Appeals decisions "almost never" succeed.

Skelly Wright did not agree with Judge Edward A. Tamm, who wrote the opinion, that the commission should be sustained on all three grounds, a circumstance arose from the decision that "precludes affirmation." Judges Wright and Bazelon did not agree with Judge Tamm that WXUR-AM-FM's renewal should be denied on the fairness and personal-attack grounds; they did agree with him on the misrepresentation issue and all three concluded that denial was appropriate based on "a consideration of Brandywine's total performance." Brandywine also claimed that the court had been laboring under a misconception concerning certain aspects of WXUR-AM-FM's programing.

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two very important transactions:
(Large or small. All sales are important to Blackburn!)

THE SALE OF KABL IN OAKLAND-SAN FRANCISCO
by The McLendon Corp. to Starr Broadcasting Group for
$10,700,000

THE SALE OF WYAM IN BESSEMER, ALABAMA
by WYAM, Inc. to Brandon-Robison Broadcasting Corp. for
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BEVERLY HILLS 90212
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would involve a deletion of the reserved educational frequency in Nashville (ch. 2), but also observed that the outside assistance GE has offered WDCN-TV would enable the noncommercial station to improve its present service.

Commissioner H. Rex Lee concurred and issued a statement in the 6-to-1 commission vote (Commissioner Nicholas Johnson dissented), expressing "serious reservations" over the prospect of an educational station being encouraged to "give up an attractive VHF assignment for a relatively short-term gain."

The commission requested comments by Dec. 1, with replies due Dec. 11.

**Changing Hands**

**Announced**

The following sales of broadcast stations were reported last week, subject to FCC approval:

- KUSC-TV (ch. 52) Los Angeles Corona, Calif.: Sold by Kaiser Broadcasting Corp. to Pay Television Corp. for an estimated $2.5 million. (see page 28)
- KFIZ(AM) Fond du Lac, Wis.: Sold by RK Communications Inc. to Public Service Broadcasters Inc. for $800,000. Donald G. Jones is president and Jon R. Ull, vice president of Public Service, which also owns WTM-AM-FM Taylorville, W20E(AM) Princeton and WYN(AM)-WSEI(AM) Olney, all Illinois, and WCTV(AM)-WMCH(AM) New Castle, Ind. RK Communications also announced last week that it is selling the KFIZ-affiliated Fond du Lac Commonwealth and Reporter to the Thomson newspaper chain for $1,150,000. KFIZ is on 1450 kHz with 1 kw day and 2 kw night. Broker: Hamilton-Landis & Associates.

**Cable**

- Cable TV of Sylacauga Inc., Sylacauga, Ala.: Purchased by Storer Cable TV of Florida Inc. for undisclosed sum. System is said to serve 1,350 homes, pass 2,700. La Rue Media Brokers, New York, handled transaction.

**Sounding the Horn**

The National Association of Broadcasters plans to launch a radio campaign after Jan. 1 aimed at convincing people of the importance and significance of free broadcasting. The plan calls for the issuance of three discs or tapes over the 12-month period, including as one of the three the radio-month promotions in May. The program, similar in scope to the NAB's Washington newspaper advertising campaign on free broadcasting, was approved by the NAB's public relations committee in Washington last week. The radio program may cost up to $50,000, James H. Hulbert, NAB public relations executive vice president, estimated. It will get under way soon after Jan. 1, pick up again in May, and end in the summer. A companion campaign for TV stations is being worked out with the Television Information Office, Mr. Hulbert said.

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**CPB: part of the problem or part of the solution?**

NAEB delegates look to signs of revamped corporation's plans; Loomis, Curtis, Hooks on agenda

What in the world is about to happen at the Corporation for Public Broadcasting? The search for a clear answer to that question will be high on the list of concerns at this week's annual convention of the National Association of Educational Broadcasters in Las Vegas.

As the hub of America's experiments in national, federally funded broadcasting, CPB has always been an issue to noncommercial broadcasters. At times it has been the issue. But never before has the question of CPB's role in the system been posed as sharply as it is right now.

More and more, CPB is popularly seen as the symbol of public broadcasting's losing battle with the Nixon administration. The corporation's old leaders are gone; in their places are a new chairman, Thomas B. Curtis, and a new, controversial president, Henry Loomis. Both come to their jobs with the obvious approval of the White House.

That does not necessarily mean that either will be taking orders from Penn-
PTV has budget blues. The sky-rocketing cost of production and broadcasting of even noncommercial stations is pinpointed in a financial report issued by KQED(TV) San Francisco, public broadcasting station. Its annual operating cost of $3,376,550 is budgeted from funds by CPB with a projected full-time staff of 150. This is contrasted with the staff of 12 and annual expenses of $100,000 in 1954. Station says that some 40% of income for the new fiscal year will come directly from its audience in the form of memberships; about 26% from an auction, local program underwriting, school contracts and other local income sources; and the remaining 34% from programing grants from Ford Foundation and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. KQED will spend 51% of the budget on programing and technical operation; 13% for membership development and promotion, and record-keeping. Depreciation and building operating costs will account for 24%; administration will represent 5%; and 7% will be allocated to instructional television service. Projected expenditures for the fiscal year are $905,550 less than fiscal 1974 due to a decline in outside funding for national production. Also, the station is $83,000 short of fully funding its equipment depreciation for the year.

from powerful public audience television stations to 10-w radio operators to instructional specialists, that is an issue of some importance. The plan has already won NAEB board approval.

But the issue that underlies the activity of this convention is how and whether public broadcasting will get its house in order. Some even see this moment as the beginning of a third phase in noncommercial broadcasting's life. First there was the birth of "public broadcasting" (1954,"Closed Circuit," Oct. 23), the position is being abolished. No date has been set for Mr. Duke's departure, but he is expected to leave by the middle of this month. His future plans are not known at this time. As a further step in the reorganization, CPB has named Thomas G. Gherardi, 30, to the new position of general counsel. Mr. Gherardi, director of congressional affairs for the General Services Administration, previously served with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, as its liaison with the public broadcasting field.

Show and tell

The FCC commissioners take time to learn about the mysteries of broadcasting's sine qua non

to broadcasters, advertisers, program syndicators and just about everyone else connected with the broadcasting business, ratings are what it's all about. They
are the measure of success or failure, sometimes the verdict of life or death. So many in the business have searched out the mysteries of how ratings are compiled. And now the FCC also knows something about the process.

Last Tuesday (Oct. 24) five experts—John Dimling, director of research for the National Association of Broadcasters, Edward Schillmoeller, vice president of A. C. Nielsen; R. R. Ridgeway, vice president of the American Research Bureau; Hugh Beville, executive director of the Broadcast Rating Council, and Seymour Banks, of the Leo Burnett advertising agency—briefed the seven commissioners on the subject.

The briefing was arranged by the commission staff after commission members, in discussions about the popularity of certain programs, particularly children's programs, indicated a lack of understanding of how rating services operate, principally, how the viewing of a relatively small sample of the population could be used to determine what the country is watching. So the experts tried to explain, relating how calls were made and diaries placed, and answering a host of questions.

When it was over, one commissioner said the briefing was "informative" and helpful. "I don't know where we go with this," he added, "but I'm glad we had it."

Independents earn a better share of the TV dollar

FCC turns over '71 financial data to INTV's Rice who makes comparison with network revenues

Independent TV stations, anxious to establish their credentials as an important segment of the television broadcasting industry, last week found their mark—official FCC figures on 1971 revenues, expenses and operating income.

The figures were requested by Roger D. Rice, KTVU-TV, San Francisco-Oakland, chairman of INTV, the association of non-affiliated TV stations. He received the document early last week. It shows, he noted, that independent TV stations had total net broadcast revenues of almost $225 million—which, he stressed, is virtually 22.5% of the network's $1.1 billion in network revenues, as released by the commission last summer (BROADCASTING, Aug. 21).

Although Mr. Rice did not mention it, the tabulation shows that 33 VHF independents had operating income of $5,665,000, but 57 UHF independents listed a $29,092,000 loss. The breakout as figured by the FCC's research department, follows:

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<td>AC</td>
<td>$831</td>
<td>$221</td>
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<tr>
<td>National and regional</td>
<td>$138,589</td>
<td>$127,861</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local</td>
<td>51,902</td>
<td>51,312</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total time sales</td>
<td>191,122</td>
<td>179,779</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other broadcast revenues</td>
<td>11,159</td>
<td>14,242</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less commissions</td>
<td>9,078</td>
<td>10,277</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net broadcast revenues</td>
<td>67,431</td>
<td>63,175</td>
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<tr>
<td>Broadcast expenses</td>
<td>148,165</td>
<td>156,215</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operating income or loss</td>
<td>19,265</td>
<td>29,902</td>
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Notes: Includes part-year stations, but excludes five UHF stations with less than $25,000 in total time sales in 1971. All VHF independents in 1970 and 1971 and all UHF independent stations in 1970 reported time sales greater than $25,000.

Details may not add exactly to totals due to rounding.

New challenge to campaign law

'New York Times' rejects ACLU ad for failure to comply with statute—then the two join in persuading court to stay government action

The constitutionality of two major provisions of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 has been thrown into doubt as the result of an action by a three judge federal panel, in Washington, in a case where the New York Times refused to run an advertisement critical of President Nixon's antibusing policy.

One of the provisions is designed to assure that expenditures do not exceed the statutory limits on their media expenditures. The other requires "political committees" to comply with elaborate registration and reporting provisions.

The American Civil Liberties Union, which had sought to have the Times publish the ad, failed to comply with either provision. As a result, the Times refused to run it.

ACLU, supported by the Times, filed suit, claiming the provisions violated the First Amendment and asking the court to enjoin the government, pending a final hearing, from enforcing the provisions as they apply to the ad or to others similar to it.

The court, after hearing arguments in the case on Friday, Oct. 20, issued an order that evening granting the stay. The order was not signed, since the court in such cases normally obtains proposed findings and conclusions from the parties before issuing its decision. However, Chief Judge David Bazelon, of the U.S. Court of Appeal for the District of Columbia, told lawyers for the Times and the ACLU to proceed as though the order were signed. The briefs were U.S. District Judges William B. Bryant and Barrington D. Parker.

The ad the Times refused to run criticized the President for supporting antibusing legislation, and praised, by name, 102 congressmen who had voted against it. The ad was to have run late in September. The bill later died in the Senate, but ACLU now says it wants to run a similar ad opposing a proposed constitutional amendment that would ban antibusing.

The ACLU said the provision designed to assure spending limits are observed would require it to obtain certification from each of the 102 congressmen that the costs of the ad would not cause him to exceed the statutory limits on his media expenses and to obtain a statement from President Nixon's opponents that they had not authorized the ad. ACLU said the "onerous and burdensome requirements" not only prevent it from expressing its views on the antibusing issue but deter it from running ads on other issues.

It also said that, under the second provision it is attacking, its running the ad would transform it into a "political committee" which must keep records of the names, addresses and occupations of all contributors of more than $10 and report automatically to the government the names of those who contribute more than $100. ACLU said that, with more than 175,000 members, a membership dues of $10 and many members contributing more, it "simply cannot comply with such disclosure and registration requirements." Thus, that provision also violates its First Amendment rights, ACLU said.

Justice Department attorney David Anderson, who represented the government, told the panel a stay order was not necessary since the ad did not trigger the provisions of the act. Mr. Anderson said the ad merely mentioned the congressmen, and did not endorse them, and that the Times was wrong in refusing to carry it.

The brief, unsigned stay order issued by the court did not indicate that the court will rule on an opinion that expresses the constitutional questions involved, when it issues its formal ruling; it would probably order further argument before ruling on the merits of the case. But the court did say it was enjoining the government because ACLU appears to be "under a prior restraint" of its constitutional freedom.

The case constitutes the second challenge to the constitutionality of the campaign spending law. The first was brought in April, shortly after the law became effective, by 42 broadcast licensees on several grounds—one of them involving the certification provision.

The three-judge panel that heard the case subsequently held that the provisions raise "substantial" First Amendment questions. But it rejected the request for a declaratory ruling on the ground that the questions cannot be resolved "in a vacuum without aid of practical experiences in the operation of this admittedly somewhat experimental enactment" (BROADCASTING, May 22).
FCC reopens Pandora's box on prime time

Commission initiates wide-open inquiry on what to do with the access-time rule—including a slender prospect of repeal

After a year of operation, the FCC's controversial prime-time access rule has been taken into the shop for a thorough examination, and indications are it will not look the same when it comes out. There is even a chance, although a slight one, it might not ever emerge.

The commission last week issued its long-anticipated notice of inquiry and rulemaking aimed at developing information on how the rule is working and at making changes that, the commission says, are apparently needed if it is to operate in the public interest.

The rule bars top-50 market stations from taking more than three hours of network programming in prime time. And as of this month, the freed time is closed to off-network material and to feature films that have been seen in a market within the past two years.

The purpose of the rule is to increase diversity in program sources by making some prime time available for nonnetwork suppliers. Whether it is succeeding is a question that the proceeding is designed to answer.

But there is no doubt that the rule has sparked controversy and generated a plethora of waiver requests that the commission—its members concede—has handled with uncertain success. The commission said it would be desirable to eliminate the need for many of the requests by adopting rules "which more nearly fit the range of situations which are involved."

Outright repeal of the rule—as sought in petitions by NBC, KMTC(TV) Springfield, Mo., and KHFI-TV Austin, Tex.—is a subject for consideration in the proceeding. But the commission stressed that it has no position on that subject and that, if anything, the presumption is in favor of retaining the rule. The commission noted that the rule is only now going into full effect, and said the burden of proof that it will not serve the public interest is on its opponents.

The rulemaking portion of the proceeding contains a number of proposed changes that are designed to treat with the kind of situations that have given rise to waiver requests and would, as a result, weaken the rule. But the inquiry portion lists a number of suggestions for expanding and extending the rule's impact; however, the commission said it would not adopt such changes without further rulemaking.

The seven commissioners, who have had various drafts of the notice of inquiry and rulemaking before them for the past several weeks, apparently had trouble in agreeing on the final document. Chairman Dean Burch and Commissioners Charlotte E. Wiley were the only three listed as voting for it. Commissioners Robert E. Lee and H. Rex Lee concurred and are to issue statements, while Commissioners Nicholas Johnson and Benjamin L. Hooks concurred in part and dissented in part; they also will issue statements explaining their views.

One of the major proposals for amending the rule on which comments are invited would simply limit affiliates to 21 hours of network programming per week; however, the rule is scheduled to be dropped between network and nonnetwork programming each night—would be left to them. (This proposal, if adopted, would not become effective before Oct. 1, 1973.)

The commission also lists two variants of the proposal that would maintain the broad one-hour-per-day buffer but would permit some deviations under certain conditions; and a third that would embody the 21-hour standard but require stations to carry a minimum of a half hour of prime-time programming each night that is not network, off-network or a recently shown feature film.

Other proposals are designed to deal with the sports events that "run over" into prime time—a problem that, the commission said, "may have aroused more concern, and required more action, than it is worth"; it said that each network is probably confronted no more than 50 days each year with sports events that run over into prime time. One proposed modification would simply require networks to begin their programming "that much later"—if, say, a football game does not end until 7:10 p.m., the network programming would not begin until 8:10 p.m.

The commission also suggested designating, by rule, a certain number of unimportant sports events like the Olympics, the World Series, and end-end football bowl games, that could be presented without regard to the rule's basic limitations.

Relaxation of the off-network restrictions would be provided under a variety of proposals offered. One, suggested by MCA Inc., would permit the presentation of any off-network material so long as at least 25% (or perhaps 50%, the commission said) is new material. The commission terms the off-network restriction "one of the most troublesome aspects of the rule"—it serves a purpose in keeping prime time open for nonnetwork programming but it also bars "some highly worthwhile material."

Other proposals would clarify and modify the feature-film restrictions during prime time, exempt from the rule's limitations certain network news following an hour of local news and one-time network news and public affairs programs, and change the computation of prime-time network programming in order to remedy problems in a few markets that do not observe daylight saving time and
to increase the extent to which program- 
ning schedules acceptable in the Eastern 
and Central zones will be acceptable 
to stations in the West.

