
Highlights of the Jack Poppele Collection Recently Donated to the AWA Museum

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The history of the 20th century includes many landmarks in electronic communications. The time to hear this history directly from the people who lived it has passed. When the rare chance is presented to gain new insights on this history, it is necessary to seize the opportunity. Jacob "Jack" R. Poppele is one of those people who contributed greatly to the history of radio and television but can no longer tell us his story directly. Jack's career in radio began as a shipboard wireless operator through World War I. After the war, he was the chief engineer founding WOR radio in 1922. He remained chief engineer until 1952 leading an engineering staff of 400. Then he was appointed chief engineer of the Voice of America and later remained in electronics for the rest of his life. It is our good fortune that Jack documented much of the story of his career and the developments of electronic communication in his papers and scrapbooks. This history is now archived for all to see at the AWA Museum. This paper provides reproductions of selected papers from his scrapbooks and a few photographs of other memorabilia from his collection.

A number of AWA Museum directors recently became members of the Radio Club of America (RCA). At the RCA meetings they became acquainted with June and Ginny (Virginia) Poppele, two daughters of Jack Poppele. They informed the AWA directors that they were in possession of a large collection of papers and artifacts their father had accumulated and saved after his long career in radio and television. When the Poppele sisters decided the time had come to donate the collection to an institution to preserve the legacy of Jack Poppele, they made arrangements with the directors of the AWA Museum to transfer the Poppele Collection of memorabilia that documents Jack Poppele's

contributions to the development of radio and television.

When AWA members travelled to New Jersey to pick up the collection, they found a treasure trove of books, papers, diaries, radios, televisions, and other artifacts. Two items immediately stood out from the others. The first was a collection of approximately twenty large scrapbooks maintained by Jack Poppele covering his activities and contributions in radio and television beginning in the 1930s. Labels on the scrapbooks such as "television 1937" and "FM" just hint at the contents. Unfortunately, time has taken a toll on these scrapbooks. Glues have dried and acids in paper have discolored newspaper clippings, brochures

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and the like. So, care must be taken when turning each page. This article focuses on selected highlights from these scrapbooks.

The second item is a Jenkins Model 201 mechanical television, which was one of Jack's prized possessions. The Poppele family's generosity ensures that this rare item will be shared with future generations. This particular TV set was featured in a TV guide article in 1971. A plaque on the front of the television states that it is the first television receiver, it dates from 1926, and was presented to Jack Poppele by Allen B. DuMont, the famous television pioneer. In 1928 DuMont was chief engineer for De Forest Radio Company. At that time they owned the Jenkins Company. Although the historical accuracy of the information on the plaque can be questioned, the "Televisor" is a significant artifact from the early days of television.

As a mechanical television, before the TV picture tube, it used a neon lamp to convert the picture signal into flickering light. That light is then scanned through a spiral of 48 holes in a perforated drum. As the drum rotates, the light passing through the holes is magnified for the



Fig. 1. This Jenkins Model 201 "Televisor" television receiver, which appeared in a *TV Guide* article in 1971, was owned by Jack Poppele and is now on display in the AWA Museum.

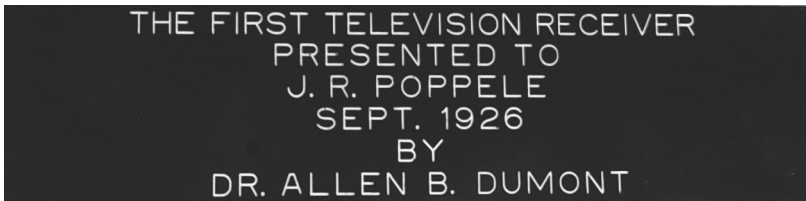


Fig. 2. The plaque on the Jenkins Model 201 television receiver indicated that Allen DuMont gave Poppele the set in September of 1926. Although the date and claim of being the first television are historically inaccurate, the televisor and plaque were in Jack's collection as far back as anyone in the family could recall.

viewer, who will see a flickering orange picture of 48 lines and 15 images per second. Jenkins produced a few similar models, but the technology was not ready to replace radio. The company soon went bankrupt and surviving sets are extremely rare.

The following images are a small

sample of the historical treasures left to us by Jack Poppele and his family. The order of presentation is the mechanical television given Poppele by DuMont, followed by samples of the newspaper clippings and other artifacts that Jack Poppele selected to include in his scrapbooks.



Fig. 3. The interior of the Jenkins Model 201 differs from the other mechanical televisions of its day. The use of a perforated drum to scan the neon tube removed keystone distortion and permitted a narrower cabinet.

