

Nick Zapple

At NARA the records of Nicholas Zapple, which consist of correspondence and collected information acquired by Zapple as the staff counsel of the subcommittee from its beginning until 1968. For additional records of the three indepth investigations relating to television, see the records of the Special Subcommittee on Freedom of Communications and records relating to the television inquiry, 1954-58 and the Fairness Doctrine study, 1965-68. 7.99 In 1965, pursuant to S. Res. 76, 89th Cong., the Subcommittee on

The "Zapple Doctrine". This exception is named after the case brought by Nick Zapple, then Chief Counsel for the Senate Communications Subcommittee. Equal opportunities, we have observed, apply only to request by candidates or their authorized campaign committees or representatives. What the Commission recognizes is that a political imbalance would occur where only the supporters of one competing candidate were buying time. Thus, the Zapple Doctrine requires that where A's supporters have bought time, then legally qualified opponent B's supporters (but not (B) himself) must also be given an opportunity to buy comparable time. Similarly, a gift of free time to (A) supporters must be countered with a gift of comparable free time to be (B) supporters upon request. Know, though, that the Zapple Doctrine applies only to supporters of candidates with substantial support (generally meaning the nominees of major political parties). Further, it does not require the same degree of equivalence that is necessary for equal opportunities, for rather a roughly comparable opportunity.