The commission also asks comment on 
the "cumulative impact" of the proposed 
limitations on the basic purpose of the 
rule to make prime time available to non-

network stations. And if then it narrows 
the inquiry portion of the proceeding, 
which suggests more "fundamental" 
changes in the rule—changes certain to 
arouse broadcaster concern. Possibly with 
that kind of reaction in mind, the com-
mision’s proposals did not rep-

sent its view that they should be adopted; 
some commissioners doubt that they are 
realistically feasible or otherwise desir-
able. However, the commission said 
they warrant consideration in the over-
all proceeding.

Four major changes are suggested:

- Limit network prime-time program-
ing to two and a half hours instead of 
three and extend its effectiveness to 
markets beyond the top 50, possibly to 
all having three or more network affiliates, 
and network and feature-film re-

strictions to independent stations 
—at least to independent VHF’s—to the 
extent of one hour per night. (The first 
two suggestions are based on the theory 
that if cleared time in major markets is a 
good thing, an increased amount of such 
time in all markets is even better. The 
third change is a suggested response to 
those who say it is unfair for independent 
stations to be free of all restrictions that 
apply to affiliates in their markets.)

- Require stations to fill some or all of 
the cleared time with local program-
ning, children’s programing or programs of 
special significance to minority groups or 
designed to meet important local prob-
lems.

- Encourage such programing by ex-
empting it from the rule’s restrictions. 
Network or off-network material pro-
graming falling into those categories 
would not be counted against the per-
missible amount of such material.

- Specify a particular hour as the "ac-
cess period"—for example, the third 
hour of prime time between 8-E.T. and 9.
P.M. C.T. and M.T.). This has been sug-
gested by syndicators who say time now 
normally cleared—7-8 P.M.—is when 
audiences are smaller and children are 
watching. A later time period, they say, 
would permit more "innovative" pro-
graming than would be appropriate when 
children are in the audience.

The commission is seeking an en-
normous amount of information on the 
effect and impact of the rule—in terms of 
programing and economics—as a means of helping it decide on the course 
to take. It wants to know what has oc-
curred as a result of the rule and what 
might have occurred without it, and what 
would be likely to occur under any of 
the proposals on which it has asked com-
mment.

It is asking for information on pro-
graming stations are carrying in cleared 
time and are likely to carry in the future. 
It also is seeking data on the rule’s eco-

nomic impact on stations and on the 
program-production business, as well as 
on the economics of program production 
and distribution. The commission noted 
that one of the main arguments against 
the rule is that nonnetwork program 
producers lack the economic resources 
to provide quality programing.

The commission, stressing the need for 
expeditious resolution of the proceeding, 
has set Dec. 22 as the deadline for com-
ments and Jan. 29, 1973, for replies. It 
said it will postpone action on the inquiry 
portion if the time schedule it has estab-
lished does not permit complete explo-
ation of the proposal.

The commission hopes to dispose of 
the basic issues raised in the proceeding 
promptly—by early 1973—"before it 
can be too much of an untoward effect" 
on the 1973-74 season. It said its pro-
ceeding cannot adversely affect the pres-
ent season, since the network program-
ing is already set.

Carrot on a stick. Every time Ghost 
Story attracts 34% share of audience 
or better, according to national A. C. 
Nielsen Co., Screen Gems, pro-
ducer of hour series for NBC-TV, 
peys out bonuses of $250 to its 
creative people. First recipients were 
director Paul Stanly and writer 
Robert Specht, responsible for "The 
Dead We Leave Behind," episode of 
anthological series, which registered 
35% share in national Nielsen survey 
for week of Sept. 11-17. Mr. Specht 
also picked up additional $250 bonus 
because he was one writer given 
screen credit for particular show.

If access rule goes, 
networks would ask 
for make-ready time

While, Starger and Silverman tell 
IRTS gathering they’d need 
over a year for a quality effort

The programming heads of the three TV 
networks said last week they would need 
lead-time to fill any predicted gap 
left by the FCC rescind the prime-time 
access rule (see page 34). The programmers 
appeared together at an annual luncheon 
held in New York by the International 
Radio and Television Society.

Lary White, vice president, programs, 
NBC-TV, recalled the difficulty the 
networks had in program delivery 
dates when there was uncertainty a few years 
ago about timing of the introduction of 
the rule and the time periods it would 
involve. Rescinding the rule would also 
pose a hardship, he said, if lead time 
amounted to less than 14 or 15 months 
for "development of quality material 
that would appeal to the public." But, 
he said, even if the networks had but 
four or five weeks lead-time, "we would 
meet the challenge."

According to Marty Starger, president, 
ABC Entertainment, his network "has 
been developing programing for all con-
tingencies," though admittedly he would 
want ample lead-time.

Said Fred Silverman, vice president, 
programs, CBS-TV: "The return of the 
reminders periods to the networks 
would benefit the public, CBS would 
be prepared to fill the freed periods and 
"even if there is not sufficient lead-time, 
we would expect to offer better program-
ning than is now in syndication.

A question as to whether regular weekly 
series were losing ground to long forms 
and movies brought negative responses. 
The programmers said the trend now is to 
a mixed schedule of regular series, an-
thologies, mini-series, movies and specials, 
among varied forms. In fact, said Mr. 
Silverman, he could not "find clear-cut 
trends this season. "The pattern is confus-
ing," he said. "The schedules contain 
a Waltons [on CBS] and a Mystery 
Movie [NBC], and in still other forms, 
different successful shows such as a Paul 
Lynde Show [ABC] and a Maude [CBS]."

If government cuts reruns, 
what next?

CBS’s Jenks foresees 
other program controls

A CBS executive has warned that the 
campaign to cut back network reruns is 
likely to cost the Hollywood film industry 
more than it gains.

Richard W. Jenks, Washington vice 
president for CBS Inc., said that if the 
FCC invokes limitations on the networks, 
it could impose other regulations apply-
ing to the production and sale of TV 
programing.

Speaking to the Missouri Broadcasters 
Association, Mr. Jenks posed a ques-
tion: "If it is wrong and contrary to the 
public interest for network affiliates to 
run a program for a second time—in 
order to reach the 86% of the public 
who, on the average, did not see its first 
showing, what must be said about other 
types of stations, and what must be said about cable systems?"

He also rebutted what he said was the 
assumption by some that the rerun 
restriction proposal, initiated by a Holly-
wood executive in the late 50’s because 
that city’s film establishment and sup-
porters in Congress (BROADCASTING, Oct. 
23), creates a bargaining position where-
by the networks might be encouraged to 
reduce reruns in return for retrieving the 
time lost under the FCC’s prime-time 
access rule.

"It doesn’t work that way," Mr. Jenks 
said. He noted that ABC has supported 
and still supports the prime-time-access 
rule because it does not believe that the 
extra revenue from reruns a couple of 
hours a week it might recapture would cover the 
additional program-production costs that 
would be necessary to fill those four 
hours (in his speech, Mr. Jenks did not 
mention ABC by name).

And, he added, he also is not sure that 
it would be advantageous for the other 
two TV networks which are supporting 
repeal of the prime-time-access rule.

Of President Nixon’s support for rerun 
restrictions Mr. Jenks said: The Presi-
dent “has been misadvised on this issue.”

Broadcasting Oct 30 1972 35
Need seen to revamp casting procedures for ethnic minorities

SAG suggests ways for reforms at meeting with Universal and finds much agreement by company

The ethnic minorities committee of the Screen Actors Guild, meeting for the first time with top executives of Universal Studios, has made 13 suggestions for changes that can be made "to include all actors into the mainstream of television and motion-picture production."

Are there ethnic producers and management and talent executives of the company, Robert Do Qui, chairman of the SAG committee, emphasized: "We are not militant, we are not political, but we are actors concerned about all actors and about the quality and the quantity of the work being promoted from television and motion pictures."

Mr. Do Qui called for casting directors to "stretch their imaginations" instead of thinking in terms of strictly certain ethnic types for particular roles. He also asked producers and writers to do more thorough research in depicting minorities.

"Menial positions of minorities should be parts big enough to show dignity within the character and have some redeeming qualities," he suggested.

In addition to suggesting that ethnic actors be cast for other than ethnic roles, Mr. Do Qui also asked that minorities be given "first priority" to play their specific minority character. However, he conceded that casting choice in casting should be left to producers and casting directors and that the "best actor for the part" should be the prevailing philosophy.

Sid Steinberg, president of Universal Television, called for a closer examination of methods in which minorities might be better utilized in films and television rather than what he termed "taking the easy road." Lew R. Wasserman, president of MCA Inc., parent company of Universal Studios, noted his hope that the meeting be the first of many.

Among those representing SAG's ethnic minorities committee at the meeting, held at Universal's studio facilities in North Hollywood, were Inez Pedroza, speaking for Latin-American minorities; George American Horse, speaking for the American-Indian minority; and Kathleen Nolan, representing women. Also present were Jack Dales, national executive secretary of SAG, and Chet Migden, associate national executive secretary of the guild.

NBC holds on to ratings lead

Winning week number five, network also stays ahead in totals column

NBC was on top of the ratings the fifth week of the new season and has maintained its cumulative lead in total ratings for the five weeks.

For the seven-day period ending Oct. 15, NBC's Nielsen prime-time average was 20.2, CBS's was 19.8 (if a McGovern political telecast 7:30-8 p.m. Oct. 10 is excluded; if included, CBS's was 19.6) and ABC's was 18.0. Cumulative ratings for the five weeks show NBC at 19.7, CBS at 19.2 and ABC at 18.5.

NBC took Monday, Thursday and Sunday; CBS won Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, and ABC took Tuesday in the fifth week.

Following are the national rankings for the week ending Oct. 15, with ratings presented for the top-15 shows:

1. (All in the Family) (CBS) 31.1; (2) (Saturday Night Live) (NBC) 28.0; (3) (Wonderful World of Sports) (ABC) 26.8; (4) (Monday Mystery Movie) (NBC) 26.2; (5) (Marcus Welby, M.D.) (ABC) 26.1; (6) (Sanford and Son) (NBC) 25.5; (7) (Love, American Style) (CBS) 24.6; (8) (Adam-12) (NBC) 24.5; (9) (Hee Haw) Five-O (CBS) 24.1; (10) (Filo Wilson) (NBC) 23.9; (11) (Gannon) (CBS) 23.4; (12) (Tuesday Movie of the Week) (ABC) 23.3: (13) (CBS Friday Movie) (CBS) 23.1; (14) (Mary Tyler Moore) (CBS) 23.0; (15) (M*A*S*H) (CBS) 23.0.


KABC to keep talking, but in different way

Reformatted set for Nov. 6; there will be less emphasis on the hard news of the world

KABC(AM) Los Angeles, among the earliest two-way telephone talk stations in the nation, is planning a major shakeup of its format, though still, apparently, riding high in ratings. Key changes involve breaking four-hour blocks, pressed over by individual "communicators," into two-hour segments. Also former basketball star Bill Russell will join the station for a regular two-hour early evening turn as communicator. Also, controversial high-fashion designer Mr. Blackwell, the host of an hour daily program April, will be doing two hours of commentary and telephone talk.

The aim is to brighten and lighten the station's continual talk. "Even though we're doing very well and we're basically the only game in town as far as a talk station is concerned on a 24-hour basis, I really sense people want to get away from the hard, political talk on a full-day basis," explains Program Manager Bob Walsh. "People are getting tired of talking about the problems of the world."

The new lighter talk format, to be

'Electric Co.' produces

The Children's Television Workshop announced last week that two nationwide studies of school use of The Electric Company indicate the noncommercial TV series has met "with unprecedented success" in classrooms throughout the U.S. The studies were conducted by the Center for the study of Education for Social Education at Florida State University in conjunction with the Statistics Research Division of Research Triangle Institute in North Carolina. Research was concluded by the fall of 1971, when it was being viewed in 45% of elementary schools with full TV capability. They added that by the end of the first season, 88% of the national sample of teachers reported that because of the program, their students had experienced an increase in reading interest, a key objective of Electric Company.

Test for Theatrevision

Theatrevision Inc.'s pay-TV system will be tested for four months, starting next January, at the Shenandoah-Penn-Pike motor inn in Fort Washington, Pa. The test will be conducted jointly by Theatrevision and the Philco-Ford Corp.'s Telesound department. For the project, Theatrevision will supply a series of major motion pictures to telesound, which, in turn, will install a test service the pay system in the 135-room hotel.

Theatrevision is a Chromalloy American/Laser Link affiliate headed by Dore Schary, president. ITS system was designed by Laser Link Corp., which has patents pending on its principles of operating.
Children's television has become a national issue. It is the subject of a major inquiry before the FCC. It is a matter of debate in the Congress. It is a major concern of advertisers and their agencies. And, of course, it is of paramount interest to the broadcasters responsible for providing it in the first place.

BROADCASTING will present a special report on children's television in its November 20 issue. It will investigate both the content of and the controversy concerning this important local programming effort. It will report—in words and pictures—outstanding children's programs across the country. It will report—in dollars and cents—the financial resources broadcasters have committed to children's TV. It will analyze the economic considerations that bear on this programming area. It will attempt to put in perspective the arguments of broadcasters and critics in the present debate.

That's what we'll do on the editorial side. On the advertising side, BROADCASTING's November 20 issue will offer the year's most important showcase for those stations that have a story to tell about their own children's programming, and for those programmers with a story to tell about the shows they offer for local television scheduling. The deadline for reservations is November 13.

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CBS buys TV rights to new hockey league

CBS-TV has signed a multimillion-dollar, five-year contract for exclusive U.S. television rights to the games of the World Hockey Association. A joint announcement last Thursday (Oct. 26) from Robert D. Wood, CBS-TV president, and Gary L. Davidson, president of WHA, said the agreement becomes effective with this year's hockey season. The network plans to telecast a minimum of five games—three on Jan. 7 and Feb. 25 (regular season) and two on April 22 and May 6 (post-season). There is a possibility that additional regular-season games will be scheduled.

A CBS spokesman said the network plans to expand this coverage in future years. Negotiations for the WHA were handled by International Famous Agency, New York. This marks the first year of WHA operations. CBS-TV had the rights to the National Hockey League games through last season, but then lost them to NBC-TV.

Program Briefs

Focus on Ottawa. NBC's Today show and its Canadian counterpart, Canada AM, will jointly televise two special reports today (Oct. 30) and tomorrow at 8:30 a.m. NYT on election of new Canadian prime minister.

Republic regrouping. Republic Corp., Los Angeles, is forming new subsidiary, tentatively named Republic Communications Inc., made up of existing Republic divisions or subsidiaries: Consolidated Film Industries, Continental Graphics, Dauman Displays, Visual Information Systems and Glen Glenn Sound Co. Spinoff move is designed to increase Republic's market penetration in mass communication field. Republic is considering public sale of minority interest in communications subsidiary, but company plans to keep at least 80% control. Consolidated Film Industries and Glenn Sound are major TV industry processing and service organizations.

Edward's in video cassettes. In initial involvement in video-cassette field, Ralph Edwards Productions Inc., Hollywood, has produced two half-hour programs to be shown with Cartrivision color video-tape cartridge system. Programs, dealing with magic, are planned as first volumes in what are to be series. Stars of Magic features top performers doing their tricks. Secrets of Magic is how-to-do-it type presentation. Programs will retail for $17.40 each. Cartrivision system is development of Cartridge Television Inc., Palo Alto, Calif.

New package. UPA Productions of America Inc., Burbank, Calif., has put together "special of the month" package of 12 shows, each tied to holiday or...
From "Heloise" has been TV production-distribution in sportsFiled.Rates, and children's stations. Keys shows in package are Mr. Magoo's Christmas Carol, which formerly was annual network special, and Uncle Sam Magoo, off-network special dealing with famous Americans from past. UPV Senior Vice President Lee Cannon is handling distribution.

