big-league coverage
of a big-league market!

The KMBC-KFRM radio Team adds another feather to its cap with the exclusive live play-by-play broadcasts of all games played by the Kansas City Athletics, at home and away, and during the Florida training season. KMBC of Kansas City will carry American league baseball to fans in 83 counties of western Missouri and eastern Kansas. KFRM, a bonus to KMBC, serves the state of Kansas...carrying the play-by-play broadcasts into the rural and secondary markets of the nation's sixth richest agricultural state.

The KMBC-KFRM radio TEAM

in the Heart of America

Baseball coverage is typical of the powered programming that has made KFRM the leading radio combination in the Heart of America market. On the air a day, the Team carries a finely tuned program schedule that's nationally familiar building and holding a tremendous audience. Local-flavor news of regional importance, "live" entertainment and one of the most active farm departments in radio—together with CBS network programming—set the stage for advertising results that can't be equalled. For baseball adjacencies and choice run-of-the-log availabilities, see your Free & Peters Colonel.

IBC-KFRM
America's great radio stations—6th Oldest CBS Affiliate

Primary Basic CBS Radio

Free & Peters, Inc.,
Exclusive National Representatives

...and for television, the Swing is to KMBC-TV...

Kansas City's Most Powerful TV Station

SUMMER SELLING SECTION: 1955
start on page 43
PRESTIGE?

58% of W-I-T-H's audience have incomes of $5,000 or more!

Just about everybody in the business knows that WITH has the biggest listening audience in Baltimore City and Baltimore County. They know, too, that WITH provides the lowest cost-per-thousand listeners of any station in town.

But there's a lot of talk about the quality of this audience. The A. C. Nielsen Company has recently made a survey which shows the composition of the listening audience for WITH and one other Baltimore station. The other station is a powerful network outlet.

The upper group—families with incomes of $5,000 a year or more—make up 58% of the total WITH audience. Only 48% of the network's audience is in this group. In the middle group—incomes from 3 to 5 thousand dollars a year—WITH has 33%, the network 37%. In the lower group—under $3,000 a year—WITH has 9%, the network 15%.

So don't worry about "prestige" when you're buying radio time in Baltimore. WITH gives you all the "prestige" you need. Ask your Forjoe man!

—in Baltimore

W I T H

TOM TINSLEY, President

REPRESENTED BY FORJ O E & CO.
Kucera named time buying v.p. Increasing stature of air media at major agencies reflected in appointment of John Kucera to new post of v.p. in charge all time-buying activities at Biow-Beirn-Toigo. Move was described by agency's president, F. Kenneth Beirn, as decentralization designed to place media in closer liaison with creative groups. Kucera will work with all media and account groups on time buying. Function of over-all director of media will be abolished with Walter Smith, media director, resigning to join William Esty as v.p. and account supervisor.

FCC station limit rejected Tossing out by Washington, D. C., Court of Appeals of FCC's flat limit on number of stations under one ownership is not expected to mean immediate change. Decision requires FCC to give hearing to multiple owner; does not require commission to grant c.p. However, possibility of legal ceiling is not discounted since Congress, which is showing avid interest in broadcasting lately, has power to set one.

$100,000 study of blacklisting $100,000 study of entertainment industry blacklisting is underway headed by John Cogley, former editor of Catholic magazine Commonweal. Researchers are talking to agencies, nets, talent, unions. Staff of about 10 operates out of Shelton Hotel with backing provided by Fund for the Republic which has $15 million grant from Ford Foundation to use in civil liberties projects. Study was in works long before reports linking-ex-Communist Harvey Matusow with agency talent checks.

Disneyland spur to innovation Only program in tv top 10 which isn't in comedy, variety or detective categories is "Disneyland" (ABC TV). It's probably first time off-beat type has risen so far so fast, is considered season's best spur to innovation. Nielsen for 2 weeks ending 22 January has "Disneyland" in fourth place with 50.1 rating. Gap between third place show, P&G's "Lucy," and "Disneyland" is only 2 points.

Tv tape era imminent? Recent demonstration of video tape in color by Bing Crosby Enterprises adds to indications tape will start coming into commercial use as soon as next year. (See SPONSOR analysis next issue.)

Subscription tv long way off Opposition of many broadcasters to subscription tv will become clear within next month as industry responds to FCC's request for comments my 9 May. Informed opinion is it will be long time before decision is reached. Plight of uhf broadcasters is in background in subscription tv issue as in Senate Commerce Committee probe of networks. Main supporters of fee tv concept among broadcasters have been uhf and small-market tv stations who see subscription as means of supplementing income from advertising.
REPORT TO SPONSORS for 7 March 1955

B&M tv test to use testimonials
Burnham & Merrill test tv campaign in Green Bay, Wis., area is turning to use of testimonial commercials to hammer home brand identification. One wholesaler in area, on basis of preliminary observations, said B&M is running into perennial advertising problem: selling competitor's product as well your own through carryover effect. Chief oven-baked bean competitor, Furitan, has package closely resembling B&M's, making consumer confusion possibility. (See Part 3 in SPONSOR's continuing story of B&M test campaign this issue, page 40.)

Ratings critiques continuing
Criticism of ratings continues with 3 critiques almost simultaneously during February. (1) Robert E. Dunville, president Crosley Broadcasting, told AFA fifth district in Dayton researchers fail to measure whole coverage area of radio stations, sticking to tv-saturated zones. (2) Tom Flanagan, SRA managing director, told Southwestern Ad Association in Oklahoma "radio is too big to be measured," that "ratings are not research." (3) Roger W. Clipp, general manager WFIL, Philadelphia, released ratings evaluation prepared by Penn State graduate student under fellowship grant from WFIL-TV. Study analyzes ratings in fashion similar to that of recent ARF study.

RAB's new spot radio concept
RAB is developing new "threshold" concept in spot radio. Based on city-by-city research, RAB finds campaign may barely penetrate consumer's threshold of consciousness unless sufficient number of announcements is used. RAB president Kevin Sweeney told Omaha Advertising Club recently until 50 announcements are used in some cities "you get nowhere." "But after you begin to get terrific momentum . . . 100 . . . are not twice as good but might be 5 times as good."

Promotion aids tv show, magazine
Way for magazines and tv to tie in for mutual promotion advantage shown in upcoming "Fireside Theatre" stanza. Living room set for show, to be seen 29 March, was constructed under supervision of "The American Home." Room will be featured in April issue of magazine, on newstands week before broadcast. Department stores are expected to feature room with elaborate promotion materials to be furnished. P&G, via Compton, is NBC TV show's sponsor. Compton believes this is first such instance of magazine, dramatic show tie-in.

Hunt Food earnings double
Hunt Foods, which last year entered spot radio with musical announcements which won wide notice, has announced higher profit, record sales. '54 net earnings were virtually double previous year's, $1,601,394 compared with $848,369 in '53. Earnings per share went from $1.12 to $2.38.

Americans at CARTB meeting
Though U.S. has no industry—or private—coverage service on continuing basis, Canada's Bureau of Broadcast Measurement continues biannual surveys which next year will include television. BBM's annual meeting will be held 22 March during meeting of Canadian Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters at Quebec City. Among Americans who will address CARTB meetings are John Karol, CBS Radio sales v.p.; Thomas O'Neill, MBS president; Joseph Ward, president Advertising Research Bureau, Inc., Seattle; J. P. Furniss, v.p. Citizen's and Southern National Bank in Atlanta, and strong radio-tv advocate.

(Sponsor Reports continues page 127)
A GOOD TIME IS HAD BY ALL!

No advertiser gets a bad time on KOWH, proud dominator of every single daytime hour. Lowest average quarter: 34.5%. Highest: 65% RPT 65%.* A.M. average: 45.3%; P.M. average: 47.6%; All-day: 46.7%. (Next station 21.3%.)

The time was never better for a chat with the I.R. man, or KOWH General Manager Virgil Sharpe.

*Hooper Continuing Measurements, 8 a.m.-6 p.m. Monday-Saturday, Oct. '54-Jan. '55.
ARTICLES

The Two Toigos
The story of the rise of two cousins, once coal miners, to key executive posts at top-billing agencies Blow-Beim-Toigo and Lennen & Newell

Radio merchandising: do you ask too much?
More and more agencies and clients are admitting that radio stations have been pushed by competitive pressures into making merchandising promises that can't always be filled. Both sides air gripes on this growing industry problem

Esso's tips on tv news
After 15 years of spot tv news experience, Esso has evolved a format which it finds particularly successful. Here are the company's suggestions for the effective presentation of news on video

Hudson soars to napkin leadership with radio, tv
In 1946, Hudson paper napkins held 10% of the total napkin market; today, Hudson leads with 40% share. Tv and radio spot spearheaded Hudson's ad efforts (air budget, $1.4 million), have enabled them to build whole line of paper products

B&M beans' tv test: commercial strategy switched
When B&M found that its tv commercials on WBAY-TV were selling a competitor's beans as well as its own, the air approach was changed to emphasize B&M product identification; instead of six personalities, one now does most of the selling

SUMMER SELLING SECTION: 1955

Summer is no different than any other season
Contrary to the thinking of haters-takers, people are not dead to advertising in the summertime; they go on living pretty much as they do the rest of the year, working, eating, drinking, sleeping—and, most important, buying

Profile of summer radio and tv
Here are the facts on audiences in the summertime, on business levels at the radio and television networks and on a spot basis

Answer to basic questions on summer air
The facts-and-figures picture on summer sales and hot-weather radio and tv audiences is presented in half a dozen charts: summer-winter comparisons in viewing and listening, in and out-of-home; ratings, incomes, retail sales

COMING

The Two Toigos: Part II
The second article of this two-man profile continues the Horatio-Alger-like rise in the advertising world of cousins John and Adolph Toigo

B&M beans tv test: Part IV
What will be the outcome of B&M's switch in commercial approach? SPONSOR will continue to report the results of this currently-happening tv test

DEPARTMENTS

AGENCY AD LIBS
49TH & MADISON
TIMEBUYERS
MR. SPONSOR, A. S. Harrison
NEW & RENEW
SPONSOR BACKSTAGE
NEW FILM SHOWS
TV COMPARA PGRAPH
FILM NOTES
RADIO RESULTS
P. S.
AGENCY PROFILE, Les Persky
SPONSOR ASKS
ROUND-UP
NEW TV ACTIVATIONS
NEWS MAKERS
SPONSOR SPEAKS

Published weekly by SPONSOR PUBLICATIONS
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Advertising Offices: 70 E. 48th St., New York 17, N. Y., Telephone: St. 3-4869 Chicago Office: 40 K. Grand Ave., Chicago 2, Ill.

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Copyright 1955, SPONSOR PUBLICATIONS
DO NOT "PICK BLIND"
IN SHREVEPORT!

LOOK AT KWKH'S HOOPERS!

Despite local competition from six other radio stations, Hoopers show that 50,000-watt KWKH is the BIG Shreveport favorite, morning, afternoon and night. And remember — Metropolitan Shreveport represents only about 15% of KWKH's coverage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>KWKH</th>
<th>STATION B</th>
<th>STATION C</th>
<th>STATION D</th>
<th>STATION E</th>
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<tr>
<td>MON. thru FRI.</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>6.2</td>
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<td>8:00 A.M. - 12:00 Noon</td>
<td>44.3</td>
<td>21.2</td>
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<td>SUN. thru SAT, FRYE</td>
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<td>11.2</td>
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LOOK AT KWKH'S SAMS AREA!

In addition to local preference, S.A.M.S. credits KWKH with coverage of 22.3% more daytime radio homes than the four other Shreveport stations combined. Cost-per-thousand-homes is actually 46.4% less than the second Shreveport station!

KWKH
A Shreveport Times Station
Texas
Shreveport, Louisiana
Arkansas

50,000 Watts • CBS Radio

The Bronham Co. Representatives
Henry Clay General Manager
Fred Watkins Commercial Manager
TV Hooperatings (evenings Sunday through Saturday 6:30 to 10:30 P.M.), show KPRC-TV share of television audience three times greater than Station B, and twice as large as Stations B, C and D combined.

KPRC-TV

66%

STATION B
22%

STATION C
12%

STATION D
0.5%

KPRC-TV

CHANNEL 2

HOUSTON

JACK HARRIS,
Vice President and General Manager

Nationally Represented by
EDWARD PETRY & CO.

FIRST IN TV EXPERIENCE WITH OVER 500 MAN-YEARS
HOOPER - PULSE - ARB agree...

KPRC-TV

Leads Houston by LANDSLIDE

49 out of 50 top Houston shows* are on KPRC-TV

KPRC-TV  George Gobel  61  KPRC-TV  Buick-Olds Show  42
KPRC-TV  Waterfront  57  KPRC-TV  Truth or Consequences  42
KPRC-TV  My Little Margie  52  KPRC-TV  Circle Theatre  41
KPRC-TV  This Is Your Life  52  KPRC-TV  I Married Joan  41
KPRC-TV  Your Hit Parade  52  KPRC-TV  Ramar of the Jungle  41
KPRC-TV  You Bet Your Life  51  KPRC-TV  Donald O'Connor  40
KPRC-TV  Dragnet  49  KPRC-TV  TV Playhouse  39
KPRC-TV  Fireside Theatre  48  KPRC-TV  I Led Three Lives  39
KPRC-TV  Million Dollar Movie  49  KPRC-TV  City Detective  38
KPRC-TV  Roy Rogers  48  KPRC-TV  Ellery Queen  38
KPRC-TV  Lux Video Theatre  45  KPRC-TV  Dear Phoebe  37
KPRC-TV  Comedy Hour  44  KPRC-TV  Darts for Dough  35
KPRC-TV  Ford Theatre  44  KPRC-TV  It's a Great Life  35
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KPRC-TV  Life of Riley  43  KPRC-TV  Cavalcade of America  34
KPRC-TV  Robert Montgomery  42  KPRC-TV  News Caravan (Tuesday)  33
KPRC-TV  Mickey Rooney  33  KPRC-TV  People Are Funny  32
KPRC-TV  Mr. Peepers  32  KPRC-TV  Dinah Shore (Tuesday)  32
KPRC-TV  Curly Fox and Texas Ruby  32  KPRC-TV  Going Hollywood  32
KPRC-TV  Basket Squad  31  KPRC-TV  Badge 714  30
KPRC-TV  Imogene Coca  30  KPRC-TV  News Caravan (Wednesday)  29
KPRC-TV  News Caravan (Thursday)  29  KPRC-TV  Corliss-Jencher  28
KPRC-TV  What's My Line  28  KPRC-TV  Eddie Fisher (Wednesday)  28
KPRC-TV  Kit Carson  28  KPRC-TV  News Caravan (Monday)  27

*Hooper January 1955
(Pulse—39 out of 40; ARB—38 out of 40)
A Captive Market

WENATCHEE—
A 286 million dollar market isolated by the great stone curtain of 7,000 to 9,000 foot mountains — natural physical barriers to other station penetration.

Serving the Columbia Basin
America's newest farmland! Soon to be more than 500,000 acres under irrigation! A State within a State!

WENATCHEE—
"The Apple Capital of the World" on the mighty Columbia River, near the great dams: Grand Coulee — Rock Island — Rocky Reach — Chief Joseph Dams ATTRACTING NEW INDUSTRY THROUGH LOW COST HYDRO-POWER.

5000 WATTS
560 K.C.
WENATCHEE
WASHINGTON

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES
Moore and Lund, Seattle, Wash.

NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES
Forje and Co., Incorporated

AGENCY AD LIBS
by Bob Foreman

The I.D.: available and effective

It may seem a bit ostentatious to devote as many words as I'm going to here to the quickie of television advertising — the station identification. However, it seems to me that these offer such a tremendous potential for advertisers and stations alike that it may well be worth the effort and verbiage.

Furthermore, I recently made some remarks about I.D.'s at a CBS general managers' session and the comments afterward tend to bear out that the subject is of interest.

From what I gather, station identifications are just about the most available type of spot announcements. They can still be bought in prime evening hours even on the most heavily sold out of stations. They can still be bought adjacent to top rating shows. And they can be bought with real frequency.

It seems to me that agencies and probably too the people who sell spot time are not doing enough thinking about I.D.'s. To me, an I.D. should most always be bought as well as sold with a copy point of view. What can you do copy-wise in the seven seconds of audio allowed you and in the 10 seconds of video? Well, you can't reproduce the "Lord's Prayer" or show the Battle of Jutland or sell a 106-piece set of dishes, to be sure. But you can tell a concise story and you can make it dramatic. You can establish very firmly a basic theme line and do a job of package identification.

An example of approaching I.D.'s from a copy standpoint, General Mills started out with a heavy cake mix I.D. campaign to supplement and implement the longer copy being used in broadcast media and in magazines. They didn't try to use I.D.'s to convey Betty Crocker or to present involved service help. That would have been silly. Impossible, in fact. They let the print ads in the women's books do that. They used I.D.'s to help establish firmly and fast in the minds of American women a new 16-star theme line. "Betty Crocker Says, "I guarantee a perfect cake every time you bake . . . . . . . . . . . cake, after cake after cake" —and this takes no more than 10 seconds. Motion helped put the thought across cleanly and clearly and with impact. Frequency helped. So did sound adjacencies. So they were able to rely on the little I.D. to supplement and implement a broader copy story and to set up the theme line of that story.

Another case in point. The use of I.D.'s by the Schaefer

(Please turn to page 100)
12 ways to present your “commercial”

Now—with RCA's new Special Effects Equipment—you can have these 12 attention-getting effects right at your fingertips. You push the button for the effect you want. You swing the "control stick" (rotatable 360°) and put the selected effect in the picture wherever you want it. It's simple, inexpensive—requires no complicated equipment or extra cameras.

RCA's Special Effects Equipment consists of just two separate units; (1) a TG-15A control panel (shown left) and generator, (2) and a TA-15A amplifier. The Special Effects Panel can be inserted in any RCA Console housing. The other units can be mounted in your video racks. Installation couldn't be easier.

For quick delivery, order your RCA Special Effects Equipment direct from your RCA Broadcast Sales Representative.

RCA Special Effects Control Panel—with 12 push-button selection and 360° rotatable stick control.

RADIO CORPORATION of AMERICA
ENGINEERING PRODUCTS DIVISION
CAMDEN, N. J.
It's a FIXED race

in the land where TV means "taint-visible"

No doubt about it, radio's a sure thing in Big Aggie land. 660,930 families are staunch radio fans in the rich, 5-state Great Upper Missouri Valley. TV stands for "taint-visible" in Big Aggie Land; and no one newspaper can stride this wide land day by day like radio. And far in the lead by several lengths is WNAX-570. So whatever media you consider in other markets, there's only one low-cost, high-return way to get your share of the $2.8 billion buying income in Big Aggie Land - and that is WNAX-570.

WNAX-570

Yankton, South Dakota
A Cowles station. Under the same management as KXIV, Channel 9, Sioux City, Iowa's second largest market.
Dan D. Sullivan, Advertising Director
CBS Radio
Represented by the Katz Agency

49th and Madison

Sponsor invites letters to the editor. Address 46 E. 49 St., New York 17.

NOT AGHAST

I was interested in reading the story of Esso in your 7 February issue, ("Esso: 19 years of radio news sponsorship"). I was particularly interested in the suggestion that Harry Marshalk made to NBC to buy a five-minute news show.

Some of our people felt that five minutes was all that would be of interest to listeners and that 15 minutes was too much. We had been working with the press services to make their news service available to radio and we were successful. Our original idea was to push the 15-minute news program and that, of course, has been successful.

Marshalk's idea of four five-minute shows throughout the day was an excellent one. As vice president in charge of sales at the time, I just want to correct one word or phrase--"NBC was aghast." We weren't aghast -- we were interested and delighted and all we had to do was work out a five-minute rate. There was no pondering but there was a lot of figuring. You see, these programs were to go on stations, not on the network and it meant establishing a five-minute rate for our own owned-and-operated stations which would set a pattern for other stations. Esso first went network but it was difficult to lay out a network that would give them the coverage of their particular territory, and it was a wise approach on their part to go spot. A five-minute show on a limited sector of the country caused quite a problem from a network standpoint.

I just wanted to get over one point: we were delighted, not aghast.

Edgar Korak

SPOT RADIO IN '55

I wanted to tell you that was a right nice story on Q-Tips' radio spot campaign that appeared in the February 7th issue. (Spot radio; off to fast '55 start.) And, incidentally, a very interesting article -- good, meaty reading.

Thanks for doing such a nice job. More and more, I'm finding that sponsor... (Please turn to page 11)
Coverage that Counts!

7 major Michigan markets
for NBC, CBS and ABC

Now 100,000 watts!
Market you may have missed...

and the one tool that opens it BEST!

You can open a can with a hack saw. Or an...
But you don't. You use a can opener. It's the way it is with the Central South. This market can be opened with a variety of tools. But just one does the job BEST. This selling tool is WSM Radio. And to understand the reasons why, it's necessary to have an inside look at the Central South, U. S. A.

The first place, the Central South is a big market—a $2,713,371,000 market. More than twice the size of any city of Baltimore, Buffalo, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, or Houston.

The Central South is a little known market—a market composed largely of families and people who live in small towns. It is not an easy market to reach and sell. For the time buyer or advertising manager it represents an unusually tough problem because of the amount of money necessary to open the area with solid advertising support.

The cost is prohibitive, if you attempt to do it with the combination of a Nashville radio station (other than WSM) and small town stations to plug most of the uncovered gaps. The cost is completely out of line, if you attempt to buy a combination of a Nashville newspaper and small town papers. Television leaves well over half the area uncovered from the standpoint of consumer dollar penetration.

There is one tool that opens this rich market. One selling tool that takes your advertising message to all the Central South at a cost that is within the bounds of the sensible advertising budget. This is radio station WSM.

We would like to have one of our representatives (either from the station or from your nearest Petry office) sit down at your desk to show you what Radio Station WSM can do for your product in this rich Central South market.

May we prove to you that WSM is the one selling tool that can open the entire Central South Market to your product at a reasonable cost?

WSM RADIO
NASHVILLE • CLEAR CHANNEL • 50,000 WATTS
THE ONE-TWO STORY

Consistently first choice in the Columbus Market

20 top pulse rated programs
day and night

CBS for CENTRAL OHIO

WBNS radio
COLUMBUS, OHIO

- or asks and answers the questions we all have in the business—it's the best!

ANITA WASSERMAN
Timelayer
Laurence C. Gambiner Adv.
New York

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

I have gone through your All-Media Evaluation Study and offer my warmest congratulations to SPONSOR for putting so much important information between two covers.

Both CBS Radio and CBS Television can use this to good advantage.

FRANK STANTON
President, CBS
New York

SRA I.D. LIST

We were left out of SRA's list of the new proposed full screen I.D. stations in your recent issue. For the record, we agreed to this proposal, and so stated, as far back as October 1954 and are currently carrying such I.D.'s on our station.

HAROLD E. ANDERSON
Manager, WDEF-TV
Chattanooga

OFFICE EQUIPMENT ON AIR

I have a problem concerning the radio advertising of office equipment. Having no local guidance I take the liberty of writing to you inquiring whether you have on file any success stories along this line.

Any help that you could give me would be greatly appreciated and I'm sure that if any one can help, SPONSOR can.

BRUNO BITKOWSKI
Sales Representative, CKOV
Ottawa

- Capsule case histories of successful radio advertising of the National Service Co. in Billings, Montana, makers of office equipment, and on the Heaps Typewriter Clinic in Phoenix appeared in the 1953 RADIO RESULTS. SPONSOR Services Inc. publishes yearly editions of radio and TV results, indexed compilations of the capsule results which run in each issue of SPONSOR. The 1954 edition of RADIO and TV RESULTS are available at $1 each.

TV DICTIONARY/HANDBOOK

Many thanks for the copy of Tv Dictionary/Handbook for Sponsors, and it should be handy to a reference for a lot of people, especially newcomers as they enter the field of television. Now you will be challenged to keep it up-to-date!

ORRIN E. DUXLAP, JR.
Vice President, RCA
New York
Give your sales that punch in Portland, Oregon

THE BIG PICTURE!

KLOR - TV

ABC TELEVISION NETWORK
OPERATING WITH A FULL 238,000 WATTS
246,000 TV SETS IN USE

for availabilities call...

GEORGE P. HOLLINGBERRY CO.
CHICAGO NEW YORK LOS ANGELES
ATLANTA SAN FRANCISCO

CHANNEL 12
S. JOHN SCHILE
Gen. Mgr.
HENRY A. WHITE
Pres.

OREGON TELEVISION, INC.
915 N. E. Davis St., Portland 14, Oregon
Fleming 9721

7 MARCH 1955
And you can't hardly get those true rays-to-richer stories no more!

- 1949 sales volume when Ma and Pa Harry Fox cook Trewax on kitchen stove and sell it door-to-door.
- Quality-wise housewives begin asking hardware stores for "that Cadillac of floor waxes." Family sets up small factory.
- 1950 sales double, then re-double yearly thereafter. Only trade advertising was used.

1951 1952 1953

Then Trewax budgets a consumer campaign: most of it for 75 announcements a month on KBIG because it covers all Southern California at lowest cost per impression, the balance in Sunset Magazine.

1954 sales double 1953 and reach six figures. 95% distribution achieved in hardware, paint, department and floor covering stores.


The magic ingredient in Trewax: carnauba. The magic ingredient in Southern California advertising: Radio and KBIG.

Lorena Mayer, Campbell-Ewald, New York, feels that accurate and up-to-date coverage data for radio-stations would be somewhat comparable to the potential readership guarantees magazines make with their circulation figures, "and very helpful in buying time." "Ratings shouldn't be the end-all in buying time," she told sponsor. "I'd much prefer to know a station's coverage in its listening area, and know it in reliable terms, than to know what rating one of its time periods has had. In the past, radio stations have done a slightly better job of providing reliable coverage materials, perhaps because they've been around longer. I hope T&B will come up with some solution or suggestion for tv stations in the near future."

Tom Mahon, Reoton & Bouldes, New York, finds himself in a somewhat unique position at the agency right now: He's an all-media buyer. For this accounts, the Gaines Division of General Foods and Diamond Crystal Salt, he buys newspapers, magazines as well as radio and tv. "And it's a wonderful way of buying," says he. "For one thing, this system gives the buyer a broader scope. You don't buy in a vacuum, but rather you see where each medium fits in in the over-all advertising sums of your products. Take radio, for example: it's a terrific low-cost medium for getting across rewriter copy or to push a product that doesn't need vital demonstration. But sometimes timebuyers can lose sight of that. Whereas, if you're looking at all media in relation to your product, you have a more complete picture."

Fred McCafferty, Donahoe & Coe, New York, says that his product is ideal for merchandising: motion pictures. "We're very conscious of promotion on and off the air. Ratings and audience composition have always been important, but these things being equal, it's the station with the added push that rates the business. In our radio and tv buys for motion pictures (MG M) we feel we have the ideal product for promotional possibilities. The editorial value at a soap or breakfast food can be questionable, but we feel that stars like Esther Williams and Robert Taylor and musical scores like 'Kiss Me Kate' and 'Brigadoon' are good program content. The agency, through the reps, can suggest that stations get out and work on a movie promotion, but in the end it is only the station itself that can produce extras."
so **prove it** we did...and how!

We'd been telling our advertiser that KBS coverage and KBS audience rating was terrific. The advertiser told us they believed us because business was good in KBS markets but how much help was KBS providing? We said, a lot. They said *prove it!* Our audience survey has resulted in what the advertiser calls "The most astonishing results I've ever seen in radio."

**plus...amazing merchandising aids!**

KBS stations not only deliver surprisingly large audiences (see survey, yours for the asking) but they work like they were all on your payroll—getting store displays, helping with distribution—promoting your products and your programs in their markets. We can prove *that*, too!

---

**SEE FOR YOURSELF**

*complete facts file on request!

