



2019 Indiana Broadcast Pioneers HALL OF FAME

November
2019

Four Hoosier broadcasters became the newest inductees into the Indiana Broadcast Pioneers Richard M. Fairbanks Hall of Fame as part of the annual Indiana Broadcasters Conference October 24, 2019, in Carmel. Biographical material about each inductee will be found in the Hall of Fame section of this website. ore about the Indiana Broadcast Pioneers. Organized in 1979, it is dedicated to offering opportunities for fellowship, education, public service, and the preservation of broadcast history. Ongoing projects include a quarterly newsletter, this website, the Richard M. Fairbanks Indiana Broadcast Hall of Fame, an exhibit at the Indiana State Museum, and occasional public programs featuring retired broadcasters.



2019 IBA/Pioneer
Spectrum Awards

Ann Craig-Cinnamon began her radio career at Indianapolis station WIFE-AM, quickly moved to WNAP-FM, as the first woman as a major part of a radio morning show in Indianapolis. In the 1980s, she served as the News Director for Network Indiana, the statewide news-gathering and reporting radio network. Her broadcast career spanned nearly 30 years on radio and TV. Ann later became host of successful radioshows on WZPL-FM, WENS-FM, WYJZ-FM and WHHH-FM. In 1983, she was instrumental in putting WPDS-TV (now WXIN) on the air as one of its original reporters and served as the station's Public Affairs Director. During her nine-year run as host of the morning show at WENS-FM, Ann lead the effort to raise money for Riley Hospital for Children through the annual 97-Hour Riley Radiothon and raised more than \$2 million. Later, as morning show host on 100.9 WYJZ-FM, she spearheaded a fundraiser for the New Life orphanage in Nairobi, Kenya



Linda Lupear's career as a television journalist spans nearly four decades. After graduating from Butler University, she joined the newsroom at WISH-TV to become one of the first women hired as a general assignment news reporter in the Indianapolis market. Linda spent seven years at WISH-TV, the first woman in the Indianapolis market to produce and anchor newscasts and covered the Indianapolis schools desegregation trial. She moved to WRTV in 1973 and spent the next 24 years. At WRTV, Linda focused on the local education beat and established a health beat to explore medical and hospital issues. She also covered major federal prosecutions including the Kimberlin bombing trial and scored a number of exclusive interviews and stories including with Roger Drollinger right before he turned himself in for the murder of four brothers in Hollandsburg, Indiana in 1977 and the Tony Kiritsis trial. Linda's three plus-decade career made her one of the longest serving women reporters in the city and state.



James David Longest started his journalism career writing and editing at Bosse High School's newspaper and yearbook. He went on to become editor of the Crescent, the University of Evansville's weekly newspaper. David received a bachelor's degree in journalism and a Masters in Humanities while working evenings writing obituaries for The Evansville Courier and writing features part-time for The Evansville Sunday Courier and Press. After graduation, he worked full-time at the latter, covering education and police beats before becoming a reporter-anchor at WGBF-AM (Evansville). In 1973, David began a 41-year career at WFIE-TV, becoming evening anchor and managing editor. His work took him to the White House, United Nations, the Gulf Coast, England, Germany, and the Ukraine. He also moderated several televised debates for mayor and the U.S. Senate and was a fixture on the Jerry Lewis MDA telethon in Evansville for more than 30 years. Additionally, he has served on numerous community boards and committees. After retiring James continued with part-time work at NPR affiliate, WNIN-FM in Evansville as host of a weekly radio interview program "Two Main Street."



Ed Spray earned his bachelor's degree in radio-television with a minor in journalism from Indiana University. He worked as a producer-director for IU Radio and Television Services and then became a film editor and cameraman at WISH-TV in Indianapolis. In 1966, Ed became producer-director for WMAQ-TV, Chicago, where he won five Emmy Awards. In 1974, he moved to CBS-owned station WBBM-TV where as program director he led one of commercial television's most honored programming operations winning nearly all of television's best-known awards, including National Emmys, two Peabody Awards, and more than 75 local Emmys. Ed transferred to CBS-owned KCBS-TV in Los Angeles in 1986 and served as station manager before being promoted to vice president of programming and development for all CBS-owned stations. In 1994, Ed joined the E.W. Scripps Company where he was a co-founder of the Home and Garden Cable Television Network, HGTV. The company later acquired the Food Network and under Ed's leadership launched two more cable networks—DIY and Fine Living. Ed retired as president of Scripps Networks in 2005.