For ladies and little ones. Television Programs Inc., Columbus, Ohio-Hollywood, is offering syndicated packages of women's and children's TV programs.

How to Learn Practically Anything, with dancer Eleanor Sommers as hostess, deals with problems representative, lice cases of young housewife's life and includes occasional interviews with celebrities such as skaters Dick Button and Peggy Fleming and skiier Howard Cosell. Here's Conny features artist-author Conny DeHagen in a series of how-to-do-it features for women. Somethin' Special features performer Linn Sheldon in an entertainment show for children. 88 East Broad Street, Columbus 43215.

Original radio. KVI(AM) Seattle, which has been programming syndicated old-time radio programs, now is presenting on weekly basis original half-hour drama series. Entitled Dameron, program concerns adventures of Sam Spade-like character (but not private eye) who solves problems. It is broadcast 10-10:30 p.m. on Tuesdays. Jim French, station's afternoons personality, writes and directs program, with Hardwick, morning personality, and Louie Resille, kv public affairs director, doing announcing. Others in cast are professional actors.

More funds. WNET(TV) New York has received grant from Helena Rubinstein Foundation for third season of weekly series How Do Your Children Grow? Grant renewal will provide funds for production of 26 half-hours of program, with Edith Le Shan as hostess.

Offering Canadian production. Agincourt Films, Toronto, has appointed Beckwith Presentations Inc., New York, as its U.S. representative. Latter firm will seek original production and co-production deals for Agincourt with U.S. producers, agencies, networks and sponsors. Agincourt is subsidiary of Baton Broadcasting Co., which also owns and operates Glen Warren Studios, tape production house in Toronto; several radio stations there; CFTO-TV Toronto; and holds interest in real estate and professional sports fields. Beckwith Presentations is TV production-distribution firm, which has been represented on networks, with various dramatic and children's specials.

'Heloise' sales. Beckwith Presentations Inc., New York, has contracted sales of From Heloise, five-minute radio programs, in 50 markets. Show, covering household tips, has been bought by stations that include WYBC(FM) New York, WJTN(AM) Jamestown, New York, WYBC(AM) Burlington, Vermont, and WHOM(AM) W℅MT(AM) Burlington, Vermont.

Music

FCC holds fast: stations must rule on drug lyrics

Appeals court hears Westen claim that lack of specifics from FCC creates a form of censorship

The FCC has again said that it is counting on good judgment of station licensees in deciding whether broadcast music has lyrics that infer the use of illegal drugs.

Commission attorney Joseph Marino last week explained the FCC's policy to the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington. He said that the commission had attempted to provide "some kind of reasonable interpretation of licensee responsibility"—an approach that has prompted challenges to a question of whether the agency, through a series of statements more than a year ago, had overstepped its boundaries in the delicate area of programming and, whether in doing so it had violated the First Amendment rights of those interests it regulates.

Last week's oral argument before the court was prompted by an appeal, by several parties, of an August 1971 ruling in which the commission refused to provide a further definitive statement on its drug-lyrics policy. That ruling had been preceded by two commission public notices, in March and April of 1971. In the first notice, the commission had reminded broadcast licensees that they had a responsibility to be aware of the material they put on the air, and to exercise control over it.

This was particularly true, the commission had said, of records whose lyrics might tend to encourage, promote or otherwise glorify the use of drugs. However, broadcasters, particularly rock stations more inclined to play the variety of music over which the FCC had expressed concern, expressed misgivings about the notice. In response, the commission, in April 1971, issued another notice designed to clarify the first. It claimed it was not ordering the prescreening of records, noting that it did not have the authority to interfere with such station matters as music play-lists. But that proclamation failed to appease several parties, who pressed for further amplification. Specifically, they asked for a declarative ruling on the legality of a program proposal by Yale University's WYBC(FM) New Haven, Conn., which would give announcers wide latitude over what they put on the air. When the commission refused to provide such a ruling, they went to court.

Those seeking relief from the court last week were the National Coordinating Council on Drug Abuse, Education and Information Inc., the radio stations licensed to Yale and the University of the Pacific, and several individuals—including...
Mr. Westen last week attempted to summarize what had occurred as a result of the commission’s actions. Stations, he claimed, had become unsettled over the prospect of losing their licenses if they did not conform to the standards the commission allegedly had promoted through its notices. The major problem they experienced, he asserted, was that the commission, while suggesting such standards, had not identified them.

Mr. Westen told the court that the commission apparently is asking stations to go through a five-step process in screening records for airplay. They must, he asserted: (1) listen to every record they receive; (2) decipher the lyrics (difficult in the case of the wilder rock recordings, he noted); (3) understand the lyrics; (4) decide if the song pertains to drug usage, and (5) determine whether playing the song would be in the public interest. Mr. Westen said this is “a peculiar form of censorship.” The commission is not banning certain records outright but is creating a situation in which most stations simply will not bother playing anything that might vaguely refer to some drug-related subject.

Mr. Westen cited a 1959 Supreme Court decision overturning a California obscenity law. In that decision, the high court ruled that the law in question, which covered the sale of pornographic literature, is unconstitutional because it would prohibit dealers from selling such material unless they had read it first. The connection between that case and the immediate one is obvious, Mr. Westen said, noting that the commission had entitled the March 1971 notice: “Licensee Responsibility to Review Records Before Their Broadcast.”

He also claimed that there are several other court rulings that prohibit the government from “threatening” censorship. This is what the commission has done here, he claimed, noting that concurring statements of two commissioners—Robert E. Lee and former Commissioner Thomas Houser—on the March notice had reflected the authors’ desire to get certain song lyrics off the air; that Commissioner Nicholas Johnson had dissented because he felt that this would be the impact of the notice; and that Chairman Dean Burch, in a September 1971 testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Small Business, had stated that he would vote to take away the license of stations that willfully and repeatedly broadcast pro-drug material.

In contrast, Mr. Marino’s presentation was of a defensive nature. Under questioning from the three-judge panel—which consisted of Senior Circuit Judge Anthony Danaher and Circuit Judges Spottswood Robinson III and Malcolm Wilkey—the FCC attorney insisted that it was not the commission’s intention to “second guess” the licensee. It is merely asserting, he said, that the broadcaster “has to exercise a good-faith judgment” in cases where the public-interest benefits of playing a certain song are subject to debate. The ideal system of doing this, Mr. Marino said, is one in which the broadcaster can go to his community—not the commission—for advice on programming matters. The commission, he said, is hoping that licensees will set their own standards in this area—because the FCC can not.

And as far as actual airplay is concerned, Mr. Marino insisted that the commission has not ordered the prescreening of records. He suggested that lyrics could be monitored prior to broadcast, during an airing or after they are played a few times, and that a decision on future broadcasts could be made in retrospect. The commission, Mr. Marino indicated, would not take action unless an obviously questionable record is played continuously on a station.

That suggestion appeared to be something less than acceptable to the bench, especially to Judges Danaher and Robinson. Suppose, Judge Robinson suggested, that a radio station has a record library of several thousand volumes, but just does not have the resources to keep track of the entire inventory. “I don’t have the money or manpower to screen every record that comes in, so I’m not going to put on the air any record which by any stretch of the imagination enters this area.” Before long, Judge Robinson declared, “I imagine that library would be down to five records or so.” What, in the commission’s opinion, he asked, should a licensee do with “reasonable safety” of getting his license renewed without prescreening?

To that, Mr. Marino replied only that the licensee would have to make “some judgement.”
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Congratulations to the winners of the BMI 1972 Country Music Achievement Awards

The next performed Country Songs April 1, 1971 to March 31, 1972
Nash, provided a smooth-edged sound that also characterized the group’s hit of this past summer, “Long, Cool Woman in a Black Dress,” and its new offering, “Long, Dark Road.”

“Long, Dark Road” is familiar ground. The opening is echoed acoustic guitar reminiscent of George Harrison’s “My Sweet Lord.” There is a harmonica break that is pure John Lennon. It’s a song of a love affair that’s over—but not too crushing in its finality. “It’s over/ well, over/ in my mind and in my heart/ it’s over, well/ then again, it didn’t have a very good start.”

On the Hollies’ last week were WFLN (AM) Philadelphia, KTTLK (AM) Denver, KOL (AM) Seattle and KTAC (AM) Tacoma, Wash.

“You Ought to be with Me” – Al Green (Hi) * In a bunch that is curiously typical, an artist appears with a hit, a big hit, and considers himself fortunate. But then his next record is a big hit too. And the next, and the next, and the next. And by the sixth month of the artist’s reign, his aura—or sound, if you will—tightens its grip on the public consciousness and there is no letting go until his audience can wriggle out from under to turn its hearts over to someone else who can touch it again, time after time.

Al Green has just recently passed the first anniversary of the release of “Tired of Being Alone,” his first million-seller. “Let’s Stay Together,” the follow-up, sold more records for London than the Rolling Stones’ anthem, “ Satisfaction.” And even before “I’m Still in Love with You” came down off the charts from its three-months residence there, Al Green’s producer, Willie Mitchell, released “You Ought to be with Me.” Mr. Green’s grip is now firm.

Similar in feeling and theme to “Still in Love with You,” with a cantering rhythm and delicate falsetto, “You Ought to be with Me” has had broad national play. Last week, key stations play-listing the new Al Green included WXLO (FM) (formerly WOR-FM) New York, KHJ (AM) Los Angeles, KIPR (AM) San Francisco, KLIF (AM) Dallas and WMAR (AM) Nashville.

“You Mama Don’t Dance” – Loggins and Messina (Columbia) * Why can’t you stay out at night as long as you want kids? And why don’t the cops leave you alone when you’d like to make it in the back seat, boys and girls? “It’s all because your mama don’t dance/and your daddy don’t rock,” as Kenny Loggins and Jim Messina would have us believe.

“Your Mama Don’t Dance” is a slick, never-quit boogie with a tongue-in-cheek story-line. The production by ex-Buffalo Springfield, ex-Poco Jim Messina is 1956 in execution (complete with yakety sax) and lyric thrust, resurrecting the rebel-without-a-cause rumblings of the formative years of rock ‘n’ roll. And it’s a song made for dancing, something of a rarity these days.

Acceptance of such an up-tempo, raw reconstitution was predictable, and even though “Your Mama” has been out for only two weeks, key top-40s were quickly on the record: WWHX (AM) and WRKO (AM) Boston, WIXY (AM) Cleveland and WDT (AM) Milwaukee.

Music Briefs

Group split. Creedence Clearwater Revival, group that had string of eight hit gold records in a row between 1969 and 1972, has announced that its members will not record as group anymore. Tom Fogerty left band late last year to record by himself. He was not replaced (he played rhythm guitar) and Creedence continued with three members—John Fogerty, Stu Creek and Doug Clifford. Members of the group will continue their careers as solo artists.

All about country music. New-syndicated program, The World of Country Music, is being offered by Total Communications Systems, Pittsburgh. Total of 260 one-minute vignettes talk about people, music and history of country music.

Night at the opera. WNEW-FM New York, progressive-rock station, gave first airing to new rock opera “Virgin” on Oct. 17. Opera was product of five years of work by Catholic priest and group of clergymen and laymen called the Mission, Warner Paulsen, general manager of WNEW-FM, said. Mr. Paulsen characterized new work as “priest’s struggle with his conscience and his traditions.” Opera was released last week as double-record set by Paramount Records.

Successful show. Third annual “Show of the World” live entertainment show staged by KMPC (AM) Los Angeles attracted more than 13,200 paying customers, with gate receipts of more than $50,000 turned over to International Orphans Inc. Crowd was entertained by 11 acts, including Dionne Warwick and Jose Feliciano.

Broadcasting Oct 30 1972

White House serves surprise to McGovern

But Democrat fields Klein aide’s question on ‘Issues and Answers’

Senator George McGovern (D-S.D.), who has been trying in vain to egg President Nixon into a head-to-head television debate, found himself taking a question from the White House during an appearance on ABC ‘s Issues and Answers, on Sunday (Oct. 22).

Al Snyder, an aide to White House Communications Director Herbert G. Klein, had sent over seven questions for the Democratic nominee, which had not been requested, along with a transcript of a speech by former Treasury Secretary John Connally, which had been.

“I thought you might be interested in what I have happened here, ABC News special correspondent Frank Reynolds said, by way of introducing Senator McGovern of the White House role in supplying the questions. What he found particularly interesting, Mr. Reynolds said, was that the White House had not simply suggested topics for discussion but had submitted questions in the form a a newsmen might ask them.

Mr. Reynolds read one question about campaign rhetoric, which he considered the “most interesting,” and discarded the rest.

The question gave the senator an opportunity to deny that he had referred to President Nixon “as an Adolf Hitler” but to restate his view that the bombing of civilian populations in Indochina “is the most barbaric thing that has been done by any great power since the Nazis were in office” and that he holds President Nixon “responsible for that.”

The incident also gave Senator McGovern another opportunity to express his frustration about not being able to engage the President in televised debate, and to state one of the questions he would like to put to the President — about the Watergate caper and the subsequent charges of Republican efforts to sabotage Democratic primary campaigns.

Peggy Whedon, who produces Issues and Answers, said that Mr. Snyder had called a production aide, Rosti Fisch, at home on the Saturday before the program to say that he was sending over the Connally transcript and some questions for Senator McGovern.

Miss Whedon said the action was “unprecedented,” that “we never get questions from the White House.”

Mickelson heads research

Sig Mickelson, former president of CBS News, was named last week as director of a study project covering all aspects of the media and politics. Mr. Mickelson will make his headquarters at Northwestern University, Evanston, III., where he
is professor in the graduate division of the Medill School of Journalism.

The 12-month project is being sponsored by the Aspen Program on Communications and Society and its goal is to produce policy recommendations in politics/media relations and regulations "to make the political process more responsive to public needs and desires."

The project will have the assistance of the International Broadcast Institute in studying procedures in other countries; the Dupont Awards Office, which is logging political campaigns in the U.S.; Foote, Cone & Belding agency, which is maintaining a library of political commercials produced for television. Other sources of support include the League of Women Voters, Fair Campaign Practices Committee, National Citizens Committee on Broadcasting, Citizens Research Foundation and Northwestern University.

$49,969 grant the university received Oct. 20 from Americans for Effective Law Enforcement Inc. It will cover 300 days of evening news programs from ABC, CBS and NBC, using video tapes compiled by Vanderbilt University from August 1968 to September of this year. According to a MSU spokesman, the tapes will be selected at random and a special investigation using selected tapes will cover the networks' treatment of a number of law-enforcement-related events, including the Attica prison riot, the Charles Manson trial and the killing of students at Kent State University.

According to Dr. Vishwa M. Mishra, MSU associate professor of journalism who will direct the study in cooperation with the school of criminal justice, the question of distortion will be explored from three angles. First, researchers will attempt to establish a pattern and scope of coverage and determine the ratio of law enforcement news to total news. Second, they will try to determine whether the coverage is favorable, unfavorable, neutral or mixed in reaction to law enforcement. Finally, any bias in news treatment will be measured by the image of law enforcement officials projected by the attitudes of network personnel and by objectivity in coverage. Dr. Mishra said the study would include indepth interviews with representatives of the networks and law enforcement agencies.

**Pro and con on pot in on-air editorials**

California stations that take stand divide about evenly on initiative to ease law on marijuana possession

Ten California stations have editorialized in favor of legalizing the use and private cultivation of marijuana. A dozen have editorialized against it. The issue is on the state ballot in the election, Nov. 7.

The 22 stations that have taken positions were found in a Broadcasting survey of some 350 stations in the state. Seventeen others reported they had produced special programs on the subject.

None of the editorializing stations aroused serious opposition. One station, KBIG (AM) Avalon, which opposed legalization, acceded to a request for rebuttal time by a group supporting the marijuana initiative. None of those favoring legalization reported any demands for rebuttal.

