

# DOCUMENT CONTROL

SEC. CL. ORIGIN

CONTROL NO.

DATE OF DOC DATE REC'D DATE OUT SUSPENSE DATE

5/22/73 5/30 5/30 6/6

CROSS REFERENCE OR  
POINT OF FILING

TO  
FROM  
SUBJ.

Director  
Austin Hayt. Producer  
The Advocates

ROUTING

DATE  
SENT

~~H. Hall~~ 5/30  
~~Dir.~~ 6/6

Thanking you for par-  
ticipating. Program  
will be on air 6/6  
at 9:00 o'clock.

COURIER NO.

ANSWERED

NO REPLY

SEC. CL. ORIGIN

CONTROL NO.

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5/27/73 5:30 5:30 6/6

CROSS REFERENCE OR  
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FROM  
SUBJ.

Director  
Austin Hayt. Producers  
The Advantages

ROUTING

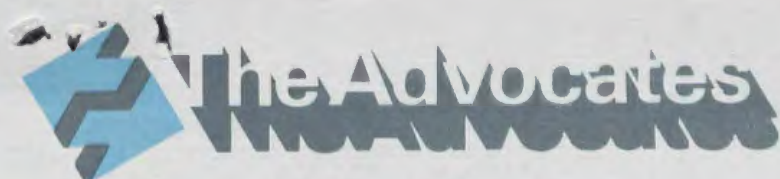
DATE  
SENT

~~Handwritten~~ 5/27/73  
~~Handwritten~~ 5/27/73

COURIER NO.

ANSWERED

NO REPLY



May 25, 1973

Mr. Clay T. Whitehead  
Director  
Office of Telecommunications Policy  
1800 G Street  
Washington, D.C. 20504

Dear Mr. Whitehead,

Elizabeth Deane and I want to thank you for your willingness to appear on The Advocates and entrust yourself to our trying procedures.

I think it must have been difficult for you to switch from television policy maker to performer, without notes, but you did a commendable job.

I hope you found the experience worthwhile personally and for OTP.

I left word with your office that the air date has been changed because of the rescheduling of Firing Line, etc. for the summer. We will air June 11 at 9:00 as the "PBS Special of the Week".

Many thanks for your cooperation and very best wishes.

Sincerely,

Austin Hoyt  
Producer

cc: Elizabeth Deane

AH:amw

A production of WGBH Boston  
Seen on PBS

WGBH Boston  
125 Western Avenue  
Boston, Massachusetts  
02134  
617 868-3800

EX-111  
JUN 28 1973  
FBI - BOSTON

RECEIVED

MAY 31 3 09 AM '73

OFFICE OF  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
POLICY

WHITEHEAD DIRECT TESTIMONY

*What has the competitive applic got to do w/ comp, except for the similarity in names?*

Mr. Whitehead is Director of the President's Office of Telecommunications Policy which drafted the bill.

Q: What are the provisions of your bill that would limit the risk of government censorship of broadcasting?

A: - We want to extend the license term from three to five years -- government would be on the broadcasters' backs less often;

- We want to eliminate predetermined criteria, quotas, etc. and substitute a procedure whereby the broadcaster would be bound to ascertain the community's interest and be judged by his efforts to respond to them. The community would be the touchstone of the public service requirement of the Communications Act of 1934.

*Wouldn't FCC still have to decide?*

Q: How about the automatic comparative hearing if the license were challenged?

A: - We would eliminate the automatic hearing. A broadcaster would be judged by the degree to which he ascertained the public interest and his "good faith" effort in meeting it. If the FCC felt he had failed, it would have the choice of not renewing the license or a competitive hearing with other applicants.

- Whether or not a newspaper owned a television station would not be considered.

- The discretionary (rather than automatic) hearing would go a long way to removing the threat of censorship by license removal.

Q: Wouldn't this so insulate the current license holders from challenges that they would in effect have a perpetual license?

