

TV AIDE IS QUERIED ON COLOR 'REVOLT'

**Says Industry Thought C.B.S.
System Was Unsatisfactory
—'Superlative' Plan Mapped**

By **PAUL P. KENNEDY**
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 27—A House committee member attempted today to bring out evidence that most of the radio industry had staged, in 1950, an "insurrection" against the Federal Communications Commission's ruling on color television.

Representative Carl Hinshaw, Republican of California, sought to elicit such evidence in questioning Dr. W. R. G. Baker, vice president of the General Electric Company and chairman of the National Television System Committee. Dr. Baker appeared as a witness before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which is investigating the status of color television.

The F. C. C. approved, in October, 1950, the field sequential system of color television as developed by the Columbia Broadcasting System. The National Television System Committee, comprised of representatives of a majority of the biggest television broadcasters and manufacturers has, after extensive research, advocated a compatible system of color as opposed to the C. B. S. system, which is not compatible.

Under a compatible system present receivers could reproduce color television in black and white without alteration to the receivers and color receivers could reproduce standard black and white broadcasts. The Columbia incompatible system would not reproduce black and white television without alterations and a converter would be required to receive color on a black and white set.

Standards Called Unsatisfactory

Representative Hinshaw, in questioning Dr. Baker, said: "I would like to establish whether the N. T. S. C., in setting up a different set of standards, was not an insurrection of the F. C. C. order, that the industry did not want to proceed with that system and they didn't, is that it?"

"I would not put it that baldly," Dr. Baker replied, adding, "the N. T. S. C. felt the standards would not be satisfactory." He said that some receiver manufacturers began building prototypes for the C. B. S. color system immediately after the F. C. C. approval.

Representative Hinshaw suggested that the objective of the television system group was to get the F. C. C. to cancel its order approving the field sequential system.

"No, it was not," the witness replied. "The objective was to salvage the seven million sets then in service and all the sets to come." Dr. Baker, after further exchange with the committee member, conceded that the end result of the national television group research, if successful, would have been a withdrawal of the F. C. C. order.

Dr. Baker told the committee his group "is unanimously convinced that under its supervision there has been prepared a set of standards capable of producing a superlative system of color television—a system which is completely compatible with the receivers now in the hands of the public—in fact, produces a superior monochrome (black and white) picture as well as a superior color image."

Converters would be needed to receive color on present sets.

He was asked by Representative Joseph P. O'Hara, Republican of Minnesota: "What is your estimate of when the public may have color television."

In the normal course of events, the witness said, color television could be expected in from nine to fifteen months. He added, however, that it was remotely possible to complete the procedures in six months.

The estimate was at considerable variance with the testimony yesterday of Dr. Allen B. DuMont, television inventor, broadcaster and manufacturer. Dr. DuMont, a member of the N. T. S. C., told the committee he felt from five to ten years would be required to bring in successful color television.