Stations editorializing in favor of marijuana were:

- KPIX (TV) San Francisco, KRTH (FM)
- Los Angeles, KNBC (TV)
- Burbank, KXOA TV Sacramento, KABC TV Los Angeles,
- KROQ (AM) Burbank, KLBP (AM) Carmel,
- KGB (AM) San Diego, KTVA (TV) Oakland.
- San Francisco, KLOS (FM) Los Angeles.

Those editorializing against: KYTE (FM) Livermore, KSTM (AM) Stockton,
- KOWL (AM) South Lake Tahoe, KBON (AM) San Bernardino, KAZA (AM) Gilroy,

**Do law enforcers get a fair shake?**

Michigan State to study news practices of TV networks

Michigan State University has announced it will undertake a study of network television news to determine whether it distorts facts relating to law enforcement.

The study, scheduled for completion by May 1973, is being financed with a

From ±10° to ±0.3° separates the men from the boys

With Microwave widths becoming narrower and narrower ... the tower becomes more important, since deflection tolerances have gone from ±10° to ±0.3°. A long time ago we at Stainless started designing towers by computer and, man—what a difference that makes now!

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We don't ask for any compromises. We just feed the requirements into our computer and out comes a tower designed for your job. We're glad to see requirements tightened up. It gives our towers the edge we've been talking about for years.

Now, when it's a must, we don't have to play "catch-up" ball.

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Video tape-film issue rekindled at SMPTE

Conference also hears of immense logistics in ABC's Olympic coverage

Three sessions on television systems and 19 technical papers covering these sessions were early highlights of the 112th technical conference and equipment exhibit of the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers held last week at the Century Plaza hotel in Los Angeles. The five-day fall conference (Oct. 22-27), attended by an estimated 1,200 registered delegates, featured sessions on laboratory practices, sound recording and reproduction, motion picture talking systems, photo-sensitive equipment, and small format films, in addition to television systems, in its first three days. Scheduled to wind-up the controversy over film vs. video tape (do they conflict or can they coexist?) seemed a dominant issue at the conference throughout the week. John P. Ballinger of Vidistrib, Los Angeles, in a paper he presented pointed out the advantage of video tape over film such as quality of control, convenience of operation, longevity — and concluded: "...there is no reason why TV film distributors should not take advantage of the fact that video tape, due to its longevity and trans-shipping abilities, is less expensive than distributing by means of 16mm color prints, and give his customer TV station the quality of tape that compares to a good 33mm print to transmit rather than inferior 16mm print."

Keith Y. Reynolds of International Video Corp., Sunnyvale, Calif., in another paper, reported recent advances in helical-scan video-tape recorders for color broadcast editing. As a result of various recent advances, Mr. Reynolds noted, "full color production editing can be accomplished with one-inch helical scan recorders" and electronically edited master tapes can be directly broadcast on air or dubbed for distribution.

According to a paper presented by Patricia R. Lehman of Computer Image Corp., Denver, the introduction of computer technology to the animation process has created an unprecedented amount of change in animation techniques. Describing various systems of instantaneous image generation via computers, she concluded: "Such tools as these add a new dimension to television graphics and implies an emerging new art form."

Two ABC engineers, Philip J. Levens and Joseph A. Maltz, described the TV network's coverage of the 1972 Summer Olympics in still another technical paper in the television area. To cover the various sports competitions that were of the greatest interest to U.S. viewers, ABC, according to the paper, had need of such extensive central technical facilities: a transmission center capable of processing and distributing audio/video signals from various program sources; two program assembly control rooms with the flexibility to assemble live programs, as well as tape programs for playback to the U.S. at different times; a two-camera live interview studio with chroma-key capability; six video-tape editing rooms; two VTR's and necessary supporting equipment; two color film cameras, each with a 16mm projector with separate interlocked magnetic sound and a 35mm slide projector; a teletype room; a two-camera graphics studio for captions and art work; a film designed area for preliminary editing and screening, and a total of 15,000 square feet of office, production and technical floor space.

Some 60 exhibitors displayed equipment in the 92-booth equipment exhibit that ran concurrently with the technical conferences. Honorees were: Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y., showing 16mm television projectors; General Electric Lamp Business Division, Cleveland, exhibiting a line of quartzline tungsten-halogen lamps for TV production; OTE Sylvana Inc., DesPlaines, Ill., showing lamps designed for TV set lighting, Newsfilm Lab Inc., Los Angeles, exhibiting a color film processing laboratory housed in a 23-foot air conditioned van; Photo-Sonic Inc., Burbank, Calif., showing a high-speed camera for TV commercials production; Telekyne Camera Sales/Visual Instrumentation Corp., Arcadia, Calif., exhibiting a high-speed video system and a tape-to-film recording system.

SMPTE honorees. Peter Rainger, head of the BBC's research department, was awarded the David Sarnoff gold medal award for 1972 by the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers for his development of all-electronic television standards and techniques as well as other contributions to television technology. Dean M. Zwich, a senior research associate at Kodak Research Laboratories, Eastman Kodak Co., was awarded the Herbert T. Kalmus gold medal award for 1972 by SMPTE for contributions to color technology in motion pictures and television. Renville H. McMan Jr., Leo Beiser, Wendell lavender and Robert Walker, all with CBS Laboratories, Stamford, Conn., were awarded the 1972 journal award of SMPTE for authoring a technical paper considered to be best published in the Journal of SMPTE during the preceding year. The award was given for a paper entitled "Laser Beam Recorder two Color Television Film Transfer."

All honors were presented at the annual awards luncheon during the five-day SMPTE fall technical conference and equipment exhibit in Los Angeles (Oct. 22-27).

Peking buys WUI earth station

Sale of a communications-satellite earth station and associated equipment to the People's Republic of China by Western Union International was announced last week. Value of the contract was estimated at about $4 million. WUI officials said the earth station is expected to be in operation in about 14 months, transmitting to the Indian Ocean satellite and from there to, initially, about 20 countries in Europe, the Middle East, Africa and Asia. Edward S. Gallagher, WUI president, said the contract, signed Tuesday (Oct. 24) in Peking between his company and the China National Machinery Import & Export Corp., represents the People's Republic's call for WUI to furnish a 90-foot-antenna satellite earth station terminal to be installed in the vicinity of Peking. Officials said General Telephone & Electronics Corp., Waltham, Mass., would be WUI's principal subcontractor, and that a team of WUI and GT&E engineers would work with a team of People's Republic engineers in making the installation.

A September to remember

Television sales in September by U.S. manufacturers to retailers were higher than in any month on record, according to the Electronic Industries Association. Figure was 1,584,302 TV sets for last month, up 22.9% from the same month in 1971. The previous record month for TV sales was September 1967 when 1,450,000 sets were sold.

Over-all, color TV sales for the nine months of the year were up 24.7%, and black and white sales were up 9.7% over the comparable 1971 period.

Total radio sales were up a small 4.0%, with AM home sales and automobile sales still on a minus basis, down 7.9% and 3.2% respectively below the same three-quarter period in 1971. FM sales for the nine months, however, were up 21.4%.

For the nine months of the year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1972</th>
<th>1971</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Color</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6,079,351</td>
<td>4,074,502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8,850,301</td>
<td>7,512,176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7,463,509</td>
<td>7,088,874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13,749,116</td>
<td>13,694,354</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fine-tuning for cassette TV

Goldmark Communications Corp., Stamford, Conn., has announced development of an electronic system that it claims automatically eliminates distortion of pictures in programs played over home television sets through cassette systems. Peter Goldmark, president and director of research for the firm, a subsidiary of Warner Communications Inc., said the device monitors video signals as tape moves through the cassette player, detects
Technical Briefs

**Programer.** International Business Machines Corp., White Plains, N.Y., has introduced new computer system for use by stations that is capable of storing information regarding several phases of station operation. IBM System for Television and Radio utilizes IBM System/3 computer to provide blueprint of timing and sequence of commercials, programs, contracts and billing data and audience demographics. IBM said the system will be available on a license basis in the second quarter of 1973 at $375 monthly rate.

**College order.** Ampex Corp., Redwood City, Calif., reports order of nearly $500,000 from Syracuse University for three model 2120 high-band video tape recorders and six model BC-230 television cameras. Equipment will be used to furnish new school facility for television and radio instruction. Television/Radio/Film building is part of S. I. Newhouse School of Public Communications made possible by grant from newspaper publisher and broadcast operator S. I. Newhouse.

**Color gear for Venezuela.** RCA has reported that Venevisión TV Network in Venezuela has installed $1 million worth of RCA video-tape systems and other color equipment in preparation for authorization of color in that country. Equipment was said to include first video-tape cartridge system shipped to South America, RCA TCR-100, currently being used in U.S. and Europe for automated station breaks and programming, plus six units of RCA's most advanced video-tape recorder and master control and program switching equipment. Venezuela has not yet fixed color standards or set date for start of color.

**Fast starts.** Thorens division, Elpa Marketing Industries, New Hyde Park, N.Y., has introduced improvements on TD 125 Mark II series of transcription turntables that company claims have reduced startup time to 1.5 seconds (at 33 1/3 rpm). Improvements are based on new electronic circuitry and redesigned pulley.

**Camera introductions.** Electronics division, Cohu Inc., San Diego, has introduced three single-tube color-TV cameras, identified as 1200 series. New cameras offer various applications, most of them closed-circuit TV, but model 1230 is said to meet needs of cable-TV and educational-TV users for low-cost color studio viewfinder camera. Each of cameras uses same basic circuit design, featuring single, low-cost, separate mesh vidicon tubes.

**High modulation.** Sparta Electronic Corp., Sacramento, Calif., is offering new partially solid-state 50-w broadcast transmitter that is said to put out high-level modulation in any frequency from 540 to 1700 kc. Transmitter is normally supplied to users pretuned to desired frequency.

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**Finance**

**Strong third quarter catapults ABC up for nine-month period**

**Record level attained despite financial handicaps in covering conventions, Summer Olympics**

ABC Inc. reported last week that third-quarter operating earnings more than tripled those of the corresponding period of 1971.

Leonard H. Goldenson, chairman, and Elton H. Rule, president, said this record level of earnings "principally reflected improvements in broadcasting, particularly from the television network." They pointed to the TV network's "stronger performance despite the adverse financial impact of covering the political conventions and the Olympics."

Mr. Goldenson and Mr. Rule reported that other activities performed as expected except for losses in theatrical-motion picture production which reflected "disappointing" results from the prior year's investment in foreign films.

"On a balance," they said, "the company progress this year has been excellent and we expect substantial earnings, improvements for the remainder of the year."

Revenues and earnings from operations achieved record levels for both the third quarters and the first nine months of the year, ABC said. Net income for the first three quarters of the year more than doubled that for the like period of 1971.

For the first nine months ended Sept. 30:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Earned per share (fully diluted)</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Net income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>$1.35</td>
<td>$619,010,000</td>
<td>$23,567,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>$4.05</td>
<td>$362,000</td>
<td>$9,583,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Storer back in shape in third quarter**

**Loser Northeast Airlines was merged off and revenues from broadcasting were up**

Storer Broadcasting Corp., Miami Beach, Fla., bounced back with considerable improvement in revenues and net earnings for the third quarter and first nine months of 1972.

Storer reported last week that both its third quarter and the first nine months' earnings were substantially higher than last year's earnings before extraordinary items. Within this context, Storer had net earnings of 32 cents a share versus a loss of $39,000,000 in the third quarter comparison and net income of $5,906,000 for the first nine months of 1972, as against $49,000 in the 1971 period.

The company said the primary reason for the improvement in earnings before extraordinary items in 1972 was the merger of its 86.1% owned subsidiary, Northeast Airlines, into Delta Airlines, effective Aug. 1, 1972. It explained this

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**Fuqua is bullish on Fuqua**

Fuqua Industries, group station operator, projects that earnings in 1972 will rise to $17-$18 million, up from 13.6 million last year. C. E. Patrick, president of Fuqua, which also operates more than 300 theaters and distributes a line of sports goods, said that sales this year should climb to about $430 million from $362 million. He said Fuqua will begin to buy up to 500,000 shares of its own stock shortly because "at the current price, we think it is the best investment the company can make." Fuqua was selling last week between 18 1/4 and 18 3/4 on the New York Stock Exchange.

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**Financial Briefs**

**Taft Broadcasting Co., Cincinnati, reported that revenues and income increased sharply during first six months of fiscal 1972 because of "continuing strong performance of company's broadcast division." For six months ended Sept. 30:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Earned per share</th>
<th>Revenues</th>
<th>Net income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>$.161</td>
<td>$2.267</td>
<td>$26,955,546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>$.157</td>
<td>$2.057</td>
<td>$13,375,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Multimedia Inc., Greenville, S.C., reported 19% increase in earnings and 12% jump in revenues for first three quarters of 1972. For nine months ended Sept. 30:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Earned per share</th>
<th>Revenues</th>
<th>Net income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>$.143</td>
<td>$.122</td>
<td>$2,300,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>$.122</td>
<td>$.122</td>
<td>$1,820,423</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gulf & Western Industries Inc., New York, reported higher sales and record**
The Outlet Co., Providence, R.I., group broadcaster and merchandising company, reported increase in revenues and earnings for first six months ended July 31:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1972</th>
<th>1971</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earnings per share</td>
<td>$0.26</td>
<td>$0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenues</td>
<td>34,674,820</td>
<td>32,275,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income</td>
<td>1,115,868</td>
<td>835,412</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gross Broadcasting, Lansing, Mich., reported that revenues and income achieved "record-breaking performance" for first nine months of current fiscal year.

"Indications are this upswing will continue through the fourth quarter," said
Harold F. Gross, chairman. He said, "We much appreciate a near sell-out position for the much of the final thirteen weeks of 1972."

President James H. Gross noted that political advertising for upcoming elections is "at an all-time high, bolstering predictions for a strong fourth quarter."

For nine months ended Sept. 30:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Earnings per share</th>
<th>Revenues</th>
<th>Net Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>$0.98</td>
<td>$4,054,314</td>
<td>$786,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>$0.85</td>
<td>3,601,665</td>
<td>680,066</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Collins Radio Co., Dallas, reported net loss in fiscal 1972 of more than $63 million, against net loss of more than $46 million in fiscal 1971. Company spokes-

man said loss said fourth quarter of 1972 was less than in previous periods and improvements are expected in 1973. For fiscal year ended July 28:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Net Income (Loss)</th>
<th>Revenues</th>
<th>Earnings per share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>$(63,486,000)</td>
<td>$250,449,000</td>
<td>(22.06)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>$(46,643,000)</td>
<td>287,502,000</td>
<td>(15.72)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New financing: MCA Inc., North Holly-

wood, Calif., has concluded new financing arrangement with two banks amounting to $140 million. Loan from Bank of America, San Francisco, and First Na-

tional Bank of Chicago, replaces MCA's current revolving credit. Under new

agreement, $50 million of financing will be in form of unsecured term loan, with annual repayments of $8 million required, beginning on March 1, 1974. Remaining $90 million will be in form of secured revolving credit to expire on March 1, 1979. Interest rate is 1/2 of 1% above whatever is current prime rate.

Hot issue: Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc., Culver City, Calif., has virtually sold out $50 million offering of 9% collateral trust bonds. According to Dominick & Dom-

inick Inc., one of group of underwriters, issue was more than 9% sold. MGM will use proceeds from new issue to pay off part of MGM Grand Hotel, 25-story, 2,084-room hotel and casino now under construction in Las Vegas. Collateral trust bonds are due in 1992.