A: - No, petitions to deny a license would be allowed as they are now.

- Comparative hearings with other applicants would be permitted -

but not automatically.

- This procedural change would add stability to the industry by removing the risk of financial loss. Broadcasters could plan ahead, invest in the production facilities necessary for creative programming.

- Most important, it would insulate the broadcaster from the government.

Q: Why does the White House, which has been critical of the media as irresponsible, want to make broadcasters more secure from challenge by either competition or the government?

A: It is true that President Nixon and Vice President Agnew have called for the media to be more responsible, but we have also spoken out just as firmly against government censorship. We have asked the press to be responsible and unbiased because it's a job only they can do. It's not the role of government to monitor the press.

Q: But if the broadcasters are more secure in their licenses, won't it be possible for them to be more biased if they wish without fear of government retaliating at license renewal time?

A: Yes, and they ought to be free of that fear. And the government ought to be free to criticize broadcasters without creating the suspicion or charge of attempted censorship.

1. With all the talk about standards of performance, aren't there some that would be improper from a constitutional standpoint? After all, we can't have the Government telling broadcasters what to program.
2. Would your bill eliminate all use of standards?
3. Aren't percentage quotas for certain categories of programs objective standards? How do they lead to impermissible content control?
4. [What is wrong with the FCC setting a maximum  
[  
[number of minutes that can be devoted to commercials?]]
5. What do competing applications have to do with competition?
6. If competing applications do not lead to more competition in broadcasting, how do we go about getting more competition?
7. [If the Congress doesn't think that the Fairness  
[  
[Doctrine should be a factor in license renewals,  
[  
[what should we do with your bill?]]

8. With all the license renewal bills in the hopper, why did you feel it necessary to introduce your own bill?
9. Under your approach to local licensee responsibility, would the station manager have to monitor each network news show and stand ready to pull the plug when he heard "elitist gossip"?
10. How would you assess the changes your bill would make in terms of:
  - (1) protection from capricious renewal challengers?
  - (2) serving a voice for community groups in broadcast operations and programs?
  - (3) insulation from arbitrary Government action?
11. What is causing instability in broadcasting? Is it a fear of losing the license or a fear of being thrown into a costly hearing?
12. Would H.R. 5546 preclude a complaint or petition to deny on:
  - (1) equal employment grounds;

- (2) - violation of the Communications Act or  
other violation of law;
- (3) Fairness Doctrine;
- (4) Ascertainment;
- (5) or no news and p/a in response to  
community problems and issues.

- 13. Under present law, what happens to the exemplary broadcaster when a conflicting application is filed for the same service?
- 14. What remedies are available during license term v. the bad broadcaster?
- 15. Do you see a danger in exerting pressure on journalistic judgments of broadcasters -- with the heavy club of renewal proceedings in reserve?
- 16. Wouldn't the FCC still have to decide on the basis of program content whether the broadcaster had made a "good faith" effort to respond to ascertained problems and issues?

SHOW RUN-DOWN

GOLDBERG BILLBOARD

van D BILLBOARD..... :15

Statement of Facts

GOLDBERG OPEN

GOLDBERG WITNESS #1 DIRECT

Cross.....5:00  
Redirect  
Recross.....1:00

GOLDBERG WITNESS #2 DIRECT

Cross.....5:00  
Redirect  
Recross.....1:00

GOLDBERG WRAP

van D OPENING.....1:30

van D WITNESS #1.....4:30

Cross  
Redirect.....1:00  
Recross

van D WITNESS #2.....4:30

Cross  
Redirect.....1:00  
Recross

van D WRAP..... :30

van D SUMMARY.....1:00

GOLDBERG SUMMARY.....1:00

Van Deerlin Case

MEMO

TO: Peter McGhee

C.C.: Van Deerlin, McLaren, Goldberg, Lamb, Harney, Mayer, Deane

FROM: Geraghty

DATE: May 11, 1973

...