---

NEW YORK  
580 Fifth Avenue  
Plaza 7-1460

SAN FRANCISCO  
57 Post Street  
Sutter 1-2440

CHICAGO  
111 West Washington St.  
SState 6-3203

LOS ANGELES  
3454 Wilshire Blvd.  
Dinkus 3-2510

THE VOICE OF HOMETOWN AND RURAL AMERICA

7 MARCH 1955
The Sign of Good Television

This symbol—and all its associated programs and sponsors—will be seen by millions over the coming weeks.

As for the best in television viewing today, and in the future...

From now on, whether you are watching your favorite shows on Channel 19 or any other channel, you can be sure that the quality and content of the programming will be top-notch.

In four weeks, 1,844 announcements, 30,304 newspaper lines.

Keep your eye on Channel 19!
Your campaign in Milwaukee

On February 27, WXIX became the new Milwaukee station for the CBS Television Network and enabled Milwaukee viewers for the first time to see the network’s complete line-up of the most popular stars and shows in television on WXIX.

A full week in advance, WXIX initiated one of the biggest advertising campaigns ever launched behind a new station: a large-scale newspaper campaign continuing over a four-week period, together with an imposing outdoor campaign covering 64 billboards throughout the entire Milwaukee area.

The real backbone of this comprehensive campaign consists of a continuing barrage of both day and night on-the-air promotion announcements by the network’s stars.

The whole purpose of this effort, of course, is to build audiences for your campaign in the important Milwaukee market. To get the most out of this market and the most popular program schedule in all television, get in touch with CBS Owned WXIX or CBS Television Spot Sales.

WXIX
Milwaukee Station for the CBS Television Network
"When Preen was started in 1942, the basic theory was that all company advertising would be on radio, and for five or six years 100% of our budget was in radio," says Allrich Harrison, president of A. S. Harrison Co., which manufactures Preen, a floor wax. Calkins & Holden is the agency.

"Radio and tv together have never had less than 75% of our total annual advertising budget."

Preen is sold as a high-quality floor wax, priced somewhat higher than competing brands, such as Johnson’s and Beacon. It has distribution mainly along the Eastern Seaboard.

Harrison’s use of radio has not changed through the years. He continues to use minute participations in early-morning radio shows. On tv, Preen has been advertised only on one or two metropolitan stations, and then with halos in 10- and 20-second announcements.

"Tv’s a fine medium," says Harrison, "but it’s far too expensive for the small advertiser to take advantage of it."

His first series of tv films cost $700. This year Harrison paid $1,700 for one 20-second and three 10-second films.

Harrison hesitated for a moment, then grinned. "Tell you something, though," he confided. "I certainly like what my competitors are doing. I watch The Robert Montgomery Playhouse avidly."

He went on to discuss the relationship of his advertising budget to the distribution of Preen. "At the moment, we are not planning to push distribution into other areas," he said. "One reason, of course, is the fact that we’d be entering a higher freight charge zone if we expanded. Another reason is our advertising budget. It’s been increasing slowly but steadily. However, in opening up new markets, you need extra heavy advertising appropriations. Reshifting our funds at the moment would mean neglecting sales in our established markets and we don’t want to do that."

Harrison is currently making plans for his fall campaign. "It’s likely that we’ll be adding more radio again."

He buys radio on a 39-week basis, taking a brief summer hiatus. Minimum frequency is three announcements weekly.

On his desk, Harrison has a picture of his one grandchild. "That’s my hobby," said he, pointing to the baby picture. "Being with the my hobby," said he, "being with the little one."
Presenting in New Orleans . . ,
Complete studios exclusively for color telecasting.
Located immediately adjacent to our main studios
12,000 additional square feet for **COLOR** telecasting
"Best darn salesman I've ever seen!"

You know that the salesman who makes the most calls gets the most orders. That's why Mt. Washington TV is the "Best darn salesman" you can buy — it makes more calls — reaches more people in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire.

That's why the sponsors of Two For The Money, Red Skelton and Voice of Firestone hired Mt. Washington TV ... because Mt. Washington TV does make the most calls ... and at about half the cost of any other three TV stations in the area combined.

CBS-ABC   WMTW   Channel 8

John H. Norton, Jr., Vice Pres. and General Manager  REPRESENTED NATIONALLY BY HARRINGTON, RIGHTER & PARSONS, Inc.

7 MARCH 1955
the BIRDS belong to everyone

When the WFAA Early Birds have a birthday, everybody celebrates.

Folks all over the Southwest will join in the week-long festivities March 28-April 3, when the nation's oldest live breakfast show completes its 25th year on the air.

And as a special Silver Anniversary bonus, the Early Birds have doubled their air time. The 16-person cast of this locally produced show now starts an hour earlier — at 6 a.m. — to bring the Early Birds' special brand of "good morning" to their thousands of loyal fans all over Radio Southwest.

This loyalty creates a warmly receptive atmosphere for your advertising. Sales messages on the Early Birds reach all members of the family when they're all together; they sell everything from food products (Morton's has been a sponsor for 10 years) to shaving cream (Mennen's, 7 years).

When you advertise on the WFAA Early Birds, you sell to the whole, big profitable WFAA area, because in the Southwest, the "Birds" belong to everyone.

Ask the Petry man for more information.

A Clear Channel Service of the Dallas Morning News

WFAA

Alex Keece, Manager
Geo. Utley, Commercial Manager
Edward Petry & Co., Inc., Representative

50,000 WATTS

SPONSOR
1. New on Radio Networks

**AGENCY**
- Moyer & Cottron, Utica
- Wallace Ferry-Hanly, Chi
- Wallace Ferry-Hanly, Chi
- Wallace Ferry-Hanly, Chi
- C. L. Miller, NY
- Grant, Det
- YOR, NY
- YOR, NY
- William Esty, NY
- Ogilvy, Benson & Mather, NY
- Foote, Cone & Belding, LA & NY
- BBDO, LA

**STATIONS**
- CBS full net
- CBS 206
- CBS 205
- CBS 206
- CBS 206
- MBS 510
- CBS 111
- CBS 190
- CBS 206
- ABC full net
- KNX-CRPN 21
- Don Leo 45
- NBC full net
- ABC 45

**PROGRAM, time, start, duration**
- Galen Drake variety show: partic: Sat 10-10:30; 10:30-10:45; 19 Mar; 13 wks
- Rosemary Clooney Show: Th 9-9:15 am; 3 Mar; 52 wks
- My Little Margie, co; Sun 8-30-9 pm; 6 Mar; 52 wks
- Tennessee Ernie Show: power plan: 10:30-10:45; 21 Feb; 52 wks
- Multi Message: M-F 8-8:30 pm; 2 Feb; 8 wks
- Galen Drake; Sat 8:55-9 am; 5 Feb; 52 wks
- Wendy Warren & the News: dramatic portion: F & Th 9-9:15 am: 1 Feb; 9 wks
- Bing Crosby Show: WOF 9-9:15 am PST: 2 Feb; 9 wks
- Weekend News; Sat & Sun on the hour 9 am: 19 Feb; 8 wks
- The Whizzler; co; Sun 7-30-8 pm; 6 Feb; 52 wks
- Clifford Eads; alt MWF & T; Th 8-8:15 am PST: 17 Feb; 52 wks
- People Are Funny; alt T 8-8:30 pm; 5 April; 1955 season
- Burgle Music Box; M-F 9-9:30 pm; 14 Feb; 52 wks

2. Renewed on Radio Networks

**AGENCY**
- SSG6, NY
- MacManus, John & Adams, Det
- Dean Simmons, LA
- KPP, NY
- Knudsen, NY

**STATIONS**
- CBS 187
- CBS 204
- KNX-CRPN 28
- CBS 29
- CBS 206
- KNX-CRPN 30

**PROGRAM, time, start, duration**
- Douglas Edwards: with the News You Need to Know: partic; W, Th; F 7:55-8:55 pm PST; 5 1953 wks
- Garden Gate: Sat 9:45-10 am & Sun 8:30-8:45 am: 19 Feb; 14 wks
- Phil Norman; Sun 3-4-5 pm PST; 6 Feb; 39 wks
- Alan Jackson; M-F 6-6:15 pm; 4 April; 39 wks
- Arthur Godfrey Time; M, every 4th F 10:30-10:45 am: 21 Feb; 52 wks
- Texas Sports Final; M-F 5:30 pm PST; 28 Feb; 52 wks

3. Broadcast Industry Executives

**NAME**
- Bob Atkins
- Fred Allen, Jr
- Addition Armer
- Robert T. Anderson
- Maury Baker
- Anthony C. Bartley
- Robert Buel
- Thomas A. Beemer
- Betty Benton
- Richard L. Beesemyer
- Paul Blair
- Jimmy Blair
- Edwin R. Boroff
- Richard D. Buckley
- Edmund Bunke
- George C. Castelman
- Harvey C. Carter
- Tom Cole
- Bruce Cooler
- John Durkee
- Robert W. Dunagan
- Jay Elsberry
- Saul Faust
- John Donald Foley
- Howard Garland
- George Goldmine
- Ernest H. Hall
- Elmer Hanson
- Donald W. Harding
- Gerald Harris
- Tom Hawley
- John E. Hill
- Dick Holloway
- Oscar Huff, Jr
- John S. Hughes

**FORMER AFFILIATION**
- WIBC, Indpls, commcl prod
- KOX, Tullahoma, commcl, acct exec
- ABC Radio, NY, dir or prog sls
- WISE-TV, Asheville, N. C., mgf of supv & oper
- WMC-TV, NY, acct exec
- KOAT-TV, Albuquerque, N. m, acct exec
- KBIG, LA, acct exec
- KDFH-TV, LA, acct exec
- Economic Trend Line Studies
- TelProm, Phila, regi mgf
- Westminster Radio, gen us mgf
- John Blair, NY, acct exec
- KNXT, LA, mgf
- CBS Spot Sales, NY, sls mgf
- WMUR & TV, Manchester, N. H., gen mgf
- KEY-T, Santa Barbara, acct exec
- MPFTV, sls mgf
- Natt Film Ed of Canada, Chi, chg of Chi office
- KOAT, Albuquerque, acct exec
- ABC Radio, NY, dir of sales
- Internat News Photo, sls mgf
- CBS-Owned TV Stations Prom Serv, dir
- Alpert Film Hollywood, prom dir
- WCAU-TV, Phila, tv prom dir
- KNOX, Grand Forks, N. D., gen mgf
- Edward Petrty, NY, asst mgf of r dept
- WCTC, New Brunswick, acct exec
- CBS R, NY, acct exec
- KTRK-TV, Houston, consultant & acting prod mgf
- WTRC, Elkhart, Ind, gen mgf
- WFTV, flute, acct exec
- Paul H. Rayner, NY

**NEW AFFILIATION**
- WITN, Cal, coordinate commcl prod
- KONG, Vitional, sls dir
- Same, acct exec
- WRC, Washington, acct exec
- Blair-TV, SF, acct exec
- CBS TV Film Sls, England
- CBS TV, Los Angeles, acct exec
- NBC Film, NY, Western sls
- Same, sls serv mgf
- KNXT, LA, acct exec
- Ziv, Chi, acct exec
- Same, NY, asst ntl sls mgf
- NBC Central, acct exec
- WNIN, NY, sls mgf
- WUXI, Milwaukee, gen mgf
- Free & Peters, NY, TV acct exec
- WEAN, WPBJ, Providence, commcl mgf
- KFMB, San Diego, prom
- Guild Films, sls rep in LA, Texas, N, sls mgf
- KFOX, LA, acct exec
- Ziv, Chi, acct exec
- Same, NY, asst ntl sls mgf
- NBC Central, acct exec
- Same, sls mgf
- KFOX, LA, acct exec
- Same, acct mgf
- WSOT, South Bend, sls mgf
- Same, acct mgf
- Avery, Knodel, NY, sls mgf

In next issue: New and Renewed on Television (Network); Advertising Agency Personnel Changes; Sponsor Personnel Changes; Station Changes (reps, network affiliation, power increases)

7 MARCH 1955
New and renew

3. Broadcast Industry Executives (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>FORMER AFFILIATION</th>
<th>NEW AFFILIATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andrew P. Jarec</td>
<td>Screen Gems, NY, dir of NY sls KXOE, Ft Worth, Texas, sls mgr</td>
<td>Procket TV Enterprises, NY, vp in chq of sls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howel Jones</td>
<td>GWC-TV, ch, exec exct</td>
<td>Same, vp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George J. Kapel</td>
<td>DuMont, NY, acct exec</td>
<td>KRET-TV, Sacramento, sls mgr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howard S. Kurt</td>
<td>WFIL, Phila, exec asst</td>
<td>MBS, NY, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George A. Kocher</td>
<td>WOR, NY, acct exec</td>
<td>Same &amp; tv smn mgr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert J. Kolb</td>
<td>WNEW, NY, asst dir of sls</td>
<td>Same &amp; tv, regl sls mgr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bart Lambers</td>
<td>NBC-TV Film Div</td>
<td>ZIV, sls asst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al Lubber</td>
<td>CHEX, Philadelphia, Ont, mgr</td>
<td>MCA-TV Film, field superv, middle Atlantic stations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don Lawrie</td>
<td>WJHL, m.s.m.g., sls dir</td>
<td>CHEX-TV, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph A. Levy</td>
<td>Clubhouse Prods, recog sls mgr</td>
<td>Same, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howard M. Lloyd</td>
<td>Filmore Studios, vp &amp; Chi dir</td>
<td>NBC Film, NY, Western sls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don Mack</td>
<td>CHEX, Philadelphia, Ont, comm sls mgr</td>
<td>Same, dir of NY dept tv sls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doug Manning</td>
<td>Cosby Broadcasting, Gen, dir of pr prom</td>
<td>CHEX, TV, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard F. McCarthy</td>
<td>WOR-R, NY, v, exec asst</td>
<td>WKRE r-tv, Cin, publ dir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William McCormick</td>
<td>NBC-TV, NY, acct exec</td>
<td>Same, acct sls mgr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank W. McMahon</td>
<td>CBS TV Film Div, adv &amp; prom mgr</td>
<td>SICA TV Film Div, adv &amp; prom mgr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Mann</td>
<td>Same, tv</td>
<td>Same, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dan Miller</td>
<td>Same, acct exec</td>
<td>Same, dir of special presentations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William E. Miller</td>
<td>CBS 8 Spot Slts, NY, acct exec</td>
<td>CBS 8 Spot Slts, NY, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack H. Mohler</td>
<td>WBBM, Chi, sls mgr</td>
<td>CBS 8 TV, NY, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graham Morse</td>
<td>WOR, NY, sls exec</td>
<td>KCAR, LA, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David W. Moier</td>
<td>GSTP, Minnis-ht, Pa, sls exec</td>
<td>Same, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Nathick</td>
<td>USS Navy</td>
<td>Same, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. D. Neuhoff</td>
<td>Law v-MGM, NY, dir of R-TV publ</td>
<td>Same, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George A. Nickson</td>
<td>KSBF, Frieg, sls</td>
<td>Same, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Daniel O’Connell</td>
<td>Albany Ganage, adv &amp; sls prom mgr</td>
<td>Same, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ted O’Connell</td>
<td>WBBM-TV, Chi, acct exec</td>
<td>Same, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. C. Packard</td>
<td>Rayoren, Chi, vp &amp; gen mgr of Chi office</td>
<td>Same, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don Park</td>
<td>KFV, Glendale, Calif, acct exec</td>
<td>Same, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard A. Pincus</td>
<td>NBC, vp in chq publicity</td>
<td>Same, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Pollin</td>
<td>World Broadcasting, acct exec</td>
<td>Same, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralph C. Powell</td>
<td>NBC, vp in chq of prod &amp; bus affairs</td>
<td>Same, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earl Rettig</td>
<td>KFI, Davenport, prod mgr</td>
<td>Same, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duncan Rees</td>
<td>NBC, mgr of bus affairs, tv exec</td>
<td>Same, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William V. Sargent</td>
<td>John Blair, NY, sls mgr</td>
<td>KTBV, Los Angeles, Calif, exec vp &amp; dir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tucker Spout</td>
<td>ABC, LA, bus coordinator &amp; asst vp to vp of western div</td>
<td>Same, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selje J. Seligman</td>
<td>TV, sls of eq: TV film sls</td>
<td>NBC Central Div, r-tv acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. E. Showman</td>
<td>PTV-CG-TV, Tulare, Calif, mgr</td>
<td>KOTV, Tulsa, sls slf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stan Sampson</td>
<td>KOOC, Salam, Or, acct exec</td>
<td>Same, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seth F. Smith</td>
<td>WDFD, Slp</td>
<td>Same, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don Stanley</td>
<td>The Neufville, Tri State Radio, Canada, natl adv mgr</td>
<td>Same, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. R. Thodeau</td>
<td>CBS TV Spot Slts, Chi, acct exec</td>
<td>WTJS, Phila, publ dir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Charles Thomas</td>
<td>MBS, NY, acct exec</td>
<td>NBC Spot Slts, NY, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lannon L. Thompson</td>
<td>WENM-TV, Bay City, Mich, acct gen mgr</td>
<td>CHEX, Philadelphia, Ont, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William L. Thompson</td>
<td>CPUL, London, Canada, acct gen mgr</td>
<td>WGMD, NY, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry E. Travis</td>
<td>KFJM, Tulsa, acct exc</td>
<td>KTBV, LA, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dugeth C. Troull</td>
<td>WPTM, Trenton, dir of pub affairs</td>
<td>Kon-Tiki-Live Shows, Chicago, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ken Vanderwer</td>
<td>Avery-Knoddel, NY, acct exec</td>
<td>Zion Trot Radio, Chicago, asst vp in chq of r-tv slts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fred E. Walker</td>
<td>CPUL-Kirland, Lake C, Can, comm sls mgr</td>
<td>Same, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbert Watson</td>
<td>WABC, NY, acct exec</td>
<td>Same, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Weathershaw</td>
<td>CPUL· Tulare, Calif, acct exec</td>
<td>Same, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. S. Westman</td>
<td>Blaine-Thompson, NY, pub dept</td>
<td>Same, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dale Wilden</td>
<td>Bow-Bem-Tonge, NY, r-tv dept mgr</td>
<td>Same, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mort Werner</td>
<td>KPOJ, Portland, Or, acct exec</td>
<td>Same, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry S. White</td>
<td>CPUL· London, Canada, acct exec</td>
<td>Same, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bob Whitely</td>
<td>Stewart-Warner Elec, depa sls mgr</td>
<td>Same, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Clifton Wingrove</td>
<td>CBS TV Spot Slts, NY, acct exec</td>
<td>Same, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip J. Wood</td>
<td>MBS, NY, acct exec</td>
<td>Same, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert D. Wood</td>
<td>CBS, acct execs opers dept</td>
<td>Same, acct exec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernard Ziedman</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

4. New Agency Appointments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPONSOR</th>
<th>PRODUCT (or service)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P. Ballantine &amp; Sons, Newark</td>
<td>Beer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Brodsky, Eastbrn, NJ</td>
<td>Beef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colver, Atordmke, Okla</td>
<td>Bread &amp; Muffins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. L. Clark, Pittsburgh</td>
<td>Fort Schuyler Bros &amp; Ale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husnut Sales, NY</td>
<td>radio station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrict Hubbard Ave, Milkmaid Div, NY</td>
<td>radio station</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michigan Mound, Auburndale, Fl</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shinnert, Maid, Shop Crop Div, NY</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Mills, Line Rd, Div, Minn</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. Gettlemann Brewing, Milwaukee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gobbel Brewing, Det</td>
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<tr>
<td>Omar, Omaha</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rentburger Bros &amp; Barhum &amp; Bailey Circus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. B. Thomas, JcC</td>
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<td>Utica Brewing Co</td>
<td>Fort Schuyler Bros &amp; Ale</td>
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<td>WBFC, Fremont, Mich</td>
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<td>WERQ, Big Rapids, Mich</td>
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<td>WCEN, Mt Pleasant, Mich</td>
<td>radio station</td>
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<td>Winc Advisory Board</td>
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5. New Firms, New Offices, Changes of Address

Atlantic Adv moves to 3607 Youkum, Houston, Texas

Broadcasting Times Sales offices move in NY 527 4th Ave, OXford 7-1696; Chi 39 E La Salle St, State 2-1405

Catactic Pictures of Calif move to 1027 North Seward, Hollywood 38, MO 2-681

Dimensional Photo Relations moves to larger quarters. 10 Park Ave, NY 22, FILL 3-1370

Benjamin Katz Agency moves to larger quarters. 1820 Spruce St, Phila

Paul-Taylor-Phenom Ltd becomes Paul-Phenom Adv 1830 Victoria St, Toronto


E. B. Hendrow Adv moves to 347 Madison Ave, Milwaukee

Don White & Rotob moves name to White & Shuford Adv, El Paso Natl Bank Bldg, El Paso, Texas
WHO IS IOWA'S FAVORITE RADIO STATION FOR DAYTIME LISTENING!

WHO  59.2%
WMT  29.4%
KRNT  13.2%
WOI  12.7%
WOW  10.9%
KXEL  7.7%
KMA  7.5%
KIOA  7.0%
KGLO  6.1%
WNAX  5.9%

The chart is lifted intact from Dr. Forest L. Whan's 1954 Iowa Radio-Television Audience Survey — the seventeenth annual edition of the Survey which has become recognized everywhere as the No. 1 authority on the broadcast audience in Iowa.

Iowa radio listeners' continuing, overwhelming preference for WHO is far from a lucky accident. It's the result of unprecedented investments in broadcast facilities — in programs and programming — in Public Service and in audience promotion.

Whether or not your advertising needs suggest your use of WHO (or WHO-TV), if you're advertising in Iowa, you should by all means study the 1954 I.R.T.A. Survey. Write direct for a copy, or ask Free & Peters.

BUY ALL of IOWA—
Plus "Iowa Plus”—with
WHO
Des Moines . . . 50,000 Watts
Col. B. J. Palmer, President
P. A. Loyet, Resident Manager

FREE & PETERS, INC., National Representatives

7 MARCH 1955
the first show of

the first sales plan of

CAPTAIN GALLANT

starring Buster Crab

Name star

Juvenile "plus"
By Allah! This program has everything!

The French Foreign Legion! The intriguing and mysterious desert. Native peoples and animals and customs. Unprecedented government cooperation for highest authenticity.

Add a name star like Buster Crabbe...and his son "Cuffy", in a role children of all ages will envy...and scripts that weave them all into top TV viewing—and you get a glimmer of the tremendous appeal of this program.

**FREE: A complete, integrated sales plant**

Included in the package is a built-in merchandising program featuring 36,000 free premiums for every market ordered: trading cards...autographed photos of Buster and Cuffy...comic books...membership cards and certificates. Plus free posters and special commercials, also free.

It's all absolutely free—and trouble free, when you buy the show.

"Captain Gallant" is a show whose performance in the living room and at the cash register will delight every sponsor. For full details and availabilities, call, write or wire—fast!
All afternoon long, the highest ratings for programs available to local and national spot advertisers in Philadelphia are on WPEN.

Here is how the seven PULSE® stations rank from noon to 6:00 PM. Unavailable network programs are so indicated, and local programs are compared for each quarter hour. For full minute participations, you can pick your spots on .................

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<th>NETWORK A</th>
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950 on the dial

WPEN The Station of Personalities

† Pulse, November-December and Current in and Out-of-Home.

REPRESENTED NATIONALLY BY GILL-PERNA, INC.
New York • Chicago • San Francisco • Los Angeles
by Joe Csida

Networks come of age in program maturity

Perhaps never before in the history of sound or sight-sound broadcasting have the men who are running the major networks indicated so complete, practical and aggressive an awareness of their responsibilities to do more than entertain via programing as is being demonstrated today. Attention was called to this again recently when NBC president Pat Weaver issued another of his memorable memos to all the web's producers. Pat stressed anew that it was the job of each and every producer to see that as much enlightenment, education and cultural content be incorporated into as many shows as possible. He cited numerous examples of how this has already been accomplished and insisted that a continuing and accelerated effort be made in this direction.

At CBS I am particularly and increasingly impressed with the almost incredibly effective manner in which nationally and internationally important news and historical developments are presented and coordinated into crystal-clear perspective. This is done not only within the framework of a single program or series of programs, but as between seemingly unrelated programs. All the way from *You Are There*, on which Walter Cronkhite and other CBS news staffers magnificently clarify significant events of the past, through the newcasts of current affairs by Doug Edwards, Ron Cochran and their fellow newsman, through special shows, notably those developed by Ed Murrow and Fred Friendly, CBS achieves a near-miraculous continuity. In the past several weeks, for example, CBS presented a special show on "The Fall of Malenkov," and Murrow came in with a revealing and incisive interview with India's Prime Minister Nehru, which shed light on current news developments unmatched by anything I've read or seen in any other medium. I truly believe that the networks in both radio and tv are programing with a sense of maturity and responsibility which surpasses anything previously known, and I think it's high time they got a little credit for it.

* * *

Artful is the word for the way Jackie Gleason is carrying off the reducing program we wrote of a few issues ago. In the three weeks he's been running the stunt he's dropped

(Please turn to page 102)
Land of TVA power and Atomic Energy power, Knoxville is fast becoming most famous for the tremendous buying power of her people.

Look at the figures: nationally, Knoxville is one of our 60 largest markets... and is growing rapidly. Within the State of Tennessee and the area, Knoxville ranks first, percentage-wise in: (1) number of married couples living in their own household, (2) largest number of persons per household, (3) lowest median age of population, (4) largest number of industrially employed.

Blanketing this 42-county Knoxville Market is WATE-TV, only VHF station in the area. It's the eyes and ears of sales-minded advertisers who keep consumer buying at record highs. There could be new opportunity here for you. Let us tell you the full story—today!
THE TWO TOIGOS

Cousins, ex-coal miners, they rose simultaneously to key posts at competing agencies:

Lennen & Newell, Biow-Beirn-Toigo

by Evelyn Konrad

If a soap opera told about two boys from an immigrant Italian family who leave a small coal-mining town in the Middle West to eventually become key executives in major Madison Avenue agencies, its writer would have some respect for the laws of chance. He wouldn't have them both rise to their posts simultaneously. But in reality, cousins John and Adolph Toigo, both from Belvid, Ill., both of whom worked in the coal mines as teenagers, took on new posts of prominence in competing agencies only one month apart.

John Toigo was named executive vice president and a partner in Biow-Beirn-Toigo last November. Adolph Toigo became president of Lennen & Newell one month later after the death of H. W. Newell.

Both agencies have major stakes in radio and TV advertising; both have over half their billings in air media. It is because of the importance of the two agencies in air advertising that SPONSOR presents this two-part closeup on the two Toigos.

There are, in fact, six members of the Toigo-Rigotti family who are in or of the advertising business. Says John Toigo:

“When my family heard that I was making $40 a week in advertising back in the Twenties, there was a mass exodus from Belvid and four younger cousins followed me to Chicago.”
HE'S FROM THE SOIL, says Milton Biow about John Toigo.
(Below pictures of young John; next issue, pictures of young Adolph)

John, as freshman below,
was first from Bend to go to
college. Few years later, Adolph
followed him to Chicago University

Both Toigos
worked in coal mines as boys
to pay way through school.
John (above) at 18,
takes lunch break.

"At the Indian Dunes
trying to be an author," that's how
John Toigo captioned Bohemian
shot of himself taken back in 1921

Turning point:
If John hadn't, into a fight
with freight car, in he might be a
or physics prof.

It's no exaggeration to say that the
Toigo saga sets some precedents for
Madison Avenue. For one thing, the
two cousins are in policy-making posts
at two competing top agencies — com-
parable to having another Fairless
heading up Republic Steel. Not only
are Biow-Beirn-Toigo and Lennen &
Newell competitive because both are
major advertising agencies, but the two
service directly competitive accounts.
Most prominent among heavy air
spenders: Biow-Beirn-Toigo's Philip
Morris and Lennen & Newell's Old
Gold. Both agencies also have big air-
spending beer accounts: Biow-Beirn-
Toigo's Jacob Ruppert breweries and
Lennen & Newell's Jos. Schlitz Brew-
ing Co.

There are other points of similarity
between the agencies.