**Broadcasting Stock Index**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock symbol</th>
<th>Exch.</th>
<th>Opening Oct. 25</th>
<th>Closing Oct. 28</th>
<th>Net change in week</th>
<th>% change in week</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Approx. shares outstanding (000)</th>
<th>Total market capitalization (000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Broadcasting**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock symbol</th>
<th>Exch.</th>
<th>Opening Oct. 25</th>
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<th>Low</th>
<th>Approx. shares outstanding (000)</th>
<th>Total market capitalization (000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Broadcasting with other major interests**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock symbol</th>
<th>Exch.</th>
<th>Opening Oct. 25</th>
<th>Closing Oct. 28</th>
<th>Net change in week</th>
<th>% change in week</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Approx. shares outstanding (000)</th>
<th>Total market capitalization (000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Weekly market summary of 131 stocks allied with broadcasting**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock symbol</th>
<th>Exch.</th>
<th>Opening Oct. 25</th>
<th>Closing Oct. 28</th>
<th>Net change in week</th>
<th>% change in week</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Approx. shares outstanding (000)</th>
<th>Total market capitalization (000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Cable**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock symbol</th>
<th>Exch.</th>
<th>Opening Oct. 25</th>
<th>Closing Oct. 28</th>
<th>Net change in week</th>
<th>% change in week</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Approx. shares outstanding (000)</th>
<th>Total market capitalization (000)</th>
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**AMERCO**

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**AMERICAN ELECTRONIC LABS**

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**AMERICAN TV & COMMUNICATIONS**

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**BURNUP & SIMS**

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<th>Approx. shares outstanding (000)</th>
<th>Total market capitalization (000)</th>
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Court upholds FCC in grandfathering case
Pa. system has to drop three signals
commission said weren't on before cutoff

A Pennsylvania cable-television company has lost in a court appeal aimed at permitting it to continue carrying three distant signals from Philadelphia. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit has affirmed a commission ruling directing Service Electric Cable TV Inc. to drop the signals.

At issue was whether the company had been providing subscribers in Hanover township and Wilkes-Barre with the signals of WPHL-TV (ch. 17), WYAF-TV (ch. 29) and WRGB-TV (ch. 48) before Feb. 15, 1966. That was the date on which commission rules requiring hearings on the importation of distant signals became effective. Service Electric had appealed principally on the ground that the commission had erred in holding that the company had not met its burden of proof on the question of whether the signals had been on the system, and therefore "grandfathered," before the cutoff date.

The court, however, said it found "no merit" in the company's contention. The decision will mean a reduction in Service Electric's service to the two communities to 11 signals.

Schlafly counts cable's critics, finds medium still worth the candle

CBS's Frank Stanton is prime target of Teleprompter executive's remarks

Cable TV has been "picked, probed, examined, directed, frozen, thawed, compromised and regulated by more groups, more intensively and from a greater diversity of points of view, than any other fledgling industry" in the history of the country, Teleprompter Corp. executive Hubert J. Schlafly charged last week in Los Angeles. Mr. Schlafly, appearing as a speaker at the two-day (Oct. 26-27) communication satellites and cable television symposium held in conjunction with the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers 112th technical conference and equipment exhibit (see page 44), singled out broadcasters, and particularly CBS Inc. Vice Chairman Frank Stanton, as among those paying undue attention to cable TV's development.

"I think that the greatest believer in cable communication and all of its services [must be] Frank Stanton," said Mr. Schlafly, who is Teleprompter's executive vice-president for technological development. "Why else," he asked, "would he personally be launching such direct and sustained attacks in the press and with Congress to hold down or limit the effectiveness of broadband communications?"

Mr. Schlafly was vigorous in voicing CBS opposition to a compromise that led to adoption of the FCC's cable rules.

Mr. Schlafly expressed assurances that cable TV was no threat to broadcasters. "Perhaps we are one of the threats to the network monopoly," he pointed out. "But so is the local broadcast station owner, as he realizes that he has access to a greater variety of independent programming, has greater opportunity for national delivery of programming such as is offered by the domestic satellite transmissions and becomes more aware of his obligations for local interest and minority participation programming."

Answering a series of questions he posed himself, Mr. Schlafly said: that cable TV will be able to penetrate urban areas that already have access to seven or more over-the-air TV signals; that Teleprompter thinks minority interest programming is worthwhile and that public-access programming is worth its cost; that the combination of satellite for national or regional programming and cable for local programming and economic delivery of communications services "is the ideal partnership."

Hockey and baseball for a price on cables
Teleprompter is providing package to Long Island CATV customers at maximum $50 for 80-game season

Teleprompter Corp., New York, began pay-cable television last week, offering the home games of the New York Nets basketball team and the Islanders hockey team.

The games will be carried on Teleprompter systems in the town of Islip and Babylon village and to Suffolk Cablevision systems in Islip, Patchogue and Brookhaven. The service was to begin last Friday (Oct. 27).

The season-long price of 80 Nets-Islander contests will cost $50 in the future, but since the season has already started, subscribers will receive pro-rate reductions amounting to 621/2 cents for each game missed. Subscribers who pay the charge will have special channel selectors installed in their homes enabling them to pick up the games. Teleprompter's Group Communications Division is producing and distributing the package.

These games are carried free to Teleprompter's subscribers in Manhattan. Long Islanders are required to pay because of an arrangement with the Nassau coliseum where the Nets and Islanders play their home games.

The systems have a combined total of 25,000 subscribers. As of last Wednesday (Oct. 25), Teleprompter said, "a few subscribers have signed up for the games, but it's too early to predict the acceptance as we made the announcement only on Tuesday."

One to us, one to them

An editorial revision to the FCC's cable-television rules, implemented by the commission, provides that in cases where state governments assume franchising jurisdiction over CATV systems, the system must furnish the state with a copy of its FCC certificate of compliance application—even when the state's jurisdiction is under dispute. The commission said the change in wording was necessary so that systems would fully understand the procedures involved in filing for compliance certificates. In an action last July, the agency had ruled that when state and local authorities are in dispute, copies of the application should be forwarded to each. In the same action last week, the commission ruled that when neither the state nor the local authority makes a copy of the compliance certificate application available for public inspection, the system itself must establish such a public file in its community.

Partial concession made

In what is believed to be one of the first actions taken by the FCC on CATV certificate of compliance applications, the commission has voted to partially grant such application of New Worlds Cable TV Inc., Cameron, Tex. The commission authorized the system to carry six of nine TV signals it had requested. It disallowed three imported independent signals—carriage of which had been opposed by the city of Temple, Tex. New Worlds had claimed it should be allowed to carry the

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Most are down sharply. Many are offsetting these losses with all-time highs in Local. We help leading rock stations reach towering local peaks through retailer presentations, sales training, and 60 other services in their markets. Personally create the to management during 30 days. Stations like us because we dollars to pay for our services.

**YOUNG ADULT MARKETING INC.**

19525 VENTURA BLVD. TARZANA, CALIF. (213) 861-7017

Broadcasting Oct 30 1972

49
independents because the neighboring system in Temple had been carrying them for years. But the commission pointed out that cable operations are only allowed to carry signals grandfathered by another system if the other system is located in the same community—which, it said, is not the case here.

Cable Briefs

Relocating. GTE Sylvania Inc., subsidiary of General Telephone & Electronics Corp., New York, will transfer headquarters of its CATV equipment and installation operations from Seneca Falls, N.Y., to El Paso. Move will be implemented over period of several months.

No cable tax. Los Angeles city council defeated proposal to levy 5% monthly tax on cable-television subscribers. Revenue and taxation committee had recommended drafting ordinance to extend city utility-user's tax to cable-TV users.

Broadcast Advertising

Stephen S. Barnett, supervisor of TV programming, Ketchum, McLeod & Grove, New York, rejoins Cunningham & Walsh there as manager, TV programming, on all network accounts. Phyllis Taormina, spot buyer, Doyle Dane Bernbach, New York, appointed senior negotiator at C&W; Donald D. Keller, independent film producer and director, New York, appointed senior producer at agency, and Michael Loprete, account executive, DKG, New York, appointed to similar post with C&W.

Ellen Cohen, copy group head; John Greene and Ray Aivas, production supervisors, and Ed Nussbaum, group creative supervisor, Grey Advertising, New York, elected VP's.

Gary Geyer, creative group head, Marshalk, New York, elected VP.

John W. Amon, senior VP and executive creative director, Campbell-Mithun, Chicago office, rejoins Needham, Harper & Steers Chicago division as VP and associate creative director.

Sally Minard, account supervisor, SSC&B, New York, elected VP.

Joseph DeVoto, film director, Richardson, Myers & Donofrio, Baltimore agency, appointed film director, N. Lee Lacy, New York, international TV commercial production firm.

Anthony J. Amendola, managing director, St. Louis office, D'Arcy-MacManus & Masius, named executive VP.

Richard L. Chilton, account supervisor, D'Arcy-MacManus & Masius, New York, named VP.

Dave Martin, account executive, Blair Television, New York, joins koa-TV Denver, as general sales manager.

Frank J. Coppola, director, office services, Young & Rubicam, New York, named VP.


Tom Williams, assistant account executive, Tatham-Laird & Kuder, Chicago, appointed account executive, Deltona Corp. account, T-L&K, New York.


Cornelius F. McFadden Jr., sales manager, WMMR(FM) Philadelphia, named VP-sales.

George D. Emerson Jr., national sales manager, group owner, Rollins Broadcasting, Atlanta, appointed regional-national sales manager, WNRK(AM) Newark, Del.

Al Lobbeck, manager, WEAW-AM-FM Evanston, Ill., joins WIBW-AM-FM Topeka, Kan., as sales manager.

Jack Ailx, director and general manager, Columbia School of Broadcasting, Washington, appointed sales promotion manager, WLEE(AM) Richmond, Va.

Fred C. Alexander, account supervisor, Scannell Inc., Milwaukee marketing communications agency, named VP.


Thomas N. Burgess, art director, Geer-DuBois, New York, appointed to same post, Bozell & Jacobs there.

Mr. Abraas


Larry Russell, partner in Russell & Begos, Dallas agency, joins Knox Reeves Advertising Minneapolis, as VP and account supervisor. Ronald Eastburn, account executive, KR, appointed account supervisor. Tom Mulvihil, account executive, Post-Keyes-Gardner, Chicago; Richard Diercks, film division general manager, Carmichael-Lynch advertising, Minneapolis, and Mitchell Smith, account executive, Cunningham & Walsh, New York, all join Knox Reeves as account executive.

Louis T. Cicero, research account supervisor, BBDO, New York, joins Kenyon & Eckhardt there as research project supervisor.

Lee H. Crowder, Western regional VP, National Outdoor Advertising Bureau Inc., Los Angeles, appointed VP, Myers, Bateman & Wartnik Inc., Los Angeles-based advertising agency, and general manager of agency's new Phoenix office.

North Wilkesboro, VP for radio. Re-elected was Jack Starnes, WBAG-AM-FM Burlington, as secretary-treasurer.


Robert H. Ellis, general manager, non-commercial, Tillotson University, was elected president, Rocky Mountain Public Broadcasting Network, which comprises 10 public TV stations in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico and Utah.

Programing


William Miller, advertising sales executive for Time Life, New York, named to new post of sales director of Time-Life Video, New York videocassette program subsidiary of Time Inc.

Alastair Banks, Canadian television sales executive, appointed Canadian sales director, Warner Bros. Television, with headquarters in Toronto.

Michael Brockman, manager, daytime programming, East Coast, ABC Entertainment, appointed director, daytime programs, East Coast. Stephen D. Schenkel, program director, for ABC Entertainment, named director, daytime programming, East Coast.

Paul D. Messing, production director, WMMP(AM) Philadelphia, named VP, broadcast programming.

Bob Foster, principal in management firm of Reb Foster Associates Inc., Beverly Hills, Calif., appointed program director for KCLA(AM) Pasadena, Calif., while retaining his outside managerial interest. Mr. Foster formerly was on-air personality and program director for station.

Anne McKean, with WBBM-FM Chicago, appointed director of operations.

Chuck Dunaway, program director, WXJY(AM) Cleveland, appointed operations manager, group-owner Globetrotter Communications there.

Bill Garcia, program director, WNCX(AM) Cleveland, joins WQV(AM) Cleveland, as operations manager.

Terry Fauth, with WOKR(AM) Rochester, N.Y., appointed traffic manager.

Tom Reed, associate producer, evening newscast, WKYC-TV Cleveland, joins WQX-AM Atlanta in similar position.

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tions, San Francisco, joins Liberty Communications as Western regional cable manager.

M. Dean Hill, CATV construction superintendent, Burnup & Sims Inc., New York, appointed operations manager in charge of company's aerial construction of CATV systems in all states east of the Mississippi. He will be based in Atlanta.

**Equipment & Engineering**

Frank Benson, South-eastern regional sales manager, audio-visual systems division, Ampe-X Corp., Redwood City, Calif., joins Teleman Inc., Salt Lake City, as manager, broadcast sales. Thomas R. Meyer, sales applications engineer, Teleman, appointed product line manager, broadcast and automated systems.

Bernard M. Simon, assistant controller, TVision Communications Corp., New York, named VP-assistant controller.

Chuck Clark, Western area distribution manager for EVR, Motorola Systems, joins Teleman, Salt Lake City, as marketing specialist for T-MATIC program automation system.

Ralph Beaver, assistant engineer, WTB-AM (AM) Winston-Salem, N.C. joins WTVQ (FM) Richmond, Va., as chief engineer.

Vaughn Gaddey, technical director, ABC-TV Hollywood, appointed technical operations supervisor in studio field department, ABC-TV, West Coast.

**Allied Fields**

Tom Cox, manager, C. E. Hooper Inc., Mamaroneck, N.Y., named general manager and VP. Robert S. Kniffin joins Hooper as account executive, client services.

**Deaths**

Harold H. Carr, 69, radio announcer-program director for stations in North Dakota, Iowa, Colorado, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Ohio, and Texas, died Oct. 16 in Fredericksburg, Tex. Mr. Carr, associated with radio since 1927, was most recently with KNAF (AM) Fredericksburg, until his retirement in 1970. He is survived by his wife, Eva Ann, two sisters and one brother.

Thomas A. McAvity, 65, who had served NBC as VP in charge of TV programs in 1954 and VP in charge of television network in 1955, died last Monday (Oct. 23) at his home in New York. Mr. McAvity retired earlier this month as general program executive at NBC. He had left NBC in 1957 to serve in executive posts with McCann-Erickson and J. Walter Thompson until 1963. He returned to NBC in that year as general program executive. He is survived by his wife, Helen, and two sons.

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**For the Record**

As compiled by Broadcasting Oct. 18 through Oct. 24, and based on filings, authorizations and other FCC actions.


**New TV stations**

**Final action**

- Fort Collins, Colo.—Mountain State Radio and TV Corp. Broadcast Bureau granted UHF ch. 22 (518.524 MHz). ERP 110 kw vis., 22 kw aud. HAAT 136 ft.; ant. height above ground 551.7 ft. P.O. address: WFM, Box 7, First National Tower Building, Fort Collins, Colo. Estimated construction cost $201,853; first-year operating cost $107,650; revenue $200,000. Geographic coordinates 40° 26’ 12” north lat.; 104° 34’ 12” west long. Type trans. RCA TTV-10A. Type ant. RCA TFU-301. Legal counsel Wheeler & Wheeler, Washington; consulting engineer Rea Bowman, Topoga, Kan., Principals: Robert P. Tonz, president (27.6%), Lowell S. Levine (36%), et al. Mr. Tonz is mechanical engineer at Huss-Richard L. Decer. Mr. Levine owns Escort Air Service, charter air service. Mr. Levine has minority interest in Harvest Radio Corp., applicant for new AM at Kentuck, Wash. Action June 1 (not previously announced).

Other action

- Review board in Ailaheim, Calif., TV proceeding, in response to request by Golden Orange Broadcasting Co., for addition of issues against Orange Empire Broadcasting Co. in proceeding involving four competing applicants. Application for Oct. 7 (not previously announced).

**Existing TV stations**

**Final action**

- **KOCE-TV** Huntington Beach, Calif.—Broadcast Bureau granted request for consent to issue trans. by remote control from 15744 Gold West Street, Huntington Beach. Action Oct. 17.