ARGUMENT OUTLINE No. 2 - BROADCASTING

I. The Legislation is Bad: it helps the industry and hurts the public.

1. The Perpetual Licence: In fact eliminates much needed competition.

(a) Comparative hearings should be kept as is - legislation gives the incumbent an irrebuttable presumption.

(b) Petitions to deny - can be simply ignored.

2. Three to Five Years: An unnecessary gift to the industry. The rationale that it will save the FCC time does not hold here - because the five-year period of review is longer, the petitions will simply be longer, and there will be no saving of time.

3. Elimination of Standards:

(a) The only standards that remain in Whitehead's legislation are so vague (substantially attuned to the community and fairness) that they are meaningless.

(b) This means either

(i) Every licence will be renewed as beyond challenge.

(ii) The FCC will be able to impose highly selective judgements.

(c) Note particular standards that will go:

(i) Over-commercialization

(ii) Diversification of ownership

(iii) Local programming

(iv) News and public affairs

- (d) FCC standards deal with allocations, not content, and do not infringe on the First Amendment. On the contrary, FCC regulations can provide a measure of public access and this is what is important for free speech.

WITNESS: Nicholas Johnson, Commissioner, FCC

II. THE SOLUTION: Strengthen the FCC and encourage enallenges.

1. We need clear standards for the management of this public post. Station should be put on notice as to what is expected and those standards should be enforced.
2. Procedure for comparative hearings and petitions to deny should be expedited, thereby encouraging real competition. (Also financial status of the licence should be disclosed.)
3. Experience shows that competition improves broadcasting.

Boston (WHDH v. WCVB)

Philadelphia (WCAV)

New York (WPIX)

WITNESS: Edward Morgan, Washington Atty.

(Note: Part of Morgan's testimony will be "what's wrong with the legislation" and part will be "what's good about competition.")

MEMORANDUM

TO: Goldberg  
FROM: Deane/Hoyt  
SUBJECT: Argument Outline # 3 "Broadcasting"  
CC: Mc Ghee, Geraghty Team (3), Harney, Dukakis, Piens

QUESTION: SHOULD CONGRESS ADOPT THE ADMINISTRATION PLAN  
FOR BROADCAST LICENSE RENEWAL?

GOLDBERG: YES

VAN DEERLIN: NO

---

Goldberg Opening

1:30

- I. THE PROBLEM: Present laws governing broadcasting create an atmosphere of instability and governmental threat. Trend of increasing federal regulation is dangerous.

WITNESS: Lee Loevinger, FCC Commissioner, 1963-68 5:00

- A. Present licensing procedures include the tools of government censorship.
1. The necessity of an FCC hearing and particularly of a comparative hearing threatens a broadcaster's First Amendment freedoms and pressures him into conforming to the FCC's standards. It breeds a covert de facto censorship. Examples.
  2. Standards used in comparative hearings are unfair to incumbent licensees. They permit "plunder by promises". Competing applicants can present grand designs for programming, ownership, etc. - perfectly constructed to appeal to current FCC tastes as outlined in that agency's growing body of guidelines and criteria. This "renewal roulette" can skew the process in favor of the challenger, giving too little consideration to the performance, risk-taking, investment, etc. of the incumbent.
  3. There is increasing government interference in program content. The growing body of FCC guidelines, categories, quotas and other program criteria represent an improper federal intrusion into programming decisions. This discourages creative programming and treatment of controversial issues: broadcasters, seeking to avoid complaints which could cause trouble at renewal time, tend to avoid controversial or difficult subjects. Furthermore, such setting of national standards can prevent or discourage broadcasters from meeting the needs of their local communities.

Goldberg

- 2 -

B. Present Procedure does not foster competition.

The financial risk discourages undercapitalized minority groups & encourages lucrative mass audience programming. "Fast Buck artists" will benefit.