Both rank among top 20 radio-tv
agencies (sponsored on December 1954):

John Toigo
has complete workshop
at home, does shelving
and fancier woodworking
for his Saverille
home on weekends and
in spare time.

Biow-Beirn-Toigo billed at the rate of
$13 million in 1954, with 69% of total
billings in the air media - $27.3 mil-
lion in tv, $5.6 million in radio. Len-
nen & Newell had $35 million in over-
all 1954 billings. 57% of total in air
media; its 1954 tv billings were $16
million, radio billings, $4 million.

Both agencies showed substantial in-
creases in air billings during 1954.
In the case of Biow-Beirn-Toigo, the
7% increase in radio-tv billings ref-
lected heavy spending by Bulova
Watch Co., Phillip Morris, American
Home Products' Whitewall Division
and P&G. Lennen & Newell's 1954 air
billings were fattened by $2 million
additional tv spending by Colgate,
Schlitz and Emerson Drug.

However, the years when John and
Adolph rose were years with their
share of troubles for the two agencies.
Both Biow and Lennen & Newell lost
accounts. In both instances, 1955 air
billings may be affected. Biow-Beirn-
Toigo's biggest loss, the Bulova Watch
Co., which accounted for some $5 mil-
lion in air media, was offset somewhat
by acquisition of the lighter spending
Bassett-Watch Co. Lennen & Newell
also recently resigned a heavy air me-
dia account, Lehno & Fink, sponsors of
The Ray Bolger Show, ABC TV, and
advertisers to the tune of some $3 mil-
lion. Thus both Toigos face chal-

SPONSOR
John’s the creative man: Adolph rose through research

JOHN: He got into advertising partly because “I thought I could write,” partly because he was offered an agency job (no pay).
Since then he’s been creative head in a Chicago agency, then filling station owner in Dalton back in 1933, copywriter at McCann-Erickson, v.p. at D’Arcy, and since November 1954, executive v.p. at Biow-Beirn-Toigo. Throughout his advertising career, he’s thought it important for key agency personnel to stay in touch with consumers, retailers, producers to give each campaign focus. He sums up advertising this way: “Sales are motivated by ideas. And, a good advertising idea must have distillation, focus—and no foolishness.”

ADOLPH: At 16 he graduated from male driver in the coal mines to full-fledged miner; moved on to Chicago at 20. A former college football star, he occasionally sprinkles his conversation with sport terms. After a short stint at John H. Dunham, where John worked, Adolph became co-owner of the Dalton filling station. In 1932 he joined Bryant & Boxles, where he stayed for five years heading research. At Geyer, Newell & Ganger from 1937 to 1942, he got into planning, subsequently joined Wm. Esty Co. as v.p. of analysis and plants. Adolph came to Lenner & Newell in 1952, became president in December 1954 upon death of H. W. Newell.

Challenges as their respective agencies seek to recoup; Biow’s is the greater problem with total billings loss at an estimated $18 million. (L&N has just picked up the $4 million American Airlines account.)

Tackling problems is no novelty for either of the two Toigos.
John Toigo came into the Biow Co. back in 1951, to head up creative activity. He took on trouble air account, Pepsi-Cola, to show how his theories work in practice. Within a year, he’d put the soft drink back into the rink, and it’s been chalking up sales increases ever since. He’s the man who modernized Pepsi’s famous jingle.
John Toigo is currently working on another problem sponsor, Philip Morris. This cigarette account has suffered sales setbacks despite the fact that it sponsors the high-rated Lucy.

Adolph Toigo had been at two agencies in a planning capacity before coming into Lenner & Newell in 1952 as executive v.p. and general manager. A researcher by background, Adolph considers himself among the “mostQty-minded of research men.” It’s not strange, therefore, that some Lenner & Newell accounts have 70% of their total advertising budget in tv.

“If you want to see the trend in media emphasis,” he told sponsor, (Please turn to page 117)

Adolph Toigo (far left) discusses campaign plans for each account with top management personnel. Gathered in his office (left to right above) are Walter Sweijferger, senior vice president and account supervisor; Jack Spires, treasurer; Tom Butcher, executive vice president. As Toigo puts it, “We cross-rough at the top and within departments on all plans. Quarterback of each account is the management account supervisor and his own account team.”
Merchandising by radio stations continues to be an industry battleground:

- **Sellers:** The majority of stations and reps today voice a common gripe: Advertisers, they say, are demanding too much in the way of “extra” merchandising frills, often using spot radio contracts as a club.

- **Buyers:** A growing number of agencies and clients admit stations have been pushed by competitive pressures into making merchandising promises that are often more than can be reasonably fulfilled. But, buyers add, agencies can’t be blamed for wanting what they’ve been promised.

- **In general:** The merchandising problem is widespread. A recent K&E study, reported on these pages, shows that more than six out of every 10 U.S. radio stations offer some form of merchandising aids today. All must decide how much to give whom.

The trend toward more merchandising by radio stations grows out of the medium’s general sales problems. While agencies have been turning with increasing interest to radio, client fervor lags behind with continuing dealer enthusiasm a big factor. Merchandising is used to bridge the gap. Agencies sell it to clients as a plus. Many stations add it because they find it difficult to stick to their guns and sell radio on straight advertising values. Perhaps the ultimate solution, it’s generally agreed, will come when clients are again fully sold on radio’s more traditional media values.

The nearest thing to a signpost pointing the way out of the tangle of claims and counter-claims in the radio field is the 4 A’s code of agency-broadcaster practices. It states that agencies “may accept” merchandising by radio stations, but shouldn’t ask for services “in excess” of what’s considered “proper.”

But the 4 A’s code, so far, isn’t solving the main hassles between buy-
Trade calls
SOLICIT AND OR PLACE DISPLAYS 31%  78%  9%  93%
STORE CHECKS 81  40  74  9
SOLICIT TIE-IN ADVERTISING 82  36  76  6

Trade mailings
LETTER 87  51  75  21
POST CARD 74  53  73  23
BROADSIDE 32  51  71  33
MERCHANDISING BULLETIN 38  51  79  22

Advertising support
NEWSPAPER TUNE-IN ADS 75  51  74  17
LOBBY WINDOWS 11  44  72  8
BILLBOARDS 13  51  68  25
CAR CARDS 21  51  65  20
STORE DISPLAYS 59  52  70  15

On-the-air support
GIVE AWAY PRIZES 62  40  74  8
PRODUCT MENTIONS 62  37  75  4
TUNE-IN ANNOUNCEMENTS 91  35  79  3
CLIENT PARTICIPATION IN SPECIAL PROGRAM 56  27  72  12

Other support
AID CLIENT REPRESENTATIVE IN PRODUCT DISTRIBUTION 81  28  74  3
MERCHANDISING PLAN OFFERING PREFERRED DISPLAYS 26  50  67  5


Buyers and sellers are disturbed because stations are squeezed so much promises often can’t be kept

much?

ers and sellers in defining what the “proper” amount of merchandising really should be.

Sponsor interviewed a large number of agencymen, stations and reps in order to reflect the various views held in the multi-faceted merchandising problem. Here, in more detail, is what sponsor found:

The seller’s viewpoint: A typical rep opinion of the merchandising muddle was offered by a veteran sales executive of one of the network-owned station rep firms, who said:

“Radio merchandising requests today have gone too far for the 4 A’s code to solve things. Whenever a major agency buys spot radio today, they almost immediately put the heat on us for ‘extra’ merchandising.”

Among station men, the griping is just as pointed. Said the assistant general manager of a leading radio-television outlet in Wisconsin:

“We feel that in many instances demands for merchandising far exceed a reasonable request on the part of the agency.”

Many stations—as much as one out of every four, according to K&E—try to protect themselves by setting up minimum expenditures in return for merchandising support, or else will ask clients to pay extra for merchandising. This doesn’t rid the problem.

The station manager of a big Pennsylvania outlet, hopping mad, cited to sponsor a portion of the recent “Radio-TV Buying Guide” prepared by N. W. Ayer for use by the 300 franchised bottlers of Hires Root Beer. He was particularly enraged by the guide’s answer to a headline reading Should Merchandising Be Considered?” The answer:

(please turn to page 113)
ESSO's tips on tv news

One of nation's largest news sponsors, Esso has carefully worked out techniques for getting most from news. Its best advice: Cover the local scene

Esso Standard Oil Co. is probably the nation's largest user of spot television news programs. Certainly it's one of the most experienced. Esso was experimenting with televised news programs 15 years ago, before commercial television was even authorized.

Before today ends, Esso will have sponsored 22 tv newscasts of Your Esso Reporter (ranging from five to 15 minutes) over 22 stations, plus weather reports on two other stations. This month Esso's televised news will reach a cumulative audience of about 5,993,000 families. To reach these millions via video, Esso will spend a sponsor-estimated $1.25 million this year—but break that down, and you come to a cost-per-1,000 of under $5 per news program.

The Reporter, in its present format, was first aired over five stations on 3 March 1952. (How Esso picks its tv markets and stations for the Reporter will be described later in this story.)

Because Esso's experience with television news could provide a guide to other sponsors interested in this type of program, sponsor visited Esso's agency, Marschalk & Pratt Division of McCann-Erickson, to find out what Esso has learned about television news.

(The program's 4-week cumulative rating is 33.1. In a four week period the average home sees 4.6 episodes.)

At the agency, Carl A. Peterson— who has handled Esso's air advertising since 1935—is vice president and radio-television director. Credit for Esso's commercials, says Peterson, goes to Gordon Page, radio-tv copy chief—"A really creative man," says Peterson. Recommendations as to which markets and stations Esso should use, plus other marketing and audience statistics, are the responsibility of Eugene J. Cogan, M&P media director.

Esso is unique among spot advertisers because of the close liaison maintained between client and each of the stations by Marschalk & Pratt.

Before a newly signed tv station airs its first Esso newscast, Curt Peterson and Tom Brown, who is the official liaison between the stations and the agency, visit the new outlet. Usually they hold a conference with the station manager, commercial manager, program director, news director and, of course, the men who will have charge of Your Esso Reporter at the particular station.

At the start of the conference, Pet-
son pulls from his briefcase a 25-page spiral-bound book. Although mimeographed, the book has glossy pictures and other illustrative material tipped in. The book contains instructions and suggestions for presentation of the Reporter and it resembles the book Marschall & Pratt gives to radio stations which air the radio editions of Your Esso Reporter (see "Esso: 19 years of radio news," SPONSOR, 7 February 1955, page 34).

The first thing Peterson does is to read the entire book to the conference, word for word. When he’s finished reading it, he asks if there are any questions. One day a station manager produced two sheets of paper on which were typewritten questions. "I was going to ask all these questions," the manager said. "But you’ve just answered them."

The book covers the basic elements of an Esso Reporter telecast such as format and the question of editorializing. But it also includes smaller points that possibly a station, however well intentioned, might overlook if it weren’t specifically spelled out. For instance, Esso makes it quite plain that

( Please turn to page 109)

There’s different "Reporter" on each Esso station, but identical formats, sets, maintain uniformity

Before newly-signed station carries first Reporter show, Burt Peterson, Marschall & Pratt v.p., conducts workshop session with staff then outlines program format

1. Harry Gianaris, WCSC, Charleston
2. Don Richards, WTOP-AM, Washington
3. Doug Mayes, WBTW, Charlotte
4. Taylor Grant, WPTZ, Philadelphia
How spot made Hudson No. 1 napkin

Paper firm puts record $1,400,000 into air media to protect
40% market share and launch new line of consumer products

In less than a decade extensive use of radio and tv have built the Hudson Paper Corp. of New York into the giant of the paper napkin business. Since 1946, the company's share of the market has quadrupled, now standing at about 40%.

So firm a foothold has been obtained in the consumer field via its napkins, that Hudson has launched an entire line of paper items, beginning with its major new entry, Satin Finish Napkins. Now being extensively tested in New York, Satin Finish will soon be heavily promoted in other markets.

Optimistic previews of future growth have prompted a $15,000,000 investment in Florida plant facilities aimed at ultimate national distribution and doubled capacity. Last year, sponsor estimates, Hudson did about $15,000,000 in napkins alone.

**Case History**

The company gives radio and tv much of the credit, points to the 80% recall of its famous jingle uncovered by a recent consumer survey it conducted as evidence of effectiveness. "We regard radio and tv as the essential tools for building brand awareness and usage, for winning a large share of sales," states ad manager M. S. Lewis.

Of this fiscal year's estimated $1,400,000 air budget, about 70% is allocated for tv, 30% for radio. Next year
the tv budget alone may exceed $1,000,000, as a market-by-market ad intensification develops.

All of this money is earmarked for spot. Though Hudson has used network tv—in 1930-31, CBS Bride and Groom was its vehicle—since 1952 it has preferred spot for the following reasons:

1. Hudson's distribution covers more than half the United States. Its Western line runs south from the Minnesota-Canada border to the Gulf. Spot broadcasting is the most feasible way of covering this huge, but non-national territory, the company feels.

2. Spot radio-tv deliver lowest cost-per-1,000 of all media, Hudson has found. Through an announcement schedule it is possible to achieve total market coverage more efficiently and effectively than in any other way, says Lewis.

Hudson concentrates on major urban markets, utilizes 35 tv stations in 34 metropolitan markets, 24 radio stations in 22 markets.

**Air approach**: Tv is the basic medium, supported heavily by radio. Newspapers are bought mainly for special promotions.

Tv offers the company the following aside from broad coverage:

1. Package identification. This is of paramount importance, according to Lewis, for the consumer still does not look for specific brands of napkins by and large. Tv drives home the package image, which, it is hoped, will remain with the viewer as a subconscious memory that is awakened when she sees the package in the store.

2. Demonstration of the product in use at a well set table.

In a redesign, which has recently been completed, an important consideration was the appearance of the package before the television camera. (See "Should you redesign your package for color tv?" SPONSOR, 21 February, 1955.)

On both radio and tv, the short 10- and 20-second announcements have been the most important. Reason is the simplicity of the commercial message for the standard napkin, which simply stressed quality and economy. The company felt it would be wasteful, and possibly harmful, to overload the listener with repetitious verbiage.

With the introduction of the Satin Finish Napkin and the paper goods line, the copy story has grown, and along with it a tendency to use a longer time period. In the future, there may be more one-minute announcements, an increase in participations. (Please turn to page 104)

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**How to make paper napkin socially acceptable**

is basic Hudson problem. Commercials highlight pattern and appearance of Satin Finish, suggest use propriety through attractive settings. Company likes film because napkins show up well. Listening to recording during filming are Sanford Levy of Blow, Jim Rose of Vidicam, and Mavis Mims, Charles Boland, Jessica Maxwell, Richard Holland. Below left, Boland and Rose are checking two product boxes. Film closeup of napkin also used during live commercials on "Tonight"
Blow-by-blow story of a television test

Burnham & Morrill switches commercial strategy, will emphasize selling via housewife testimonials to sharpen test campaign's impact

3RD WEEK OF B&M 26-WEEK TV TEST

This is the week-by-week inside report of what happens to a previously unadvertised product in a weak market when only one medium is used to stimulate sales.

Problem: A jobber reports Puritan, rival brand of oven-baked beans, is selling almost as well as B&M. One reason: tv campaign for B&M may be tending to put over idea of oven-baked beans in general rather than B&M specifically. Puritan bean pot bears close resemblance to B&M package, making consumer confusion a big danger.

Results: Said one woman at checkout counter of Red Owl, big chain in area: "I just got a tv set this week and this is the first product I've ever bought because of television."

Commercials: Veteran personality, Capt. Hal, will do most commercials in testimonial style. Station staff is gathering quotes.

Liaison: WBAY-TV is flying tapes of tv commercials to B&M in Portland, Maine, to keep ad manager on top of selling approach.

For the first time in television and trade paper history, sponsor is able to report the results of a tv test campaign as they happen. Sponsor recently revealed that the Burnham & Morrill Co. had just launched a campaign using tv only in a market where it had never advertised before and where sales of its oven-baked beans and brown bread products were low. The campaign was undertaken to see what tv could do for these Yankee favorites in a region where they had never achieved high popularity.

This is sponsor's second major series on media. The first was sponsor's two-year All-Media Evaluation Study (recently published in book form). The All-Media Study explored the role of each major advertising medium, urged advertisers to test media. The present B&M campaign is one case of an advertiser turning to a media test in the effort to solve a marketing problem.

"You're selling the competitor's beans as well as your own." That's the way one jobber in Green Bay, Wis., summed up his initial reactions to the Burnham & Morrill Co. test campaign after the first three weeks of television. He reported sales of B&M beans had jumped, but that rival Puritan beans were moving faster as well. One reason: the Puritan bean pot resembles the B&M packaging, making consumer confusion a definite danger.

Though the one broker's observations were far from conclusive, they were among the factors cueing a switch in B&M's commercial strategy.

Initially commercials were rotated among six personalities at WBAY-TV, Green Bay. Each sold in his own style. Now one of the station's personalities has been chosen to do most of the selling—and he'll use a testimonial approach designed to hammer home identification of B&M as the oven-baked beans. The personality's name: Capt. Hal O'Halloran.

B&M and its agency, BBDO, Boston, gave WBAY-TV free rein in the sales approach, although maintaining
a close check on the copy platform. (Tapes of audio used in commercials were flown from Green Bay to B&M's Portland, Maine, headquarters to keep ad manager W. G. Northgraves in touch with selling techniques.)

Capt. Hal was chosen to do most of the air selling after a conference among WBAY-TV personalities. Station manager Haydn R. Evans called a luncheon meeting of the six performers doing B&M commercials, aired the tapes of their sales messages. The consensus: Capt. Hal was the best beamman on the station. His approach: personal endorsement plus a form of testimonial based on quoting Mrs. Capt. Hal (also a WBAY-TV performer who helps the Captain read the funnies to the area's kids on Sunday morning).

Capt. Hal, who was a top personality for many years on WLS, Chicago, and NBC, runs an amateur talent show. 5:30-6:00 p.m. He does the B&M commercial in the closing minute of the show, saying: "Kids, ask your mother to come over here to the television set now."

In four cities of the area now, WBAY-TV staffers are out building a file of testimonials for Capt. Hal to use. The technique: Staffers call on a well known housewife, a "thought leader," leaving two cans of B&M oven-baked beans. Two days later they return to get reactions to the product, permission to quote. Capt. Hal will visit kitchens of some of the women for on-the-spot film commercials.

It's not possible as yet to gauge how effective the station's six personalities proved during the first three weeks of the tv test. Figures showing wholesale movement of the B&M beans were available through 15 February at [Article continues next page]

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**Total '55 sales 59% higher than '54 through mid-February**

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<tr>
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<th>1954</th>
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<tr>
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<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb.</td>
<td>3000</td>
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Bars above represent cumulative sales by number of cans for all B&M test products (two sizes of beans, one size brown bread.) Sales are at the wholesale level, reflecting movement of goods to the grocery trade. TV test began 24 January so that by latest date covered above (15 February) tv commercials had been on air for only three weeks. While 30 January 1955 shows big jump over 1954, gain between end of January '55 and mid-February '55 was smaller than previous year's. For analysis of why see chart next page comparing first half February sales in '55 with '54.

---

7 MARCH 1955
sponsored—present time. But the wholesale figures lag considerably behind actual consumer demand. Said W. G. Northgraves: "It won't be till the end of February before we can begin to judge what the consumer reaction to television has been."

Martin W. Bower, the advertising manager of B&M's broker in the territory, Otto L. Kuehn Co., gave Sponsor this on-the-scene report:

"We have heard all types of reports, both from the retailers and the wholesalers, with all of them reporting increased sales—but nothing phenomenal to date. They all feel the campaign is just now beginning to build momentum and the large increases in retail movement are yet to come. Our retail salesman, Mr. Alden Neville, who lives in Green Bay, tells us that he had gone in several small stores where B&M beans have been sold out because of more than usual demand. As more and more grocers begin to realize the power of this TV campaign, the more they'll tie in with in-store merchandising . . . ."

While sales at the wholesale level were up sharply during the month of January, as the trade stocked up in advance of the TV campaign, sales for the first of February 1955 were below those of 1954 in most of the test cities. It was apparent that jobbers, already heavily stocked in January, were awaiting orders from grocers before reordering (see chart below).

Total sales of all B&M products under test are 59%, ahead of 1954 (in cans sold), despite the February lull.

The B&M products being tested are: a 27-ounce size of beans, generally retailing at 33c; the 15-ounce bean can at 25c; the canned brown bread at 17c.

B&M beans are of the brick oven-baked New England variety. They cost more than any other bean sold in the area—indeed a can in some cases than chief competitor Puritan.

Together B&M and Puritan account for at most 4% of the area's bean sales, dividing the market for baked beans about 50-50. That's the crux of the problem—television has been called upon to solve. B&M wants to see whether the addition of television to a low-volume market can substantially increase sales and distribution. The test is "pure," free of confusing factors to the extent that B&M has never advertised in the area substantially before. If sales spiral, it's a done deal that can claim the credit.

It's apparent, however, that television is battling more than consumer inertia in the campaign. Puritan has a competing operation which is a strong sales pressure to buck. Grocers are being given valuable electrical appliances for quantity stocking of Puritan beans. Moreover there's the strong semblance of the Puritan bean pot to B&M's packaging.

It's to overcome these obstacles that commercial strategy has been revamped to pinpoint consumer reaction to B&M. Capt. Hal, following careful instructions from B&M's Northgraves and BBDO, Boston's Ralph A. Woodfall (a e), stresses the "orange and blue label with the big . . ."

(Please turn to page 120)

Next issue SPONSOR will report sales for second half February 1955 compared with last year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AREA A (50-mile radius of Green Bay)</th>
<th>1-15 FEB. 1954</th>
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<td>27 oz</td>
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<td>4. Gillett, Wis.</td>
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<td>5. Green Bay, Wis.</td>
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<td>6. Menominee, Mich.</td>
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**Totals A 510 230 90**

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<td>18 oz</td>
<td>27 oz</td>
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<td>7. Fond Du Lac, Wis.</td>
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<td>11. Sheboygan, Wis.</td>
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<td>12. Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.</td>
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**Totals B 170 75 20**

**Total A & B 680 305 110**

**TOTAL ALL PRODUCTS 1,095 dozen cans**

725 dozen cans

SPONSOR
Summer Selling
Section: 1955

Here’s new facts on rapidly-changing air picture during hot months. Included are '55 outlook, '54 review, basic research

Produced by Alfred J. Jaffe

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RADIO:

Summer audience slump disappearing

Highlight of radio section in Stovson’s seventh Summer Selling Issue are figures showing that gap between winter and summer audiences are being abolished as result of tv. Nielsen figures show that in latter part of listening day, summer audiences are higher than winter in tv homes. Section explains changes in radio network rates, highlights trends in both network and spot, discusses the latest developments in baseball page 44

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TELEVISION:

6 million more homes this July

Video section reviews growth of television homes since last summer, projects an additional six million since that time. The reasons for buying tv in the summer despite dip in viewing are gone over in some detail with emphasis put on 52-week discounts and the degree to which ratings of summer reruns hold up compared with original ratings. Also reviewed are client spending on the networks and the daylight saving time problem page 46

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6 pages of research facts on summer

This charted report to advertisers includes facts on consumer income and spending, summer sets-in-use, availability of radio-tv audiences starts page 49

1. The current up-trend in business augurs well for the coming summer. Income levels and retail sales keep winter levels in summer page 50

2. Over 90% of the regular wintertime audience is available during the summer months, according to a survey in one major city page 51

3. In-home radio listening holds up strongly in early-morning, afternoon and late-at-night periods, according to A. C. Nielsen page 54

4. Out-of-home radio listening in the summertime is at a record high, added 23.8% to the at-home audience in big cities last summer, says Pulse page 56

5. Tv viewing in the summertime follows the winter pattern closely all day, and late at night, with an evening fall-off page 60

6. Summer viewers are loyal to their favorite shows, prefer two-to-one to follow a year-'round show in hot weather than watch replacements page 62
Summer radio

Both Nielsen.

The fact that people don’t stop living during the summer has penetrated the encumbered advertising tradition of many sponsors who formerly took an ads-pauser during the hot weather.

It has been clearly established that during the summer months, (1) we are awake, (2) we eat, (3) we shop, (4) we buy, (5) we take baths, (6) we use products and perform the myriad other functions that commonly characterize the human species.

While it would seem that this should settle the summer advertising question once and for all, alas, it has not. There is still one last argument the die-hards have up their sleeves. And that is that people don’t listen to the radio or view TV as much when it’s hot because they want to stay home in the summer.

One can accept the argument of diminished tune-in and still advertise, of course. But it might be worthwhile to find out to what extent this is true and, indeed, whether it is true at all.

So far as radio is concerned—and this may come as a surprise to some advertisers—the gap between summer and winter listening is being abolished by TV. It has practically disappeared in many large markets and is on its way to disappearing among TV homes in general.

Details about hot- vs. cold-weather tune-in—and many other facts as well—will be found in the following pages of sponsors’ seventh Summer Selling Issue. The issue contains a roundup of information on spot and network TV and radio plus six pages of basic research material covering key questions about summer sales and audiences.

There’s a review of last summer’s air advertising together with some indication of what may happen this summer.

Radio audience: The outstanding summer radio trend is the disappearing gap between summer and winter listening. It is, without doubt, a result of television’s growth and is now clearly apparent in the radio listening figures in TV homes.
Audience slump is disappearing

...point to TV as reason for disappearing gap between summer, winter listening

For example: Nielsen figures on radio listening in TV homes, by hours of the day, during January and February compared to July and August 1954, show a small gap between the winter and summer months. (See chart below.) But listening in radio-only homes during those two seasonal periods shows a much larger difference.

In TV homes the difference between summer and winter listening (in terms of homes using radio) is in no case more than 3.1 percentage points, while the maximum listening gap between winter and summer in radio-only homes is more than 11 percentage points during three evening hours.

Moreover, during half the day there is more radio listening in TV homes during the summer than during the winter. These figures do not include out-of-home listening, which is higher in the summer.

The narrow gap between winter and summer radio listening is also apparent from Pulse figures, which suggest that there is actually no gap at all, at least in TV markets. In 23 major markets the average per cent of homes using radio at home by quarter hours came to 18.1 last summer. The previous winter the figure was 18.4 in 21 markets. (The two market lists are almost identical.) Figures for out-of-home listening during those two periods were 4% during the winter and 4.5% during the summer. Thus while homes using in-home radio dropped 3% during the summer, homes using out-of-home radio increased by the same amount.

These Pulse figures include both TV and radio-only homes and, judging from the Nielsen figures, if they were broken down into those two groups, the figures might well show a consistent picture of markedly higher radio listening in TV homes during summer.

Radio network: Since last summer the networks have reduced their evening charges. This has been done in various ways. Since radio network rate structures are complicated, the fine details will be avoided in explaining the changes.

At ABC, the gross rates have been sharply cut and discounts raised in evening time only. The combined effect is a substantial reduction in net cost for nighttime advertisers. Here are some comparisons between the old and new costs. They assume the advertiser will use a full network:

Gross rates are practically cut in half. An advertiser buying an hour of evening time will pay $10,463 net weekly on a 13-week basis and $8,991

(Please turn to page 63)

### Nielsen figures show narrow gap between summer, winter listening

![Graph showing percentage of homes using radio by hours of the day during two-month periods in winter and summer in 1954.](image)

Figures above show TV homes using radio by hours of the day during two-month periods in winter, summer in 1954. Listening in radio-only homes during same periods disclosed a much larger gap with pronounced summer dip during evening. Note that during the latter half of day summer listening is actually higher than winter figures.
Excitement provided this season by spectaculars will spill over into summer as sponsors of NBC 90-minute shows carry on into hot season. Already set are Saturday and Monday spectacular sponsors, while Sunday clients ponder. Above: Mary Martin in two-hour "Peter Pan." 

Summer tv: 6 million more home

Growth of the medium, together with 52-week discounts, economical rating

No one denies that the average amount of viewing per home declines in the summer. However, the growth in the number of tv homes from one winter season to the following summer season helps compensate for this dip. In addition, 52-week discounts, reruns, and cheap summer replacements bring down the advertiser's cash investment so that his cost-per-1,000 can be about the same during the summer as it was the previous winter. Many network advertisers who continue running their shows through the summer—rather than use replacements—are rewarded with ratings as good or almost as good as the peak viewing months.