- **WSB-TV** Atlanta—FCC denied application of Texarkana, Tex.—Texarkana Broadcasting Co. for extension of time to complete construction of KTXK-TV (CH. 17, Texarkana) along with station's call sign and CP, and designated it for oral argument before review board. Texarkana was granted CP for ch. 17 on Feb. 10, 1971, with completion of construction required as of Aug. 10. On July 19, Texarka filed for one-year extension of time. After lapse of nearly 18 months from date of issuance of CP, and since construction of station had not commenced and equipment had not been ordered, chief, Broadcast Bureau, dismissed extension application, canceled CP and deleted call sign. At that time, Texarkana was advised it could request reinstatement of authorization within 30 days and thereby obtain hearing on question of dismissal. Within 10 days, Texarkana must file written notice of intention to appeal to avail itself of opportunity to be heard, and has until Oct. 25 to file brief or memorandum of law. Action Oct. 25.

**Negotiators For The Purchase And Sale Of Radio And TV Stations • CATV Appraisers • Financial Advisors**

**EDWIN TORNBERG & COMPANY, INC.**

New York—60 East 52nd St., New York, N.Y. 10022. 212-687-4242

West Coast—P.O. Box 218, Carmel Valley, California 93924. 408-375-3164
Summary of broadcasting
Compiled by FCC Sept. 30, 1972

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<th>Licensed</th>
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<th>CP's</th>
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<th>Not on air</th>
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<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>12</td>
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<th>Special Temporary Authorization.</th>
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<td>1 Includes 25 educational AM's on nonreserved channels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Includes 15 educational stations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Indicates four educational stations on nonreserved channels.</td>
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Actions on motions

- **Administrative Law Judge Frederick D. Dennis in the Western Communications Inc. (KDUB-TV), TV proceeding, ordered that proposed motion with respect to matters, stipulations or memoranda in support be filed by Oct. 24 and replies by Nov. 3 (Doc. 19399).** Action Oct. 16.

- **Administrative Law Judge David J. Kausha in Norfolk, Va. (WTAR Radio-TV Corp. (WTAR-TV) and Hampton Roads Television Corp.), TV proceeding, granted motion by General Electric Company for change of hearing site and date (Docs. 18791-12).** Action Oct. 17.

- **Administrative Law Judge Chester F. Naumovitz Jr. in Las Vegas (Western Communications Inc. (KDOC-TV), TV proceeding, granted motion by Las Vegas Valley Broadcast Co. to strike that applicants will arrange to reschedule depositions in Las Vegas at mutually convenient time, and otherwise denied motion; reply, Oct. 24, 1972).** Action Oct. 18.

- **Board action, Las Vegas, two issues proceeding, in condition for renewal of license by Western Broadcasting Co. to extend time of extension to Nov. 10 to file response.** Action Oct. 16.

- **Ruling on motion by Western Broadcasting Co. to extend time of extension to Nov. 10 to file response by Western Communications Inc. for license by Western Valley Broadcasting Co. for new license.** Action Oct. 16.

- **Call letter actions.**

- **WURD(TV) Indianapolis, Ind.—Granded WHMB-TV.**

- **WSJS(TV) Winston-Salem, N.C.—Granded WXTX(TV).**

New AM stations

Application

- **Clare, Mich.—Mid-Michigan Broadcasting Corp. seeks 990 kHz, 3 kw, P.O. address 504 John Street, Clare, Class B. Mid-Michigan is in purchasing and seeks STA facilities of WICN-FM Clare, and has also applied for CP for new FM.** Action Oct. 24.

- **Darnell, Phillip E. Goudie and Robert G. Schwartz (each 25%).** Mr. Young is employed by Mid-Michigan Community College, Harrison, Mich. Mr. Darnell works for Realistic Foods, Lansing, Mich. Mr. Goudie is employed by Della Farm Service, and Mr. Schwartz is self-employed attorney. Action Sept. 19.


- **Charlevoix, Mich.—FCC designated for hearing application of Northwest Broadcasting Corp. for new AM on 1270 kHz, 5 kw, at Charlevoix.** Action Oct. 24.

- **West Chicago, Ill.—FCC designated for hearing application of Western Broadcasting Co. for new FM at 91.1 MHz, 1 kw, at West Chicago.** Action Oct. 24.

- **Boise, Idaho—FCC designated for hearing application of Western Broadcasting Co. for new AM on 1490 kHz, 5 kw, at Boise.** Action Oct. 24.

- **Bloomington, Ind.—FCC designated for hearing application of Bloomington Broadcasting Co. for new AM on 1490 kHz, 5 kw, at Bloomington.** Action Oct. 24.

- **Chicago, Ill.—Application for new AM at 1490 kHz, 5 kw, at Chicago.** Action Oct. 24.

- **Des Plaines, Ill.—FCC designated for hearing application of Northwest Broadcasting Corp. for new FM at 89.5 MHz, 1 kw, at Des Plaines.** Action Oct. 24.

- **Columbia, Mo.—FCC designated for hearing application of Northwest Broadcasting Corp. for new AM on 1490 kHz, 5 kw, at Columbia.** Action Oct. 24.

- **Los Angeles, Calif.—FCC designated for hearing application of Northwest Broadcasting Corp. for new AM on 1490 kHz, 5 kw, at Los Angeles.** Action Oct. 24.

- **Spartanburg, S.C.—FCC designated for hearing application of Northwest Broadcasting Corp. for new AM on 1490 kHz, 5 kw, at Spartanburg.** Action Oct. 24.

- **St. Louis, Mo.—FCC designated for hearing application of Northwest Broadcasting Corp. for new AM on 1490 kHz, 5 kw, at St. Louis.** Action Oct. 24.

- **San Francisco, Calif.—FCC designated for hearing application of Northwest Broadcasting Corp. for new AM on 1490 kHz, 5 kw, at San Francisco.** Action Oct. 24.

- **St. Paul, Minn.—FCC designated for hearing application of Northwest Broadcasting Corp. for new AM on 1490 kHz, 5 kw, at St. Paul.** Action Oct. 24.

- **Pittsburgh, Pa.—Application for new AM at 1490 kHz, 5 kw, at Pittsburgh.** Action Oct. 24.

- **Topeka, Kan.—Application for new AM at 1490 kHz, 5 kw, at Topeka.** Action Oct. 24.

- **Orlando, Fla.—Application for new AM at 1490 kHz, 5 kw, at Orlando.** Action Oct. 24.

- **Tampa, Fla.—Application for new AM at 1490 kHz, 5 kw, at Tampa.** Action Oct. 24.

- **Boston, Mass.—Application for new AM at 1490 kHz, 5 kw, at Boston.** Action Oct. 24.

- **Lexington, Ky.—Application for new AM at 1490 kHz, 5 kw, at Lexington.** Action Oct. 24.

- **Oakland, Calif.—Application for new AM at 1490 kHz, 5 kw, at Oakland.** Action Oct. 24.

- **Milwaukee, Wis.—Application for new AM at 1490 kHz, 5 kw, at Milwaukee.** Action Oct. 24.

- **Columbus, Ohio.—Application for new AM at 1490 kHz, 5 kw, at Columbus.** Action Oct. 24.


- **Atlanta, Ga.—Application for new AM at 1490 kHz, 5 kw, at Atlanta.** Action Oct. 24.

- **Indianapolis, Ind.—Application for new AM at 1490 kHz, 5 kw, at Indianapolis.** Action Oct. 24.

- **Fort Worth, Texas—Application for new AM at 1490 kHz, 5 kw, at Fort Worth.** Action Oct. 24.

- **Baltimore, Md.—Application for new AM at 1490 kHz, 5 kw, at Baltimore.** Action Oct. 24.

- **Burlington, Vt.—Application for new AM at 1490 kHz, 5 kw, at Burlington.** Action Oct. 24.

- **Denver, Colo.—Application for new AM at 1490 kHz, 5 kw, at Denver.** Action Oct. 24.

- **Denver, Colo.—Application for new AM at 1490 kHz, 5 kw, at Denver.** Action Oct. 24.

- **Fort Smith, Ariz.—Application for new AM at 1490 kHz, 5 kw, at Fort Smith.** Action Oct. 24.

- **Cincinnati, Ohio.—Application for new AM at 1490 kHz, 5 kw, at Cincinnati.** Action Oct. 24.

- **Chicago, Ill.—Application for new AM at 1490 kHz, 5 kw, at Chicago.** Action Oct. 24.

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TV Station Directory
Call Letters
Canadian TV Stations
Channels
Canadian Channels
Allocations
Experimental TV Stations
Transfers of Ownership
Newspaper Ownership
TV Applications Pending
Group Ownership
International Broadcasting

B—The Facilities of AM-FM Radio
AM & FM Radio
Directories
Canadian AM & FM
Stations
AM Station Call Letters
FM Commercial Call
Letters
FM Educational Call
Letters
AM Radio by
Frequencies
Canadian AM by
Frequency
FM, Frequencies,
Channels
Canadian FM by
Frequency
FM Assignments
Caribbean, Mexican
Stations
College Stations

C—Equipment and
Products
Product Guide
Equipment Manufacturers
FCC Rules & Regulations
Station Application

D—Radio and TV
Program Producers and
Distributors
Radio Program
Producers
Television Program
Producers
Television Commercial
Producers
NAB Television Code
NAB Radio Code
Talent Agents and
Managers
Radio-TV News Services
Radio Commercial
Producers
Business, Promotion
Films
Television Processing
Labs
Foreign Language
Programs
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Ever action might ultimately in July license term for Greenwood, M. - FCC partially granted motion by Governor George C. Romney, and various individuals, for reconsideration of July 19 ruling denying Los Angeles Broadcasting Co. to file renewal application for WSWG Greenwood by Nov. 1 because of substantial questions concerning new towers. Regular license term for station ends June 1, 1973, in July 1972 commission ruled to issue cease and desist order or institute revocation proceeding against station. Commission said petitioners need not plead case time on questions listed in July 19 order, but it pointed out that it had stated in Jan. 19, 1972 ruling that questions of concern changing in WSWG format, and, what-ever the outcome of the cease and desist order or the management of former employees with back pay would be ordered. Advertising chairman of suit, trans. in accordance with CP. Action Oct. 17.

Greenwood, M., - FCC partially granted motion by Governor George C. Romney, and various individuals, for reconsideration of July 19 ruling denying Los Angeles Broadcasting Co. to file renewal application for WSWG Greenwood by Nov. 1 because of substantial questions concerning new towers. Regular license term for station ends June 1, 1973, in July 1972 commission ruled to issue cease and desist order or institute revocation proceeding against station. Commission said petitioners need not plead case time on questions listed in July 19 order, but it pointed out that it had stated in Jan. 19, 1972 ruling that questions of concern changing in WSWG format, and, what-ever the outcome of the cease and desist order or the management of former employees with back pay would be ordered. Advertising chairman of suit, trans. in accordance with CP. Action Oct. 17.


Other actions

WPBY Perry, Fla. - FCC scheduled oral argument for Dec. 14 before commission on initial decision on renewal application of WPB Broad- casters Inc., licensee (Doc. 18885). In initial de- cision, Chief Administrative Law Judge Isadore A. Honig proposed short-term re- newal of license for one year and forfeiture of $5,000 for WPBY-AM.


Call letter actions

KHTA Phoenix - Granted KPHX.

KPHO Phoenix - Granted KJJJ.

WTNW Chapel Hill, N. C. - Granted WPBX.

KBAT San Antonio, Tex. - Granted KKKX.

KFKF Bellevue, Wash. - Granted KBES.

New FM stations

Applications


Santa Fe, N. M. - DWA (AM) East Moline, Ill. Action Sept. 22.


*Evergreen State College, Olympia, Wash. - Granted WOSF(FM).

KERR Sanibel, Calif. - Broadcast Bureau granted CP to install new trans. and new ant.

Final actions

KWAY(FM) Monterey, Calif. - Broadcast Bureau granted PC to install new trans. and new ant.


KERR Sanibel, Calif. - Broadcast Bureau granted PC to install new trans. and new ant.
ERF 3 kw; ant. height 300 ft.; remote control permitted. Action Oct. 17.

WMUF (FM) Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Broadcast Bureau granted license covering new station; ERP 100 kw; ant. height 930 ft. Action Oct. 17.

WATY-FM Robinson, Ill.—Broadcast Bureau granted license covering new station; ERP 3 kw; ant. height 245 ft. Action Oct. 17.

WRKQ-FM Crookston, Minn.—Broadcast Bureau granted license covering new noncommercial FM; ERP 50 kw; ant. height 235 ft; remote control permitted. Action Oct. 17.

WAPC-FM Joplin, Mo.—Broadcast Bureau granted CP to change ERP to 50 kw. Action Oct. 17.


WKBG-FM Cookeville, Tenn.—Broadcast Bureau granted license covering new noncommercial FM; ERP 4 kw; ant. height 396 ft; remote control permitted. Action Oct. 17.

KJIN-SFM Maryville, Mo.—Broadcast Bureau granted license covering new educational FM; ERP 3 kw; ant. height 640 ft. Action Oct. 17.


WCLE-FM Cleveland, Tenn.—Broadcast Bureau granted CP to install new trans. and new ant.; ERP 3 kw; ant. height 360 ft. Action Oct. 17.

WJAY-FM College Station, Tex.—Broadcast Bureau granted license covering new station; ERP 50 kw; ant. height 400 ft; remote control permitted. Action Oct. 17.

WKAY-FM Eau Claire, Wis.—Broadcast Bureau granted license covering use of former trans. for aux. purposes only; ERP 15 kw (hor.) 4.3 kw (vert.); ant. height 285 ft. Action Oct. 17.

Call letter actions

KREP(FM) Santa Clara, Calif.—Granted KARA (FM).

KFKF-FM Bellevue, Wash.—Granted KBES (FM).

Renewal of licenses, all stations


KNUK Kahului, Hawaii.—Granted Oskaliton Aero Industries, Ltd., remote station license renewal to Oct. 1, 1973, for broadcasting false and misleading advertising, and related violations of Communications Act during postmerger period.


Modification of CP's, all stations


WWCM-FM Brazil, Ind.—Broadcast Bureau granted mod. of CP to install new trans. and new ant.; ant. height 190 ft. Action Oct. 17.


WMCU-FM Mount Pleasant, Mich.—Broadcast Bureau granted mod. of CP to change coordinates; ant. height 300 ft.; new ERP 1.6 kw; ant. height 400 ft. Action Oct. 17.

WROA-FM Gulfport, Miss.—Broadcast Bureau granted mod. of CP to change coordinates; change ant. height 245 ft.; new ERP 3 kw; ant. height 450 ft. Action Oct. 17.


Other action all services

* FCC Commissioner Robert E. Lee granted Zenith Radio Corp. waiver of comparable TV tuning rules for operation of TV antenna for competing channels; UHF channels on TV receivers shall be made comparable to tuning for VHF channels. Sliding scale model of a comparable type is to be offered for sale to consumers on 40% of all TV receiver models manufactured after May 1973. The FCC granted waiver: authorizing it to incorporate 70-position Sarker (Sarkesian) tuning accuracy standard of plus or minus 5 mhz into two television receiver models through Oct. 31, and to count those models toward meeting 40% of models compliance figure effective July 1. Zenith had requested that this waiver be changed and entered through Dec. 31 to allow use of Sarker Tunartian tuner in Anthen model. Ant. height accuracy standard of plus or minus 7.5 mhz in same two receiver models. Action Oct. 20.

Ownership changes

Applications

*WRAG(AM) Carrollton, Ala.—Seeks acquisition of control of Pickens County Broadcasting Co., a small newspaper company wholly owned subsidiary of ISC Industries Inc., publicly held company. Application is contingent on grant of assignment of license of WSLG(AM) Donaldsonville, La., which is also included in amendment item seeking to change rules and regulations of Communications Act to allow controlled radio station license fee to be waived for those owning 3 or more stations.


*KWKO(FM) Fort Smith, Ark.—Seeks assignment of license from Stereoephonic Alaska Inc. to Cook Inlet Broadcasting Inc. for $64,900. Sellers: Joseph P. O'Hearn, president, et al. Msrs. Joseph Perry (100%), et al. Mr. Perry, formerly general manager, KFQD AM-FM-TV Anchorage, is one of former owners of KDOL-FM (0.1%); Corp., cable equipment manufacturer, gets FCC grant to compete. Buyers: Warren L. DuKate, former stockholder in KDOL, 10% (as investor, 50%); Mr. Wright until this year was general manager of noncommercial WFPI-TV Indianapolis. Action Sept. 6.