II. THE SOLUTION: Amend the Communications Act to make it compatible with First Amendment. We must reverse the trend of increasing federal interference in broadcasting and establish more stability in the license renewal procedure.

WITNESS: Clay Whitehead, Director, O T P

5:00

A. Extension of license terms to five years.

- This would add stability to the industry and reduce the role of government watchdog.
- Eases burden on FCC as well.

B. Elimination of the automatic comparative hearing.

- This would aid stability of industry.
- Mere fact of a discretionary hearing makes the broadcaster less vulnerable to government control
- It would also ensure that serious complaints get better attention from FCC.
- Petition to deny procedure would remain unchanged.

C. Elimination of the renewal process as an instrument to restructure the industry.

- Competition and diversity of ownership are best served by anti-trust laws, and policies making more broadcast outlets available.
- Present policy of license swapping adds nothing to competition in market place of ideas or community service.

Goldberg

- 2 -

D. Elimination of predetermined criteria for programming evaluation.

- "Public interest" should be defined by local communities, not by the FCC. This removes the major tools of government censorship.

E. This proposal is not a means of government controlling broadcasters but of insulating broadcasters as much as possible from undesirable government control.

Wrap Up

:30

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12:00

Summary

1:00

TUESDAY MAY 15 th

GOLDBERG TEAM PRODUCTION SCHEDULE

9:10 AM Hoyt, Deane, Wenzel AA # 475 to D.C.  
Arrives 10:27. Check in Hotel Washington

11:30 Confirm Loevinger Direct;  
Loevinger's Office 815 Connecticut Ave.  
202-298-5500  
Goldberg, Hoyt, Deane, Wenzel

2:00 Confirm Whitehead direct;  
Goldberg's office 202-395-5616  
Goldberg, Hoyt, Deane, Wenzel

3:00 ReType argument outline & opening if necessary

4:00 Final Editorial Meeting - TV Licenses  
Advocates Conference Room - Hotel Washington  
15th & Penn  
Needed: Argument Outline  
Opening Statement

5:30 "Walk Through" for Goldberg & Van Deerlin  
HEW Auditorium  
330 Penn Ave., S.W.  
Needed: Billboard  
Opening Statement

WEDNESDAY MAY 16TH

GOLDBERG TEAM PRODUCTION SCHEDULE

9:30 AM

Team meets - Goldberg's Office  
1800 G Street N.W.

202-395-5616

Review Copy:

Billboard :15  
Opening 1:30  
Wrap-Up :30  
Summary 1:00

10:30

Prepare Cross

1:30PM

Golberg Cross Exam Meeting  
Disclose Cross with Editor & Moderator  
AT HEW AUDITORIUM

3:00

Rehearsal for TV Licenses  
HEW AUDITORIUM

6:30

Witnesses arrive at HEW Auditorium  
330 Penn Ave., S.W.

Final timings of Direct  
Sandwiches  
Make Up

7:15

Witness briefing with Executive Producer  
Moderator

7:40

Participants on Set

8:00

VTR TV LICENSES

AIR: June 3, 1973 10 PM

9:30

Reception  
Harney Suite  
Hotel Washington  
15th & Penn

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF NICHOLAS JOHNSON, FCC COMMISSIONER

No- the free speech rights of the viewers are more important than the rights of the broadcasters.

I think so because it ceases to protect the public interest and actually limits rather than encourages the diffuse voices of our most important medium of public information.

Although few stations have been threatened by public law - to deny and even fewer by competing applications the broadcasters feel threatened by increasing consumer interest in the business and want to protect themselves.

Broadcasting represents most promising return on your dollar today.

It precludes the public, the consumers, from being heard. The public's weapon - the petition to deny is virtually taken away because the ordinary citizen will no longer have the FCC standards of good broadcasting as a means of proving his case against the broadcaster. Right now you have a petition to deny with an 80 step; under Whitehead that right would be taken away if the citizen would have to conduct an expensive and costly secret investigation of his case.