The television audience: If tv set saturation continues growing at last year's rate, video advertisers this summer will be able to speak to six million more homes than last summer; or a total of between 36 and 37 million homes. This will give tv about 70% saturation. This means, for example, that a rating of 25 this coming summer means as much as 1.5 million more homes than last summer.

While home tv growth continues at a healthy pace, the station picture is one of slowing down. At the beginning of August last year there were 316 U.S. stations (including Hawaii and Alaska) in 237 markets on the air, according to sponsor figures. At the beginning of last month, the U.S. station figure was 430 and the market figure was 257.

The growth in the number of television homes and stations can actually give advertisers bigger audiences in the summer than during the previous winter, despite the average drop in viewing.

For example, in December, 1953, Singer Sewing's Four Star Playhouse on CBS TV got a 25.2 ARB rating. Telecast on 32 stations with an 80.7% coverage of tv homes, the show attracted a viewing audience of 5,320,000 homes. In July 1954, the show got a slightly smaller—though not significantly so—rating of 24.4. With a larger audience base and a bigger line-up—93 stations with 89% tv coverage—the summer audience rose to 6,740,000, an increase of almost 25%.

It is not so incidental that Four Star Playhouse continues running original plays during the summer and was op-
The all-year rate of growth pattern with CBS pulling away from NBC primarily because of increased daytime billings, though NBC as well as CBS showed substantial increases for the year. Du Mont registered slight increases during the summer as well as for the full year.

As might be expected, most of the important categories of advertisers showed increased summer spending in 1954, though some did better than others, PIB figures for July and August show. The "Big Four:" food, toiletries, tobacco and soaps—in that order—all showed handsome increases in summer network TV advertising investments. The most important summer increase was marked up by drug product advertisers, whose summer spending in 1954 was double that of 1953.

There were also decreases in three important categories of advertisers. These were insurance, confectionary and soft drinks and jewelry.

Though TV viewing declines in the summer, there are a number of factors that work to keep the advertiser's cost-

(Please turn to page 121)
Sales Winning Team

In the Rochester Area

Harnessing the power of a sales team in tandem or individually, WHAM Radio and WHAM-TV move a large share of their client's merchandise in Western New York. These prime movers sell everything from bobby pins to automobiles in tremendous quantities. Advertisers from Maine to California know the sales-pulling power of Rochester's First and Most Powerful Stations.

WHAM Radio...

For a cost as low as that of a package of cigarettes, 1000 people can hear your sales message on WHAM Radio. Since cost per thousand listeners on WHAM Radio is figured in pennies, not dollars, you can readily see radio is today's most effective, economical, mass-method of selling merchandise. Whether you are interested in just Rochester, the Rochester Trading Area or all of Up-State New York, WHAM Radio is a low-cost, proven sales medium. Our files are full of success stories about advertisers you know and respect. Will you let WHAM Radio help with your sales problem?

WHAM-TV...

Favorite NBC, DuMont and ABC and local programs are a regular must with thousands of area viewers. WHAM-TV's high Pulse-rated programs make sales to larger audience. Advertisers using WHAM-TV reach a potential audience of over 1,000,000 people living in 17 Western New York counties.

Put this winning sales team to work for you now. A WHAM Radio or WHAM-TV sales representative will be glad to call and explain how your investment can reap more profit dollars for you. Just telephone CULVER 7240, Rochester, N.Y., or anyGeo. P. Hollingbery office.

1180 KC—50,000 WATTS
Clear Channel—Basic NBC
Channel 5—100,000 Watts

ROCHESTER'S FIRST STATIONS
WHAM Radio WHAM TV
THE STROMBERG-CARLSON STATIONS
Answers to 6 basic questions on summer radio and TV

Up-to-date charts reflect summer activity in listening, in viewing and in sales

If the current over-all brightening of the economy and the up-trend in business are any indication, the summer of 1955 might well be a real boom time, a sales-record setter. It will certainly be no time for advertisers to let down in their selling efforts—lest new and enterprising sellers of goods, who don’t believe in hiatuses, swoop in and capture big chunks of the very live market.

This “live market,” as pointed out in the half-dozen charts on the following pages, is one that continues to earn and buy in the hot weather much as it does all year round. It is one that stays at home a surprising amount of the time in the summer (perhaps the increasing number of homes that are air-conditioned have something to do with this), and is to that extent available for radio and TV advertising.

It is also a market which affords a large and growing radio audience potential outside the home: according to Pulse, away-from-home listening in the summer of 1954 added a record 23.8% to the at-home audience in 23 major markets, promises to play an even bigger part this year.

It is a market who-se in-home radio listening and TV viewing habits in the summertime approximate its winter-time pattern all day and late at night. It is a market whose viewing audiences are loyal to their favorite TV shows no matter what the temperature outside, who prefer two-to-one to follow an all-year-round show through the summer rather than watch replacement programs.

The six pages of charts and editorial analyses which follow are meant to act as a guide to summer air selling in 1955 for clients and agencies. Grossman feels they offer convincing evidence that it’s time the old advertising superstitions—“Nobody’s home in the summertime” and “Who pays attention to advertising in the summer anyway?”—should be buried.

The charts are based on the most up-to-date statistics and information available from accredited sources. Figures on personal and farm income and retail sales are from the U.S. Department of Commerce, A.C. Nielsen furnished the summer-winter radio-listening and TV-viewing measurements; Pulse Inc., the out-of-home radio audience figures; Advertest Research, at-home audience availability and figures on the viewing of summer replacement shows.
What happens to retail sales figures in the summertime?

**INCOME: Personal income steady. Farm income up in summer, government surveys show**

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1. Personal income (billions-adjusted)

2. Farm income (millions)

All above figures 1954 unless otherwise noted.

**ANALYSIS:** Despite last year’s general economic dip, the nation’s personal income in summer held steady, stuck pretty closely to the high levels of the previous year. July and August were somewhat ahead of the first four months of the year. Though farm income did decline somewhat from that of 1953, Washington experts predict that in 1955, it will at least maintain the levels of 1954. Monthly personal income figures above are as reported by the Dept. of Commerce. Farm income, from the same source, is actual cash receipts to farmers.

**RETAIL SALES: Summer sales hold level, include heavy-air-using food, drug categories**

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1. Retail trade (millions)

2. Food stores (millions)

3. Drug stores (millions)

All above figures 1954. *Advance estimate.

**ANALYSIS:** Hot summer weather puts no damper on retail sales, as the Dept. of Commerce figures above show. U. S. retail trade figures, barometer of consumer purchasing, reflect that retail stores’ volume in 1954 (estimated at $171 billion) was about the same as in record-making 1953, according to the Dept. of Commerce. Food and drug products are two of air advertising’s biggest client categories. Food stores actually hit a sales peak in July. Drug store sales did as well in July as in January, were up 4% in 1954 over the previous year.

**GASOLINE sales hit summer high. FURNITURE, APPLIANCES maintain good volume**

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1. Gasoline stations (millions)

2. Furniture, appliance stores (millions)

All above figures 1954. *Advance estimate.

**ANALYSIS:** With car use heaviest in the summer months, it is only natural that gasoline sales should rise at that time—and they do. In 1954, sales at gas service stations showed a 9% increase over the previous year; this represents a greater gain in volume than was achieved by any other retail sales category in 1954. Furniture and appliances maintained about the same sales level as in 1953; but, as the Dept. of Commerce points out, the physical volume of consumption was actually somewhat higher in 1954 as retail prices decreased slightly during the year.

SPONSOR
Are people at home to listen and watch in the summer months?

**ANALYSIS:** Advertisers needn't worry if anybody's at home on a summer day (or night) to see their ad or hear their radio message. According to audience research of the past few years—and borne out again last August (1954) in a study made by Advertest Research in New York City—there are almost as many people available to tune in the radio or to set in the summertime as in the winter. Advertest's survey, which covered 763 tv homes in the New York metropolitan area, points out that in the average hour, day or night, there is at least one person present in 69% of the homes; and on an average day, 93.1% of respondents are at home sometime between 7:00 a.m. and midnight.

**SUMMER AVAILABILITY OF AUDIENCE IN TELEVISION HOMES**

The curve on the chart above indicates, not surprisingly, that the biggest at-home periods are early in the morning (84.4% of the homes report someone there between 7:00-9:00 a.m.) and late at night (83.6% of the homes were occupied between 9:00-11:00 p.m.). However, at no time during the day did the per cent of homes in which at least one person was present drop below 45.9%. This occurred between 3:00-5:00 p.m., represents the day's low-point.

**HOW MANY HOURS PER AVERAGE SUMMER DAY ARE PEOPLE AT HOME?**

The 93.1% of Advertest's respondents who reported being at home some time during the average summer day are in an average of 10.32 hours between 7:00 a.m. and midnight, says the survey. The largest percentages of respondents stay at home either five to seven hours (13%), nine to 11 hours (10.7%) or over 17 hours (16%).

**7 March 1955**
WKRC

NOW THE

TELEVISION STATION

316,000


CBS TELEVISION NETWORK
TV
OST POWERFUL
EN in Cincinnati

watts on channel 12
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Ken Church, National Sales Mgr.

PRESENTED BY THE KATZ AGENCY
What is the radio listening picture during the summer months?

**ANALYSIS:** How does radio listening in January differ from that in July? In the Nielsen chart below, average per cent radio homes tuned in is recorded hour-by-hour, with the differences in summer-winter levels noted below at each hourly time segment.

In reading and interpreting the graph, two points should be kept in mind: (1) The curves reflect only homes tuned in, not listeners per set. According to ARB, there are approximately 50% more listeners per set at night than in the daytime. (2) The chart does not take into account the auto radio audience, which, with summer the big driving time, would particularly affect summer listening figures. Estimates on the total number of auto radio sets range from 28.8 million, according to the ARF study of May 1954, to the 37.3 million which Reg Rollinson, eastern sales manager of the Quality Radio Group, says are on the road today. (He bases his figure on AMA statistics reporting radio-equipped cars produced and sold.)

By and large, the summer radio curve follows the pattern of the winter curve from daybreak to about 6:00 p.m. Both show a rapid and continual rise from early a.m. to a peak (the highest all day) between 1:00 and 2:00 p.m. During the entire afternoon (2:00-6:00 p.m.) the curves run practically side by side with an average difference amounting to 1.3 percentage points. But after 6:00 p.m., while the winter listening rises somewhat and maintains a level till 10:00 p.m., the summer curve starts to drop and keeps going downhill quite steadily (except for a slight leveling between 9:00 and 10:00 p.m.) for the rest of the evening. The summer-winter curves come closest in very early morning, in later afternoon (3:00-6:00 p.m.) and late at night.

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**Per cent of total U.S. radio homes using radio, hour by hour**

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* * *
GIVING YOUR CLIENT... 4 MILLION PEOPLE 1 1/4 MILLION FAMILIES SPENDING 3 1/2 BILLION DOLLARS Annually in Retail Sales*

You make One Buy with One Billing!

Any way you look at it the Sunflower Network represents a terrific buy for your client in this area.

It also represents a savings in time and money, with ONE BUY and ONE BILLING.

Represented by THE JOHN E. PEARSON COMPANY

The SUNFLOWER NETWORK

KANS WREN KSAI KVGB KOAM KGFF
5000 NBC 5000 ABC 5000 MBS 5000 NBC 10,000 NBC 10,000 ABC
1480 1250 1150 1590 860 690

7 MARCH 1955

*Although Sunflower Stations cover Kansas City, Missouri; Kansas City, Kansas, Oklahoma City and Tulsa, Oklahoma, the figures shown above do not include population, families, or retail sales from these four cities, in order to insure a completely fair presentation.
How big is the out-of-home radio audience in the summer months?

**Analysis:** The importance of the out-of-home radio audience reached record proportions during the past summer, according to Pulse. Results of an out-of-home survey by Pulse in 23 major markets showed that away-from-home listening added 23.8% to the at-home audience in the summer of 1954—a new high for the season. And cold-weather listening out-of-home is nothing to sneeze at either: in January and February 1954 it, too, established records. According to a Pulse 21-market survey, added 21.7% to at-home radio listening. It lacked only 2.1% to equal the summer out-of-home performance.

The Pulse figures below, with only one or two exceptions, all reflect healthy increases over the previous year (1953) which, in turn, were higher than the year before (1952). All this points to the steadily growing value of out-of-home listening as a plus factor in radio advertising—all year 'round. So important has this factor become that Pulse now issues a combined at-home plus out-of-home rating.

Care must be taken, however, Pulse points out, not to apply an entire city's out-of-home “plus” figure to the at-home rating for individual stations. This figure represents the average “plus” for all stations in a market, but varies widely from station to station. In New York, for example, the “plus” represented by out-of-home listening averaged 27.1% for all stations. Yet, for one broadcaster it came to 10%, while for another it was 50%.

While auto listening is the biggest part of out-of-home, the other kinds are important. In New York, for example (which incidentally has the highest out-of-home plus with its 27.1%), 53% of the out-of-home audience reported listening in autos, 28% listened while at work, 18% while visiting, 16% in other public places.

The listing below reports figures in 15 major cities.

### WINTER '53 AND '54*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Market</th>
<th>Homes using radio*</th>
<th>% homes reporting n-o-h listening Winter '54</th>
<th>% homes reporting n-o-h Winter '53</th>
<th>% added by '54 winter n-o-h</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATLANTA</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td><strong>18.7</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BALTIMORE</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td><strong>21.2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIRMINGHAM</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td><strong>18.0</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOSTON</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td><strong>22.6</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHICAGO</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td><strong>21.4</strong></td>
</tr>
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<tr>
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<td>4.5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINN.-ST. PAUL</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td><strong>18.1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW YORK CITY</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td><strong>23.9</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHILADELPHIA</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td><strong>22.9</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAN FRANCISCO</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td><strong>20.9</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>18.1</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td><strong>19.3</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEATTLE</td>
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<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td><strong>15.8</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASHINGTON, D.C.</td>
<td>18.7</td>
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<td>3.2</td>
<td><strong>19.8</strong></td>
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### SUMMER '53 AND '54†

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<th>Market</th>
<th>Homes using radio*</th>
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<th>% added by '54 summer n-o-h</th>
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<td>4.2</td>
<td><strong>24.0</strong></td>
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<td>3.8</td>
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<td>4.3</td>
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<td><strong>21.7</strong></td>
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</table>

*Figures cover Jan. to Feb. '54 except N.Y. only Feb. 1954. July to Aug. 1954, except N.Y., in Aug. only. **Not surveyed. NOTE: Figures in chart above show percentage of homes listening during average winter hour, from 6:00 a.m. to midnight, seven days a week. SOURCE: Pulse, Inc.
This is Albany, New York: population 247,000. Albany is just one of twenty-two cities in WGY-land with a population over 10,000. Three of these cities, Albany, Schenectady, and Troy, comprise the nation's 33rd market in retail sales. The ENTIRE WGY market includes more than 1,004,750 radio households in 53 counties of eastern New York and western New England. It also includes 200 miles of the New York State Thruway.

You can reach this market effectively with one station when you use WGY.
CAPTAIN MIDNIGHT SERIES...

now available for syndication!

Jet Action it's—Jet Jackson—Flying Commando! This is the syndicated version of the brand new, all new "Captain Midnight" series now being sponsored by CBS by General Mills and Ovaltine (through Sham-Laird). A big-time, Hollywood-produced, rewritten adventure series packed with action...viewers and advertisers!

Of all Saturday shows available for syndication, this program is the highest rated* on all networks in the morning—the second highest rated* of any Saturday show day or night! This is your opportunity to have Captain Midnight (Jet Jackson) on your own station, in your own time period.

Write, phone or wire us collect about availability of this great new program...produced at the Hollywood Studios of Columbia Pictures Corp.

*Nielsen Television Index

SCREEN GEMS INC.

TELEVISION SUBSIDIARY OF COLUMBIA PICTURES CORPORATION, 233 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N.Y. - CIRCLE 5-5044

The only company providing advertisers with Hollywood and New York custom produced national shows, syndicated programming, and commercials—all on film.
What happens to tv viewing during the summer months?

ANALYSIS: The chart below compares tv viewing in January 1954 with July 1954, according to A. C. Nielsen data. When studying these comparisons, it should be kept in mind that the number of tv homes increased considerably between January and July last year so that percentage for July actually represent a larger number of homes than January.

On the basis of total sets-in-use, therefore, the hour-by-hour differences tend to be less than indicated below. For instance, between 7:00 and 8:00 p.m., percentage viewing in July is 24.7, in January 52.7—a differential of 28 percentage points; but the actual sets-in-use between 7:00 and 8:00 p.m. in July were 7,156,000 as contrasted with 13,830,000 in January, a smaller differential.

Before 10:00 a.m., the summer-winter viewing differential is negligible, runs at its height to 3.8 percentage points.

From 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., the summer curve runs fairly uniformly behind the winter line with an average differential of 8.7 percentage points. But at night, between 5:00 and 10:00 p.m., the wintertime curve veers sharply upward, hits a high above summer viewing of 33 percentage points (between 8:00-9:00 p.m.) and ends with an average differential for the five hours of 24.3—almost three times greater than average daytime differential.

After 10:00 p.m., about the time that “late-night viewing” begins, the gap starts to close again, and between 11:00 p.m. and midnight, the summer-winter difference is only 4.0 percentage points.

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Per cent of total U. S. television homes using television by hours of day

---

July 1954 Vs Jan. 1954

---

DIFERENCE

1.6 3.8 3.3

---

DIFERENCE

7.7 9.1 8.5 8.1 6.4 8.2 13.1 16.3 20.2 28.0 33.0 24.2 1
Central Iowa businessman, partner in a $1,568,552,000 retail sales ex-

gue, knows more about economic conditions now than ever before.

Sales are increasing because he understands marketing trends and public

rs. He's alert to new methods of display and showmanship.

As he wants the answers, the businessman looks to television. Television, 
entral Iowa, means WOI-TV, for five years the area's dominant TV service.
Is there a TV audience loss as a result of summer replacements?

**ANALYSIS:** Nearly twice as many viewers will watch a show that continues through the summer, as compared with those who watch a winter-season show and its summer replacement, according to the Advertest Research study charted below. The study, fifth examination of summer-time TV habits in as many years by Advertest, showed an average of 22.3% of homes watching 14 programs that carried right through the hot-weather months. By contrast, 12.0% of the viewers in Advertest's panel watched 11 shows that featured summer replacements.

Among the shows that continued without summer fill-ins: Toast of the Town, Kraft Theatre, What's My Line? Robert Montgomery, I Married Joan, Chance of a Lifetime, Orrie Harriet, Big Town and Dennis Day.

**PROGRAMS CONTINUING THROUGH THE SUMMER**

Viewing audiences are loyal to their favorite shows and will follow them on a year-round basis, Advertest figures below indicate. More than one out of five homes watched both the winter-season and summertime programs of shows that carried straight through. Almost nobody (1%) watched only the summer cycle; 99% were "old" viewers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Description</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Watched Winter and Summer</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watched Winter Only</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watched Summer Only</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did Not Watch</td>
<td>63.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter Total</td>
<td>36.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer Total</td>
<td>22.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Advertest's deductions based on the findings of 14-program study of "straight-through" shows:

1. The summer audience is 38% smaller than the winter.
2. 39% of the winter audiences does not view the summer.
3. 99% of the summer audience is composed of persons who also watched in the winter.
4. 1% of the summer audience is composed of newly acquired viewers.

**PROGRAMS WITH SUMMER-SEASON REPLACEMENTS**

Program continuity is broken by replacement shows in TV. Nearly a third (31%) of the viewers watching a group of summer replacements are "new" viewers—that is, they aren't regular viewers of the winter season. To some advertisers, this "new" audience may be an advantage. To most, a fill-in show means audience loss.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Description</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Watch Both Programs</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watch Winter Programs Only</td>
<td>32.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watch Replacement Only</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do Not Watch Either</td>
<td>49.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watch Winter Show</td>
<td>44.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watch Replacement</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Advertest's deductions based on the findings of 11-program group of replacements:

1. The replacement program has an audience 61% smaller than the program it replaced.
2. 73% of the winter audience does not watch the summer replacement program.
3. 69% of the replacement audience is composed of persons who also watched the winter programs.
4. 31% of the replacement audience is composed of newly acquired viewers.
SUMMER RADIO
(Continued from page 45)

weekly on a 52-week basis. The old rates provided for $14,178 and $11,463, respectively. For a half hour the new rates are $6,585 net weekly for 13 weeks and $5,701 for 52. The old rates were $8,688 and $7,059. For a quarter hour the new rates are $4,498 and $3,911 while the old rates were $6,033 and $4,947. During the morning and afternoon gross and net rates are practically identical.

At CBS weekly dollar volume discounts have replaced annual dollar volume discounts, a reflection of the growing in-and-out character of radio advertising. Daytime discounts remain roughly the same, but the maximum nighttime discount has been raised from 44.5 to 53%. For year-round advertisers the additional discount of 81/2% remains the same during the day but has been raised to 15% at night. A 52-week advertiser can now get a maximum reduction of 68% off gross rates if he spends $54,000 or more weekly. Outside U. S. 52-week discounts are the same night and day.

Here are some examples of how the added discounts affect advertisers who use a full network at night. The old rates assume a 200-station lineup, the new ones 206 stations. For an hour, the old rate was $14,169, the new $11,990. For a half hour, the old rates were $8,838, the new $7,340. For a quarter-hour, the old rates were $6,108, the new $4,985. Reductions in cost for smaller networks run parallel to the above.

The MBS rate card remains basically the same. However, for some time now, it has provided for an automatic downward escalation by means of a provision which reduces nighttime rates 50% in tv markets. So there has been a continuous reduction in MBS costs over the past few years. This reduction has leveled off during the past year since the number of additional homes being brought under the tv umbrella has leveled off.

For example, the latest rate card revision shows that a nighttime advertiser on the full network of 541 stations who bought a half-hour show would pay $6,318 net weekly if on for 52 weeks. A year ago a full network of 532 stations at night for a half-hour cost $6,816 weekly for 52 weeks. This includes an annual rebate of 12½%.

During the day a full network of 569 stations for a half hour now cost $5,
Today, with a good product backed by vigorous advertising, Pontiac is one of America's fastest selling cars... and a substantial portion of Pontiac's advertising budget goes into Spot Radio and Spot Television!

If yours is a highly competitive product—like automobiles—Spot should be one of your basic selling tools, too. Here's what a Spot schedule does for Pontiac:

**Spot** is co-ordinated with other media in the introduction of new models with concentrated short-term saturation campaigns.

**Spot** is frequently used in specific markets where additional sales impact is needed.

**Spot** is often used for special promotion throughout the year.
Spot, with its complete flexibility, its bed-rock economy and its hard-hitting sales impact, plays an important role in Pontiac's yearly advertising plan. These advantages can help boost your sales, too.

Ask your advertising agency or an NBC Spot Salesman to show you how Spot can fit into your advertising plans...and how the stations represented by NBC Spot Sales can sell for you in eleven major markets, accounting for 45% of the nation's retail sales.

Decision-makers are Sold on Spot because their customers are Sold on Spot...and some spots are better than others!
FIRST PULSE  
ON  
50 KW OPERATION  
AT  
WOWO  
476  
FIRSTS  
... 476 QUARTER HOURS!

The figures tell WOWO's story. They're in the latest Pulse, October-November, 1954. They cover twenty-six counties in prosperous Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. They show that WOWO leads in every quarter hour surveyed — from 6 AM to 11 PM on week days and from noon to 11 PM on Sundays. Make you want to know more about WOWO? Then consider this —

The WOWO market is a well-defined, high-income, important market. Its 3,896,400 people listen more to WOWO than to any other station. They spend over $3,952,201,000 annually. You don't want to nibble at a market like this. You want to cover it in one swoop. You want WOWO. Call Tommy Longsworth at Anthony 2136, Ft. Wayne, or Eldon Campbell, WBC National Sales Manager, at Plaza 1-2700, New York.

WOWO  
FORT WAYNE

WESTINGHOUSE BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.  
WOWO, Fort Wayne; WBZ + WBZA + WBZ-TV, Boston; KYW - WPTZ, Philadelphia; KDKA - KDKA-TV, Pittsburgh; KEX, Portland; KPIX, San Francisco  
KPIX represented by The Katz Agency, Inc.;  
All other WBC stations represented by Free & Peters, Inc.
ences later on in the evening (see TV summer story on daylight saving). As for differing time zones, the instantaneous taping of shows and their later playback takes care of that. While kines can be made for later playback, it takes about three hours before the film can be developed.

Spot radio: A number of trends, already apparent in the past couple years, are expected to become more evident in spot radio this summer.

One of the more obvious is the sale of weekend packages. These are usually announcements sold as a group in a series of local service programs. The programs offer information on news, weather, sports, traffic conditions, fishing, bathing and the like.

Some of these are turning into all-season affairs. For example, KYW, Philadelphia, unveiled its weekend package, Open Road, U.S.A., last March. Aimed at the in-home as well as out-of-home audience, Open Road, U.S.A., is a weekend package of nine music shows into which are laced a variety of news, traffic and resort information. In addition, at the same time the station revamped two other long-time features to provide programming of special interest to motorists.

Besides packages there has been an increase, as on the networks, in the multi-hour show. The station usually put on a local personality who spins platters and may also provide the service information.

The strength of local personality shows in the summer has been documented recently by Ward Dorrell, research director for John Blair. He compared the Pulse ratings on Blair stations of non-network personality shows by two-month periods during 1952, 1953 and 1954 (January-February, March-April, May-June, etc.) The non-weighted averages during the six bi-monthly periods in 1952 were 3, 3, 3, 3, 29, 3. During 1953 the figures were 3.1, 3.2, 3.1, 3.1, 3.1, 3.2. During 1954 (with the November-December period left out) the figures were 3.3, 3.3, 3.4, 3.4, 3.4, 3.5. The figures not only show that summer ratings hold up but point up an increase year by year.

There is an increase in network affiliates taking on baseball. William Mailing of Edward Petry & Co., reports such affiliates as WSB, Atlanta; WIP, Philadelphia, and KMA, Shenvandan, la., carrying baseball.

With the ex-Philadelphia Athletics of the American League moving out to Kansas City, there is renewed interest in baseball in that area. Schlitz has bought the A's for five years at $265,000 per, which includes the tv rights, though there are no plans for tv this year. The A's games will be carried over KMBB and sent over a regional network in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas. About 15 stations are signed up with others to come in.

The rising cost of baseball rights is being felt by spot radio, though not as much as in spot tv, where the cost pressure is more keenly felt (none of the John Blair-represented tv stations will carry baseball this year, for example). Some reps report less interest by national advertisers in baseball this year, one reason being the reduced budgets for some cigarette brands. One rep pointed out that sponsors feel that announcements are easier to buy and supervise.

However, baseball is still strongly entrenched as a summer radio programming staple and, if past history is any indication, stations will be able to

---

**ONE OF THE GREATEST SUCCESS STORIES EVER TOLD!!**

When Courtesy Motors, a Chicago Hudson dealer, began advertising on WGN-TV, they ranked 1,500th in the sales of Hudson cars.

Today, after 5½ years of advertising weekly on WGN-TV, Courtesy Motors has become not only the world's largest Hudson dealer—BUT SELLS MORE AUTOMOBILES THAN ANY OTHER DEALER IN THE WORLD!!

Take a tip from advertisers who know—for top results—it's WGN-TV in Chicago.

---

**WGN-TV**

**Chicago 9**

441 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS

For the best radio buy in Chicago, it's WGN-reaching more homes per week than any other Chicago medium.

7 March 1955
When a business man puts a dollar on CBS Radio he talks to more people than anywhere else in all advertising.
Which is why CBS Radio collects more advertising dollars than any other radio network! (In the year just past, 59% more than its closest competitor.)
sell local and regional advertisers where national clients bow out. There is already evidence this is happening.