*KMDC(AM) Fairfield, Iowa.—Seeks assignment of license from KMA Broadcasting Co. for $170,000. Sellers: Charles E. Meader and Gordon L. Snyder (each 50%). Mr. Snyder is publisher and president and general manager of KMA, a newspaper company, hoping to sell his interest in station. Mr. Snyder is real estate agent. Action Sept. 6.

*KBEA(AM) Mission, Kan.—Seeks assignment of license from Intermedia Inc. to KBEA Broadcasting Co. for $15,000. Intermedia is wholly owned subsidiary of ISC Industries Inc., publicly held company. Application is contingent on grant of license of KBEY(AM) Grand Island, Neb., which is also included in amendment item seeking to change rules and regulations of Communications Act to allow controlled radio station license fee to be waived for those owning 3 or more stations.

*WLVL(AM) Versailles, Ky.—Seeks transfer of control of Woodard Broadcasting Co. from William H. Woodard to Alexander and George G. Harris (as group, 100% interest), and to publicly held company. Harris (100%) will acquire the balance of Woodard's interest. He also has extensive real estate interests in Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia. Action Sept. 6.

*WSLQ(AM) Donaldsonville, La.—Seeks assignment of license from R. E. Hook, trading as Ascension Parish Broadcasting Co., for $40,000. R. E. Hook is partner in restaurant in Donaldsonville which he and Carl Sauerman will own 50% each. Mr. Hook owns WSLQ(AM), Ascension Parish, La. He has interests in WRUS-AM-FM Rusteville, Ky.; KWEZ(AM)-WYFN-FM-LW691, N.Y.; KBRM(AM)-WACQ-FM-WQST(AM)-WMAG(AM)-WQST(AM)-WMAG(AM)-WQST(AM)-AM-FM-TV Forest, Miss. He also owns 90% of Seemoreannis Inc., St. Louis, Mo., 9% of Seemoreannis Inc., St. Louis, Mo., and Philadelphia, Miss., and his interests in other stations and nonradio investments are too extensive to be listed here. Mr. Hook is majority stockholder of WMAG(AM) and has minority interest in WMAG(AM)-WQST(AM) Forest. Action Sept. 6.

*WONO(AM) Fort Wayne, Ind.—Seeks assignment of license of McLendon Corp. to Starr Broadcasting Group Inc. for $750,000. Sellers: Gordon B. Mc-

Land, president, et al. McLendon stations are: KONUS(AM); WJDZ(AM); WPHD(AM); BFY(AM); KOST(AM)-FM Los Angeles; KCND-FM-Pembina, N.D.; KBBR(FM)-Broadcast Group 21/2, a broadcasting group, owned: WCYB-TV Bristol, Va.; WKNO-FM Nashville, Tenn.; WLOK(AM) Memphis; KXLL(AM) North Little Rock, Ark.; WYXW(AM)-FM Fairway and KUDL-FM Kansas City, both Kansas; KABL(AM) Oakland and KABF-FM San Francisco, Calif.; KHSV(AM) Hollywood; KHVO-TV Hilo, Hawaii. Action Sept. 27.


*KBBT(AM) Kansas City, Mo.—Seeks assignment of license from Intermedia Inc. to KBBT Inc. for
KVCK(AM) Wolf Point, Mont.—Seeks assignment of license from Kliffy Broadcast, administratrix of Estate of Edward J. Kliffy, late owner of KPWS-AM, Fort Wayne, Ind. Price: $200,000. Buyers: Richard C. Fisher, Mary M. Frederick and John C. Wotkensperger. Fisher is general manager of KVCK, Mrs. Rasmussen owns and operates Wolf Point Implement Co., Fort Payne, Neb. Fisher and Wotkensperger are all licensed to own broadcasting stations.

KBUB(AM) Sparks, Nev.—Seeks assignment of license from John B. Aymar, receiver in bankruptcy of Kansas Transradio, for $78,000. Buyers: Cw Newman, president (50%), et al. Newman owns KD Productions Inc., Henderson, Nev., television production company. He also owns 20% of KYVQ(AM) Henderson, and is currently applying to purchase other 80%. Ann. Sept. 11.

KMAM(AM), Albuquerque, N.M.—Seeks assignment of CP from Centaur Broadcasting Inc. to Sun Country Radio Inc. for $19,192. Sellers: S. Gerald Moline, president, and W. H. Kupper, secretary, for $19,192. Price: $19,192. President (56%), et al. Mr. Hervey owns 80% of KAZX(AM), Fort Worth, Tex., and 30% of KLBG(AM)-KYTN(FM) Scottsdale, Ariz. Sun Country Radio owns KRAM(AM), Los Angeles, Calif.

WOUR(AM) Utica, N.Y.—Seeks assignment of license from Brinksfield Broadcasting Co. to Bunkfeld Broadcasting Co. for $5,600. Buyers: Stewart Brinßfield Sr., president, and et al. Buyers: Rudolf Bunkfeld (60%), John F. Bunkfeld (14%), et al. Bunkfeld is general manager and chief associate director of the WIBX(AM), Utica, N.Y., system. He owns entire interests in radio and television stations.


KEYD(AM) Oakes, N.D.—Seeks assignment of license from Farm State Radio Co. to Berry-Trower Broadcasting Co. for $11,920. Sellers: Maynard Sands (50%), et al. Buyers: Ronn L. Jenson (50%), et al. Mr. Jenson, president and general manager of the licensee of WAZY(AM)-FM Lafayette, Ind., also owns 40% interest in KSRD(AM) Watertown, S.D. Mr. Jenson is owner and general manager of and has 50% interest in KSRD(AM). Ann. Sept. 22.

WTOO(AM)-WOMM(AM) Bellefontaine, Ohio.—Seeks assignment of stations from Triklett Broadcasting Co. for $230,000. Seller: Simon Triklett. Licensee of WJTIW-AM Jamestown and WDOE(AM) Watertown, N.Y. Price: $230,000. President, Mr. Triklett has interest in WJTIW-AM Jamestown and WDOE(AM) Watertown, N.Y. President (100%), et al. Triklett has interest in W-FM Elmira, Pa. WYTM(AM) Burlding and WSBY(AM) Rutland, both Vermont. He is also owner of WJCI, Mt. Vernon, Ohio. Wendell A. Triklett (87%) and Robert S. Triklett (13%) are directors and executives managing WRCO Corp., Camden, N.J. He also has various real estate interests in New Jersey. Robert Triklett, former chief engineer of WKOW(AM) Wellston, Ohio, is employed by DuPont, Wilmington, Del.

WNAD(AM) Norman, Okla.—Seeks assignment of license from University of Oklahoma to Kfor Broadcasting Inc. for $100,000. Buyers: John Dean, vice president for university relations; et al. Price: $100,000. President (25%), et al. Mr. Dean, John B. Morris and Larry Gene Ashcraft (each 24.9%). Mr. Morris is employed by Texas State Network of KRTA. Buyers: KNJ(AM)-KWXI(AM) Fort Worth, WNOR(AM) Brownwood, Texas, WNAD(AM) Norman and WTXX(AM) Christi, Tex. Mr. Ashcraft is manager of Texas State Network in Fort Worth. Mr. Morris is general manager of American Land Buildings & Land Co., Fort Worth, and has various real estate interests, also in Fort Worth. Ann. Oct. 2.

KYSYS(AM) Bedford, Ore.—Seeks assignment of CP from Liberty Television, joint venture company of Sagamore Broadcasting Inc. to Southern Oregon Education Broadcasting Co. Licensee of KEZI-TV Eugene, Ore. It seeks to take over operation of KPSU-TV Salem, Ore. Buyers: W. Boyce Stanard, president, et al. Southern Oregon Education Co. is non-profit corporation.

WLKW(AM) Providence, R.I.—Seeks transfer of control of Radio Rhode Island Inc. (licensee of WPRO-AM Providence) to River Broadcasting Inc., license of WLKF(WFM) from WPRO(AM) to River Broadcasting Inc., license of WCRY(AM) to Broadcasting Enterprises Inc. consideration: $750,000. Principals: Edwin Tornberg, president; Michael J. Savage, president. Price: $750,000. Technical Operations Corp. (ENX(AM), Philadelphia, Pa.) is engaged in construction, contract research, nuclear radiation products and solid-state devices. Mr. McCorrmick was associated with RKO General from 1952-72, most recently as area vice president in Philadelphia and Boston and WNACTV Hartford, Conn. Ann. Sept. 15.

KZFM(AM) Corpus Christi, Tex.—Seeks assignment of license from Wally Media Group Inc. to Texas Media Group Inc. for $13,430. Sellers: Wm. Dudley Walker, president, et al. Walker owns 99% of KEBE(AM)-KOOF(AM) Jacksonvile, Tex. Buyers: Frank J. Gerow, Page W. Nelson (each 37.5%), et al. Mr. Gerow is professor of plastic surgery at Baylor College of Medicine, Houston. Mr. Nelson has private practice in Houston. Ann. Sept. 27.


KYAC(AM)-AM Seattle—Seeks transfer of control of Carl-Dek Inc. from Gordon B. Sherwood, president, to Franklin C. Kay and Donald Dudley, (as group, 100% before, none after), for $100,000. Principals: David Dudley, general manager of KYAC-AM, owns 15% of Carl-Dek Inc. and will own 33 1/3% of Dudley Communications Ltd. Ann. Sept. 11.

Actions


KBDN(AM) Bend, Ore.—Broadcast Bureau granted acquisition of negative control of KBDN Inc. by Douglas D. Kahle and Edwin Tornberg (each 41% before, 50% after) from Douglas G. Shafer, president, et al. Price: $1,925. Principals: Mr. Kahle is president of station. Action Aug. 31.

Applications

Broadcasting Oct 30 1972 58

KQFM(AM)foundland, Calif.—Seeks assignment of license from KQFM Broadcasting Co. to Moody-MERCO Inc. for $1,925. Principals: Mr. Kahle is president of station. Action Aug. 31.

Cable

Applications

The following operators of cable television systems have requested certificates of eligibility. FCC announced Oct. 17 (stations in parentheses are TV signals identified for cable service).

• Arizona Cable TV Inc., herber, unincorporated area of Navajo county, both ARIZONA(AM) Flaverglou. (WGVG) and (KORZ) (both Phoenix).

• Liberty TV Cable Inc., Athens, Ga. (proposes to add service to tefen)

• Clinton TV Cable Co., Clinton, Iowa (WOC(AM) Davenport, Iowa; WHBF-TV Rock Island and WHBF(AM) Rock Island, Ill.; WCH(AM) Iowa City; WQG(AM) and WFLD(AM) both Chicago).

• STV Cable Television Inc., Niagara Falls, Niagara,
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Lewison and town of Lewiston, all Ohio (proposes to add WPOS(TV) and WOR-TV, both New York).

- Akron Teleerna Inc., Akron, Barberton, Cuyahoga Falls, Stow and Tallmadge, all Ohio (proposes to add WSU-TV Columbus, Ohio).

**Final actions**

- Cable TV Bureau granted following operators of cable television systems certificates of compliance: Community Cablevision of South Carolina, Darlington and Florence, South Carolina; Douglas Television Co., Douglas, Ariz.; Columbus, Ohio.
- New Worlds selects which signal to operate CATV's, changes in fee schedules and franchise grants. Franchise grants are shown in italics.

**Cable actions elsewhere**

The following are activities in community-antenna television reported to Broadcasting through Oct. 24. Reports include applications for permission to install and operate CATV's, changes in fee schedules and franchise grants. Franchise grants are shown in italics.

- Punta Gorda, Fla.—City council approved rate increase of $3.95 to Gulf Coast Telecasting. New monthly rate as of Nov. 1 will be $5.95.
- Austin, Ind.—Tri-County Cable Television has applied for town box forward.-196, BROADCASTING.
- Athol, Mass.—Mohawk Valley Cable Television Co., was awarded 10-year franchise. Under agreement, monthly rate will range from $9.50 to $7 and increases in rate will be prohibited before 1974.
- Maumee, Ohio—City council granted Buckley Cablevision Inc. 15-year, non-exclusive franchise. Under agreement, installation charge will be $15 and monthly rate will be $5, monthly fee will be $4.50.
- Lexington, Va.—Donald A. Perry Associates of Newport News, Va., has applied to city council for franchise.

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Sales manager, Assistant General Manager. Should have successful personal sales record in medium or major market. Be energetic and ambitious. Have ability to lead and direct sales staff, hire, bonuses, and equal opportunities. Send resume to: G-M, Contact Ivy Schwartz, WCLU Radio, 1st National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Send me . . . That you're the self-starting, creative salesman we're looking for, and you've got an ad-vancement loaded future with this Florida East Coast, promotional, powerhouse, Contemporary station. You'll be one hour from Disneyworld and on your way to sales management. Tell it all in your first letter. What you've done, what you're doing, and what you want to do! Box K-296, BROADCASTING.

Salesman, experienced, or strong desire with broadcast background. Guaranteed. Full Blue Cross, Car furnished. Must be willing to work. If in New Mexico or adjoining state, call Darrell Burns, KSBN AM-FM, Los Alamos.

Florida: Excellent opportunity for experienced salesman to start on ground floor with major group's new station. Good box forward. Good list and earnings while you build and train for management. Send detailed resume and pictures to Elton Chat, General Manager, WMBR Radio, Box 8677, Jacksonville, Fl., 32205.

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60
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Newsmen. Young, aggressive, strong voice, will be helpful formulate direction, seeking experience in highly competitive resort market. Cover all types of news. Contact: Jim Costello; emphasis on local digging and reporting, can start work immediately. Box K-286, BROADCASTING.

Wise Country radio seeking experienced broadcast technician. Good opportunity for bright, ambitious young man. First phone 620-328, Box 282, Waco, Kansas 66729. Phone and resume to Bill Sutton, WCVS Radio, Box 2697, Elizabethtown, Ky. 42701.

Experienced news anchor with big voice for AM drive shift. Major market news-conversation station. Send tape, resume and pictures to Alan R. Andrew, WJAR Radio, Providence, R.I.

New small market seeking aggressive newswoman in Northwestern Indiana. Send tape and resume to Box 317, Lowell, Indiana 46356.

Programing, Production, Others

Program Director--Experienced. To work for a top Black albino station. Send resume to Box K-273, BROADCASTING.

Wanted: Tower erectors and riggers for Midwest's largest microwave system. Call 217-495-2315.

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Experienced General Manager seeks to relocate. Fourteen years management experience with present company. Seeks top position with mid-size to major market radio or TV station. Box K-155, BROADCASTING.

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Office Manager of Midwest group of stations for past twelve years now going independent in early 1973. Interested in providing full time bookkeeping service to radio stations within 150 mile radius of Illinois/Wisconsin border. Box K-217, BROADCASTING.

10 year pro. First. All facets. Want security-management. Family man. Small medium markets. Box K-221, BROADCASTING.

Attention East Coast stations. Manager available immediately. Take charge guy with heavy national regional and local background. Good start-own position. Contact only. Will relocate 20 years major market experience. Box K-273, BROADCASTING.

New employed as selling GM, top 50 market; Knowledegable, broadcast, excellent sales organizer and former owner; 40 and family man. Will consider all markets. Box K-280, BROADCASTING.

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Help build sales one easy way. Hire young creative aggressive account executive seeking new opportunity in Radio/TV Sales. MA Degree in management. Box K-221, BROADCASTING.

TV broadcast engineering supervisor desires radio/TV positions in the larger markets. Has ten years radio/TV experience and maintenance, sales position in Chicago or Denver area. Used to making good money. Enthusiastic, hardworking, can do the same in sales. Box K-288, BROADCASTING.