THEY CALLED IT RADIOMOVIES

It was 1928, and among the stars
were Jacqueline and Master Fremont,
Miss Constance and
'Dainty Little Jane Marie'



By David Lachenbruch

Although American television generally reckons its birth from the post-World War II period of the late 1940s, the first wave of TV excitement actually swept the country when Sid Caesar was 6 years old, Jackie Gleason was 12, Johnny Carson and Merv Griffin were 3—and eight years before the blessed event in the Cavett household. It's been all but forgotten, but from 1928 through 1932, thousands of adventurous radio amateurs huddled in darkened rooms to squint at dim black objects cavorting across tiny pink screens.

The Depression and advancing technology combined to kill off the early

boomlet of "mechanical" television. But the furor over primitive "radiovision" spurred a major industry-wide crash program which resulted in the development of television as we know it today.

The name of Charles Francis Jenkins (Charles Francis who?) has not gone ringing down the corridors of scientific history. Yet he occupied a unique position as the first real television broadcaster.

tion as the first real television broadcaster.

"We began broadcasting radiomovies July 2, 1928, on a regular schedule," Jenkins wrote in 1929. "In August, one hundred or more had finished their →

TV GUIDE JULY 3, 1971

5

Fig. 4. The *TV Guide* article of July 3, 1971, contains a picture of the very first Jenkins 201 television set that was owned by Jack Poppele and recently donated to the AWA Museum by his family. Jack is pictured later in the article.



Fig. 5. Jack Poppele assembled approximately 20 scrapbooks over his lifetime that memorialized his contribution to the history of radio and television. His family recently donated these scrapbooks to the AWA Museum library located in Bloomfield, NY.

hear the
WORLD SERIES

see the
WORLD SERIES on **WOR-tv**

exclusively on
WOR - dial 710

channel 9

Fig. 6. Many ads for WOR appear in the scrapbooks. When WOR received the contract to broadcast the World Series, the station placed newspaper ads to promote the broadcast.

WOR
ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT STATIONS
Operated by
BAMBERGER BROADCASTING SERVICE, Newark, New Jersey, U. S. A.
OPERATING POWER 50,000 WATTS
(100% Modulation . . . Crystal Control)
Licensed to Operate on Clear Channel Full Time.
Operates on Eastern Standard Time . . . Sundays
8:00AM to 2:00AM; Weekdays 6:45 AM to 2:00AM.
F 316-1M-2-37

VERIFICATION OF RECEPTION
THIS IS TO CONFIRM YOUR
RECEPTION OF OUR NEWARK
NEWS RADIO CLUB DX PRO-
GRAM ON JANUARY 17, 1937
FROM 2:30 TO 4:30 AM, EST.
WITH MANY THANKS FOR
YOUR PROMPT REPORT . . .
J. R. Poppele
Chief Engineer

Fig. 7. As a method of testing their broadcast range, WOR offered to send these QSL card from 1937 to all the listeners around the country that sent in a reception report.

Industry Leaders to Address Television Institute, February 6-8 at Hotel New Yorker on TV Problems

MONDAY, FEB. 6

REGISTRATION, 9-10 A.M.

10 A.M. to Noon

I. PROGRAMS, BUDGETS & TALENT (Grand Ballroom)—
Henry White, World Video, Chairman

1. WHY PROGRAMS FAIL TO CLICK—Horace Schwerin, Schwerin Research Corp.
2. NEED AM PROGRAMS BE TV DUDS?—Mark Goodson, CBS-TV
3. THE PACKAGE PRODUCER SPEAKS—Henry White, World Video
4. SMALL STATION PROGRAMMING—Bert Gold, WKTV, Utica
5. WHAT PRICE PROGRAMS—Wallace Ross, Ross Reports

II. STATION PROBLEMS (Rooms F & G)—

Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith, Chairman

1. NEWEST DEVELOPMENTS IN STUDIO LIGHTING—Stanley McCandless, Century Lighting Co.; Geo. Gill, Kliegl; W. D. Buckingham, Western Union
2. OPERATING IN THE BLACK—Ted Streibert, Pres., WOR-TV
3. AUDIENCE SURVEYS—C. E. Hooper, C. E. Hooper, Inc.
4. WHAT'S WRONG WITH YOUR RATE CARD—Chas. Batson, Broadcast Advertising Bureau
5. DAYTIME SCHEDULING—Chris J. Wittig, DuMont Network

12:45 to 2 P.M.