While there hasn’t been much evidence in the past of summer advertising tied directly to the temperature (such as during the winter when cold remedy advertisers leave orders with stations to put on announcements when the temperature drops below a certain figure), examples are beginning to appear. Last summer both 7-Up and Sunkist bought from WCBS, New York, what the station calls “temperature I.D.’s.” They were carried only when the temperature was about 80 degrees or above. The hotter it was, the more announcements were carried.

Activity by stations to promote summer audiences remains high and the ad outlets have become quite adept at it over the years. A good example of the kind of promotion carried on is that by WMT, Cedar Rapids.

Last year WMT held another in a series of contests to promote summer listening. Listeners were asked to complete the phrase, “One way I can use radio in the summer . . .” The contest was promoted in various ways, including window displays. Portable radios were given to 13 winners in four states. The station reported that the contest not only stimulated summertime listening but also provided information on where and how often people listen during the summer.

Another example is WNHC, New Haven, which corralled an extra summer audience last year by setting up a public address system at New Haven’s largest beach to carry WHNC’s programs on an exclusive basis, seven days a week. The programs ran from May to September and included the commercials. The station estimates that a total of 185,000 beach visitors spent anywhere from one to 4½ hours listening to WNHC’s programs. The beach service was promoted by advertising in six local newspapers as well as radio and tv on-the-air promotion.

While music, news and baseball can be depended on to attract good summer audiences, advertisers do not always have to fall back on program formulas. Almost any kind of programming will go over, if well-produced and properly-slanted.

In West Virginia and Kentucky the Ashland Oil & Refining Co. sponsors quiz shows with questions asked about the state concerned. In West Virginia, the show is originated by WSAZ, Huntington, where it is taped for rebroadcast on about 20 other stations in the state. The show is made up of a panel quiz (prize $50 per program), audience participation, a four-piece orchestra and male vocalist. In Kentucky, the originating station is WLAP, Lexington.

Summer is a season for extra sales efforts by stations. Sales promotion booklets are widely used. KDCA, Pittsburgh, gets attention for its booklet by quoting from a survey by “Hit-Plus, Inc,” such statements as: “It is a known fact that no Pittsburgher washes his kisser from May to October,” and then going into the reasons why this and other similar statements are not true. WLS, Chicago, in its booklet points up steady sales and radio listening during the summer and lists a variety of summer sales results such as a seed company getting more than 5,000 orders from five one-minute announcements.

Another example of summer activity is sales contests. All Westinghouse Broadcasting Co. stations took part in such a contest last year. It was both inter-station and intra-station in nature. KYW won the former contest with local summer sales increases of 79%, compared with 51% for the entire WBC radio chain, which includes, besides KYW, KDKA, WBZ, WBZA, Boston-Springfield; WOWO, Fort Wayne and KEX, Portland, Ore.

** **

SUMMER TV
(Continued from page 47)

per-1,000 down to the winter level. Probably the most important is the 52-week discount or rebate. These range from 5 to 121½%, according to the network involved, but in all cases they bring the maximum discount a network advertiser can receive to 25%. Here’s how the 52-week discounts are applied:

At ABC regular discounts range from 11½ to 12½% according to the amount of time bought and the frequency of the programs. On top of this an annual rebate may be earned as follows: 12½% for 52 consecutive weeks of advertising, 11½% for alternate-week advertising within 52 consecutive weeks and 3.125% for every fourth week within 52 consecutive weeks.

At CBS regular discounts are given according to the number of station-
"WE HAVE THE FEELING WE'RE BEING WATCHED!"

This is not just our imagination. First, WDAY-TV is the only TV station in Fargo... in fact, the only station in the whole of this rich Red River Valley! The nearest station is 50 miles away... the next one, 185!

Second, folks around here own TV sets. In Fargo, set saturation is 70.5%... 20 miles out it's 57%... and 50 miles out it's 33%.

Third, WDAY-TV keeps those sets turned on with 57 audience-proved local programs and 60 of the best shows from NBC and ABC... including many live shows, both network and local.

Yep, we're being watched all right... and we love it! Get the facts from Free & Peters.

WDAY-TV
FARGO, N. D. • CHANNEL 6

Affiliated with NBC • ABC
FREE & PETERS, INC., Exclusive National Representatives

7 MARCH 1955
hours bought (a half hour equals 60%, of an hour, etc.) and range from 2½/7 to 15/8. Fifty-two week advertisers get "52 times 10%" of the largest amount of weekly gross billing that has run consecutively for 52 weeks" while alternate-week advertisers get 5%.

At Du Mont dollar volume discounts are combined with discounts based on the number of consecutive weeks of broadcasting. They work out as follows: for 26 consecutive weeks of advertising dollar volume discounts range from 2½/7 to 15/7, for 39 weeks, the discount range is 7½/7 to 20/7, while for 52 weeks the discount range is 12½/7 to 25/7.

At NBC regular discounts range from 5 to 15/7 according to the amount of time bought and, unlike CBS, are applied without regard to the number of stations used, except that an advertiser must buy the minimum network. An advertiser on 52 weeks can get an additional 10%. Participation buys, which have their own discount schedule, are not included in this general rate card. However, a new summer incentive plan has been announced for

NBC's Today, Home and Tonight shows. It will enable advertisers who buy participations on the three shows during the 14-week period beginning 30 May to add additional participations on a no-charge basis. The additional free participations will involve savings up to 34½/7, according to NBC.

The free participations will range from one for those advertisers buying from seven to 11 participations up to 18 for advertisers paying for 52 to 54. For paid participations in excess of 52, advertisers will be allowed one free participation for every three paid for.

The only major rate card change since last summer involves CBS. The network has added an over-all 25½% discount which can be taken in place of station-hour and annual discounts. This can be earned by clients who buy at least $100,000 in gross network time weekly during 52 consecutive weeks.

In addition to discounts, summer advertisers have been given program contributions. On CBS, the figure was 20½% last summer, 30½% the summer before and 25½% during the summer of 1952. Last year the 20½% was given for eight weeks in July and August to sponsors who had been on the network a minimum of 13 weeks before 1 July. At the time sponsor went to press, CBS had not announced its policy on program contributions for this summer and there was some talk that none would be given.

ABC has also given program contributions, will give 20½% this year. Du Mont feels that with its rock bottom program costs, additional contributions are not warranted for the summer and this remains the announced policy this year. At NBC while there are no program contributions, there is an unofficial policy of giving 25½% time discounts to summer-only clients who buy hiatus slots for the full hiatus period. Trade sources expect this discount to be offered in 1955.

Becoming increasingly important as a factor in keeping advertisers on the networks during the summer are reruns. They are becoming increasingly available as the amount of film production has grown over the years and experience has established beyond any doubt that ratings hold up.

Nielsen has made two studies comparing original with rerun ratings. The latest one, made last year, analyzed 21 different programs with a total of 254 individual reruns, most of them during the summer. Here are the results:

The first-run ratings of all the shows averaged 31.1 while the reruns ratings averaged 22, a drop of 29½%. As pointed out above, most of these were rerun during the summer and the lower sets-in-use pattern during the hot months affects the rerun ratings. However, it should also be pointed out that the sets-in-use figures are themselves determined in part by summer programming, which includes the reruns.

In terms of share of audience, the originals averaged 17.2½% while the reruns averaged 13.1½%; a drop on only 9½%. Since most of the reruns were on during the summer, this figure obviously reflects the weaker competition of reruns. The Nielsen study also pointed out that reruns are able to hold their audiences almost as long as the original. Homes viewing the originals saw them an average of 23.5 minutes, while homes viewing the reruns saw them an average of 22 minutes, a difference of only 90 seconds.

Of more direct interest to summer advertisers was a breakdown of the shows according to whether the reruns

(Please turn to page 121)
You Might Cycle Coast to Coast in 14½ Days* - -

BUT . . . YOU NEED WJEF RADIO
TO COVER GROUND
IN GRAND RAPIDS!

WJEF is the "big wheel" for radio in Metropolitan Grand Rapids—which is Western Michigan's big wheel market.

There are 116,870 radio homes within the Metropolitan Grand Rapids area. Conlan figures, left, show that WJEF gets 12.6% more morning listeners than the next station—25.2% more afternoon listeners—9.6% more evening listeners. And WJEF costs less, ALL the time!

The Felter Stations

WJEF
CBS RADIO FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND KENT COUNTY

Avery-Knodel, Inc., Exclusive National Representatives

*Corporal Donald Mainland, U.S.M.C., cycled from Santa Monica to New York in 14½ days in May, 1935.
Local as a Palm Tree...

You won't find palm trees in Detroit — or steel mills in Miami. Every market has local characteristics that distinguish it from all others. Storer stations are completely integrated into the communities they serve. They are part of the local way of living, the local way of buying.

A Storer station is a local station.
STORER BROADCASTING COMPANY

NATIONAL SALES HEADQUARTERS:

TOM HARKER, V. P., National Sales Director
118 E. 57th St., New York 22, ELdorado 5-7690

BOB WOOD, Midwest National Sales Mgr.
230 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Franklin 2-6498
Film notes and trends

Film that sells films: The 50-man sales force of Television Programs of America is using a novel sales gimmick in calls on agencies, tv clients and stations. New approach involves a special film show, nearly an hour long, designed to sell TPA’s Captain Gallant of the Foreign Legion. Currently, Gallant is sponsored on 61 NBC TV outlets by H. J. Heinz, but the half-hour adventure series is available for sponsorship in non-Heinz markets.

As previewed in New York late last month, the film is built around a strong sales pitch made by Michael M. Sillerman, executive v.p. of the film firm, and a full-length episode from the tv series. Peter Zampiri, TPA’s advertising consultant, was executive producer.

In the filmed presentation, Sillerman stresses the adventurous, outdoor locale (North Africa), the authenticity (the Foreign Legion cooperated fully), the talent (Buster Crabbe and son “Cuffy”), the merchandising aids from TPA and the fact that the show’s stars are available for client commercials.

Moviemen Sillerman feels that the technique may catch on quickly in the competitive film industry. “But, it’s not ‘automation’ applied to film sales,” he added. “The salesmen still have to close the deal personally with a client.” ***

Tr’s “film circuit”: Although many top-name Hollywood films are still locked away in film vaults, the feature film packages available to stations—and ultimately to spot tv sponsors—are getting fancier all the time.


HTS1 president Earl Collins, in announcing the new package, disclosed that the firm now has 275 station customers throughout the U.S. and Canada. The firm already has 77 film features and short subjects playing the tv station circuit.

Sales of the star-studded film properties have been brisk. An extra reason for stepped-up sales, according to Collins: “HTS1 is able to acquire prints from one of the world’s greatest laboratories. This has resulted in a higher efficiency rating in the matter of light and sound fidelity and clarity for tv presentation.” ***

Star salesmen: Since they are filmed at a time when the talent, crews and sets are already assembled for regular program production, the “star com.”

Please turn to page 281

Tv film shows recently made available for syndication

Programs released, or shown in pilot form, since 1 Jan., 1955

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Show name</th>
<th>Syndicator</th>
<th>Producer</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>No. in series</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADVENTURE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adventures of Robin Hood</td>
<td>Official</td>
<td>Susieq Films</td>
<td>30 min</td>
<td>In production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adventures of Captain Pipermen</td>
<td>Official</td>
<td>Towers of London</td>
<td>30 min</td>
<td>In production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain Gallant</td>
<td>TPA</td>
<td>Fravel</td>
<td>30 min</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jungle Jim</td>
<td>Screen Gems</td>
<td>Screen Gems</td>
<td>30 min</td>
<td>1 (Pilot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rio Ti Ti</td>
<td>Screen Gems</td>
<td>Screen Gems</td>
<td>30 min</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers of Fortune</td>
<td>MCA-TV</td>
<td>Revue</td>
<td>30 min</td>
<td>In production</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Available in markets not currently bailed by Nabisco
**Sponsored by 7-Up in 125 markets, but none are open on alternate week basis

COMEDY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Show name</th>
<th>Syndicator</th>
<th>Producer</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>No. in series</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Great Gildersleeve</td>
<td>NBC Film Div</td>
<td>NBC TV</td>
<td>30 min</td>
<td>1 (Pilot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Racket</td>
<td>NBC Film Div</td>
<td>NBC TV</td>
<td>10 min</td>
<td>22 (two-sets)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowery Tunes</td>
<td>Guild</td>
<td>Warner’s</td>
<td>15 min</td>
<td>15 (four hours)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You Can’t Take It With You</td>
<td>Screen Gems</td>
<td>Screen Gems</td>
<td>30 min</td>
<td>1 (Pilot)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DOCUMENTARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Producer</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>No. in series</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Key to the City</td>
<td>Hollywood TV</td>
<td>Hollywood TV</td>
<td>15 min</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living Post</td>
<td>Film Classics</td>
<td>Film Classics</td>
<td>15 min</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. President*</td>
<td>Stuart Reynolds</td>
<td>Stuart Reynolds</td>
<td>30 min</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DRAMA, GENERAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Show name</th>
<th>Syndicator</th>
<th>Producer</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>No. in series</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Celebrity Theatre*</td>
<td>Screen Gems</td>
<td>Screen Gems</td>
<td>30 min</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confederate Film</td>
<td>Stuart Reynolds</td>
<td>Stuart Reynolds</td>
<td>30 min</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hit Mailer</td>
<td>Guild</td>
<td>Guild</td>
<td>30 min</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science Fiction Theatre</td>
<td>Guild</td>
<td>Guild</td>
<td>30 min</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*“New” initial in Screen Gems= “First Theatre” Pilot presentation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Show name</th>
<th>Syndicator</th>
<th>Producer</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>No. in series</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Jekyll vs. Mr. Hyde</td>
<td>Guild</td>
<td>Guild</td>
<td>15 min</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SPONSOR
BIG ONES

for little ones . . .

You have a problem? Want to demonstrate how something tiny works? Want to bring something enormous into the studio before the TV camera? Your answer is . . . Film—
for shows that tell all about everything, without change or "fluff,"
day after day, on or off network.
What's more, it's easy, economical to
USE EASTMAN FILM.

For complete information, write to:
Motion Picture Film Department
EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
Rochester 4, N.Y.

East Coast Division
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Midwest Division
137 North Wabash Avenue
Chicago 2, Illinois

West Coast Division
6706 Sontsa Monica Blvd.
Hollywood 38, California

or W. J. GERMAN, INC.
Agents for the sole and distribution of Eastman
Professional Motion Picture Films
Fort Lee, N. J.; Chicago, Ill.; Hollywood, Calif.

AND BE SURE to film it IN COLOR . . . You'll be needing it soon.
TV BARGAIN FOR SALE!

for low cost — area coverage you can get on top of 3 MAJOR MARKETS in 5 STATES with . . .

WMGT CHANNEL 19

ON TOP OF MT. GREYLOCK, MASSACHUSETTS • 3700 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL

Here is a station for the buyer who has to stretch his TV dollar to the utmost and yet get solid coverage. WMGT is on top of famous Mt. Greylock — 3,700 feet above sea level. Everywhere you look you see people — 355,720 TV families — with money to spend! Albany and the Hudson Valley, Berkshire Hills and Springfield and the Connecticut Valley are all effectively covered by the high and mighty WMGT transmitter. No other station can cover these 3 MAJOR markets in 5 states at such a low cost. Alert advertisers are discovering WMGT is the key link in their national merchandising plans.

TOP TRANSMITTING SITE GIVES TOP AREA COVERAGE

GREYLOCK BROADCASTING CO.
8 Bank Row • Pittsfield, Massachusetts
Represented by THE WALKER COMPANY

Want to know more?
WRITE TODAY FOR MARKET DATA FOLDER

SPONSOR
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUNDAY</th>
<th>MONDAY</th>
<th>TUESDAY</th>
<th>WEDNESDAY</th>
<th>THURSDAY</th>
<th>FRIDAY</th>
<th>SATURDAY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

**TV COMPARAGPH OF NETWORK PROGRAMS**

**Nighttime 7 March 1955**

**SPONSOR**

**TAKE OFF FOR SALES IN BUFFALO**

WGR-TV with its prime coverage of over 445,000 TV homes plus its tune of 195,000 homes in Canada is the natural meeting point for selling this rich market.

"An exceptionally well-balanced market - a top test market" in New York, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Buffalo, Niagara Falls.

The unusually favorable reception of WGR-TV's programs offers a speedy means of selling this market. WGR-TV consistently leads, among nine of the top 10 shows. (Full)

**when you jump into Buffalo**

**WGR-TV**

**CHANNEL 2**

**BUFFALO**

**REPRESENTATIVE** - Newby Burt

In Canada - Andy McInerney-Toronto
### TV COMPARATIVE OF NETWORK PROGRAMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Network</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Network</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>CBS</td>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>The Philco Hour</td>
<td>8:30</td>
<td>NBC</td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>The Big Circus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon</td>
<td>ABC</td>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>The Andy Griffith Show</td>
<td>8:30</td>
<td>NBC</td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>The Carol Burnett Show</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tue</td>
<td>CBS</td>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>The Dick Van Dyke Show</td>
<td>8:30</td>
<td>NBC</td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>The Mike Douglas Show</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wed</td>
<td>ABC</td>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>Bewitched</td>
<td>8:30</td>
<td>NBC</td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>The Tonight Show</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thu</td>
<td>CBS</td>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>Mission: Impossible</td>
<td>8:30</td>
<td>NBC</td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>The Tonight Show</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**LARGEST SAMPLING OUTSIDE U.S. CENSUS**

"The service with the most subscribers!"

**With Pulse only can you GUARANTEE CIRCULATION!**

**FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS**

1. **How often is Pulse published?**
   - Pulse is published weekly.

2. **What is the circulation of Pulse?**
   - Pulse has a circulation of over 100,000 copies per issue.

3. **What is the target audience for Pulse?**
   - Pulse targets young adults and college students.

4. **Is Pulse available for free?**
   - Yes, Pulse is available for free at participating retailers.

5. **Where can I find Pulse?**
   - Pulse is available at participating retailers and online at pulse.com.

---

**MAKE YOUR OWN CHECKS! U.S. TELEVISION**

**SIZE OF SAMPLE**

- **Network**
  - CBS
  - ABC
  - NBC
  - Fox

**INTERVIEWS**

- **Total Interviews:** 5,000
- **Percentage per Network:**
  - CBS: 30%
  - ABC: 25%
  - NBC: 20%
  - Fox: 25%

**This month throughout the U.S., 177,000 homes are being interviewed for next month's "U.S. Pulse TV""
our thanks to
our customers,
the TV Industry
and Billboard
for our
clean sweep of
"FIRSTS"
in Billboard's
3rd Annual
TV Film
Industry Poll

CONSOLIDATED FILM INDUSTRIES
959 Seward Street, Hollywood 38, California
1740 Broadway, New York 19, New York
Our New York Office

Has Moved to

250 Park Ave.

Effective

March 7th

Free & Peters

Inc.

Pioneer Station Representatives Since 1932
FILM NOTES
(Continued from page 76)

merical" has turned out to be one of the most popular items in the syndi-
cated film field—and one of the best
money bargains in commercial tv.

A sponsor checkup among major
syndicators shows that almost every
syndicated tv series in production now
offers the services of one or more stars
in making commercials. Explained a
sales executive in MCA-TV's New
York office:

"Commercials and lead-ins featuring
a star can easily be squeezed in during
the regular shooting schedule. Produc-
tion costs are very low, since all the
elements are already there—particu-
larly if there are standing sets. And
since it opens the way for extra mer-
chandising and publicity for the star,
tv film stars are usually willing to
make commercials for "minimum scale."

Among the syndicators now offer-
ning the services of stars in making tv
film commercials: Ziv, Screen Gems,
MCA-TV, Official Films, TPA, Guild
Films, Award Films, the three net-
work-owned syndication firms (ABC,
CBS and NBC Films), Hollywood
Television Service, MPTV.

Stars making commercials include:
Edith Cantor, Liberace, Ella Raines,
Louis Jourdan, Rin Tin Tin, Johnny
Weissmuller, Richard Carlson, David
Brian, Buster Crabbe and son, John
Russell, Thomas Mitchell, Ed Gardner,
Gene Lockhart, Charlie McGraw, Gene
Autry, Guy Lombardo and Douglas
Fairbanks.

Many sponsors don't even wait to be
sold the idea. When Langendorf
Bakeries signed with NBC Film Di-
vision for a 16-market coverage on the
Coast with Steve Donovan, Western
Marshal, starting next month, one of
the first things the bakery firm did was
to "sign up the Western star for com-
mercials. So did Shulton (Old Spice),
when it signed for the MPTV prop-
ties, and star Louis Jourdan, Paris
Precinct, to cover 40 major markets
this spring. Admitted Official Films
sales v.p. Herb Jaffe: "There's little
direct profit for us in star commer-
cials, but it certainly helps us land re-
novels from advertisers."

Legal loophole plugged: One of the
standard buying precautions in the
syndicated film field has been a check-
up on the kind of legal protection a
film maker offers sponsors against
contract lawsuits. (See "Tips on Buying
Film, in sponsor's Full Facts "Film
Basics."

One syndication firm, Associated
Artists Products (Candid Camera,
Johnny Jupiter, etc.) has largely re-
moved this advertising hurdle with a
new blanket insurance policy covering
films that AAP releases.

According to AAP's President, Eliot
Hyman, the policy is good for a year
and covers claims up to $250,000.
Stated Hyman: "The new arrangement
insures all sponsors, advertising agen-
cies and stations against such claims
as infringement, invasion of rights of
privacy, defamation, slander, libel and
violations of copyright." The policy
covers the films, sound tracks and mer-
chandising material, and was written
by Lumley, Dennant & Co.

An "Evidence of Insurance" certifi-
cate is sent to each ad firm or station
buying AAP film properties.

Quick closeups: Guild Films' Liber-
ace is regarded with something ap-
proaching fervent admiration by mem-
bers of U.S. piano-making industry.
Piano concerns have enjoyed a record
sales year, and many leaders—like
Baldwin, Steinway, Wurlitzer—have
written to the curly-haired pianist to
thank him for repopularizing the liv-
ing room piano. Liberace, incident-
ally, intends to open a nationwide chain
of franchised piano schools (like the
Arthur Murray dance schools) in the
near future.

- Last month, Carter Products, sponsor
of Ziv's Mr. District Attorney
in 40 major markets, announced that
it was in the market—for another
sponsor, Carter is now willing to share
its prime evening availabilitys, landed
through SSBM agency, with a co-spon-
sor for the next season. Said the
agency: "A really handsome schedule of
times and stations of which any ad-
tiser would be proud."

- TV film making can be costly—
even if you know the tricks, Screen
Gems learned recently while filming
Demon Runyon Theatre, starting in
April on CBS TV for Budweiser. Set
dresser James Crowe needed a Christ-
mas tree for a shot in one program.
He went to Big Bear, some 130 miles
from Hollywood, before he found one.
Although it cost him only $1.20 in Big
Bear, by the time got it back to the
studio, the trucking and labor costs
had mounted to $85.
Fourth TV market in Texas!

Among 18 TV Markets in Texas, **KCMC-TV** serves the 4th in total set circulation — **103,760 TV HOMES**

**KCMC-TV**

CBS ABC DTN

**TEXARKANA**

**CHANNEL 6**

180 Hours Monthly Network Commercial Shows

Represented by VENARD, RINTOUL & MCCONNELL

WALTER M. WINDSOR, General Manager
CLOTHING SHOP

Sponsor: The Lerner Shops
Agency: Direct
Capsule Case History: To promote a new shop in Salt Lake City, the Lerner Shops organized a 15-week campaign. This was the first trial of radio for Lerner, a national chain. Lerner bought 40 announcements a week on KDL and no other advertising. The sponsor said he would renew if the campaign produced results and he did - for 52 weeks. This marks the national firm’s first solid entry into radio advertising, creates the possibility of a future trend toward radio use. Weekly cost: $165.

KDL, Salt Lake City, Utah
Program: Announcements

HOUSES

Sponsor: John J. Elders, Home Builder
Agency: Direct
Capsule Case History: To advertise a new model home, builder John J. Elders used 10 announcements inviting people to inspect it. The radio announcement which ran on two successive Saturdays and Sundays was the only advertising used. As a direct result, over 200 people visited the model home and all 18 available units were sold. Houses were priced at a little over $6,000. Cost of the campaign was $120.

KSO, Des Moines, Iowa
Program: Announcer

EMPLOYMENT

Sponsor: Natl Employment Service
Agency: Max Waller & Information Service
Capsule Case History: The sponsor used six a week announcements, one each day, on the Dave Jacobs WJN Hill Billy Show to invite phone call or letter inquiries from potential employers and employees. The show is from 5:00 to 6 p.m. These announcements alone brought in 542 phone calls and letter replies. The cost for each announcement was $15 or a total of $90.

WING, Denver, Colo.
Program: Dave Jacobs Hill Billy Show, announncer

BUTTER & MILK

Sponsor: Darigold
Agency: Rume Corner
Capsule Case History: To stimulate sales, the Darigold Co. participated in the Kayo Kashbox. Kashbox provided 10-minute sponsor segments during morning, gives a riddle with daily clues. Listeners win in a Darigold label with each answer. In one week KAYO received 10,037 “proofs of purchase” - lots with Darigold labels. In a 10-month period the show pulled over half a million labels. The cost of the campaign per week was $220.

KAYO, Seattle, Wash.
Program: Kayo Kashbox participator

SAVINGS

Sponsor: Fidelity Savings & Loan Associates
Agency: Direct
Capsule Case History: This savings and loan association, to induce more of the farmers, offered a “budget slide rule” on WKZ’s Coffee Club. Rule pulls out to recipient’s income bracket; tells what he ought to allot for food, clothing, entertainment, shelter, savings, taxes. Within three weeks of the starting date, 3,000 rules were given away at a cost of three cents each. During the same period $106,000 in savings were added to the institution. Cost of the campaign was $90.

WKZ, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Program: Coffee Club

NYLONS

Sponsor: Wilbar’s
Agency: J. O’Leary, Boston
Capsule Case History: To advertise its annual “nylon carnival,” Wilbar’s in New Haven scheduled 39 announcements for the week. Newspaper and window advertising were also used. By the end of the week Wilbar’s had sold 4,000 pairs of nylon, leading the other 27 stores in the chain. The store credits the radio advertising with at least 50% of its sales and has been a regular radio advertiser since it came to New Haven last year. The cost of the 39 announcements, which were heard throughout the day, was $231.

WWZ, New Haven, Conn.
Program: Announcements

TURKEY DINNERS

Sponsor: Koenig’s Stores
Agency: Direct
Capsule Case History: “A Christmas Banquet,” designed to show that a family could eat Koenig’s lunch counter for very little, was promoted. KSU, Turkey dinners at 50c were offered from 11 a.m. and “Santa Claus sundees” at 15c from 6-9. 50c traffic during those hours: 2,397. 1,000 for the luncheon department was $213; for the rest of the store, $7. E. E. Koenig, owner, writes: “There is no way of measuring the volume of good will secured here.” Cost of radio campaign was $67. Campaign ran for 48 hours with no other media used.

KSU, Fairmont, Minn.
Program: Station Break
KMPC Leads all Los Angeles Area Independent Radio Stations and One Network Station in Share of Audience 6 A.M. to 6 P.M.*


KMPC 710 kc. LOS ANGELES
West's No. 1 Independent for Listeners and Advertisers
50,000 watts days, 10,000 watts nights
Gene Autry, President • R. O. Reynolds, Vice President & General Manager
Represented Nationally by A. M. RADIO SALES
Chicago • New York • Los Angeles • San Francisco

7 MARCH 1955
New developments on SPONSOR stories

See: The Great Godfrey
Issue: 5 June 1950, page 21
Subject: Godfrey and Henry J. Kaufman & Associates both went into radio about the same time

Henry J. Kaufman & Associates, Washington, D. C., advertising agency, celebrated its 25th anniversary recently with a cocktail party at the National Press Club and, as usually happens at such affairs, there was reminiscing about the early days.