The commission has unanimously opposed this legislation.

Yes. No minorities presently own any of the over 600 WIF television stations. This legislation would assure their exclusion forever.

1. IS IT IN YOUR OWN INTEREST, AS A LAWYER WHO CONTESTS ~~MAAF~~ LICENSES, TO BE AGAINST THE WHITENING BILL?

No -- I own T.V. stations (which the bill helps) and lose money on contesting licenses as a lawyer.

The air waves are limited -- and we need to have local broadcasting. The comparative hearing is effective and should be encouraged. Mostly, we need a high standard of performance. Tonight's proposal makes this impossible.

Absence of deceit or fraud. De facto it means perpetual renewals. Furthermore if there are arguments — there is a strong case that the Whitehead legislation is un-

1-11. The company (the "Company") is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York. The Company is a subsidiary of the parent corporation, the New York Telephone Company, which is a public utility corporation. The Company is engaged in the business of providing telephone service to the public. The Company's principal office is located at 100 West Street, New York, New York. The Company's principal business is the provision of telephone service to the public. The Company's principal assets are its telephone lines and equipment. The Company's principal liabilities are its obligations to the public for telephone service. The Company's principal income is derived from the provision of telephone service to the public. The Company's principal expenses are the costs of providing telephone service to the public. The Company's principal assets, liabilities, and income are all derived from the provision of telephone service to the public. The Company's principal expenses are the costs of providing telephone service to the public. The Company's principal assets, liabilities, and income are all derived from the provision of telephone service to the public. The Company's principal expenses are the costs of providing telephone service to the public.

RL - VCS ✓

5. DO MINORITIES GET A FAIR SHARE IN BROADCASTING TODAY?

No - but the recent kind of pressure lets you see new faces - Cassie Mackin or Connie Chung - they and many others are part of this pressure. Even more importantly we need diversified ownership - and this is the true grass roots interest (unlike Dr. Whitehead's). This is what the consumer, the TV watcher needs, competition and not protection for the broadcaster.

Honorable Lionel Van Deerlin

Opening

The argument for easier broadcast license renewals is based on a false premise. You've been told new laws are needed to protect stability in the broadcast business.

This is nonsense.

Broadcasters, in the main, are doing well financially...Some realize as much as 100% a year on their investment.

Broadcasters don't need this bill --- and neither do you.

It would padlock an important part of the public domain --- the air waves that belong to all of us.

It would place profits above the public interest.

It would erect a "Do Not Enter" sign above the door to fuller opportunity for racial minorities, and for women.

But most outrageous, perhaps --- it would deny you any voice about what comes over that TV screen you're watching right now.

The Federal Communications Commission is supposed to be the watchdog of the industry...This bill, if it becomes law, would reduce that watchdog to a lap dog...in whose lap, you can guess!

LOEVINGER DIRECT TESTIMONY

Mr. was a commissioner on the Federal Communications Commission from 1963 to 1968. Before that he was an Assistant Attorney General. He is presently a lawyer in Washing.

Q: What is the major problem in present broadcast licensing procedure?

A: Inherent in the licensing procedure are the tools of censorship. Control of the press through the power of licensing was the very evil at which the First Amendment was directed.

Q: The licensing procedure itself may be a potential tool of censorship, but are these tools actually used by the FCC?

A: The FCC disclaims any intention of censoring broadcasting, but it is constantly engaged in examining the content of programming, news broadcasts, editorials, documentaries and this puts the broadcaster, who has to go to the FCC every three years for a license renewal, in a position of constantly trying to determine what the FCC wants and to cater to it rather than to his own sense of programming and journalistic integrity. It is a covert, de facto censorship.

Q: Can you cite some examples?

A: - In failing to renew WHDH's license in Boston, the FCC criticized the station for not editorializing enough -- and for its coverage of a news story.