III. LUNCHEON (Grand Ballroom)—

Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith, Toastmaster

"GUESTS OF HONOR"

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Dr. Vladimir Zworykin | Niles Trammell |
| Dr. Lee de Forest | Theodore Streibert |
| Dr. Allen B. DuMont | Worthington Miner |
| Dr. Millard Faught | Myron C. Kirk |
| Sen. Edwin C. Johnson | Henry White |
| J. R. Poppele | Mrs. Clara Burke |

2 to 4:30 P.M.

IV. SPONSORS & TIME BUYERS' PANEL (Grand Ballroom)—

Myron C. Kirk, Kudner Agency, Chairman

1. WHAT SPONSORS WANT IN A STATION, A NETWORK, A PROGRAM—Roland Gillette, V.P., Young & Rubicam
2. WHAT SPONSORS WANT IN AN AD AGENCY'S TV DEPT.—Geo. Foley, Ceall & Presbrey
3. RETURNS SPONSORS WANT FROM TV—Bob Jawer, WPTZ
4. FACTS & FIGURES FOR SPONSORS & TIME BUYERS—John Boyle, Starch & Associates

V. NETWORK AFFILIATES (Rooms F & G)

1. ARE THE NETWORKS DELIVERING THE GOODS—Paul Adanti, WHEN-TV, Syracuse, N.Y.
2. NETWORK vs. LOCAL PROGRAMMING—(To be announced)
3. POOLING NETWORK BROADCASTS—(To be announced)
4. NETWORK PROGRESS—(To be announced)



J. R. POPPELE
President, TBA



DR. A. N. GOLDSMITH
Engineering Consultant



DR. ALLEN B. DuMONT
Pres., Allen B. DuMont Labs



NILES TRAMMELL
Chairman, N. B. C.



DR. V. ZWORYKIN
RCA Labs, Princeton, N. J.



WORTHINGTON MINER
CBS-TV



DR. LEE DE FOREST
Hollywood, California



THEODORE STREIBERT
President, WOR-TV



C. E. HOOPER
President, C. E. Hooper, Inc.



MYRON C. KIRK
V.P., Kudner Advertising

Fig. 8. Poppele was listed as a speaker at the Television Institute. Jack's perspectives on broadcasting, as an executive in management and engineering, were highly regarded.



Fig. 9a. Allen DuMont made the statement on the opposite page that recommending delaying the decision on setting the standards for color television.

In a recent advertisement I said:

“Clever propaganda has spread the notion that there are two television camps: One for and one against color. This is deliberate misrepresentation. No one is opposed to color. For many years the majority of the industry has been deep in television color research.

“But after fifteen years of concentrated effort in this field, to which I have dedicated my life, I must state reluctantly, but unequivocally, that practical commercial color television for the home is, in my opinion, still in the far distant future.”

The technical reasons for this stand and the numerous technical difficulties that must be overcome before color television can be ready for the public are fully set forth in the following text by Dr. Thomas T. Goldsmith, Jr., Director of Research of our Company.



President,
Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc.

Fig. 9b. As RCA and CBS battled over their competing color television systems, DuMont reminded the industry that much work was still needed to standardize and perfect black & white television.