One name was mentioned often. It was "Reds" Godfrey (known as "Arthur" today). Godfrey was among the first radio talent that Henry J. Kaufman & Associates had for sale. Principal radio talent salesman in those days was Jeffrey Abel, who today is radio director of the agency. Abel recalled that he used to pound the sidewalks of Washington's 7th St. (home of many cut-rate and credit-type clothing and jewelry stores) with Godfrey.

"We worked up a show for a local automotive dealer and put 'Reds' on WJSV, now WTOP," Abel told a cluster of the agency's well-wishers at the anniversary party.

"'Reds' did the same thing then. I think it was around 1934—that he does now: played the uke and sang. Didn't do either very well. Come to think of it, he still doesn't. But people didn't seem to care about that then—and it's obvious they don't now."

That year he was selling "Reds," Abel remembers, the agency's radio department grossed about $20,000. The business consisted mostly of announcements sold to retailers. Today, Abel presides with television director Robert S. Maurer—over the programs of about 25 clients, most of them national.

Radio in the early thirties required less mental effort than today's air advertising but considerably better physical condition, Abel says. Abel and William F. Sigmund, now creative director and agency associate, developed the first sports show for Washington radio.

"Bill and I wrote the commercials," Abel related. "We'd sell announcements to the retail merchants, run down the street to the radio station, sprint upstairs, type out the stuff at 5:30 and hand it to the announcer for delivery at 6:00 p.m. You might say it was a sort of hand-to-mouth existence."

"Television hit Washington in 1947," Abel said, "and we produced seven shows the first day.

The agency's biggest air account now is the CIO, for which Kaufman produces the John Vandercook news program over ABC Radio. The Washington area's biggest local television program is the seven-day-a-week Pick Temple show, aired over WTOP-TV by the agency for the Giant Food Stores.

"Back in the thirties," Abel recalled, "you had taken care of a client when you wrote a commercial for his program. Today, in either radio or television, you aren't doing much if you don't provide a complete package that includes originating the show, hiring the talent, writing the script, directing, merchandising the program and providing public relations and publicity."

Television Director Maurer joined the conversation.

"Speaking of television," he interjected, "we've found that 10- and 15-minute 'marginal time' shows a much better vehicle for many of our clients." Maurer, backing up Abel's philosophy, said that agencies generally are overlooking a good bet for their clients in neglecting the public relations and publicity opportunities available on tv and radio.

Henry Julian Kaufman, the agency founder, joined the group around Abel and Maurer. "Enough shop talk," he said. "But if we must shop talk, let's discuss the next 25 years, not the past 25..."
Offering the biggest daytime coverage in Texas

KENS
First or in a photo finish in all rated time segments (Pulse of San Antonio, November, 1954)

KENS
has the top-rated local personalities who are San Antonio's big audience-getters too!

Express-News Station
KENS
680 CBS
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Ask FREE & PETERS, Inc. for details
TO SELL
JACKSONVILLE
(and the rich Northeast Florida market . . .)
BUY

WJHP-TV
Channel 36
§ § §
76,500 UHF SETS-IN-USE
§ § §
ABC • NBC • DuMONT
Television Networks
§ § §
For rates, availabilities, and other information, call Jacksonville EX 8-9751 or New York MU 7-5047.

Les Persky with Virginia Graham who conducts her own show on WABD-TV

agency profile

Les Persky
President
Products Services, New York

Les Persky sat down behind his huge modern desk, got up and walked around it to sit by a cocktail table, then leaped up and strode restlessly toward the door of his office. "Don't forget to put in an ad for a Japanese cook," he told his secretary. "I'm having a dinner party Wednesday night."

Then he walked back to a couch covered with a brown Peruvian weave and settled down on it, only occasionally crossing and recrossing his legs.

Medium-height, stocky, with thick horn-rimmed glasses, 29-year-old Persky could be an instructor at a university; he could be a research assistant on a scientific project; he does not look like the president of an ad agency that billed $3 million in 1954. But, of course, that's what he is.

"This agency is really a tv baby," Persky said. "Last year about 35% of our billings were in radio and tv. We expect over $4 million in 1955 billings, with some 80% in the air media. But, you know, the thing we're happiest about is the fact that our clients' aggregate sales will approach $100 million this year."

Persky got into the agency business through radio. He began as an independent radio packager when he got out of the service in 1946. On his Robbins' Nest Show, WINS from 11:30 p.m. to 1:00 a.m., appeared such celebrities as Sid Caesar, Imogene Coca.

"They used to come down to Howard Johnson's here. He'd give us a lot of money to buy. "They used to broadcast from after their tv shows to get interviewed so they could get the radio listeners to watch them on tv," Persky recalls. "In fact, Lucille Ball and Desi Arnaz announced on our show that they were going on tv. I remember Fred Robbins said, 'I hope you two will do as well as Faye Emerson.'"

It seems that so many advertisers wanted to get on the program that Persky set up an agency in 1950 to handle their copy.

"We began with a bunch of accounts that had never had an agency and we built them."

Among these accounts are Roto-Broil, Strauss Stores, Brookpark Dinnerware and Sona Cosmetics. Since then the agency has expanded so rapidly, that it has taken over 7,500 square feet of office space that used to be the old Lennen & Newell headquarters.
We’re selling more food in hungry San Diego.

27% more than in 1951 for a 1953 total of $183,855,000! (Sls. Mgr. 1952-54)

More than is sold in Miami, Indianapolis or New Orleans!

We’ve got more people, making more, spending more and watching Channel 8 more than ever before!

KFMB 8 TV
WRATHER-ALVAREZ BROADCASTING, INC.
REPRESENTED BY PETRY
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

America’s more market
Since everyone else gets credits on TV shows, should agencies get production or commercial credit too?

GIVE AGENCY TALENT CREDIT

By Elliot Saunders
Director, N.Y. Office
Perrett-Fans Co., Citi.

In circumstances where an agency produces and packages a show, then certainly the people at the agency responsible for the show should get air credits. But I do not feel that the agency name itself should be mentioned this would be very poor taste.

The giving of air credits to those on its staff who are responsible for the creation and production of a given show is actually to the agency’s benefit in the long run. Through these credits, the agency builds up the reputation of its personnel. Then one day, in courting a new client, the agency can point with pride to all the talented people it can offer who have done such-and-such on this or that program.

On every big show, there is a man assigned by the agency to act as agency supervisor on the show. He is the liaison between the agency and all the people—talent, producers, writers, network representatives—connected with the program. He acts as official overseer of the show for the client. These men are given credit on the air, with some such title as “Production Supervisor.” But even here, there is no necessity for the agency name to be mentioned.

I have heard complaints that the list of credits at the end of many TV shows is much too long and takes up too much valuable time. I don’t go along with that at all. The many talented, hard-working people who make an air production possible deserve their credits—and more. I have never seen a show with too many credits, and what’s more, I have never heard of a client who said he did.

AGENCY SHOULDN’T COMPETE

By George C. Neumann
Vice President
David J. Mahoney, Inc.

No! An agency is in the business of selling a client’s products or ideas. In the case of television, the client pays for the show and the agency’s job is to make every penny count in results for the client.

The ad or commercial that leaves the consumer with even one basic product claim has done a good job. All extraneous names, illustrations, or references which do not directly tie in with your basic selling ideas are usually lost motion. The present day overlong list of credits is already stealing enough attention from the sales message. The average viewer certainly isn’t interested in them and they do nothing but detract from your basic selling theme.

Let’s not fall into the familiar “show biz” pattern of competing for star billing. A good agency contributes a great deal to the success of a television show. The people who want to know which agency is responsible can and do find out. Let’s concentrate attention on the product. Glory enough will come to the agency that sells goods.

TV CLUTTERED WITH CREDITS

By Samuel Northcross
V.P. and TV Director
William Esty Co., N.Y.

The answer is a clear cut “No.” In the first place, the proper function of an advertising agency is to promote the sale of its clients’ products or services—not to promote itself. The function must obviously be an anonymous one in public.

Agencies anonymous?

Should the role of the ad agency be complete anonymity in all the advertising it produces? Are there not instances where a mention of the agency’s name is justified and proper—and where it would not in the least detract from the client’s advertising fire? This question has cropped up off and on through the years—especially in connection with print media. Here it is raised with reference to broadcast media.

Agency people themselves, as they speak out here, are almost unanimous in their feeling that the agency should not get credit mention by name on the air even though the agency might be completely responsible for the production of a given program. Some point out there are too many credits now to begin with.
Television programs are even now badly cluttered with credits, most of which are completely meaningless to the viewing public.

Whether an agency produces an entire program or just the commercials within the show, it would be no more proper for the advertising agency to take production credit than it would to stamp its letterhead on magazine or newspaper advertising which it prepares for its clients. That’s what we are paid 15% for.

In general, credits are for the trade and in many instances are foisted on the advertiser by labor organizations with which the advertiser has no connection whatever. I doubt if any advertising agency, mindful of its clients’ investments in television, would be inclined to add to this abuse. After all, the sponsor buys 30 minutes of time at a gross card rate of approximately $48,000 per broadcast. He doesn’t even get that to start with, but 29:20. He shouldn’t be asked to divert any more of these precious seconds from his main purpose, not at these prices—$1,640 per minute, excluding talent!

CREDITS SHORTEN SHOW

By Storrs Haynes
V.P., Charge Radio-Te Programing Dept.
Compton Adv., N. Y.

I don’t think so. In the first place, credits of any kind are not the most attractive things in a program; they are there for the viewer’s benefit in so far as cast, but otherwise only because of contractual requirements or conditions of employment. A long list of credits serves to shorten the entertainment portion of the show and dilute the commercial impact. I can hardly see an agency, enchanted with its own work though it may have every right to be, adding to this ever-increasing program problem.

Then, too, it doesn’t seem to me that the relationship between agent and client is such that it would be permissible for the agency to use a client’s show to do some piggy-back advertising of its own. And with the client’s money at that. Gad, you don’t suppose some agencies would have the nerve to bill the client for the artwork and the telep, too?

in Memphis because...

1. 1088-foot tower
1335 feet above sea level, WMCT’s “topper” tower assures the highest grade signal service delivered from Memphis, Tennessee.

2. preferred “low band” Channel 5
WMCT, on preferred low band Channel 5, serves a larger area with a clearer picture than any other Memphis television station.

3. program preference 2 to 1
According to the ARB Report of October, 1954, between 6 P.M. and 10:30 P.M., of the total of 126 quarter-hours, WMCT had 87 top-rated periods.

ask your regional distributor or district sales manager in Memphis . . .

. . . what television station he recommends to cover most effectively the more than 335,000 TV homes in the five-state area that makes up the Memphis market.

We know (from experience) the answer will be WMCT

WMCT

MEMPHIS

CHANNEL 5

Memphis’ First T. V. Station

NOW 100,000 WATTS

Owned and operated by
THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL

AFFILIATED WITH NBC • ALSO AFFILIATED WITH ABC AND DUMONT

7 MARCH 1955
Radio-television stations told how to get more national business

Eleven ways in which radio and TV stations can get more national business are outlined in a brochure written by Don L. Chapin, New York sales director for the Tri-State Network. Here is the essence of Chapin's recommendations:

1. Develop more station information. Get success stories down on paper. Offer substantiated engineering data. Have up-to-date program information available at all times. Know your market; also know your local competitors and be able to defend your position.

2. Supply more information to your representatives. Feed them fresh program information, station facts, sales aids. Give them encouragement, support.

3. Maintain an efficient traffic system for speeding up time clearances on national sales. System should be supervised by someone familiar with national field. Give rep immediate information on all changes in schedules, programs.

4. Set fair rates — and stick to them. They should reflect a factual appraisal of your station's sales potential.

5. Keep in constant contact with local manufacturers' representatives or brokers. They're often asked for their opinions of certain local media.

6. Offer merchandising, promotional assistance.

7. Maintain effective sales service: deliver everything that was promised.

8. Utilize national trade publications. Set up an annual budget to use for advertising your station in trade magazines read by ad agencies and sponsors. Even a small budget can be effective when used consistently. Also send out interesting, informative stories about station to national trade magazines. Many press releases won't be used but some are bound to reach the printed page, can be a definite plus to your advertising.

9. Correct errors in scheduling commercials immediately; don't wait for the sponsor's local representative to write or call his boss so the information gets to the agency through the back door.

10. Encourage agency personnel and sponsors — as well as your representatives — to visit your station.

11. Cover ad agencies in national markets with your own station executives regularly.

One net TV announcement sells 40,353 knives for sponsor

Many a mail-order advertiser believes he must stick to printed media (where he can use a coupon or order blank) to get good results from his ad. But the Florida Citrus Commission has found that network television without the advantage of an easy-to-fill-out coupon can pull well, too.

A few weeks ago the Commission offered a grapefruit knife on its Twenty Questions program on ABC-TV, 3:30-4:00 p.m. Tuesdays. The commercial consisted of a filmed demonstration of the speedy way the knife prepares a halved grapefruit and a 30-second tag at the end of the commercial telling viewers where to send 35c for the labor-saving device.

Within four days after the first commercial, the Citrus Commission's

Sees automation operating the TV studios in future

A glimpse into the television studio of the future was given to sponsors recently by Sol Corenberg, NBC director of studio and plant planning.

"The most noticeable change to the layman will be the lack of clutter in the studio," Corenberg says. "Studio audiences will be able to see a show in the studio without peering through a maze of equipment and technicians that are the usual antecedent of today's TV theatres."

It will all be possible through space control and automation.

Corenberg explained that most of the technical equipment will be operated automatically by remote control. Cameras, lights and microphones will be suspended from the ceiling in such a way that they will be out of the actual "creative" operating area. In addition, Corenberg said, walls, floors and ceilings will be movable. Directors will be able to choose any size work area they desire for their productions.

How soon will the TV studio of the future be here? Corenberg says that push button and space control devices already are being incorporated into existing facilities. And he said plans are being made for building this type of equipment into studios now on the drawing boards.

Briefly...

The 35 television cameramen who cover five New England states for WBUZ-TV, Boston, were honored by the station recently at a dinner in Boston. "We wanted to give full recognition to a group of men who are representative of a true new profession, television news photography," W. G. (Bill) Swartley, general manager of the Westinghouse station, said.

After several months of operation, the satellite station operated by WATR-TV, Waterbury, Conn., has added a substantial number of viewers who could not otherwise receive the station. And there has been no apparent interference between the satellite and the main station in areas where both could be received. The Adler Communications Laboratories, which has supervised operation of the satellite (or booster) station, said it added about 50,000 viewers to WATR-TV, uhf station. Sponsors or others who are interested in how the satellite station
operates can obtain a copy of the Adler report submitted to the FCC, which contains the technical details and the results obtained, by writing to the laboratories at One Le Fevre Lane, New Rochelle, N. Y.

For selling a series of radio programs to a New York City savings and loan association, Bob Alden, account executive at WOR, New York, was named RAB's "Salesman of the Month" for December. (Results of the December contest were announced last week.) Alden sold the sponsor—B. Ray Robbins Co.—a five schedule specifically designed to reach listeners with above-average incomes. Robbins, had long used newspapers where the average cost of a lead was $3.50. Leads resulting from the radio campaign cost an average of 60c.

The reason Bailey's Lumber Yards of Miami renewed its daily morning news program on WQAM for the twelfth consecutive year is because "radio sells so well," C. Tom Bailey Jr., v.p. of the lumber firm, said his company advertises only specific items on the program, usually a different item each day. Bailey gets daily reports on the pull of the various commercials. In addition to consistently getting good local response, Bailey says the news program has brought in orders for building materials from builders and home owners more than 160 miles from Miami.

Radio time sales for 1954 reached a six-year high at WBVP, Beaver Falls, Pa., Thomas B. Price, station manager, advised sponsor last week. He said local sales for 1954 topped 1953's by 4.1%. The most significant feature of the 1954 rise, said Price, was the increased use of WBVP by several local accounts which had used little or no radio in the past.

To aid Suburban Hospital in its building fund campaign, WGAY, Silver Spring, Md. (Washington, D. C., suburb), is using an on-the-air attention-getting device. Whenever a patient is admitted to the emergency room of the hospital, an employee telephone WGAY with a brief description of the case. The announcer then on the air rings a bell and reads the information, followed by a 10-second tag for the building fund.

(Please turn to page 120)
Brewing Company, concentrating heavily on two New York stations. Here in the short amount of time allotted, Schaefer is able to develop its basic theme of taste appeal, show its logotype for identification, create a wonderful little bit of simple animation in which the word “enjoyment” stretches and match dissolves into a sparkling glass of beer. Thus by use of sound, sight and motion in this short amount of time, a memorable job is done simply and directly.

The moral of the story. I think if people try to sell I.D.’s on the basis of what they can do and make sure that they don’t try to sell them for what they can’t do—a new avenue of sound advertising will open up.

You can even tell a before and after story in that amount of time. For example, the well known Vick’s Vapo-rub “now I can breathe again” spot.

One of the problems on I.D.’s is caused by the fact that stations still haven’t standardized on how an advertiser must include the call letters of the station. These things create production difficulties and also raise the cost. For this reason alone, I know advertisers who avoid I.D.’s even though they would be a fine way of solving their advertising problems. A bad condition for advertiser, stations, and agency. It causes other advertisers to cheat on production by using a single telep or a card. This misuse of television which is the only mass advertising medium except sky writing that provides motion is certain to reduce the effectiveness of I.D.’s. It’s doing a newspaper ad on television.

In conclusion let me reiterate that by approaching the station identification from a copy standpoint, by insisting on simple production, by taking advantage of all the assets of the medium, I.D.’s can provide a very effective advertising campaign.

One further suggestion to the folks who sell these announcements—in many cases, the chief copy writer on an account, even in the print end of the business, would be most sympathetic to a presentation angled towards his problem. And I’ve never seen a copy writer yet who couldn’t push an account man into something that made sense.

(For an account of how the industry has sought to standardize I.D.’s and a list of stations which accept the new S.R.A.-proposed full-screen I.D., see sponsor, 21 January 1955, page 18.)
The plans board retires into closed session • works up a preliminary program that runs into six figures • your medium is mentioned • a big contract hangs in the balance • the media director reaches for Standard Rate • and if you have a Service-Ad near your listing...

you are there

For the full story on the values 1,161 media get from their Service-Ads, see Standard Rate's own Service-Ad in the front of any edition of SRDS: or call a Standard Rate Service-Salesman.

N. Y. C. — Murray Hill 9-6620 • CHI.— Hollycourt 5-2400 • L. A. Dunkirk 2-8576

Note: Six years of continuous research among advertisers and agencies has taught us that one of the most important uses of Service-Ads comes at those times when conference room doors are locked, challenges and suggestions come thick and fast, and somebody has to come up with answers—fast.
LIKE MOST
“Newsworthy”
ADVERTISING
EXECUTIVES
MR. HILTON’S
LATEST
BUSINESS
PORTRAIT
IS BY...

Jean Raeburn

Photographers to the Business Executive
565 Fifth Avenue, New York 17—PI. 3-1882

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from 269 pounds to 262 to 259 1/2. He’s worked the gimmick into the show, both in the opening and in the Honeymooners segments in a totally painless way, which not only does not distract from the entertainment values of the program, but adds to them. He’s accomplished this by making with typical Gleason gags in the openings, as witness the second show of the slimming series. The scales showed he had lost seven pounds. “This,” cracked Jackie, “is the first time in years I’ve been able to put my hands in my back pockets.” And on the next show, having dropped 21 1/2 more pounds, he commented: “Not only is this the first time I’ve been able to put my hands in my back pockets, but it’s the first time I’ve been able to get them out again.” In the Honeymooners skits there are constant references made by Art Carney as Norton, by Audrey Meadows as Gleason’s wife to his elephantine appearance and his great weight. All of these gags are naturally and with vast hilarious effect worked into the scripts. We have no doubt that this whole caper will wind up as one of the most effective examples of tv salesmanship ever perpetrated, and though we treated the matter very tongue-in-cheekish, we do seriously recommend that sponsors and agencies give the whole test more than casual scrutiny. It’s a daring and thus far ingeniously executed new tv sales technique. At the end of Jackie’s in-public reducing marathon, he’ll announce the name of the reducing product he’s using.

* * *

A check of weather bureau reports show that the morning of Thursday, 8 March, 1945 was cold and miserable. Yet as early as 6:15 a.m., some 150 people stood in line outside WOR’s Playhouse Number 1, waiting to attend the 20th anniversary broadcast of John Gambling. By show time (7:30) 1,500 people were at the theatre. Somebody remarked that they should have hired Madison Square Garden. On 8 March this year they did. As this is being written plans are proceeding to do Gambling’s 30th Anniversary show, as well as WOR’s whole morning line-up, from the 8th Avenue arena. There is little doubt that the Garden will be filled, which is to say that some 17,500 people will show up for the Gambling event. This is just one more example of radio’s staying power, tv or no tv.
They live on the Pacific Coast... they listen to

DON LEE RADIO*

Don Lee IS Pacific Coast Radio

Regional advertisers buy Don Lee's 45-station point-of-
use penetration than any other Pacific Coast network.

It's a reason. Investigate and "do-it-yourself"... buy the
west's greatest regional network.

Mutual
DON LEE
RADIO

Don Lee Broadcasting System,
Hollywood 28, California,
Represented nationally by
H-R Representatives, Inc.
HUDSON NAPKINS
(Continued from page 39)

So far Hudson is staying away from programming. Ad manager Lewis explains that for the time being at least, it is more important to reach the greatest possible audience, in order to build brand name awareness than to achieve strong impact on any specific audience segment. Budget limitations are an important factor, too.

Bow-Hein-Toigo timecaster Sam Vitt, working in conjunction with assistant ad manager Murray Gross, begin with a per market allocation based on an evaluation of population, effective purchasing power, estimated sales. He seeks maximum coverage at lowest possible cost, frankly admits to reliance on a mathematical base for selection of time and station. Vitt uses two Hudson yardsticks.

The first is the cumulative weekly rating, based on show ratings for participations, before-and-after ratings for adjacencies. He tries for this:
1. On tv, a cumulative rating of 7.0 theoretically means total market coverage.
2. On radio, a cumulative rating of 5.5-5.0, this provides solid support for the main line medium. "We get more mileage out of the radio dollar than any other," says a. e. Goodlet. In the late forties it was radio which almost single-handedly made Hudson a household word in the East.

It is not always possible to reach these ratings because of time problems and budget restrictions, but they provide the overall-time buying ap-

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NEW AND UPCOMING TV STATIONS

I. New stations on air

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<th>STAS. ON AIR</th>
<th>SETS IN MARKET</th>
<th>PERMITEE, MANAGER, F.</th>
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II. New construction permits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CITY &amp; STATE</th>
<th>CALL LETTERS</th>
<th>CHANNEL NO</th>
<th>DATE OF GRANT</th>
<th>TARGET DATE</th>
<th>ERP (kw)**</th>
<th>Antenna (ft)**</th>
<th>STATIONS ON AIR</th>
<th>SETS IN MARKET</th>
<th>PERMITEE, MANAGER, R. D.</th>
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<td>HASTINGS, Neb.</td>
<td>KLSA</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11 Feb.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>768</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>NFA</td>
<td>East Pueblo Co. F. C. A. Slocum, pres. (U.S. Steel)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>NEW BERN, N. C.</td>
<td>KLSA</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9 Feb.</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>NFA</td>
<td>Nathan Frank, licensor</td>
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III. New applications

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<th>CITY &amp; STATE</th>
<th>CHANNEL NO.</th>
<th>DATE FILED</th>
<th>ERP (kw)** Visual</th>
<th>Antenna (ft)**</th>
<th>ESTIMATED COST</th>
<th>ESTIMATED 1ST YEAR OPER. EXPENSE</th>
<th>TV STATIONS IN MARKET</th>
<th>APPLICANT, AM AFFILIATE</th>
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<td>RENO, Nev.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14 Feb.</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>minus 322</td>
<td>$195,040</td>
<td>$192,000</td>
<td>KZTV</td>
<td>A. Haweside, v.p.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BOX SCORE

| U.S. stations on air | 431 | 59% | 1. S. tv sets (1 Jan. '55) | 33,816,000 |
| Markets covered      | 257 | 321 | 1. S. tv homes (1 Jan. '55) | 66%         |

*With one new c.p.'s and stations going on the air listed here are those which operated between 1/1-1/10, and 2/1-2/20. Radio stations which could be sacrificed to that period. Stations are considered to go on the air when commercial operation starts. **Effective radiated power in half the visual power. ***Antenna height above average terrain (not above ground). Information on the number of sets in markets were not designed as being from NAB Research, results of returns to the stations or from and must be deemed approximate. Data from NAB Research and The Building. Percentages based on homes with sets and homes in 10 or more areas are considered meaningful. In most cases, the current radio station which in period a c.p. also represents the new tv station. More, if it is generally too early to comment on the performance of most stations, and is not the same size of radio stations for this chart. Data is a radio station has been given to the NAB. No figures available at present on sets in market. **The number includes some in potential for that audience not represented their c.p.'s but are not in the TV market.
GOLDSWAN PRODUCTIONS, INC.

"The Symbol of Quality Musical Commercials"

750 FIFTH AVENUE • SUITE 600
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
CIRCLE 7-3380

Quality Musical Commercials

ALL these quality commercials ARE SEEN OR HEARD NOW!

7 MARCH 1955
WBC

NO. 1 BUY IN TELEVISION

KDKA-TV
CHANNEL 2

in Pittsburgh, the nation's 8th market. 1,134,110 TV homes. Retail sales over $5 billion, Western Pennsylvania's pioneer TV station.

WPTV
CHANNEL

in Philadelphia, the 3rd market. 1,947, homes. Retail sal $6½ billion. Easter sylvania's pioneer TV
KPIX
CHANNEL 5
in San Francisco, the nation’s 7th market. 1,059,055 TV homes. Retail sales over $5 billion. Northern California’s pioneer TV station.

WBZ-TV
CHANNEL 4
Boston, the nation’s 6th at 1,267,223 TV homes. sales over $6 billion. England’s pioneer TV n.

WBC’s magic numbers work sales magic for advertisers. Maximum power, low channel numbers mean better coverage. Big and growing numbers of TV homes mean huge markets. And they’re rich markets . . . as you can see from the figures in the big numbers. So let WBC’s magic numbers work their sales magic for you. Start by dialing the number of your nearest WBC television station for availabilities. Or, call Eldon Campbell, WBC’s National Sales Manager. His number is PLaza 1-2700, New York City.

WESTINGHOUSE BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

WBZ + WBZA + WBZ-TV, Boston; KYW + WPTZ, Philadelphia; KDKA + KDKA-TV, Pittsburgh; WOWO, Fort Wayne; KEZ, Portland, KPIX, San Francisco

KPIX represented by The Katz Agency, Inc.
WBC National Representatives—Free & Peters, Inc.
THE MOST POWERFUL TV STATION IN NORTH AMERICA!

You Can SERVE... SELL and PROFIT Well on CKLW-TV's MILLION DOLLAR MOVIES

YOUR AUDIENCE WILL SEE...
The finest collection of First Run Movies ever scheduled in the Detroit Market.

YOUR COMMERCIALS SELL TO AN ESTABLISHED AUDIENCE...
Based on current performances First Run Movies repeated four times weekly have produced a cumulative ARB Rating of 0.1...600,000 TV homes with an average of 2.5 viewers per set at a cost of 76c per thousand viewers.

It all adds up to a million dollar bargain so write, wire or phone your Adam J. Young Representative or

CKLW-TV channel 9, Detroit
J. E. Campen
President

Discover this Rich Market
Covered Exclusively by KHOL-TV

NEBRASKA

Khol-TV Lincoln Omaha

• 30% of Nebraska's
  Entire Farm Market
• 128,000 Families
• With a 1½-billion
  dollars to spend

High per capita income based on irrigated farming, ranching, light industry and waterpower.

For information, contact Al McPhlanty, Sales Manager, or your nearest MUEXER representative.

KHOL-TV
Holdrege & Kearney, Nebr.