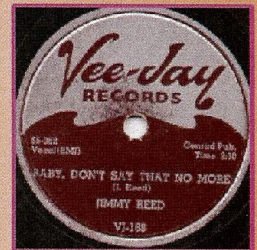




Born in 1921 in Tunica, Mississippi, Vivian Carter moved with her brother and parents to Gary Indiana at age 6. As a child and teenager, she was competitive, outgoing, and self-confident. These qualities helped her win a 1948 contest for the "Best girl disc jockey on WGES in Chicago," which was the beginning of Vivian's radio career. Eventually, Vivian had a five-hour nightly radio program on WJOB AM in Gary, Indiana called "Livin' With Vivian," "The 'hostess who brings you the mostest'" played music by black artists and much of what she played was not available on commercial records. Teenagers of all races from several Calumet Region schools would gather after school to watch Vivian through the glass store window while loudspeakers broadcast her favorite Rhythm and Blues recordings, as recalled by Jerry Locasto, a future radio executive who was one of those kids. While the records played, Vivian would come out and mingle with the kids to find out what they liked or disliked about each one. Kids could request songs, and she would play them.

In an era when African Americans, especially women, were often professionally sidelined, Vivian Carter began making her way into the field of broadcasting.. Through her ingenuity and personal popularity she also became a business owner and record producer.

Her company, Vee Jay Records, recorded and popularized many successful musicians of the mid-20th century, ranging from Rhythm-and-Blues to Pop Rock, Doo-Wop, Gospel, Soul, and Jazz artists. Although music had been strictly segregated along racial lines, Vee Jay introduced both black and white artists to mixed crowds of local teenagers first, and then to a national audience between 1953 and 1966.



The company released recordings of some of the nation's most prolific musicians, including Little Richard, Jimi Hendrix, and The Four Seasons. Eventually, Vivian owned a record store in the heart of Gary, along with her future husband Jimmy Bracken, in this Market she knew that recordings of this music would sell.



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recordings of some of the nation's most prolific musicians, including Little Richard, Jimi Hendrix, The Four Seasons, and The Beatles. Vee Jay president Randy Wood presented a gold record to John Lennon



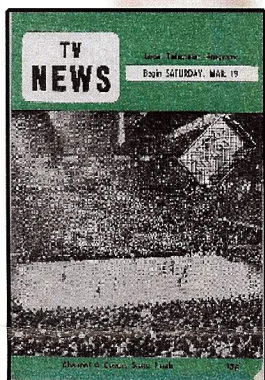
Wood and Lennon

In an era when African Americans, especially women, were often professionally sidelined, Vivian Carter forced herself onto the field.

In 1967 Carter lost a bid for election to become Gary's city clerk and later worked in the township trustee's office. She also continued to remain active in radio as a late-night dee jay on WWCA in Gary. By the mid-1980s Carter's health began to fail from high blood pressure, diabetes, and strokes. Partially paralyzed, she died in a nursing home in 1989.

Tom, Tony and TV

The cover of the March 19, 1960 TV News magazine featured a packed house at Butler Field House for the annual Indiana High School Basketball Tournament. For the eleventh year WFBM TV, (Now WRTV) broadcast the tournament.

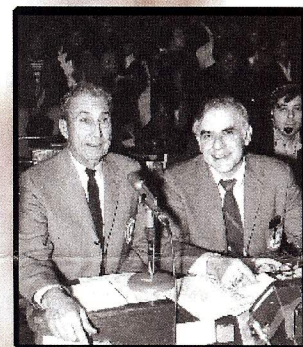


TV News Magazine
March 19, 1960

The station's Sports Director Tom Carnegie began broadcasting the tournament in 1953 and continued to call the games for the next twenty-four years.

During that time Carnegie paired with local radio and Indianapolis 500 announcer Howdie Bell who was a former student when Carnegie was teaching broadcasting at Butler University.

Carnegie then paired with Butler University coach Paul D. "Tony" Hinkle for more than twenty years.



Butler Coach Tony Hinkle (L)
Tom Carnegie (R) call the game.