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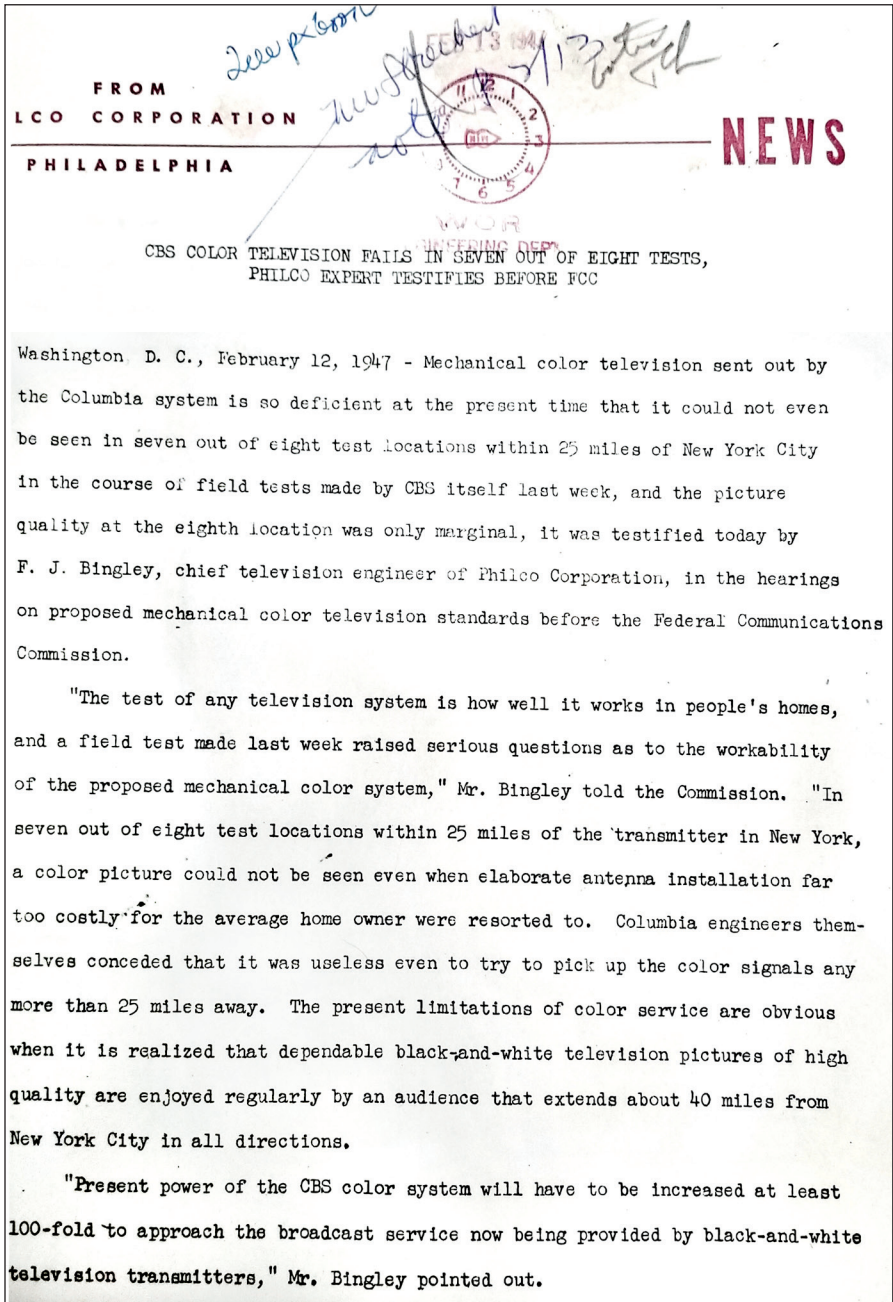


Fig. 10. Philco Corporation, an early TV manufacturer, also proposed that the FCC delay a decision on color TV. Philco published this statement on color TV that was distributed in the industry.

Education AND Sports

WBRY

Entertainment AND News



A PRESENTATION TO "THE FATHER OF RADIO"

THE TELEVISION BROADCASTERS ASSOCIATION, INC., REPRESENTING THE TELEVISION INDUSTRY IN THE U. S., PRESENTED A SCROLL TO DR. LEE DE FOREST, "THE FATHER OF RADIO," ON THE OCCASION OF THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INVENTION OF THE "AUDION"—THREE ELEMENT VACUUM TUBE THAT MADE POSSIBLE RADIO TELEPHONY, RADIO BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION. THE 73-YEAR-OLD INVENTOR IS PICTURED AT THE RIGHT RECEIVING THE FRAMED SCROLL FROM MR. J. R. POPPELE, PRESIDENT OF THE TELEVISION BROADCASTERS ASSOCIATION, INC. DR. DE FOREST APPLIED FOR HIS PATENT ON THE "AUDION" JANUARY 23, 1907.

PHOTO BY NEWS FLASH PHOTO SERVICE 111 West 42nd Street - New York 36, N. Y.

BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY 150.00 A YEAR

**FOR THE FINEST IN MUSIC AND NEWS
AND THE LATEST IN SPORTS AND ENTERTAINMENT
KEEP YOUR RADIO DIAL SET AT 1590 K.C.**

Fig. 11. As president of the Television Broadcasters Association, Poppele presents a scroll to Lee De Forest on the 40th anniversary of the patent on the Audion tube.

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- 8 -

In order both to protect the public and to develop Frequency Modulation on a sound basis, I most earnestly urge you to point out to the purchaser what is required in a receiving set to get good FM performance. If you do this, the blame which will come with the disillusionment of the purchaser of misrepresented FM sets will not rest upon you.