CBS • ABC • NBC • DUMONT

For Hotel Accommodations in New York City
Call Your Local Travel Representative or Teletype—NY 1-3601

Grand Central Area

Shelton
Lexington Avenue at 39th Street

radio city area

Alvin Hotel
51st Street, Just East of 7th Avenue

Times Square Area

Gershwin Hotel
4th Street, East of Broadway
Comfortable Accommodations for 800 Guests at Moderate Rates. Coffee Shop and Cocktail Lounge.

t's standard line will jump in sales for this reason, along with the advertised product itself. Similarly, the other paper product should benefit.

Hudson is convinced it is riding a trend. Scott also has a quality napkin, the Scotkin, introduced in New York some months prior to Hudson's product. Ad manager Lewis sees use of Satin Finish helped by a growing tendency to use disposable items in the home as living becomes more complex and household help rarer.

Problem of the paper napkin is its inferior social status. "It's still not comparable with linen when you entertain guests," states Lewis. Whole aim of the ad pitch is therefore to upgrade the product by association with a socially desirable environment.

Copy, prepared under the supervision of Ed Sherry, a v.p. and creative head at Blox-Beira-Toigo, builds around various table settings, emphasizes "richness" and "luxury"..."a soft, rich luinre that looks so dressy on your table."..."Wouldn't you be proud to dress up your finest tables with these new Hudson Satin Finish Napkins?" "See if you don't get lots of compliments."

TV commercials show napkins in settings, focus on "satin surface...worked into a delicate damask pattern." Appearance, the company believes, is its major product appeal, and film shows up the pattern well, which is one reason why the vast majority of its announcements are filmed.

But Hudson prefers to dispense with film in those areas where local personalities are strong. The agency sends them a copy platform only. "In our approach to participations," says Lewis, "we believe that we do best by freeing the creative abilities of the personalities who carry our message."

The line: The New York test will help establish company policy, with regard to promotion of its newly created product line. Prior to its napkin venture Hudson was strictly an industrial producer; gummied sealing tape, grocer and garment bags, but-hear paper, heavy bags for fertilizer and cement, and so forth. The napkin success has led to the introduction of paper toweling, the "hankie" facial tissue, toilet tissue. In addition to its Satin Finish and standard napkin, Hudson also sells an extra-large, very soft dinner napkin.

Henceforth the line will be promot-
ed as a whole rather than through individual campaigns, because:

1. There simply is not enough money to do the right kind of promotion job for each individual item.

2. By creating a brand awareness and providing a uniformity of appearance, it is possible to make the advertising of any one item effect positively the sales of all items in the line.

A new package design has been developed for use on all items. It is the same basically regardless of the package shape.

It's role is thus given even greater stress than formerly, for this is the primary medium through which the new design image will be put before the housewife.

Behind the development of the line idea lies an analysis of the consumer's field which indicates a limited market at best for the napkin. The truly vast potential lies in the universally used toilet tissue, a field which Hudson is just now trying to enter. The napkin business has paved the way by helping to establish the company's name in the public mind, and by creating a distribution network ready for further use.

Emphasis on the line is evidenced by a switch in the key phrase of the well known jingle, which up to the present time has featured the simple, catchy "Use Hudson paper napkins." It is now sung: "Use Hudson paper products."

At the present time, advertising of the entire product list is limited to New York, but all items are on sale elsewhere. The company reports itself satisfied with the way the new items are going throughout the marketing area, and particularly well pleased with results in the New York test area, where it begins with a base of 75 per cent of the napkin business, according to its estimate.

At the time of writing, copy outside of New York was being switched to push the Satin Finish. This is preparatory to a market-by-market schedule step-up which will follow the New York pattern where feasible.

Future growth: Competition is keen in the paper goods business. Hudson sees Scott and International Cellulon as its major competitors. Other important napkin producers are: Crown Zellerbach, Irving Paper Mills, Hoffmaster Paper Co., Wisconsin Tissue Mills, Marcal.

None is truly national yet. Past the Mississippi, shipment of paper goods becomes uneconomical, owing to the disproportionate amount of bulk in relation to size. Scott is now producing on the West Coast out of its new plant in Everett, Wash., and is relying on its Wisconsin factory for Midwest distribution. This company has come up fast in the napkin field, makes extensive use of air advertising, with sponsorship of My Little Margie on NBC and participations in Omnibus on CBS.

Hudson's aim is national distribution and greatly increased volume. Its $13,000,000 Florida plant is expected to be in operation turning out two-ply tissue in two years. The Gulf water route will make possible economical penetration of the West and Southwest.

National distribution could bring with it a change in ad views. Spot could give way to network, though it seems likely that a combination of the two will prevail. In any case, reliance on tv and radio seems likely to increase rather than diminish.

ESSO TV NEWS
(Continued from page 37)

when the Reporter himself and the calendar behind the Reporter are both shown in, say, a medium shot, it doesn't want the calendar cut in two—it完善s the complete calendar shown with the Esso logo.

There's another thing the book makes quite clear. Esso wants to know how the stations it uses promote the program. Every month a report on promotion of the Reporter must be sent to the agency; forms are included in the book.

And the book discusses the "alternate" Reporter. The book says that every three weeks or oftener it wants the alternate Esso Reporter (a "regular" and an "alternate" are selected at each station) to handle the show. But, the book cautions, there must be no reference to his "pinch-hitting" or "substituting" for the regular Reporter. This is one way Esso meets an emergency before it happens; if the regular Reporter should become ill, for example, the substitute could carry on without a hitch.

Here, point by point, are the most important things Esso has found out about televising news. It's information any sponsor might find useful.

ROMERO OWNS SAN FRANCISCO ...JUST LOOK AT THIS RATING REPORT

In San Francisco, says ARB, Cesar Romero's new TV hit, Passport to Danger, dominates its time period... as it has from the first night it went on the air! Rating is high, share of audience a whopping 15.5%, and going up.

Now we know this show is "hot"! Top markets are going fast, but some are still available... if you hurry

CESAR ROMERO, starring in...

PASSPORT TO DANGER
produced by Hal Roach, Jr.

BIG-TIME TV WITH A LOW BUDGET PRICE TAG

ABC FILM SYNDICATION, INC.
7 West 66th St., N. Y.
1. Use pictures. Television means pictures. This very basic element, surprisingly, often is overlooked. Yet it was the lack of news pictures which prevented Esso from entering television news on a significant scale until three years ago.

Adequate pictorial material still is a problem; oftentimes outside New York. The three major TV newsfilm sources—CBS, TElenews, UP Movietone and CBS Newsfilm—provide most subscribing stations with film shipped by air express. This creates two problems: One, the film often is at least 24 hours old by the time it arrives at the TV station and, two, because of bad weather the film sometimes doesn’t arrive at all.

Esso says this about the first problem: Most news stories which the major news services put on film are big enough that there will be follow-up stories to them the day after the break and sometimes the stories will be “hot” longer than that. Esso advises stations to show the most recent footage of a big news event they have, but with only the latest story to go with it in accompanying audio.

When film doesn’t arrive at all, Esso suggests that stations pull film out of their morgues. For example, if President Eisenhower makes a speech, a station might pull film showing the President making an earlier speech. Of course the sound track would be deleted and the Reporter would read the main points made by the President in his latest speech.

How much film should be used? There’s no hard and fast rule. One 15-minute Reporter has had as many as 10 different stories on film. In New York where the Reporter’s evening show runs 40 minutes instead of the usual 15 minutes, news film footage seems to run an average of about four minutes.

2. Use local news. One of the reasons Esso sponsors spot TV news programs rather than a limited-network show is to become identified with the community in which the program is telecast. By local pictures, Esso doesn’t mean still shots made with a Polaroid Land camera. It means preferred motion picture footage of local events. Esso realizes that not all stations can afford motion picture equipment. But if they can, it wants the stations to use it.
If motion pictures are unavailable, Esso recommends that a still picture be enlarged. Then if the TV camera pans the blow-up of a still shot, the general effect of motion pictures can be achieved.

3. Pictures should be self-explanatory. And when they tell a story, the Reporter doesn’t have to say anything. Keep unnecessary words to a minimum.

Avoid phrases like “This is a picture of . . .” and “You’re looking at . . .”. Besides coming under the heading of “unnecessary verbiage,” such phrases serve to accentuate any miscueing if the picture is late coming up. Esso points out.

4. The Reporter himself. Esso likes its Reporters to have the experience and authority which will add conviction. But they should be relaxed and easy going, not pompous and not theatrical. Whether or not they were actual news reporters before they were named Esso Reporters, it is not too important.

If the Reporter has something to read, he should read it and not pretend that he’s speaking extemporaneously. If he needs glasses, says Esso, he should put them on, not pretend he doesn’t need them.

When the Reporter is discovered by the camera, he should be doing something—arranging papers on his desk, reading or editing a bulletin with a pencil, taking his glasses out of the case.

5. Vary camera angles. To avoid static shots of the Reporter, Esso suggests a different camera angle each time the program cuts back to the Reporter from film or bloopers. (The book has a page of pictures illustrating various possible camera angles.)

6. The set. A simple set is best for a news program. Esso believes. The Reporter has a desk and on the desk, in addition to scripts and photographs needed for the telecast, is an Esso Reporter identification sign. Back of the Reporter is a plain wall on which is hung a special Esso calendar for visual identification.

Because the set is so simple, Esso cautions against undue severity. The company says the background should be well lit with informal shadow patterns on the backdrop behind the Reporter. The desk should be about seven feet from the backdrop for the best effect.

7. Report hard news only. Esso emphasizes to the stations carrying its programs that “selection of news service and news content is the responsibility of the local station without sponsor limitation or restriction.” Esso points out that while the station and the sponsor know of this policy, the viewing public doesn’t, so that any editorial interpretation would be attributed by viewers to Esso. The risk of misinterpretation and embarrassment usually lies in “feature,” “background” and so-called “documentary” stories. If it’s impossible to tell all the facts or give all the views pertaining to the story, Esso cautions Reporters never to editorialize by word, action, expression, selection, or inflection. It wants stations to avoid controversial issues unless there’s essential to complete and timely news coverage. This says Esso, especially applies to feature stories and interviews.

8. Use latest news. The best show is the one that has the latest news. Esso has found that it pays to keep the show as flexible as possible up to the very last minute so as to include late pictures and news flashes.

Don’t forget, Esso reminds, that a well-rounded news program is one that contains national, international, regional and local news as well as sports and weather. Naturally, there will be lean news nights and when feature stories are used, they should be picked for general human interest—guarding against so-called “publicity releases” and second-rate features.

9. Sports scores. Your Esso Reporter may announce that it is time for a look at “Your Esso Scoreboard,” but Esso doesn’t want sponsor or product identification on video. The video portion of the scores should be as simple and uncomplicated as possible, such as:

Cardinals 5
Brooklyn 1

This can be accomplished with a view-graph, roll-up title card or actual mounted score board.

10. Weather. In announcing the weather, the Reporter should initially be seen on camera. He then gives today’s weather. To increase interest...
in the forecast portion of the weather, the reporter may make use of visual aid such as graph or a drawn chart.

11. Recapitulation. Esso suggests that following the weather and just before the filmed closing, a quick review of the three or four top news headlines be given orally and visually. This gives late tunes-in an opportunity to be brought up-to-date and also will serve as a pad if necessary.

12. Music. Be careful, Esso advises, in the selection of music to back up news clips. See that it is appropriate in all instances. Esso would rather have no music than the wrong music. A list of suitable mood music to assist Reporters in the selection of background music is included in the instruction book.

In trying to cover both radio and television with a single set of standards the ARF Committee has failed to recognize differences between the two media. To the detriment of radio! Can a sample that is used to measure the audience of two, three, four, or perhaps seven stations—with more or less of the same type of audience appeal—be adequate to measure the audiences of 11, 15 and up to 34 or more radio stations—many with specialized audience appeal—that can be received in one locality?**

DANIEL DENEMOLZ
Director of Research and Promotion
The Katz Agency

13. Cue film carefully. Every precaution should be taken to have all film roll on cue and guarded against viewers seeing academy leader visible on the screen. Esso has found this can best be accomplished by running the leader of the next film clip to No. 6 on the academy leader and backing the director's and the Reporter's scripts, inserting a cue mark six seconds before the film is to come up. This cue word means that both the Reporter and director know that picture is coming up in six seconds.

As an additional precaution, the floor manager or cameraman should be cued by the director to count off six seconds for the Reporter. It is important in coming out of film or balop that the Reporter avoid having "egg on his face."
How stations are picked: Eugene Cogan, MIP's media director, compiles the following information about the particular market and station before he recommends that Esso TV newscasts be used in the market:

1. Station and power
2. Families in metropolitan area
3. Auto registration
4. TV set penetration in percentage
5. Service station sales (total—not only Esso stations)
6. Esso's expenditures in the market for advertising
7. Audience survey available, period it covers and area it covers
8. TV homes figures—one, claimed by the station; two, allowed by Esso

When he has this information, Cogan takes the number of TV homes Esso allows, multiplies it by the rating (whichever is latest)—whether Pulse, Nielsen, Hooper, ABB, or other), thus arriving at an estimated audience. This figure is divided into the cost of the proposed program which produces the cost-per-1,000. This cost is figured for the whole show, not for commercial minutes. And it includes all time, production, talent, other charges.

MERCHANDISING
(Continued from page 35)

"By all means! But only after you have established the over-all advertising program. Merchandising is a plus feature designed to lend additional support to your schedule—you should not have to pay for it! Buy your announcement campaign first; then ask the station for merchandising help in the form of: jumbo post card mailings, station letters to the trade, calls on the trade, using Hires Root Beer on giveaway shows, supplying window streamers, shelf markers—or anything else that occurs to you."

Snapped the veteran broadcaster regarding these "you-should-bargain" tactics:

"It is beyond me how an advertising agency can be a willing party to diluting a medium which they themselves need and which their client needs."

Sponsor sought additional opinions from broadcasters on the merchandising question, and other examples of stepped-up pressure by agencies were cited:

- A medium-sized ad agency handling a brand of soap flakes, reps said, is currently using the carrot-before-the-donkey technique to get increasing amounts of merchandising in connection with participations in women's appeal programs. Whenever contracts come up for renewal, reps executives revealed, the agency starts to stall. To get the contract renewed, a station has to increase its present merchandising substantially.
- A large New York agency placing spot radio business for one of the top cigarette brands has let it be known among reps that it will not pay for merchandising "packages" offered by stations on a fee basis. If the station wants the contract, it will have to drop its usual charges—and send the agency written guarantees that the merchandising has been delivered as promised.
- Another New York agency that handles two or more spot radio accounts—one a well-known wine and the other a line of automotive products—has developed a more subtle squeeze. This agency's force is seeking a number of "marginal" merchandising aids that add up to a substantial amount of extras. Samples: extra plugs for the product name and the names of local dealers in station-placed newspaper program promotion ads, extra on-the-air plugs for the programs that stress local dealers; extra-length participation commercials, often as much as 30 seconds beyond the regular minute length, which play up local retail outlets.
- The field representatives of a major brand of instant coffee, several station managers pointed out, have developed a version of the "Stakhnovite goal" to get above-normal merchandising. This tactic, widely used by the Soviets, involves citing the huge amounts of coal dug by an "average" miner named Stakhnov as the "normal" goal for other miners to dig. In the case of the coffee company, it involves showing a station manager how much more merchandising the coffee firm is presently getting from stations of similar size in comparable markets. Most managers quickly get the point.
- Timebuyers at a major New York agency have recently been checking reps for daytime availabilities on behalf of a leading manufacturer of paper products. Currently, the client is not using spot radio. "We're trying to make up a good presentation to get him back in radio," the agency buyers

Four big reasons why you should buy

PLAYHOUSE

52 star-spangled films, paced by top names from Hollywood and Broadway... great scripts... superb direction by Roy Kellino, Ted Post, and others. If you want to make a real impression, this is for you!

ABC FILM SYNDICATION, INC.
7 West 66th St., N. Y.
CHICAGO - ATLANTA - HOLLYWOOD - DALLAS

7 MARCH 1955
have been telling reps, "and we're particularly anxious to stress the merchandising he'll get." As the conversation develops, reps soon get the pitch. The more "extra" merchandising that's offered, the better will be the chances of coaxing a spot radio schedule from the inactive client. Snorted one radio v.p. of a top rep firm: "Pile on blackmail!"

Thoughtful radio broadcasters view such developments with understandable alarm. In the stepped-up pressures for merchandising, they see the specter of rate-cutting, under-the-counter dealing, and prestige-lowering competitive battles in which "radio" itself may wind up behind "merchandising" in the ad men's media position.

A recent letter to a sponsor from Gordon Gray, v.p. of General Teleradio (WOR and WOR-AM, New York), cited a typical danger:

"Even as the 1 V's report found its way to my desk, so did a notation from one of our salesmen observing that one of the largest agencies in the city had just called a meeting of station representatives and New York station salesmen to request 'special' merchandising to approximate 6,000 pieces of mail four times during the course of the campaign.

"A quick pencil shows that in our case the station was being asked to spend 71-2% of the gross cost of the campaign, after agency commissions, for this 'special' merchandising. Enough of these requests and we must raise our rates another 71-2% or cut it out of programing or other costs of doing business."

An even broader danger was pointed out by William E. Caskey, v.p. and general manager of Philadelphia's WPEN and WPEN-FM. Warned Caskey:

"Agencies don't seem to realize what they are doing to radio by continually pushing radio stations for special packages. Radio stations are going to have to put on more advertisers in order to earn the same revenue. The natural consequence of this is that radio stations will be offering less and less entertainment, and in the end it may be that they will start to lose large segments of listeners."

The scope of the industry problem cited by these, and other, broadcasters can be read in the degree to which merchandising has spread in the radio field. In a 1950 report on radio merchandising, sponsor estimated that about 40% of all the radio outlets in the U.S. were offering merchandising aid to clients (see "Merchandising is like fingerprints," 21 August 1950).

Today, that figure has increased by more than half. A nationwide survey of radio outlets made recently by Kenyon & Eckhardt agency puts the merchandising figure at "65%" or more of all stations.

More than six out of every 10 U.S. radio stations therefore face the problem of "excessive" merchandising demands from agencies and clients. Station managers estimate today that even the "average" merchandising assistance offered by stations costs anywhere from $20,000 yearly up. Large-scale merchandising campaigns, which involve station staffs that do nothing else, can cost a station anywhere from $50,000 to $100,000 annually. Giant merchandising campaigns are as exemplified by the job done by Crosley's WLW in its listening area which can cost well over $250,000 annually (though of course in the WLW operation cost is not a problem, it being the station's own traditionally). Obviously, if a station is being forced to go "over-budget" on merchandising, something's gotta give. And that something may well be the general standards maintained for years in the radio industry, veteran station executives feel.

"With very few exceptions," said a high-ranking official of one of California's top music-and-news independents, "I'd say merchandising is in danger of becoming 'controlled ruination' of radio."

What agencies say: Do agencies agree privately that they are as many broadcasters charge putting on too much heat for too much merchandising? What's the dividing line between a legitimate merchandising request and requests for merchandising "in excess of what is generally regarded by broadcasters as proper," as the A.V.'s code puts it.

Agencies, for the most part, do not share the widespread broadcasters' alarm over the merchandising situation. They don't feel they're asking for too much; most, in fact, will deny it heatedly.

The following comment from a vice president of one of the country's top ten agencies is particularly revealing about agency attitude toward merchandising:
"Basically, the A's recommendations look good to us," the agency v.p. said, adding, "One point, however, seems weak; the section dealing with merchandising cooperation. This would have the agency passively 'accept' whatever merchandising cooperation a broadcaster regularly makes available.

"We do not think that any agency is doing the right job for its clients by taking a passive attitude toward any of its work for them."

Even more direct was a statement to sponsor from Emil Mogul, storay president of the ad agency that bears his name. Mogul's feelings, shared by a fair-sized number of agency executives, helps explain why there's considerable agency pressure on new merchandising stations to step up their efforts. It also gives an indication of why many stations who don't extend merchandising service are being prodded toward getting into the act.

Said adman Mogul:

"Because of the variance in merchandising services offered by stations, including the fact that some stations offer none, I think it is the responsibility of the advertising agency to try to get from any broadcaster such merchandising services as are maximal with the stations that do make these services available."

Not all agencies, at the same time, share Mogul's views. A small but important minority of big agencies today are starting to ease up deliberately in their search for radio-plus-merchandising deals.

The answer lies in the fact that agencies, out to impress clients by landing big radio-plus-merchandising deals, are sometimes finding themselves on a merry-go-round instead. Here's how the chief radio-tv timebuyer of an important Radio City area ad agency in New York summed it up:

"Sure, we look for good merchandising opportunities. But we're getting a little gun-shy on the subject. There are of course a select group of stations in the country that have excellent merchandising aids to offer a client. We like these stations, and we do use their merchandising plans.

"But it's all too easy for an over-enthusiastic salesman to talk up a new merchandising plan so that it looks better than it really is. He promises, in other words, that he can match the leaders.

"We've been stung a few times late-
"But what we were promised, and what we got turned out to be two different things. The 'guaranteed store displays' never materialized; some other spot client had beaten us to them. Instead, we got window stickers in supermarkets—on which they spelled our client's product name incorrectly. We had tie-in ads in five newspapers in the station's listening area but four of the five newspapers were outside of our bakery client's distribution area. Trade promotion consisted largely of a quick post card mailing; the station had too much work on its hands to do extensive in-store checkups. And so on and on.

Concluded the agency man: "I still think radio station merchandising, when it's done properly, is a valuable extension of spot radio. But I'm beginning to feel that many, many stations are being forced into a situation where they have had to promise more than they can reasonably deliver. It's a situation that's tough on everybody."

The trend toward extra pressure on stations for extra radio merchandising, many agency men feel, can best be halted at the client level. "We're flirting with hundreds of thousands in broadcast billings if we go to a client and tell him we won't put the heat on radio stations for extra-special merchandising," said the radio TV v.p. of a medium-sized agency specializing in drug product advertising. "What are we supposed to do?"

Said another high-ranking agency man whose firm handles a major automobile account:

"Last fall, we had a huddle in our radio TV department. One of our biggest advertisers was trimming back his spot radio schedule. We were given a list of stations from the client, and told to pick out those stations that gave the most merchandising. They were retained on the list; the others were dropped. At the same time, the client told us to 'pep up' the merchandising on the stations he was keeping.

"There wasn't much we could say. And even if we talked, he'd probably think we were crazy."

**Solutions:** How can the radio merchandising controversy be solved within the industry, since there is now present industry definition of what "too much" merchandising really is?

This seemed to be the consensus of many industry members—clients, agencies, reps and stations—contacted by

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**Sponsor:**

1. Stations should set limits, and then stick to them. As the manager of a New England station stated: "More and more advertisers and their agencies are searching for better radio buys. We have found it necessary to design a variety of packages to meet this demand and to include merchandising support. It is my opinion that such packages must be clearly identified and be available to all comers who qualify by spending the required amount of money."

2. Advertisers must realize the basic role of station merchandising. One of the prime fallacies of merchandising, agency men feel, is that station merchandising will substitute completely for that merchandising a client usually does for himself. A top-level executive of one big agency, for example, told

**Sponsor:**

"Many clients, particularly in the food and drug field, have spent years building up huge merchandising operations of their own. Such advertisers would be foolish to try to shift this burden to stations. For one thing, no station shares the intimate knowledge of a client's own merchandising methods. For another, it's an unfair burden to thrust on an ad medium. We try to look on radio station merchandising as a welcome supplement to client merchandising, adding about 25% to the general effectiveness of a client's own efforts."

3. The industry could clarify what is meant by "merchandising." A glance at the findings of Kenyon & Eckhardt's radio merchandising study on page 35 will reveal an important fact to the merchandising-wise adman: most sta-
tions who do extend merchandising aid offer about the same number of services. But, as any veteran adman knows, the quality and amount of the services will vary all over the lot. There’s much work to be done by trade groups, industry associations and the like in clarifying just what sort of merchandising support is “normal” for various categories of stations. Thus, pressure-plays for “extra” merchandising could be spotted quickly and dealt with diplomatically.

4. If a client feels he must have extra merchandising, he should pay for it. Establishment of this as an industry practice, many broadcasters feel, would do much to end the rat-race now going on in radio merchandising. Some stations, of course, are geared to give above-normal merchandising aid; but they’re the exception. If the industry can arrive at certain “minimum basics” in merchandising, clients might well be persuaded that extra-large campaigns should be paid for by the advertiser, not the station. The alternative can only be hardships for the radio industry which may eventually dull its effectiveness as a low-cost, hard-hitting medium.

TWO TOIGOS
(Continued from page 31)

“just watch P & G. They’ll have 75% of a $65 million budget in TV this year.”

What are the two Toigos like, and how did they become top strategists in opposing agency camps?

John Toigo, older of the two cousins, is a stocky man of medium height, in his mid-fifties. He has grey hair, grey mustache, and horn-rimmed reading glasses which he uses to drive home a point with gestures. He has been known to wear a tatter-all shirt and a plaid tie. You get the impression that John Toigo dresses for comfort.

His office in it-off doesn’t reflect the personality of the man, unless by its unpretentiousness. It’s a small, cramped corner room on the fourth floor (not the fifth “executive” floor). It’s got a decent, unspectacular desk. His secretary, Gene Gabriel, has to commute across a corridor to get to Toigo’s office. Agency associates recall that when he was offered an office on the fifth floor last November, when his new management position was made official, Toigo refused. He likes it where he is.

To get to Adolph Toigo’s office, the visitor must pass through carpeted corridors opening onto conference rooms, fully equipped with breakfast and luncheon kitchens. One corridor opens onto an inner reception room, with deep couch, several deep chairs, mahogany cocktail table (no drinks served), oil paintings (more slick than artsy) of various New York scenes. It’s the type of setting in which you expect to find June Allyson announcing that Walter Pidgeon will see you now.

Adolph Toigo is more formal than his older cousin. You can’t imagine him wearing a tatter-all shirt and a plaid tie. He speaks calmly, without gestures; his thin, gold-rimmed glasses stay on his nose, never become a prop. He keeps his black mustache trimmed neat, but his hair tends to become unruly. When he makes an amusing remark, he’s the last to break into a smile.

Although the two men lived together for a while in Chicago (“All of my cousins moved in with me at one time or another,” says John), and though they worked in the same agency at one time (John H. Dunham Advertising Co.), John and Adolph climbed to the top in the advertising business over divergent routes. John’s a creative man; Adolph’s forte is research and planning.

Adolph Toigo’s career on Madison Avenue began at Benton & Bowles in 1932, where he stayed for five years as head of research. His next job, at Geyer, Newell & Ganger, extended to planning. In 1942, Adolph Toigo went to William Esty, Co. as v.p. of analysis and plans, from there came over to Lennen & Newell in June 1952 as executive v.p. (More details about Adolph Toigo’s rise will appear in a second sponsor article about the Two Toigos, 21 March.)

John Toigo came to New York in 1942, to head up the New York office of D’Arcy. At that time he had behind him more than 20 years of agency experience in Chicago, with John H. Dunham Co., Lord & Thomas, always in a creative capacity (“First and foremost, I’m a copywriter,” says John). He was brought into the Biow Co. in 1952 by Milton Biow and Ken Reim to head up creative activity.

“To understand John, you’ve got to know the earthiness of the man,” says Milton Biow. “He’s an intellectually developed and cultivated man, but he still comes from the soil.”

Biow leaned back in his swivel chair and drummed his fingers impatiently on the edge of his desk.

“John’s one of the few idea men in advertising, and I haven’t met too damned many idea men in this business,” Biow concluded.

John Toigo says of his career: “Alone, I’m practically nothing. Whatever talent I may have, has been brought to me as a gift from people I’ve associated with.”

Whenever he talks about himself, he passes out credit to “people who’ve helped me,” who range from Grandfather Toigo to Albert Lasker, pioneer agencyman and founder of Lord & Thomas. Toigo talks fast and persuasively, telling amusing anecdotes at his own expense, then skipping to a bit of advertising philosophy, back to a clearly remembered childhood inci-
dent, on to a cursory discussion of sociological influences at the time of Ancient Rome.