Carnegie later acknowledged his all-time favorite sporting

event broadcasts were the 1954, 1955, and 1956 Indiana high school boys' basketball tournaments. Carnegie was the game announcer for the 1954 tournament at Hinkle Fieldhouse on the Butler University campus, where the Milan High School team upset Muncie Central High School to win the state championship. The game and Bobby Plump's buzzer-beating shot were the inspiration for the film Hoosiers. Carnegie was also the announcer for Crispus Attucks High School's back-to-back wins in 1955 and 1956 featuring all-time great and NBA Hall of Fame member Oscar Robinson.

Prior to his broadcasting career Carnegie was a part-time instructor at Butler University. He began teaching in 1949, chaired the school's radio department, and directed its radio station, WAJC, until his departure in 1953 to become sports director for WFBM television in Indianapolis. Howdy Bell, Carnegie's former student and later his television partner for broadcasts of Indiana's high school boys' basketball tournament, said that Carnegie "knew exactly how to build excitement among the spectators as well as the TV audience."

Carnegie made a brief appearance in the film



Black and White Cameras
built by WFBM TV Engineers

Hoosiers (1986), where he portrayed the announcer for the film's climactic championship game. The scenes were shot on location on the Butler campus in where Carnegie announced that Milan High School's upset of Muncie Central in the 1954 state championship game.

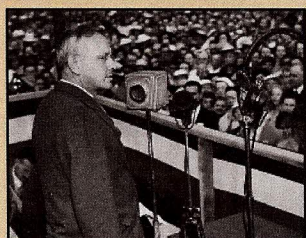
He broadcast the state high school boys' basketball championships for twenty-four years and later acknowledged his all-time favorite sporting event broadcasts were that 1954 game along with the 1955 and 1956 games when Crispus Attucks and Oscar Robinson won back-to-back wins in 1955 and 1956.



A packed Butler University
Field House

YOU HEARD IT HERE!

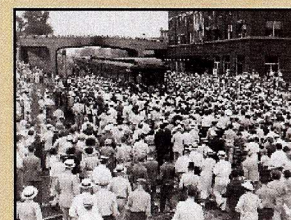
In 1916, inventor Lee DeForest was running his own amateur "radio telephone" show of phonograph music and chats from his laboratory in Highbridge, NY. In November of that year incumbent Democratic President Woodrow Wilson and Republican Supreme Court Justice Charles Evans Hughes were the Candidates for that year. DeForest arranged for



Alf Landon speaks to the radio audience

a special line to be run to his home from the offices of "The New York American", owned by William Randolph Hearst, to supply himself with election returns, which he then broadcast over the air to his amateur friends as far as 200 miles away.

Twenty years later at the start of the 1936 Presidential conventions to November's Election Day, incumbent Presidential Democratic candidate Franklin Roosevelt and Republican candidate Alf

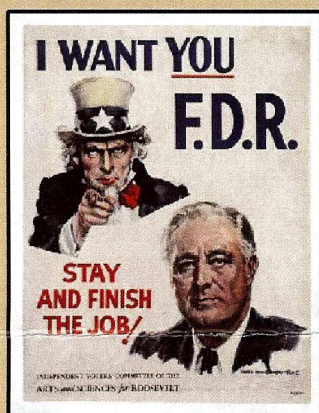


Roosevelt takes the train to Bloomington, Indiana

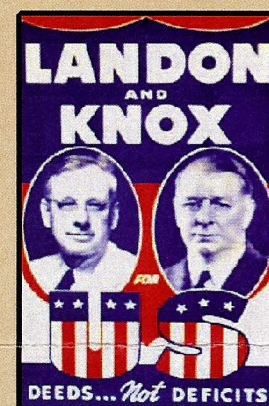
Landon took to the air in hopes of attracting American voters. By

this time the two parties believed that Radio's microphone was a mighty weapon. Although it still had not replaced the old "on Site" junkets through the nation and it's soap-box oratory, torch -light processions, hand shaking and the ever popular baby kissing. However, now when a candidate gave a talk in Dubuque, Iowa it was aimed at every home in America.

The Candidates personal presence in each city added a psychological effect on the local voters who were also figurative props for Newspapers and the national networks.