The following is a list of those companies which have been licensed by me under my patents to build Frequency Modulation receivers:

Broadcast receivers:

Ansley Radio Corporation
Espy Manufacturing Company
Fada Radio & Electric Company, Inc.
Freed Radio Corporation
General Electric Company
Howard Radio Company
The Magnavox Company, Incorporated
Meissner Mfg. Co.
Philharmonic Radio Company
Pilot Radio Corporation
E. H. Scott Radio Laboratories, Inc.
Stewart-Warner Corporation
Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Company
Zenith Radio Corporation

Amateur and experimental receivers:

Hallicrafters, Inc.
The Hammarlund Manufacturing Co., Inc.
National Company, Inc.

Special receivers for broadcasting companies:

Radio Engineering Laboratories, Inc.
Western Electric Company

Very sincerely yours,

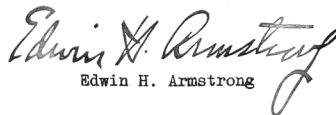

Edwin H. Armstrong

Fig. 12. This is the last page of a letter from Major Armstrong to Poppele and other industry leaders. Armstrong wanted licensees to advise the listening public that the only full quality FM equipment is that equipment licensed by Armstrong.

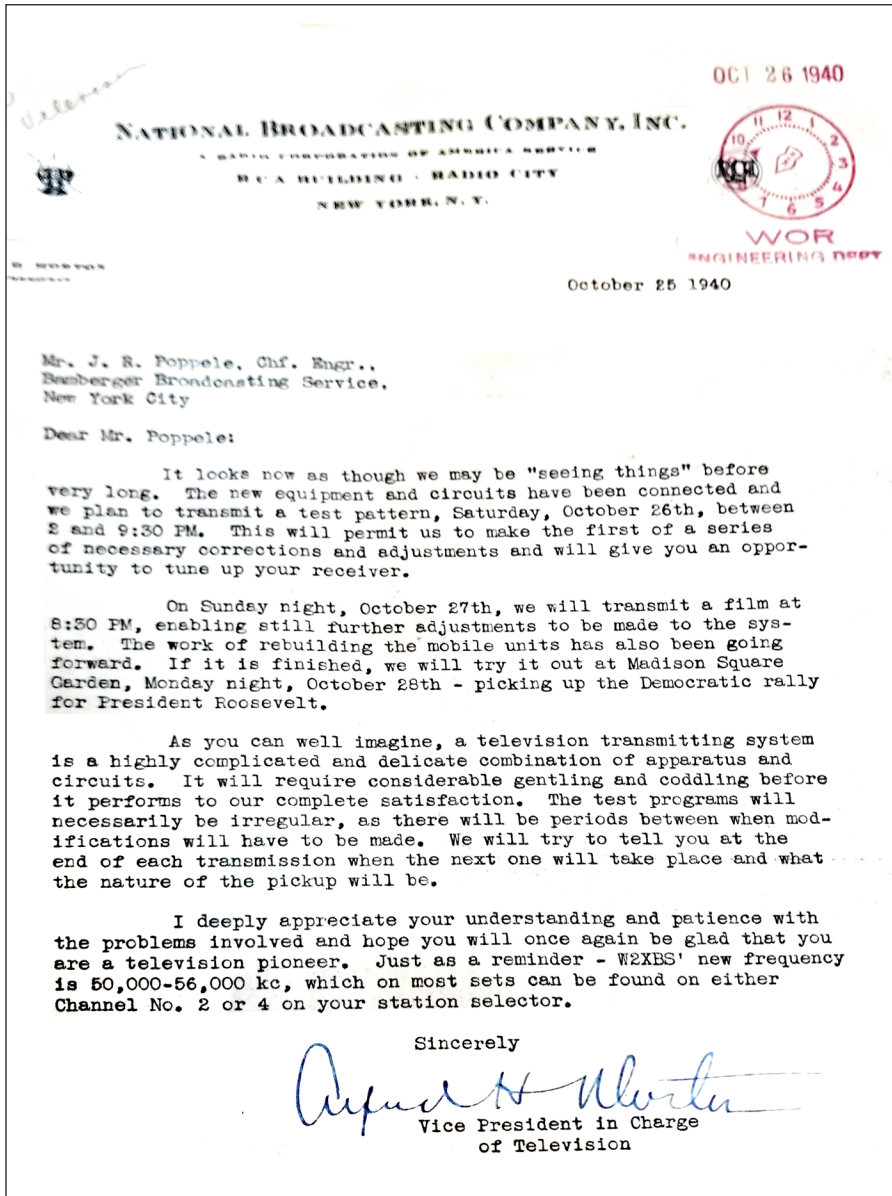


Fig. 13. Before WOR would invest in a television station, they would need to know that the technology was ready. This letter to Poppele from RCA informs him that NBC in New York was resuming test TV broadcasts.

