

to the problem before the FCC in adopting the Columbia color tv system.

Mr. Cottone said his group endorses Dr. Stanton's stand and that of others who ask for a study of de-intermixture. But, he warned, such a fact-finding should be accomplished speedily.

Mr. Roberts said he stood "precisely" on the initial proposals of the uhf group he represents. He said the problem narrows down to the question of whether tv service is to be provided by a limited number of stations "via high-powered, clear-channel frequencies" or through services "close to the people."

He also challenged the testimony given a fortnight ago by A. Earl Cullum Jr., consulting engineer, who had presented an outline of technical differences between vhf and uhf as background for vhf's greater coverage over uhf [B*T, June 21].

Miss Hennock, punctuating her testimony by pounding the table with her hand and using gestures, warned at the outset she would "pull no punches whatsoever."

'Prophets of Gloom and Doom'

The Commissioner compared the uhf problem to the fate which befell fm, hit at the trade press as "prophets of gloom and doom" and called attention to tv efforts of educators.

Miss Hennock criticized "new expediting procedures" which she said were favorable to am in the time am competed with fm while today they are being used to favor vhf.

In am, she said the favored device was "drop-ins" of new am stations, "made possible by the ingenuity of the engineering profession in devising directional antennas. In television, the favored devices became mergers and 'drop-

outs"—thanks to the ingenuity of the legal profession."

Miss Hennock declared, "the networks may be can never answer why there are so many so-called paper cps" in uhf.

Miss Hennock repeated that the shift of all vhf to uhf in tv would work—a five year period would be all that is needed. Average cost to a vhf station of such a change would be about \$100,000. On sets becoming obsolete, Miss Hennock said if color tv makes headway this would to a large extent make obsolete monochrome sets. Announcement of such a shift, she said, would be enough incentive for manufacturers to produce all-channel receivers.

After disposing of the question of intermixture with an opinion that a study of de-intermixture "will not do" and the proposed raise in the multiple ownership rule as only increasing "further ownership of multiple owners," Miss Hennock launched into a defense of educational tv. Her opener: "Covetous eyes have been cast on the vhf channels reserved for educational tv."

Miss Hennock said that if uhf dies, 15 states, some of them the most populous, would be without educational reservations.

She said the committee must move in several directions to aid uhf. Among her proposals: A Senate resolution urging a halt of fall mergers, drop-outs and drop-ins; make network programs available to uhf stations; reinstate cancelled cps of uhf permittees who had requested extensions; increase coverage of uhf stations by boosters; announce that tv would be moved into uhf over a five year period.

Miss Hennock recommended legislation that would bar from interstate shipment any sets that were not all-channel receivers.

Excerpts From Uhf Hearing Record

ALTHOUGH the bulk of the Senate Communications Subcommittee's study of uhf problems has been submitted verbally, much detailed evidence has come into the committee's files through statements and letters.

The following excerpts were culled from such statements and correspondence and cover the period since the beginning of this investigation last month [B*T, May 24].

Wilbur M. Havens, WTVR (TV) Richmond, Va. (ch. 6)—Described early struggles of starting tv service, opposes uhf recommendations to move all tv to uhf, eliminate intermixture, establish freeze, etc. Says "many people feel a construction permit is an automatic key to riches." WTVR lost money in 1948 and 1949.

Dana A. Griffin, Communications Measurement Lab., New York—If all tv moved to uhf, suggests band be widened to permit "low cost color television."

A. H. Kirchhofer, WBEN-TV Buffalo, N. Y. (ch. 4)—Calls for elimination of tower height restrictions in Zone 1.

John L. Booth, WBKZ (TV) Battle Creek, Mich. (ch. 64)—Asks for complete use of vhf for all, by reducing Grade B service area of vhf stations, beam tilting, reduction of power, "otherwise this means the death of uhf and the extension of the clear channel psychosis."

Frank Conwell, WKRK Mobile, Ala. (applicant for ch. 5)—Spent \$75,000 already in hearing. Maintain status quo.

Milton L. Leich, WGBF Evansville, Ind. (applicant for ch. 7)—Spent \$35,000 on hearing. Subscribes to vhf group's recommendations.

John Esau, KTVQ (TV) Oklahoma City (ch. 25)—Too many jumped into television expecting a bonanza. Endorses Bricker bill to regulate networks. Refers to WKY-TV "hogging" network programs, terms NBC "malicious in its monopolistic collusion with WKY-TV." Refers to Muskogee ch. 8 case.

John C. Cohan, KSBW-TV Salinas, Calif. (ch. 8)—Termed uhf proposals as "smacking of socialism."

Farris E. Rahall, WQCY (TV) Allentown, Pa. (ch. 39)—Recommended all television be moved to uhf, with present vhf stations given one year transition period to operate on both present and a uhf channel. Suggested possibility of three additional vhf channels from "old fm band," plus other vhf frequencies through use of directional antennas. Also asked that Philadelphia vhf stations be limited in power to cover only Philadelphia.

Ansel E. Gridley, WWOR-TV Worcester, Mass. (ch. 14)—Recommends revision of allocation plan, particularly intermixture; favors "hiatus" on all future grants, vhf and uhf.

Dr. Allen B. DuMont—Answer to reference by Dr. Frank Stanton, CBS president, that DuMont failed to invest profits from manufacturing in network. DuMont has invested more in television network than all profits of manufacturing operations since company began. Claims superior position of CBS and NBC in television due to pre-tv radio affiliations. Refers to freeze and long deliberations on color tv which permitted "greater opportunity to NBC and CBS to achieve their stranglehold." Also rebuts testimony that uhf technically can never be a good service. Cites coming of higher power, better receivers, and questions statements that vhf fills in all shadow areas and uhf can never do so. Cites advantages for uhf—

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