Sales manager available immediately. 16 years excellent track record AM and TV. National regional sales manager. Experience in New England area. Production-Management background. Box K-284, BROADCASTING.

TV broadcast engineering supervisor desires radio/TV positions in the larger markets. Has ten years radio/TV experience and maintenance, sales position in Chicago or Denver area. Used to making good money. Enthusiastic, hardworking, can do the same in sales. Box K-288, BROADCASTING.


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Experienced, aggressive salesperson, FM Stereo, automation, high power directional, proofs. Quality audio, Full maintenance. Box J-219, BROADCASTING.

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Broadcasting Oct 30 1972

61
News

Experienced reliable news director (RNDA). Writes quality news. Professional delivery. Degree (Journalism). Requires capable and integrated director. All stations considered. Box K-165, BROADCASTING.

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Sports Director with profitable sales experience. Versatile: play-by, news, talk show, organizer, college grad, married with family. Looking for better opportunity. Box K-261, BROADCASTING.

News director/talk host at 50KW. Looking for news and/or talk in major market. 615-332-4388 between 9 A.M. and Noon. 


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Programing, Production, Others

Full qualified program director small or medium market. Box G-279, BROADCASTING.

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Fourth Market PD wants to be smaller market Production Manager. Proven ability to assemble competitive news, good education, quality technical experience. Will cheerfully prepare/produce on your station. Box K-291, BROADCASTING.

TELEVISION

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Staff announcer must be available; need emphasis on news. Send VTR, resume to WFRV-TV, Box 1128, Green Bay, Wisc. 54301.

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Wanted Immediately, first phone television transmitter engineer for Upper Midwest station. An Equal Opportunity Employer, Box K-273, BROADCASTING.

Director, Televison and Radio Engineering Operations for southern Ohio/Indiana station. An Equal Opportunity Employer with top salary and excellent fringe benefits. Experience and education necessary. Please reply Box K-229, BROADCASTING.

Teacher/Engineering supervisor for UHF transmitter operation and maintenance and remote broadcast activities. Masters degree necessary. First class license required. Send resume to Mr. Richard MacKen, Personell Div., Indiana Univ., Bloomington, Ind. 47401.


News producer. For news and documentaries. Major Ohio VHF/FM. If you have experience and desire the challenge, send QVC and salary requirements, and example of your scripting, Box K-134, BROADCASTING.

Experienced field reporters-trained journalists with professional on air qualifications for Southeast television station. Full resume and salary requirement first letter. Equal Opportunity Employer. Box K-192, BROADCASTING.


Reporter/anchorman for CBS affiliate in medium market. This position requires an individual who is self-starter, a journalist who likes to work hard at a challenging job, and who has pleasant on-camera appearance. Send resume, samples of work, and current salary in self addressed envelope and VTR to Box K-290, BROADCASTING.

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TV Journalist, highly experienced, who sees issues and can explain them. To become major news personality. Strong Interviewer. Write Tom Torumus, WLUK-TV, Green Bay, Wisc. 54303.

Programing, Production, Others

Traffic Manager. Need strong, take-charge TV traffic manager for network affiliate in medium California market. Must develop and streamline total traffic system. Excellent salary and fringe package. Send details on background and experience. Box K-171, BROADCASTING.

Major market station in Southern California needs experienced technical and production person for switching, directing, camera, videotape operator, etc. Excellent opportunity, 1st phone required. Consideration given to applicant from the eleven western states only. Send complete resume to Box K-236, BROADCASTING.

Situations Wanted, Annunciators

On Top Here! Want Top 20 TV market. Experienced in commercials, movie hosting, interviews, weather, newscasting, and anything which will promote you. Box K-263, BROADCASTING.

Experimental studio control engineer all phases, 1st phone. Sharp, hard worker, draft excellent references. West Coast preferred. C. D. Glidewell, 1227 LeGravy Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90042.

TV Journalist producer, four years, network credits, seeks employment Nation's Capital in broadcast/news/public affairs, seeks network and cablecasting opportunities, writing, editing, interviews, Washington experience. Box K-297, BROADCASTING.

News director's post sought by producer-reporter now with respected NBC-TV news. Excellent credits. Box K-182, BROADCASTING.


Resident director's post sought by producer-reporter now with respected NBC-TV news. Excellent credits. Box K-182, BROADCASTING.

Professional meteorologist with personality, AMS Seal. Fifteen years experience in broadcasting. Box K-240, BROADCASTING.

Variselle self starter, 12 years experience, SOF and BFI film. Who likes wx anchor. Seeks large market from present Midwest small market. Box K-277, BROADCASTING.

Weathercaster. Professional and promotable. Excellent presentation and highly informative programs. Seeking new position with station wanting to improve aud. Current VTR available. Box K-383, BROADCASTING.

News director at 50KW radio interested in opportunity as Television or radio director or reporter/anochmen. 615-352-4384 evenings.

Programing, Production, Others

Top five market staff AD for five years seeks relocation in a top twenty city in comparable position. Box K-133, BROADCASTING.

Televison or CATV production manager. Experienced all phases of production and management. Seeks challenge of smaller community environment. Box K-185, BROADCASTING.

Make me an offer! I can't refuse! Presently employed by Production Dept, top 100 market station. Now seeking position as Production Manager in larger station that does more production than present situation. BS in Communications, interned at large Chicago independent, plus much experience. Prefer Midwest location. Resume on request, Interview at your convenience. Box K-266, BROADCASTING.

Producer/Director talent. CATV, first phone, BA in TV, editing experience, community shows, variety and children's shows. Box K-267, BROADCASTING.

TV Producer. Outstanding background in news, public affairs, commercial. Seeking management position with challenge. Excellent credentials, Box K-274, BROADCASTING.

Motivated, can-do pro, college grad, seeks interesting position. Production and PR experience, but able for whatever. Salary open, prefer N.Y. Box K-267, BROADCASTING.

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Producer/director, 7 years experience seeks position as production manager in top 100 or producer/director in top 20. Box K-294, BROADCASTING.

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Help Wanted Management

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Programming, Production, Others

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Beautiful Musical

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CARIBBEAN CHALLENGE

The Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation invites application for the post of Program Director Radio. The Program Director is responsible for control and administration of the Radio Program Department and for execution of the Corporation's program policies and for all program planning. Applicants for this position should have considerable experience in radio with a background in administration, production, sales promotion, outside broadcast, commentary and general announcing. Preference will be given to applicants of Jamaican nationality.

Situations Wanted
Programming, Production, Others

Help Wanted CATV

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Send full details and picture in first letter.

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Washington, D.C. 20036

HELP WANTED MANAGEMENT

Art Director

Virginia Broadcasting Corporation, Kanawha Division, 310 5th Ave., Huntington, W.V. (304) 526-7100. Must be able to do total design and layout for radio station: WGWV, Wheeling, W.V. (304) 233-7739. Applicants with a major emphasis in typography and backgrounds. Send resume and samples to the above address.

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Programming, Production, Others

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Contemporary
Country-Western
Beautiful Musical

Rapidly expanding West Coast organization is looking for successful professionals who want to grow with an exciting new company. Must have successful documented track record. Send full information (resume & photo) to:
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Broadcasting Oct 30 1972

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The man the whole world of public broadcasting is watching: Henry Loomis

At the National Association of Educational Broadcasters' convention this week in Las Vegas, the troubled five-year history of an experiment called "public broadcasting" will be summed up in the persons of two featured speakers. One is John W. Macy Jr., first president of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, who will be greeted warmly and presented with a distinguished service award. The other is Henry Loomis, the new CPB president, who will be eyed more carefully, even apprehensively by some. The two men are about the same age and have similarly abundant credentials in government service, but the likeness ends there: They are of different eras in public broadcasting's history, speak for differing philosophies, and bring quite different personal traits to their work. The contrasts provide both a reminder of where public broadcasting has been and a sense of where it may be headed.

John Macy, of Puritan spirit and managerial intellect, wore his commitment behind a reserved exterior. He was not an easy man to know well. Yet the same reserved style kept him from unloading the full range of CPB's potential power over the system. From the time he took over in 1969—when CPB was little more than a board of directors and a set of legislative instructions—to the time last summer when President Nixon's veto of a funding bill hastened his resignation, John Macy tried to guide the system's general development rather than crack a whip over it. That restrained, almost gentle quality left him vulnerable to critics who wanted CPB to cure all the system's ills.

There may be a gentle streak in Henry Loomis, but it is not his most conspicuous quality. Mr. Loomis comes to CPB from four years as deputy director of the U.S. Information Agency, and a much longer background of government service, billed as an able administrator and a thoroughly fair-minded individual. But he is also a man in whom wealth and experience have bred an immense self-assurance that sometimes comes across as simple abruptness; he is a man accustomed to command. "You don't ramble in Henry Loomis's presence," says a colleague from government days. "You say your piece quickly, one-two-three, and get it over with."

With the evident approval of the Nixon administration, Mr. Loomis has brought those qualities to CPB in an attempt to order and reshape all of public broadcasting. His appearance on the scene, after a year of political heat over public-affairs programming, ideology and structure, has inspired outright horror in some circles, where the system is now perceived as a wholly owned subsidiary of the White House. Mr. Loomis has at least abetted that perception: The week after he was appointed, he let it be known that CPB intends to exercise direct control over program judgments. The prospect has stirred uneasiness even among those who were less than total admirers of the John Macy style.

But Henry Loomis is not just an aristocratic hatchet man. Although he is identifiable a Nixon supporter, his most enduring commitment is to the role of "permanent under secretary." That is the British concept (there is no precise American equivalent) of the professional civil servant whose principal commitment is to public service itself rather than to any branch of it. And he has been known to take highly visible stands on principle; in 1965 he resigned as director of the Voice of America because of the Johnson administration's heavy hand on VOA news activities.

He is not an ideologue. Even at CPB, which has been soaked in conflicting ideologies since its birth, Henry Loomis is guided by considerations that are more administrative than anything else. Chief among these is the conviction that CPB will be held responsible for how its federal money is spent and must be able to give an accounting of itself. That is one of many convictions he brings from government service; in fact, he alludes frequently to similarities between his work at USIA and the kind of management role he will play at CPB.

But the local American broadcasting station is not the USIA fielddom in Upper Volta, and Mr. Loomis quickly notes the important difference: "The individual stations," he says, "are independent entities as opposed to information offices overseas where you have a command relationship." His chosen task is to foster that independence while asserting greater control over the spending of federal funds. That may prove complex.

One thing nobody has questioned is Mr. Loomis's capability. Born to wealth, educated in physics at Harvard, a veteran of 20 years in government service, a partner in a private corporation set up by the family as a device for investments, he is a man of wide and varied competence.

His appearance furthers the impression of command. Although neither tall nor powerfully built, he is an outdoorsman who, at 53, looks remarkably fit. He owns a penetrating gaze and uses it regularly. Even in a conversation of an hour or more he will pace the floor constantly, never sitting once, yet never allowing it to seem merely nervous. It is a reflex of authority, the controlled step of an official inspecting the troops.

He does not appear to be a man who would accept the leadership of an organization in order to eliminate it. "There has been speculation," he says wryly, "that I was brought here to liquidate his majesty's empire. That sure as hell isn't true. I feel very strongly there is a potential that has been unmet and unfilled for this instrument of communications to make a major impact on our way of life." In his quest of that goal, the crucial variable may be not what he believes, or even entirely what he does; it may be who he is. Henry Loomis, accustomed to the "command relationship" and loyalty to the government, has assumed the leading role. His members who have spent five years groping for independence from the government. The next several months will provide a fascinating study in who is doing what to whom.
Second look

As a story elsewhere in this issue reports, the broadcasting business looks to be heading toward the biggest sales year in its history and perhaps the biggest year in profits too. It is the kind of report that cheers stockholders and fattens bonuses.

It is also the kind of report that can cause lingering problems for a business that is already accused in some government and academic circles of being excessively profit minded. Wise broadcast management will detach its rapture from the P&L statements long enough to reflect on the quality of service it is providing.

The revenues and earnings of 1972 in themselves indicate a public endorsement of current programming. Advertising is expanding only because the audience is there: as a "Closed Circuit" item here last week reported, television viewing last month was the highest of any September: six hours and two minutes a day in the average television home.

But however reassuring the quantitative signs of acceptance, broadcasters must be ready to defend—indeed proclaim—their achievements in program development and diversity. In the broadcast balance sheet there must always be an intangible item called excellence.

Where it all ends

Students of television and its political uses can only be fascinated by the presidential campaign of 1972.

Senator George McGovern, the Democrat whom the polls could hardly find, has suddenly emerged as the television candidate—drawing unexpected contributions and escalated hopes from appearances on a medium that he and his associates were only recently berating for pro-Republican bias.

President Richard M. Nixon, the Republican whom the polls have been instructing to compose an inaugural address, has meticulously kept his candidate's self off television, an instrument he used with skill in 1968 to gain the office he is now defending. In his presidential self, however, he shows up in this news clip and that, greeting callers at the White House, signing money bills. These clips are shown in the same programs that Mr. Nixon's spokesmen had mercilessly castigated for pro-Democratic bias. Mr. Nixon, the candidate, is on the radio.

Not until the election results are in, and perhaps not even then, can it be known whether the McGovern or Nixon media strategy was right. On election night, however, it can be surmised that both candidates and their camps will unite in their media choices. Along with the rest of the U.S. they will be tuned to $10-million worth of broadcast coverage.

Bad case, bad law?

Precedents are where they're found—in law and in broadcasting, which these days is suffused with law and lawyers. Thus it may be that precedent will come from the prosecution of a Norfolk, Va., disk jockey for violation of the U.S. criminal statute against the utterance of "obscene, indecent, or profane language by means of radio communications."

The precise crime of which John F. Nesci of WOWT(FM) Norfolk is accused is the playing of a record containing an Anglo-Saxon word for sexual intercourse. The word is freely used in motion pictures, books and some magazines and has occasionally been seen in general-circulation newspapers. Is the word protected by the First Amendment when appearing in those media? A host of court interpretations of obscenity laws suggest it is. Is it protected when uttered on the air? There has been no definitive test of the statute on broadcast obscenity.

For the sake of the whole broadcasting system, it must be hoped that Mr. Nesci will be exonerated if this case goes to trial. Broadcasting needs no more losses of First Amendment rights through bad court cases.

For the sake of the whole broadcasting system, it must be hoped that broadcasters will themselves use restraint in the use of questionable material. If there is to be a test case involving basic rights, let it come from a responsible broadcast of redeeming social value.

Over there, over here

The political committee of the United Nations has rejected a Russian proposal for a treaty that would give individual nations the power of censorship over international broadcasts by satellite. The committee action, taken Oct. 20, provides, however, only a momentary respite from the Russian assault on freedom of exchange. The same proposal is before a UNESCO general conference now going on in Paris and is destined to surface again at the UN next June upon the convening of its committee on peaceful uses of outer space, to which the political committee ceded jurisdiction.

To most American broadcasters, this all may seem remote—something the State Department is paid to take care of. They would do well to reconsider the advice of a colleague, Frank Stanton, vice chairman of CBS, who made a timely and pointed speech on the subject earlier this month (BROADCASTING, Oct. 9). Dr. Stanton, who is also chairman of the United States Advisory Commission on Information, said the Russians would make censorship "a principle of international law." He didn't have to add that if the U.S. became a party to that contrivance, domestic censorship would be inevitable.

The essence of the Russian position is that nations should bind themselves to send satellite broadcasts only to other nations that had formally agreed to receive them. Turn that around, and it means the USSR could effectively jam anything headed for its territory by the dispatch of a note saying nyt. The same power to stifle at the source would be available to all the other closed societies, big and small, that are supporting the Russians in this campaign of suppression.

Dr. Stanton suggested that the State Department, which has been gingerly avoiding head-on confrontations on this issue, come out swinging. Said Dr. Stanton: "We must indicate in unmistakable terms that we reject censorship today, that we will reject it tomorrow and that we will reject it whenever its head is raised." Not a bad platform for any U.S. broadcaster to run on, here and abroad.

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