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RADIO and TELEVISION

**Latest of Radio Gadgets:
Push Button, Meal Cooks—
WOR's Start 25 Years Ago**



By Paul Denis

A girl, driving her car home, pushed a button. The button started an electric stove cooking a pan of frankfurters. This new radio device enables a motoring housewife to start a meal cooking so that it's ready by the time she's home.

I saw this experiment at the Newark Museum, during the current WOR 25th Anniversary Exhibit.

I ate one of the electronically-cooked franks. It tasted fine.

Yes, radio will continue to do much to make your life comfortable. For instance, facsimile radio—which turns out printed sheets in your home—will soon be available at modest prices.

"Facsimile will enable you to receive a printed bulletin while you're having breakfast," explains Jack R. Poppele, chief engineer of WOR. "Some day, one console will include: facsimile, standard radio, short wave radio, FM radio, television, phonograph, and a recorder."

"The recorder's clock attachment will turn on the recorder at the time you wish. In that way, it will take down your favorite program, and you can play it back at your leisure. Yes, ours will be an electronic life."

Don't scoff. "Look at radio," Poppele reminds you. "Few realized its potentialities 25 years ago. WOR, for instance, was started in Barnberger's Dept. Store, Newark, 25 years ago to promote the sale of radio equipment. An executive said, 'Look at the publicity WJZ is getting. Let's get some publicity, too. We can forget radio when the fad dies out.' So, \$8,000 was spent to start WOR. At the end of the year, the cost had mounted to \$25,000. The second year, it cost \$75,000. After five years, WOR was no longer a publicity stunt. It was a business venture, taking advertising."

Don't sell television short. "Television is way ahead of radio at a similar period of development," says Poppele.

Jimmie Fidler is worried about the Greer-Garson-Richard Ney marriage. "Open the door to Richard," he pleaded, again assuming the robes of a Hollywood domestic relations judge. Then, quickly changing to the garb of a business counselor, he urged Columbia Pictures to release Grace Moore's old movies and give some of the proceeds to a

Today's radio program and highlights are on Page 26.

music scholarship fund. (WJZ, Sun., 9:30 p.m.)

Faye and Elliott Roosevelt told Hildegarde they've become farmers (WCBS, Sun., 9 p.m.). "Yes," bragged Elliott, "we're installing the latest equipment." Hildegarde: "And I suppose that pays?" Elliott: "Definitely. We've got it down to a point where our eggs cost us only \$1.37 each." Faye: "Once we get them down to \$1, we can afford to eat them."

"If the 15 per cent rent rise is not granted, bankruptcy and socialization confront the renting industry," said H. E. Brill of the Metropolitan Fair Rent Committee, dramatically. Landlords are making a fair profit, argued back Helen Hall of the Henry St. Settlement, and presented statistics to prove it. (Make Up Your Mind, WNBC, Sat., 6:15 p.m.) This exciting debate was the first of a new series using the Churchill Opinionometer, which indicated—after the debate on Should Rent Ceilings Be Increased?—that 2 per cent of the studio audience had changed its opinion to Yes and 7 per cent to No.

"The labor movement may have more interest in developing our economy to meet the needs of the people than business, whose interest is investment and profit," said Algernon D. Black. (WMCA, Sun., 10:30 p.m.) Unions follow self-interest when demanding pay increases, Black admitted, "but since they are the mass of people, and since the economic system can work only if they work and if they consume as well as produce, their interest is much more of a national interest, their welfare is closer to the public welfare than the interest of business leaders. . . . A strong labor movement is essential to a strong democracy."

"I know a theatre in Maine that is so far out in the woods," recalled Fred Allen, "that when Dr. I. Q. played, his assistant called out, 'I have a Moose in the balcony.'" (WNBC, Sun., 8:30 p.m.) Bert Lahr told Allen that he was playing a benefit at the Met for Melchior's big toe. "We're collecting money for band-aids."



POPPELE

Fig. 14. Poppele was often interviewed regarding radio and television. In this interview he tells of new developments in electronics, including home facsimile. He also describes eating a hot dog cooked by an electric stove started by a radio signal.