Campaigning Politicians and their staff had learned a lot about the importance of radio technique. A candidate with a good voice and "microphone personality" was a vote getting asset. It was stated at that time if some of the party moguls had their way, they might even hold auditions to pick their talent/candidate in the same manner as a commercial sponsor picked a professional voice for it's commercials. in those solidly booked radio days, the networks had to give a rebate to the sponsors whose feature was shoved aside for the cheering and jeering of a political broadcaster.

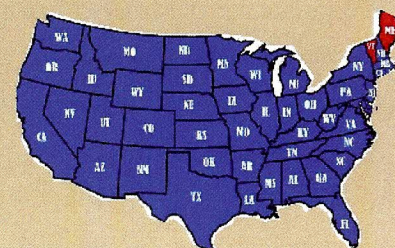


By this time the two parties believed that Radio's micro- phone was a mighty weapon. Although it had not replaced the old junkets through the nation of soap-box oratory, torch -light processions, hand shaking and the ever popular baby kissing. However, now when a candidate gave a talk in Dubuque, Iowa it was aimed at every home in the U.S.A.

The Candidates presence in Dubuque merely added a psychological effect on the local voters who were also figurative props for Newspapers and the national networks. Campaigning Politicians and their staff had learned a lot about the importance of radio technique.

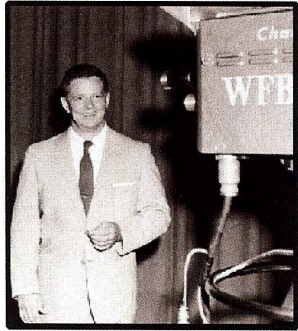
In spite of the emphasis and planning by both Campaigns the presidential election of 1936 was the most lopsided presidential election in the history of the United States in terms of electoral votes. Roosevelt won by the greatest electoral landslide since the beginning of the two party system in the 1850s. He won all but 8 electoral votes.

Roosevelt carried every state except Maine and Vermont.



Weather or Not

Encouraged by his Broadcasting Instructor, Harold Martin was doing the News, the Weather dropped out of college to join WLBC Radio in Muncie, Indiana. In addition to news and announcing he was assigned to Host the stations Farm programs.



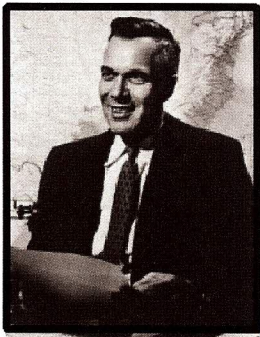
Harry Martin

By 1949 "Harry" Martin was doing the News, the Weather and the Farm Report. (Big in those days.) at WFBM TV in Indianapolis. He also spent 7 years as Indiana's reporter for CBS news.

On a Sunday Newscast during one of his weather segments Harry mentioned he had a little "Weather Booklet" he would send to viewers on request. Over the next two weeks the station received over 5,000 responses. Weather just became a little more important in the eyes of Management.



1950's Logo



Bill Crawford

As a result, Bill Crawford became the first full time TV Weatherman in Indiana when he was hired by WFBM TV. He was also, most likely, the least likely "On Air" Personality on TV. He was hired because he was a Certified Meteorologist due to his training while serving in the U.S. Air Force. As a result he became the first full time TV Weatherman in the state..and the station could now boast they had a qualified weather person who knew and could talk about the weather.

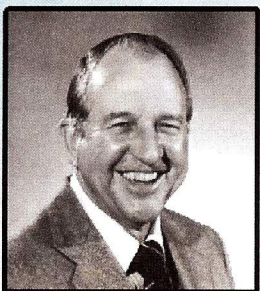
An unforeseen plus of hiring Crawford was viewers felt like they were getting an accurate Forecast while at the same time felt like it was coming from a neighbor with an "Awe Shucks" home town delivery that viewers loved. Crawford was able to balance his dental practice and Forecasting for 15 years with a nice mixture of humour, warmth and integrity.



Crawford at the Weather map

"Here comes the Omar Man", the popular jingle, which had run on TV and radio stations across the city from the Mary Baker program on WIRE in

the 1930s to Bill Crawford's WFBM nightly weather show on WFBM-TV Channel 6 in the '50s. Dick Lingle was an announcer for WMRI-FM in Marion before moving to WFBM-TV, Indianapolis, in 1950 and is well remembered for live commercial work as the Polk Milk Man and the



Dick Lingle

Omar Bread Man, sponsor of Crawford's weather segment