- Wild animals OK; Lassie was not

- FCC criticized (?) KING in Seattle when it supported a candidate for the city council in a \_\_\_ minute broadcast and gave the other candidates five thirty-second spots (?) to reply. The FCC said the other candidates should have had \_\_\_ spots. If we want a free press, the government should not be worrying about how many seconds someone has on the air.

- In Eugene, Oregon in 19\_\_\_, an applicant for a license who proposed to broadcast 70% classic films and 30% education and public affairs from the university was denied a license because the FCC has its own approved categories of programming -- farming, religion, local live, etc. -- and the applicant who might have offered not only what people wanted in terms of entertainment, but also an unusual approach to public issues, did not conform to the FCC's categories. What business is it of the bureaucracy to dictate what the people of Eugene, Oregon ought to hear?

Q: But with so few channels available isn't it the obligation of the government under the Communications Act of 1934 to ascertain the public interest?

A: - First of all the argument based on a few channels is nonsense. Los Angeles has 14 TV stations, and yet KHJ had to change its format from an old movies station to meet the FCC's standards of "balanced programming"

- WPIX in New York had to abandon its Million Dollar Movie format while it was competitive in a market of 8-9 stations.

- The public interest standard is best met by minimizing government's involvement. There are 8 TV channels in New York and only 3 newspapers; 14 channels in LA and only \_\_\_ newspapers. We are probably already at the point where public access to TV is more available than access to the press and there is no more reason for government surveillance of TV content than of newspaper content.

Q: But assuming as we are that the FCC will still be involved in licensing, how can these dangers be minimized?

A: - Eliminate the criteria, quotas and program categories from licensing procedure which force conformity to government standards  
- Give the benefit of the doubt to incumbent licensees before listening to the promises of an unproven applicant by eliminating the automatic comparative hearing. The FCC now treats a "renewal" as if it were an original application. This makes renewal a gamble every three years. It's the game of "renewal roulette" which will discourage responsible broadcasters and encourage "quick buck artists".

Q: Won't this make the fat cat broadcasters even fatter and deny access to minority or community groups?

A: No. If a broadcaster knows that every three years he may lose his license to a challenger who will promise the FCC everything it wants, no one but the very well-heeled will undertake this risk, and in order to regain their tremendous investment and make a quick profit (before they, too, fall victim to the next challenger), they will have to cater to the widest possible audience. There is no way that this procedure will open the door to minority groups or more minority programming. That's a cruel joke.

Q: But isn't it possible that if a broadcaster is too secure in his license, he will neglect the "public interest"?

A: - I'm not suggesting that he have a perpetual license and that the Administration bill would insulate him from challenge.  
- But a broadcaster -- and the listening public who can always turn him off -- are better able to ascertain the public interest than seven bureaucrats. The potential for harm if they ~~(the~~ ~~broadcasters and the public)~~ are irresponsible is much less than the dangers of the government meddling in broadcasting by setting specific standards and by threatening renewal procedures.

WHITEHEAD DIRECT TESTIMONY

Mr. Whitehead is Director of the President's Office of Telecommunications Policy, ~~which drafted the bill.~~

Q: What are the provisions of your bill that would limit the risk of government censorship of broadcasting?

A: - We want to extend the license term from three to five years -- government would be on the broadcasters' backs less often;  
- We want to eliminate predetermined criteria, quotas, etc. and substitute a procedure whereby the broadcaster would be bound to ascertain the community's interest and be judged by his efforts to respond to them. The community would be the touchstone of the public service requirement of the Communications Act of 1934.

Q: How about the automatic comparative hearing if the license were challenged?

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A: - No, petitions to deny a license would be allowed as they are now.

- Comparative hearings with other applicants would be permitted -

but not automatically.

- This procedural change would add stability to the industry by removing the risk of financial loss. Broadcasters could plan ahead, invest in the production facilities necessary for creative programming.

- Most important, it would insulate the broadcaster from the government.