Adolph Toigo speaks far more slowly, seems reluctant to discuss his family. (When his son talked to sponsor about his father, he found it difficult to recall any hobbies Adolph Toigo might have. "Dad just works," he said over and over again.)

Proof of that thesis was forthcoming a couple of weeks ago, Grace Kelly and Bob Sarnoff have been appointed co-chairmen of the Multiple Sclerosis Drive. Grace is a friend of Leo Kemenson, a young Kemenson & Newell account executive. Through Leo's intervention, and with Toigo's approval, the agency volunteered to do work for the Multiple Sclerosis Drive. At this point Leo suggested to Toigo that he have some pictures taken with Grace. "Sure," Adolph Toigo agreed good-naturedly. "But who is she?"

John Toigo may or may not know of Grace Kelly, but he finds time to make shelving and fancy woodwork in his professionally equipped work shop at home. Nonetheless, he has a reputation for being able to build almost any project through his capacity for work, as well as by sheer force of personality.

"You might say that he has a 'tooth and claw' way of working," one of his old-time agency associates told sponsor. "He's a dynamic, analytical man, unconventional as hell in his approach, but extremely thorough."

The Toigo family came from northeastern Italy, the province of Venezia Giulia, with its sharp contrasts of quartz mountains and the blue Adriatic Sea. John came to the United States at five.

"When I told my father what went on in the Benid grammar school, he thought I was crazy," John Toigo recalls. "When I told my teacher what went on at home, she thought my family was crazy. I found out that way that a situation can change completely depending on one's perspective. Some things applies to advertising."

Adolph Toigo was born in Benid, one of five children. His main concern in his teens was to earn sufficient money to continue his schooling. At fourteen he went to work as a male driver in the coal mines. He graduated to full-time miner on the night shift some two years later, and finished high school during the day.

John Toigo had displayed a similar drive for education a few years earlier.
"I was the first one from that mining town to go to college," he told Sproson. "And I still don't know what it was that made my parents want their kids to get an education. Maybe it was my grandfather, who spent part of his time working on a canal in Illinois, the rest of his time translating Dante into English."

By the time John Toigo went to the University of Chicago, he had behind him his stint in the coal mines. At seventeen he went to work on the railroad, got into a losing fight with a freight car in the yards. This accident was a decisive factor in turning John Toigo toward advertising.

"I was supposed to start at Chicago that fall, but the accident held me up till January. I had wanted to become a math or physics professor, but you can't start math in the middle of the year, so I turned to liberal arts."

Toigo feels that he was as humorless about his liberal arts courses as he would have had to be about the sciences. He plunged into volumes of literature, hell-bent on learning. It was at this time too, in his late teens, that he decided to become a great writer.

"Then," says he ruefully, "I discovered at 21 that I could write like hell, but I had nothing to say."

His first brush with advertising came in Chicago when he went to the opera. While standing on line for standing-room tickets, he met the head of a small agency who offered to teach him advertising for no pay. Since there was a small depression at the time (1920), Toigo agreed.

He proved the value of knowing a business before writing copy for it shortly before he became copywriter at McCann-Erickson on Standard Oil of Indiana in 1931.

"A little earlier, Adolph and I bought a filling station," Toigo recalls. "It was at 147th Street and Michigan City Road in Daltton, III. Our competitor across the street used to laugh at the things we did. One rainy day, an Armenian chap drove up to the station, and I wiped his windshields. "'You'd wipe my windshields?"

"'Sure. Your money's good, isn't it?'

How did the gas station do?

"Within two weeks we had the whole Armenian trade of the neighborhood."

Toigo learned from his gas station stint that gas is only one of the things that brings people into a gas station. This he proceeded to tell Al Steele, then ad manager of Standard Oil of Indiana.

"And that was the origin of 'service station' advertising. In fact, for a long time thereafter, Standard Oil's gas stations in Indiana had signs saying 'Standard Service.'"

It's Al Steele, now president of Pepsi-Cola Co., who was instrumental in bringing John Toigo into the Biow Co. some four years ago. In that time, Toigo has revamped Pepsi's entire advertising approach, with the result that Pepsi showed an annual 16% sales increase every year since until this January, when the monthly sales registered at 21% jump over January, 1954.

He feels that the success of the company, during a period of relative slowdown in soft drink sales, is due in part to pinpointing of advertising, or "focusing" as he puts it.

Toigo remembers an incident in Chicago when he was with Lord & Thomas that proves the need for "focusing." He had been one of two men to solicit and get the Frigidaire account for Lord & Thomas in the late Thirties. Before going to work on it, he decided to check on one of the ads that was then appearing in major magazines and newspapers, since it was part of a campaign designed to make Frigidaire a popular-priced mass product. The ad showed a sleek model in a velvet hostess gown opening up her refrigerator.

"I decided to spot test the ad," Toigo recalls. "There I was on the corner of Randolph and State, with my ad tucked under my arm. I showed it to a Polish woman on the street, and I'll never forget her comment: 'That's not me. That's a whore!'"

This is only one of the hazards of a badly aimed advertising campaign, however. The original Pepsi-Cola jingle, says Toigo, was "probably the most successful single advertisement ever produced in the beverage business." But he says it was u-ed beyond the point of diminishing returns. "It came back to me as a parody that kids sang. And, it was Sally Steele. Al Steele's daughter, who sang it to me."

Toigo grinned, hunched a fairly unintelligible line about "...tastes like ink" under his breath, and shuddered. "Anyhow, in 1948 the Pepsi-Cola business was having trouble. Now personally, I like trouble accounts. People hear a little better when they're sick."

And so when he came to the Biow Co, early in 1951 to heal up the creative section of the agency, he decided to ease into the job "by example." That is, he moved in as account executive on Pepsi-Cola, taking on the trouble account first.

Toigo's study of the account showed him that the aim of the Pepsi-Cola advertising had been misguided. "The advertising went after mass listener-ship, that's what the aim was, and that's a mistake. Our goal today is to reach a particular audience: those young Americans who're doing things and who're sexually alive. It's the young adult woman who controls the food and drink habits of her husband and her children. Therefore we keyed our campaign to her."

Toigo did this by telling young women what they like to hear: "... The modern woman owes a lot to today's good sense in diet. She eats light, drinks light and keeps her youthful figure longer. She looks better, feels better. Men like her better. And so does her insurance company."

In tv, Toigo's theme is brought home by Polly Bergen, who's a wide-eyed Miss Pepsi-Cola 1955, in a variety of "young, modern situations" lasting anywhere from 10 to 60 seconds. In some commercials "the Pepsi-Cola girl" goes dress shopping, in others she gives a buffet dinner in her apartment, in others she's a business girl, she's in a cafeteria, at the airport. Whatever the occasion, Polly Bergen sails through it with an enthusiastic expression in the latest colloquialisms, a figure trimly sheathed in medium rather than high-fa hion clothes. She's the idealized suburbanite, "the typical
young mother," as the average young mother imagines herself. Watching Pepsi's film commercials gives you the feeling that Pepsi-Cola is hep, or as Toigo would put it, that Pepsi is focusing.

Take this 17-second tag, for example:

**Announcer:** “Here’s your Pepsi-Cola girl again. . . .”

**Polly:** “Oh, Y’know . . . these days to be a corporation president, you no longer need a corporation. (With significant gesture to her flat tummy.) That’s why today’s successful men prefer light refreshment, like today’s Pepsi-Cola. Refresh without filling—have a Pepsi!”

(TAKES SWALLOW)

Incidentally, the famous Pepsi-Cola jingle’s been streamlined too. The tune’s the same, but the words are literally “Pepsi-Cola’s up-to-date . . .” Polly Bergen is used in both spot radio and spot tv.

In “A Statement on Administration and Policy in Account Operation” dated 11 February 1953, John Toigo cites antecedents to his advertising philosophy:

“. . . Let it be said that this focusing has always been the method pursued by successful advertising men from Mr. Lasker to Mr. Biow, the difference being that when agencies were small, an individual could look and see these various factors with his own eyes, and therefore, integrate them in his own thinking automatically, which is exactly what Mr. Lasker did in ‘The Schoolgirl Complexion’ for Palmolive or in ‘Reach for a Lucky Instead of a Sweet’ for Lucky Strike, or that Mr. Archie Lee achieved for Coca-Cola in ‘The Pause That Refreshes,’ or that Mr. Biow was able to do in ‘the time signal’ for Bulova and his ‘Call for Philip Morris.’”

It’s interesting to note that among the admen whom Toigo refers to as influences upon his thoughts are such people as Lasker and Lee, rather than George Washington Hill.

“You don’t have to help people over the head,” Toigo remarked several times.

“You don’t go for the George Washington Hill approach?” sponsor asked.

John Toigo frowned across his desk. “Now don’t you involve me in a quarrel, young lady . . . don’t you involve me in a quarrel.” Then he relaxed into a smile again. “Ideas don’t have to be hammered home. What moves sales is the ideas themselves. What must you have, focus, distillation, and no foolishness.”

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**B&M TV TEST**
(Continued from page 12)

B&M letters.

“The problem of selling the B&M beam is not so great as that of moving the company’s brown bread. While brown bread is eaten with baked beans in New England, the two aren’t linked as yet in the minds of WBAY-TV viewers. Brown bread is distributed in less than 50% of the area’s stores while the beans have virtually full distribution.

How will B&M get Wisconsin and Michigan customers to change their eating habits and eat their beans with brown bread on the side? The new strategy is to push the two as a television supper. “Eat ’em in the living room while you watch tv,” Capt. Hal is telling listeners. To make sure they understand it’s brown bread being sold, not whole wheat, copy plays up the idea of heating the bread. The theory is no one has ever heard of heating an ordinary bread and therefore a distinction is automatically established.

“It’s that distinction we must put over,” says B&M’s Northgraves, “to justify our higher price.” Northgraves is proud of the company’s tradition of careful manufacture in rows of brick ovens. And Capt. Hal will do his selling in front of a plywood version of a B&M brick oven.

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**ROUND-UP**
(Continued from page 99)

A new drug trade merchandising plan has been inaugurated by WCWO, Minneapolis. It reaches 1,553 retail drug outlets in the 109 county area covered by the station, according to WCWO. Cooperating with WCWO are Twin City Drug Co., and McKesson & Robbins, two of the three largest wholesale drug firms in the area. Each of their salesmen carries a “WCWO drug inventory list” which is used as a sales tool. E. James Kanshine, sales manager for McKesson & Robbins, said “the inventory list is of valuable assistance. We’ve included them in all 35 salesmen’s books for use on every call.”

Sponsors and advertising agency executives have been sent a colorful 12-page brochure, called “Dominance Doubted in the Carolinas,” by WBTV and WBTW, the two tv stations of the Jefferson Standard Broadcastings Co. The brochure tells the story of the growth of the area served by the stations— and states— that their combined coverage encompasses a market comparable to the nation’s eighth largest. WBTW is in Charlotte, N. C., and WBTW is in Florence, S. C.

A cross-plug deal has been worked out between WP, Philadelphia, and the Linton Restaurant Chain. The restaurant’s 30 cafes will carry daily plugs in their 2,000 menus (average readership: 28,000 daily.) for Start the Day Right featuring Joe McCanley, WH’s early-morning personality. In return McCanley and his engineer will have a cup of Linton’s coffee “on the air” every morning.

The latest coverage survey made by WHRTV. New Haven, was done with an airplane. The station’s engineers completed the study in 20 flying hours over a five-day period, whereas a ground inspection team after the same data would take three or four months. The engineers found that the station’s signal pattern was a perfect circle.

**Sponsor**

$99.00 INVESTED in the
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
NEGRO MARKET
SOLD $3,500.00 in appliances
VIA WSOK

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**Miss Perwinkle! Will you please stop listening to that KRIZ Phoenix dance music!”**
SUMMER TV
(Continued from page 72)

were seen during the winter or summer. There were 53 telecasts classified as winter repeats (any rerun falling outside the 15 June-15 September period). A matched group of programs with 53 summer repeats was compared with the first group.

Taking the "winter group" first: the ratings dropped from 26.1 for the original shows to 22.5 for the winter repeats. The summer group dropped from 28.1 for the originals to 18.6 for the summer repeats.

Comparing the same groups on a share-of-audience basis, the differences are even less. The winter group declined from 43.3 to 38.7%, while the summer group declined from 42.5 to 39.3%. So far as average minutes viewed goes, the winter group dipped from 23.1 to 21.9 minutes, while the summer group dropped from 23.1 to 21.5 minutes.

Summing up the study, Nielsen researchers said "... there is no appreciable difference shown by the telecasts used in this study between original and rerun telecasts. Differences in audience levels are attributable mainly to the lower sets-in-use at the time of the repeat telecast."

Despite the incentives for summer network tv advertisers, there have always been and probably always will be a few sponsors who, for one reason or another, feel that summer exposure is not for them. For this group the networks offer a promise that their time slots will be available in the fall. While hiatus protection is most important on CBS and NBC because of the demand for time, all networks have some form of hiatus protection.

NBC's policy or "Interval Plan" has already been announced. It limits protection to clients with Class "A" time periods but excepts advertisers using "co-sponsored" programs (Caesar's Hour and the Imogene Coca Show). Such clients must be on the air for 13 weeks prior to the interval and must commit themselves to a 13-week non-cancellable contract following the interval. The maximum hiatus period is eight weeks.

CBS had not announced a hiatus policy at the time sponsoring went to press but it is expected that one will be forthcoming. Trade sources expect, on the basis of last year's hiatus protection plan at CBS, that it will be similar to that of NBC.

Spot television: As during the preceding summer the summer of 1954 did not show any discernible hiatus trend in national spot tv advertising. This was especially true among the top advertisers. Figures gathered by the X. C. Rorabaugh Co. show that the top 25 spot tv clients actually bought more schedules during the third quarter of 1954 than during the preceding quarter. There was, however, a drop in the number of stations used by these blue chip advertisers in the third quarter and the station figure for the fourth quarter, though higher than the summer months was still below that of the second quarter.

Other figures gathered by Rorabaugh further bear out the high summer activity last year. These include spot tv spending estimates on detergents, toilet soap, shortening, margarines, dentifrices, home permanents and shampoos. Total spending for these seven categories during the third quarter of last year came to $6,385,654 while the figure for the previous quarter was a little less—$6,264,828.

Like network advertisers, spot tv clients fear losing choice time franchises if they take a hiatus, though this fear is only a part of the reason why spot tv activity has remained high in the summer. However, there are no clear-cut hiatus protection policies in spot as there are on the network.

The lack of a pattern is also apparent in the matter of summer discounts. A number of stations feel that summer discounts do little to attract more business and only serve to save money for advertisers who want to be in summer-time spot tv anyway.

There has been some concern expressed with plans to extend daylight saving time through October. Purpose of this has been to save electricity. There has been some talk about October daylight saving in New York state. It has already been tried in some New England areas and one rep reported that viewing was depressed a little in some cases.

In some quarters it is felt the problem is not so much daylight saving being extended as the fact that some areas have daylight saving and some don't. It is pointed out, for example, that Milwaukee, which is usually one hour behind New York time during the winter is two hours behind during the summer. Announcement periods sold adjacent to a show originating in New York at 9:00 p.m. are thus sold at 8:00 p.m. in Milwaukee during the winter but at 7:00 p.m. in summer.

Concern about the daylight saving time problem was not widespread, however, and two of the largest reported they had no trouble selling announcements in Class "A" time during the last summer.

Examples of sales activity last summer follow:

Introduction of Supreme Club Crackers in Oklahoma by Merchants Biscuit Co. was via WKY-TV, Oklahoma City, alone. In a 13-week May to August drive the firm used a five-announcement-daily schedule. The commercials were delivered at various times by one announcer—local woman personality "Prissy" Thomas—and was backed up by station merchandising. The firm reported 99% distribution as a result of the campaign.

WKBN-TV, West Hartford, puts an "extra" into its one-hour cowboy strip, Bar 30 Western Theater, during the summer by having its cowboy star, Tex Pavel, make one-day stands at local sponsors' stores. One sponsor, Dairy Treat, Inc., reported "immediate results" on a back-to-school offer as a result of one appearance.

Sales that "soared to phenomenal heights, unprecedented in the history of the company" was reported by The Uncle Jo Bottling Co. within one week after the firm had bought 15 minutes on AF's Corral. The firm was on weekly from July to September to push its strawberry soft drink, called "Country Red," on KSLA, Shreveport, La. * * *
Newsmakers in Advertising

William H. Burkhardt, executive vice president of Lever Brothers Co., has been elected president of the company. Simultaneously, Jeris J. Rabb, president of Lever, was named chairman of the board. The elections followed the retirement a few weeks ago of John M. Hanover as chairman of the Lever board. Lever is one of the country's bigger air users; sponsor estimates that during 1954 it spent about $1.5 million for network radio, about $6 million for network tv; it has extensive radio and tv spot campaigns in addition.

William H. Finesshber Jr., vice president of the NBC Radio network, resigned from NBC on 1 March. He said his resignation was for personal reasons and that he'd announce his future plans after a vacation. Robert W. Sarofim, NBC executive v.p., will direct the network. Finesshber joined the CBS publicity staff in 1931, became manager of Carnegie Hall in New York in 1934 but returned to CBS three years later. He resigned as head of CBS program department in 1950 to join Mutual as a v.p. He joined NBC in March 1953.

Wynn Nathan is the newly elected vice president in charge of sales for MCA Te Film Syndication. Nathan's election followed the merger between MCA Te and United Te Programs. His current job: consolidating the sales efforts of the two companies into what he claims is the largest syndicated film operation in the world. In addition to enlarging the sales force to 70 (salesmen will have 22 film properties to sell), MCA Te is also adding new merchandising, promotion and publicity departments.

Stuart D. Watson, advertising director for S. G. Johnson & Son, has been promoted to advertising and merchandising director of the company (makers of Johnson's Wax). Watson will head a new department, formed by merging the advertising and merchandising departments, to develop advertising, merchandising programs. Johnson is alternate-week sponsor of Robert Montgomery Presents (NBC TV), the New Red Skelton Show (CBS TV) and 15 minutes weekly of the daytime Robert Q. Lewis show (CBS TV).
ONLY A COMBINATION OF STATIONS CAN COVER GEORGIA'S MAJOR MARKETS

THE GEORGIA TRIO

ATLANTA
WAGA
5000W · 590KC
CBS RADIOD

MACON
WMAZ
10,000W · 940KC
CBS RADIOD

SAVANNAH
WTOC
5000W · 1290KC
CBS RADIOD

The TRIO offers advertisers at one low cost:

- Concentrated Coverage
- Merchandising Assistance
- Listener Loyalty Built By Local Programming
- Dealer Loyalties

IN 3 MAJOR MARKETS

represented individually and as a group by

THE KATZ AGENCY, INC.
NEW YORK · CHICAGO · DETROIT · ATLANTA · DALLAS · KANSAS CITY · LOS ANGELES · SAN FRANCISCO

7 MARCH 1955
Saturday's TEENAGE JUKEBOX on WIOD now averages more than 1000 telephone requests in 180 minutes—9:00 A.M. to 12 noon.

Phone calls are received from as far away as Palm Beach (60 miles), and regular mail from Louisiana, Nassau, and Grand Cayman Islands, south of Cuba.

We've had to add a Broward County Teenage Jukebox Saturday afternoons (3:00 - 4:30 P.M.) to take care of the mail requests from Fort Lauderdale and Hollywood.

These JUKEBOX programs are a part of the daily schedule of NBC shows and solid local showmanship that produces RESULTS far beyond the promises of any program rating service. Ask your Hollingberry man for WIOD facts.

The Fabulous "Girl on the Go"

DRUE SMITH

Just named Chattanooga's

"BUSINESS WOMAN OF THE YEAR"

Leading CHATTANOOGA RADIO PERSONALITY for many years! Drue knows everybody, everywhere, and everybody knows . . . . and LISTENS to DRUE.

Limited Participations are available. 10:05-10:30 a.m., 2:15-2:30 p.m., Monday thru Friday.

This is a hot tip! Ask BRANHAM! RADIO

WDEF, NBC AFFILIATE IN CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
NOW IN ARIZONA

ONE STATION GIVES YOU

FULL POWER

KTVK's 100,000-watts video power covers the fabulous 'Valley of the Sun' like a blanket. The clear KTVK signal extends into every corner of the rich $1,109,627,000.00* Arizona market — giving you 142,179 TV Homes (that's 83% of the State). KTVK's tower is 2,886' above sea level — 1,784' above the average terrain. KTVK operates at FULL POWER at all times! For Greater TV-Value . . . Greater Coverage — it's KTVK in Arizona!

PROGRAMMING

In addition to ABC's imposing line-up of shows, KTVK gives you top local programming — from live musicals to remote telecasts of the biggest sporting events. KTVK gives you the Southwest's most complete studio facilities, as well as the latest and best in microwave and remote facilities. Hard-selling local merchandising is also part of KTVK's success story. "Shop, Look and Listen," televised directly from food and drug stores within a 40 mile radius of Phoenix, is just one of the bonuses that make KTVK Arizona's greatest TV buy!

PERSONALITIES

It takes top personalities to sell — and KTVK's got 'em. Bee Pine, Art Brock and Vic Gort are just a few of the TV personalities that take your sales-story to the big KTVK audience.

*Spendable Consumer Income

AFFILIATED WITH

ABC TELEVISION NETWORK

REPRESENTED BY WEADE TELEVISION

7 MARCH 1955
Anything you want to know about the entire television industry you'll find in the new TELEVISION FACTBOOK.

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SPONSOR
Fluorine next air barrage?

If bugs can be licked, fluorine-based dentrifices may be next big "miracle" product to get heavy air selling. (Ammonium ion, chlorophyll, anti-enzyme each touched off dentifrice air wars till crest of wave passed.) But fluorine products face this big problem in opinion of Block Drug which has been making tests: possibility use should be restricted to adults and children over 6. P&G is marketing fluorine toothpaste called Crest with reported 22 TV announcements weekly in test markets.

Radio pulling mail orders

Indication of enthusiasm for radio among mail order advertisers is fact that within 3 months after formation of CBS Radio Spot Sales mail order department, 15 new advertisers have been signed. Among advertisers getting strong pull is Viking Sloan which bought 15 one-minute announcements on WBBM, Chicago. Results: 7,000 orders, each accompanied with dollar bill.

7 out of 10 like feature movies

Old Hollywood feature movies continue to be popular with viewers even though they've been whipping boy of newspaper critics. Latest Ad- vertise survey in New York metropolitan area shows 9 out of 10 New York families view TV movies. About 7 out of 10 families say they like movies as well or better than other types of TV programs.

Study sells Paper Mate on am

First client to buy nighttime network radio as results of Starch-NBC study is Paper Mate Pen. David Kittredge, ad manager, said firm will sponsor "People Are Funny" in 199 markets starting April. Company has TV version of "People" as well as heavy spot TV schedules, magazines. (Agency is Foote, Cone & Belding New York.) Starch study shows that on average night 56 million people listen to radio, more than half for over 2 hours. (See SPONSOR, 24 January 1955, page 64.)

Pinky & giveaway move shoes

Right giveaway continues to have strong appeal in mopett market. Pinkeye Lee (NBC TV) pitched identification bracelet with each purchase of Weatherbird shoes in series of commercials; company sold 3,000,000.

Star commercial trend grows

Star commercial in which talent adds personal touch, implied endorsement of product is bigger than ever in syndicated film. SPONSOR checkup shows few new film properties being launched today without some form of commercial by star available either as lead-in or complete custom-made commercial. Star is usually willing to work at minimum scale to help sell show and because it's easy extra dollar if commercial is made at time series is being filmed.

Marlboro goes on air

New Marlboro filter cigarettes with redesigned cardboard package (as shown last issue of SPONSOR with story "Should you redesign your package for color TV?") will get air support. Alternate-week minutes in Philip Morris' "Public Defender," "I Love Lucy" (CBS TV) are definite. Before extensive test campaigning, redesign of product, Marlboro had only sporadic air advertising. Other filter in PM family, Parliament, gets limited exposure in "Public Defender."
The merchandising spiral

At a lunch one day recently we brought a timebuyer and a radio station executive together. "Let's see you make a pitch," we suggested to the radio man. And on he launched for 15 well-paced minutes into a description of his station's merchandising. Results, impact, coverage, though his station has them all, didn't come up.

Said the station man when the omission were pointed out to him: "We're being forced to sell on merchandising because the advertiser won't listen to the real story of radio's values as a straight advertising medium."

There's no question but that this analysis to varying degrees explains the present emphasis on merchandising by radio stations. It's an emphasis which will continue until the advertiser is sold on radio. Many an agency today is working hard to convince clients they ought to be back taking advantage of radio's low-cost impact. In some cases the agencies are using the amount of merchandising they can get from radio stations as the lure. When the advertiser is properly sold, and that day is coming, the lures won't be in the foreground.

The trouble with the use of merchandising as bait is that once it starts it can grow out of control. The advertiser requests one merchandising service today and by the time renewals are due on his schedule he may have thought of half a dozen other services. The end result can be stations are forced to promise unreasonably services in order to keep the business—services which in the long run they can't possibly afford to donate. (See "Radio merchandising: do you ask too much?" this issue, page 34.)

We say the smart buyer will get what's appropriate but it's kidding yourself to squeeze the station for free out-of-pocket expense in merchandising. Somewhere someone has to pay. Moreover any merchandising specialist will tell you that the most effective merchandising is done when the advertiser allocates his own budget for merchandising, relying on merchandising by media as a supplement in most cases. Since few stations are equipped to do a complete job, it's a case where hedging the A's recommendations against excess merchandising demands from stations make good business sense.

Summer selling

The theory that the human race goes into hibernation during the months of summer, has been exploded many times in the pages of sponsor. This issue, in fact, contains sponsor's seventh annual report on Summer Selling. Like its predecessors it brings together the best available data on the values of summer air advertising.

There are so many summer radio and television opportunities that the advertiser who closes his eyes and pocketbook to them is literally losing part of his potential income. Even if it's the custom in your industry to slow down in summer, we say your company ought to be in there making sales while the other fellows aren't. (If we haven't convinced you, turn to the Summer Selling section this issue, starting page 13.)

* * *

What next in multi-ownership?

The decision of the U. S. District Court of Appeals in Washington, D. C., which ruled the FCC has no power to set limits on the number of stations any single entity can own, raises many questions. The advertiser and agency executive looking on from the sidelines will be seeking answers to questions like these during the next few months:

1. Will the decision mean that the most expert station management firms will be moving into more markets and building newly acquired stations into stronger contenders for audience and thus better vehicles for selling products?

2. Will other firms than the Storers, Shillers, Merediths, CBS', NBC's, People's Broadcastings and Westinghouses be checking the country for additional properties?

3. What will the effect be on uhf?

4. Will there be any form of delaying action, with FCC bringing the issue to the Supreme Court, or Congress acting to put a ceiling on multiple ownership?

With the Congressional investigations underway, it will probably take months before all the implications of the decision are clear. But in the long run sponsors will be directly affected by the outcome.

Applause

Film salesman\ship

Playing for high stakes, the film syndicators have been bringing new selling techniques into the sale of programming. Innovation and razzle-dazzle, as well as old-fashioned persistence, have been in evidence as the syndicators have built rapidly over a short span.

With operations like ABC Film, CBS Film, Guild, WCA TV, NBC Film, Official, Screen Gems, TPA, Ziv and others hard at work, the advertiser can expect to have his eyes opened by effective presentations.

One of the many brighten approaches this season is the recently previewed use of a film to sell film. Television Programs of America has produced a movie in which executive v.p. Michael M. Sillerman does a selling job on TPA's new 'Captain Gallant series. (In case you think this is the easy way to sell, the movie took from six one evening till four the next morning to shoot. And as Mickey Sillerman points out the film can't substitute for personal selling and contract closing.)

We predict that as the film syndicators continue to expand they'll have their influence on every corner of the television industry in stimulating the best of selling devices.
greater Nashville watches channel 5

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- for news
- for top-notch, top-rated shows
- for advertising results
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