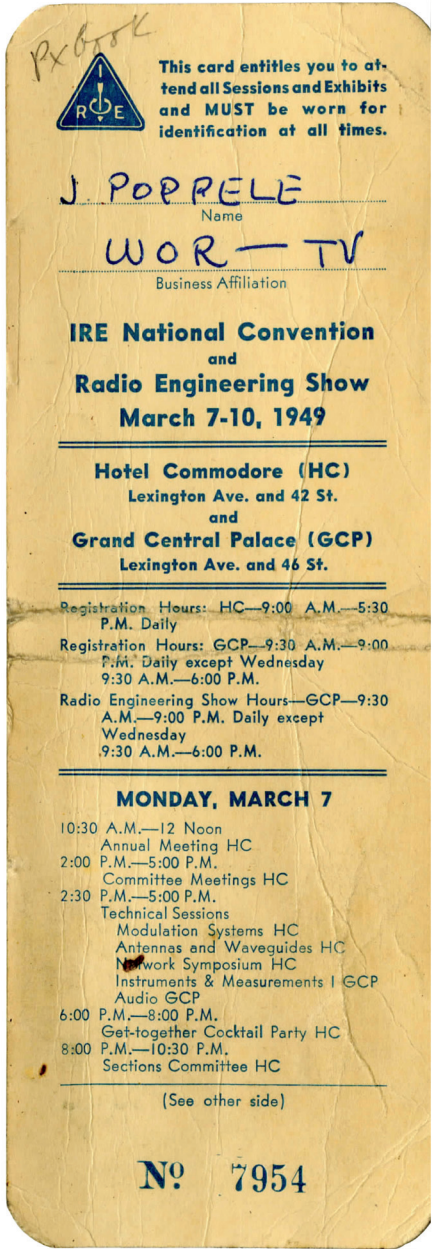


Fig. 15. Jack Poppele's card shown here entitled him to attend the Radio Engineering Show and the IRE National Convention held in 1949. The Radio Engineering Show of the IRE was similar to the Consumer Electronics Show of today.

N E W S I N F O R M A T I O N



*see
p. 600*

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

**RCA BUILDING
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, 20, N. Y.**

Release— June 12, 1947 after 8 p.m., C.S.T.

SARNOFF SEES THREE GREAT NEW FIELDS OF RADIO

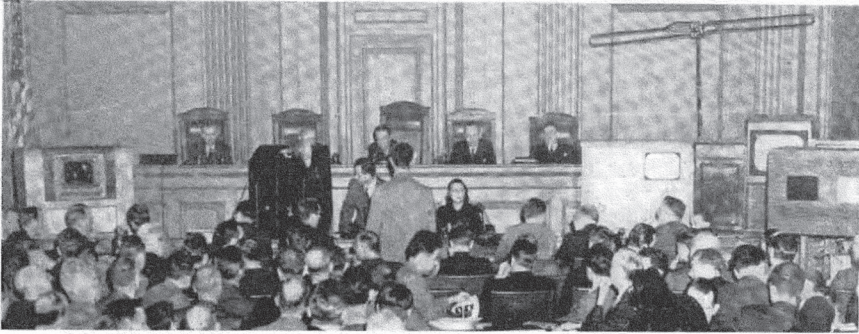
WITH UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPANSION

Television, FM Broadcasting, Industrial Electronics on Verge of Broad
Advances, RCA President Tells Radio Manufacturers -- He Says
Economic Readjustment Now Underway Will Result in
A Stronger, Healthier Industry

CHICAGO, June 12 -- Pointing to unlimited opportunities
for expansion of the radio industry, Brigadier General David Sarnoff,
President of the Radio Corporation of America, in an address at the
annual convention of the Radio Manufacturers Association here tonight,
said that the future of the industry is to be found not only in
standard broadcasting, but also in television, FM (frequency modula-
tion), industrial electronics and foreign trade.

Television alone with its vast possibilities for home,
theater and industrial use represents opportunities, he said, that
will enable the radio industry to achieve new records on an unending
road of progress. He added that he foresees the ultimate fusion of
sound broadcasting with television, and that the 36,000,000 homes now
equipped with radio will find new pleasures in sightseeing and
attending events by television.

Fig. 16. David Sarnoff distributed this letter to industry leaders. Sarnoff's letter predicted a strong future for all types of electronics manufacturing.