Q: You say it is important to insulate the broadcaster from the government. Why does the White House, which has been critical of the media as irresponsible, want to make broadcasters more secure from challenge by either competition or the government?

A: It is true that President Nixon, <sup>+P</sup>and Vice President Agnew<sub>A</sub> have called for the media to be more responsible, but we have also spoken out just as firmly against government censorship. We have asked the press to be responsible and unbiased because it's a job only they can do. It's not the role of government to monitor the press.

Q: But if the broadcasters are more secure in their licenses, won't it be possible for them to be more biased if they wish without fear of government retaliating at license renewal time?

A: Yes, and they ought to be free of that fear. And the government ought to be free to criticize broadcasters without creating the suspicion or charge of attempted censorship.

Q: Isn't competition desirable, and wouldn't this bill reduce competition?

A: The goal of fostering competition is desirable, but the ~~XXXXXX~~ present procedures of competing applications is not an effective or proper means of achieving it. It does not offer a net increase in competing ideas or broadcast services but simply substitutes one licensee for another. Competition is better fostered by government policies to expand broadcast channels and anti-trust laws.

TMustin  
5/14/73

Van Deerlin Questions to CTW 17 April

p. 1345 - Says crucial issue is comparative hearings; "broadcasters don't really care that much" about 5-year term, standards, etc. "May be turning 'vast wasteland' into some kind of game preserve."

Excoriates KHJ (L.A. Channel 9) -- all old movies, Jack the Ripper on Saturday morning, etc. -- no Commission action since 1969 hearing found station had failed miserably to serve public interest. Would CTW Bill get that broadcaster off the air? (Van Deerlin referred to KHJ repeatedly in questioning of other witnesses throughout hearings.)

p. 1348 - Cites Jackson, Miss., Moline, and KHJ cases as evidence that now is not the time to make licenses more secure.

p. 1387 - Suggest FCC could use o-and-o's licenses as adequate licensing authority over networks.

p. 1408 - Says CTW "strong hand" in heading off public broadcasting compromise inconsistent with policy of getting government out of program standards business. Says CTW finds localism appealing for commercial broadcasters, unappealing for PBS.

p. 1411 - Attacks Buchanan role on Cavett -- attempts to tie Administration position to Buchanan statements.

✓ p. 1427 - Says CTW bill would establish lower standards for renewal than for original license.

p. 1446 - "You want to make broadcast licenses more secure, right?"  
"You want to make them less secure?" Cites only 21 denials out of 30,000 renewals since 1934. "Is that unstable?"

✓ p. 1448 - Asserts 1934 Act has charged FCC with responsibility to determine what is or is not good programming. "Is the 1934 Act unconstitutional?"

p. 1449 - Refers favorably to broadcasting in Great Britain.

OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY  
WASHINGTON

In addition to attached  
transcript - go over your ~~own~~ renewed  
notebook used for the April 17  
MacDonald Hearings.

Wednesday 5/16/73

3:30 Brian just called to say you will not be needed until 6:15 tonight. At that time, just go to the Auditorium. You have your pass and that's all you'll need to get in.

(Brian may come back)

You should read the questions that were discussed yesterday. You have them. Read them -- go over the questions and answers.

Said there was no place to reach him up there.

Wednesday 5/9/73

TAPING  
5/16/73  
7:00 p.m.

6 00      Brian advises the taping of "The Advocates" will be on Wednesday,  
May 16, at 7:00 p.m. in the HEW Auditorium.

Wednesday 5/9/73

MEETING

5/15/73

2:00

5:00

Mr. Goldberg has scheduled a meeting for Austin Hoyt of "The Advocates" with Mr. Whitehead on Tuesday, May 15, at 2:00.

monday 5/7/73

MEETING

5/16/73

Evening

9:00 Brian advises Mr. Whitehead will appear on "The Advocates."  
The taping is scheduled for the evening of Tuesday, May 15, at  
HEW.

He will give us more details later.