Flanked by color and black and white receivers, FCC opens Round 2 of its public hearings looking to establishment of standards for color transmission, with Commissioners Hyde, Walker, Chairman Denny, Wakefield and Chief Engineer Jett on the bench

Color TV Demonstrations Reveal Engineering Progress

CBS sequential and RCA simultaneous color reception before FCC hearings indicate need for further development work before standards can be set up

• The first round before the FCC in Washington concluded with CBS placing in the record, in a masterly fashion, all evidence available that would support their claim that the standards they propose for commercial color TV should be adopted. At the same time, the majority of the industry, both individually and collectively, gave reasons why these same recommended standards should not be approved. The CBS system produces a tri-color sequential, 48 frame per second, 525-line, interlaced television picture. This would be radiated, together with the sound, in a 16 mc channel in the uhf band, 480 to 920 mc. At Columbia, a technical staff of over 100 headed by Dr. P. C. Goldmark, have developed such a system. This excellent piece of work, done under high-pressure, is lauded as an outstanding achievement by all in the engineering world who realize

the planning, inventing and developing necessary to produce an operating system that shows pictures of the quality exhibited by CBS.

The Score at the End of Round 1. CBS had testified that their system would produce pictures $7\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ in. of good color fidelity. Using their transmitter in NYC on 490 mc, they had made reception tests at 188 locations and were satisfied that suitable broadcast coverage could be obtained. This experimental system embodied all of their proposed standards. Although lacking in camera equipment for certain uses they said they could put on commercial programs in a matter of weeks if so authorized by the FCC. Supporting the CBS petition were Westinghouse, Bendix, Cowles Broadcasting Co., Zenith and Federal.

On the other side appeared RCA, Emerson, Farnsworth, TBA, Philco and others. DuMont's appearance was made later. The industry committee of RTPB-RMA reported that by majority vote, it was decided that more experimental work was necessary before color TV standards could be adopted.

The opposition attacked the CBS proposal from two angles; first, the system proposed was fundamentally so limited as to preclude future development; second, a better system not so limited, using simultaneous instead of sequential scanning, was in the early stages of development in the RCA laboratories. Specifically it was claimed that the CBS system was lacking in brilliance; in picture size; in freedom from flicker and color break-up; uneconomical of light because of necessary filters; not thoroughly tested as to propagation on the

Fig. 17. Poppele was invited to several demonstrations of the two proposed color TV systems. He saved a copy of this TELE-TECH publication dated March 1947 reporting on the FCC-sponsored color TV demonstrations. The FCC concluded that further development work was needed before setting color television standards.

TP195

WASHINGTON--CHAIRMAN FLY OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION DECLARED TODAY THAT THE ORDERLY DEVELOPMENT OF TELEVISION HAD BEEN IMPERILED BY WHAT HE CALLED "A BLITZKRIEG" OF TELEVISION SALES CAMPAIGNS.

FLY TOLD THE SENATE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE THAT THE F.C.C. IS CONSIDERING HOLDING UP THE COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF TELEVISION FOR A FEW MONTHS UNTIL TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT OF COMPETING COMPANIES IS STANDARDIZED. HE PREDICTED THAT WITHIN A YEAR UNRESTRICTED DEVELOPMENT COULD GO FORWARD, WITH THE SALE OF STANDARD RECEIVING SETS WHICH WOULD RECEIVE TELECASTS FROM SEVERAL COMPETING TELECASTING SYSTEMS.

HE EXPRESSED FEAR THAT A SALES PROMOTION CAMPAIGN AT THIS TIME WOULD FREEZE THE TELEVISION INDUSTRY TO ONE SYSTEM AND WOULD HAMPER FUTURE COMPETITION AND DEVELOPMENT.

4-10PV415P

Fig. 18. This FCC press release from the WOR news teletype states that commercial TV was not ready for the public. The FCC believes that standards must be set to protect the consumer from products that may quickly become obsolete.

TP139 *file television PA book*

WASHINGTON--CHAIRMAN FLY OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION VISITED THE WHITE HOUSE TODAY TO DISCUSS TELEVISION WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

FLY TOLD NEWSMEN: "IN A FEW MONTHS I AM HOPEFUL WE WILL HAVE A FLOCK OF RECEIVERS CAPABLE OF RECEIVING ALL TRANSMISSIONS. I THINK THE INDUSTRY WILL BE CAPABLE OF DOING THAT JOB."

HE WAS ASKED: "WHY NOT LIFT THE COMMISSION RESTRICTIONS ON COMMERCIAL TELECASTS AND SALES OF RECEIVERS?" REPLIED FLY: "AS SOON AS THE INDUSTRY IS READY TO GO AHEAD, THE COMMISSION IS."

4-11DW633P

APR 12 1940

Fig. 19. After some time passed, WOR received another FCC press release stating commercial TV is now ready for the public.

